



Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010 - 2030

Sustainability Appraisal

Pre-Submission Document
Report

January 2013

Cornwall Council

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Non Technical Summary

The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development by ensuring that the potential social, environmental and economic effects of a plan are fully considered during plan preparation. From this SA Report, it is possible for readers to understand the justification for the preferred approach and the impacts associated with the policies proposed.

The SA Report answers the following questions:

- What is the plan trying to achieve?
- What is the sustainability context?
- What is the baseline situation?
- What would the situation be without the plan?
- What are the key issues?
- How has the appraisal been undertaken?
- What are the appraisal findings and recommendations?
- How have SA recommendations been taken into account?
- How can we best monitor the plan's impacts?

This non-technical summary provides an overview of the SA Report.

What is the plan trying to achieve?

Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan is a long term plan. It sets out a strategy to guide 'spatial planning' in Cornwall up to 2030 and establishes the principles of development and broad locations for growth.

Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan contains two types of policies. Those that set the Cornwall wide approach to thematic issues/overarching policies (e.g. housing, environment, and employment) and place specific policies (i.e. detailed approach to growth for specific areas). The place specific policies are based on Community Network Areas (CNA).

It is not concerned with detailed policy issues such as detailed design and amenity or the allocation of specific sites for development.

What is the sustainability context?

Chapter 3 of the SA Report sets out our understanding of what 'sustainable development' means in Cornwall in the context of other plans and programmes at a local, national and international level. This was informed by a review of relevant published plans, policies, strategies and initiatives.

What is the baseline situation?

Baseline information helps to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. This was gathered as part of the Scoping stage.

Cornwall covers 3,563 km². In 2010, the ONS estimated the population of Cornwall to be 535,300. It has been growing since the 1960s, has consistently grown quicker than the rest of the South West region, and is amongst the fastest growing areas in the UK. Those wishing to learn more about the baseline situation can do so by accessing the SA Scoping Report (May 2012) which is available on the Council's website: <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=24899>

What would the situation be without the plan?

Understanding of the likely evolution of the baseline under a 'no plan / business as usual' scenario enhances the ability of the SA to accurately consider the impacts of the plan (bearing in mind that many plan impacts will not be felt now, but rather will come about years into the future).

It is difficult to accurately predict how the baseline situation might evolve in the future. However, the SA Scoping Report, which is available on the Council's website: <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=24899>, contains an examination of likely future conditions under each of the sustainability topics.

What are the key issues?

The sustainability context, baseline and likely future baseline have informed the development of the key sustainability issues affecting Cornwall which formed the basis of the sustainability appraisal. The sustainability objectives that were used in the appraisal are listed below.

- **Climatic Factors**
 - *To reduce our contribution to climate change through a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.*
 - *To increase resilience to climate change, and reduce vulnerability*
- **Waste**
 - *To minimise the generation of waste and encourage greater re-use and recycling of materials in accordance with the waste hierarchy.*
- **Minerals and Geodiversity**
 - *To minimise the consumption of mineral resources and ensure the sustainable management of these resources*
 - *To conserve, enhance and restore the condition of geodiversity in the county.*
- **Soil**
 - *To minimise the use of undeveloped land and protect and enhance soil quality.*

- *To encourage and safeguard local food production.*
- **Air**
 - *To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.*
- **Water**
 - *To reduce the risk of flooding and vulnerability to flooding, sea level rise and coastal erosion.*
 - *To maintain and enhance water quality and reduce consumption and increase efficiency of water use.*
- **Biodiversity**
 - *To conserve, enhance and restore the condition and extent of biodiversity in the county and allow its adaptation to climate change.*
- **Landscape**
 - *To protect and enhance the quality of the natural, historic and cultural landscape and seascape.*
- **Maritime**
 - *To encourage clean, healthy, productive and diverse waters*
 - *To protect coastal areas and ensure sustainable maritime environments.*
- **Historic Environment**
 - *To protect and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the historic environment.*
- **Design**
 - *To promote and achieve high quality, locally distinctive design, sustainable land use and sustainable built development*
- **Social Inclusion**
 - *To reduce poverty and social exclusion and provide opportunities for all to participate fully in society.*
- **Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour**
 - *To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.*
- **Housing**
 - *To meet the needs of the local community as a whole in terms of general market, affordable, adaptable and decent housing.*
- **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*
- **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*
- **Education and Skills**
 - *To maximise accessibility for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society.*
- **Transport and accessibility**
 - *To improve access to key services and facilities by reducing the need to travel and by providing safe sustainable travel choices.*

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- *To reduce traffic congestion and minimise transport related greenhouse gas emissions.*
- **Energy**
 - *To encourage the use of renewable energy, increase energy efficiency and security and reduce fuel poverty.*

More detail on the sustainability issues and objectives can be found in Chapters 4 and 5.

How has the appraisal been undertaken?

SA and the development of the Local Plan is an iterative process. With this in mind the assessment of the submission draft of the Local Plan follows on from when the initial assessment of broad growth and spatial options in February 2011 and the Energy, Mineral and Waste Options and Preferred Options in June 2011.

The next stage of the SA was carried out at the Preferred Options stage when the policies were in draft format and changes were able to be incorporated.

The submission stage SA (this report) has been carried out by the councils SA team and has involved developing and running a series of workshops with planning officers and external partners with specific expertise e.g. health and wellbeing to ensure a robust approach is taken to assess possible impacts and effective mitigation measures are incorporated. It has also involved extensive use of evidence base documents to assess forward looking statements.

At each stage the SA report accompanying the Local Plan has been through public consultation.

The whole process of SA has also been 'checked and challenged' through the engagement of a critical friend.

More detail on the methodology used can be found in Chapters 6 and 7.

What are the appraisal findings and recommendations?

The detailed appraisal tables are included in Chapter 8 of the full SA Report. However, a visual representation of the total effects of the Local Plan is summarised in the table below:

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Summary of SA Assessment of Total Plan Impacts

Policies	SA Criteria																		
	Environment											Social				Economic			
	Climatic Factors	Waste	Minerals & Geodiversity	Soil	Air	Water	Biodiversity	Landscape	Maritime	Historic Environment	Design	Social Inclusion	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Housing	Health, Sport & Recreation	Economic Development, Regeneration & Tourism	Education & Skills	Transport & Accessibility	Energy
Policy 1 - Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	-	-/+	-/+	--/+	-/+	-/+	-/+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-/+	-/+
Policy 2 - Spatial Strategy	+/-	-	-	--/+	+/-	--	--	-/+	+/-	--/+	+/-	++/-	+	+	Ind	++	Ind	+/-	++/-
Policy 3 - Role and Function of Places	+	N/A	N/A	+/-	?	-	--/+	-/+	-	-/+	+/-	++	+	+	+/-	++	Ind	+	Ind
Policy 4 - Shopping, Services and Community Facilities	+	N/A	N/A	+/-	++/-	N/A	-	-	-	+/-	+/-	++	+	N/A	+	++/-	N/A	+	N/A
Policy 5 - Jobs and Skills	+/-	--	+/-	+/-	--	-	-	--/+	+/-	-/+	+/-	+	+	N/A	Ind	+/-	++/-	+/-	-/+
Policy 6 - Housing Mix	Ind	Ind	N/A	?	N/A	Ind	N/A	Ind	Ind	Ind	?	++	Ind	++	Ind	Ind	+/-	Ind	+/-
Policy 7 - Housing in the Countryside	-	+	0	+	+/-	-	?	+	Ind	+	+	+	N/A	+	Ind	Ind	N/A	+/-	+/-
Policy 8 - Affordable Housing	Ind	Ind	N/A	+/-	?	-	-	Ind	Ind	Ind	?	+	Ind	+	Ind	Ind	N/A	Ind	+/-
Policy 9 - Affordable Housing Led schemes supporting Housing for Local Need	-	Ind	N/A	-	-/+	-	?	-/+	-	-/+	?	++	N/A	+	Ind	Ind	N/A	+	+/-
Policy 10 - Managing Viability	-	Ind	N/A	-/+	-	-	N/A	-	-	-	-	+/-	N/A	+/-	Ind	Ind	N/A	Ind	+/-
Policy 11 - Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	Ind	Ind	-	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	Ind	?	+	Ind	++	Ind	Ind	+	+	+/-
Policy 12 - Design	-	N/A	-	N/A	?	-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+	+	+	+	N/A	N/A	+	N/A
Policy 13 - Development Standards	+	++/-	N/A	N/A	++/-	--	?	+/-	+	+/-	++/-	+	N/A	N/A	+	N/A	N/A	+/-	++
Policy 14 - Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	++	N/A	N/A	+/-	+	?	-	--	-/+	--	+	+	N/A	N/A	-/+	++	N/A	N/A	++
Policy 15 - Safeguarding Renewable Energy	++	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	--	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ind	N/A	N/A	++
Policy 16 - Health and Wellbeing	+	N/A	+	+	++	+	+	Ind	+/-	N/A	+	+	+	N/A	++	Ind	N/A	+	Ind
Policy 17 - Minerals General Principles	--/+	--/+	++	--/+	-	-	+/-	-/+	+/-	+/-	+	N/A	N/A	Ind	+/-	++	N/A	+/-	-
Policy 18 - Minerals Safeguarding	N/A	N/A	++	N/A	N/A	Ind	+/-	N/A	+/-	+	+	N/A	N/A	Ind	N/A	Ind	N/A	+/-	-

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Policies	SA Criteria																		
	Environment											Social				Economic			
	Climatic Factors	Waste	Minerals & Geodiversity	Soil	Air	Water	Biodiversity	Landscape	Maritime	Historic Environment	Design	Social Inclusion	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Housing	Health, Sport & Recreation	Economic Development, Regeneration & Tourism	Education & Skills	Transport & Accessibility	Energy
Policy 19 - Strategic Waste Management Principles	+/-	+/-	-	+/-	-	+/-	+/-	-	N/A	N/A	?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ind	++	N/A	-	+
Policy 20 - Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities	+	Ind	-	++/-	+	+/-	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ind	++	N/A	+	+
Policy 21 - Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings	+	N/A	+/-	+/-	N/A	N/A	+/-	+/-	N/A	+	+/-	N/A	Ind	+	Ind	+	N/A	N/A	N/A
Policy 22 - Natural Environment	N/A	N/A	+	Ind	N/A	+	-/+	+/-	+	+	+/-	Ind	N/A	-	+/-	+/-	N/A	N/A	0
Policy 23- Historic Environment	N/A	N/A	++/-	Ind	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	++	+/-	N/A	N/A	-	+/-	+	N/A	N/A	-
Policy 24 - Green Infrastructure	+	N/A	N/A	+	+	+	+	+	+	N/A	++	+	N/A	N/A	++	+	N/A	+	N/A
Policy 25 - Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change	++	N/A	-	+	N/A	++	+/-	?	+/-	?	+/-	+	N/A	Ind	+	Ind	N/A	Ind	N/A
Policy 26 - Transport and Accessibility	++	N/A	N/A	-/+	+/-	--	-	-	-	-	+	++	N/A	N/A	++	+	+	++	Ind
Policy 27 - Infrastructure	+/-	+	N/A	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	--/+	-	+	+/-	+/-	N/A	+/-	+	+	+/-	+

Scoring

Very Negative Effect	Negative Effect	Positive and Negative Effects	Neutral	Uncertain Effects	Positive Effect	Very Positive Effect	Scoped Out	Indirect
--	-	+/-	0	?	+	++	N/A	Ind

How have SA recommendations been taken into account?

At all stages of the SA the appraisal itself and its recommendations for the development of the Core Strategy and subsequently the Local plan have been developed as a collaborative approach.

In the first stage the Local Development Framework Scoping report was prepared collaboratively by a team of expert officers specialising in different topics. Stakeholder workshops were held between December 2008 and March 2009. The draft Scoping Report was approved for consultation by the Local Development Framework sub group (March 2009) and a four week stakeholder consultation was launched on 20th May 2009.

Planning Policy Advisory Panel endorsed the Scoping Report with amendments in response to consultation in November 2009 and the final draft was approved in January 2010. The baseline information in the Scoping Report was updated in May 2012 and published in June 2012. The scoping report can be accessed on the Council's website:

Core Strategy Options Paper

The SA of the broad options for housing numbers and distribution was carried out through collaboration between sustainability officers and strategic planning team members in 2010.

The SA was reported to the Planning Policy Advisory Panel (PPAP) on 19th November 2010 alongside Options Recommendations and was approved for consultation. The SA was consulted on alongside the Options document and Public consultation ran from 7th February until 28th April 2011 and included 17 public events as well as other forms of publicity.

The SA consultation response report was reported to PPAP in June 2011.

Core Strategy Preferred Approach

The Core Strategy Approach consultation ran from 9th January – 2nd March 2011. The sustainability appraisal for this stage of the Plan was carried out alongside the plan, and workshops were held with strategic planning team members to seek clarification about policy intent and to discuss proposed amendments to the Plan. The Plan was reported to PPAP in June, August and October 2011 and to Cabinet in October 2011 and the sustainability appraisal was updated to respond to changes to the plan.

Local Plan Submission Draft

The submission draft document now contains full policy wording and detailed SA work has fed into the preparation of the document. Again there have been workshops with members of the Strategic Policy team, including officers from the Natural Resources team, to discuss and agree amendments to the plan to ensure that sustainability objectives were being

met. Workshops were held from September to December 2012, as further iterations of the plan were developed by the PPAP working group. The SA assessment tables provide a record of the discussions and changes made since the July draft of the Plan.

This SA report will be reported to Full Council on 12th February 2012. Any amendments that are required by Council will be assessed and reported as an addendum to this report.

How can we best monitor the plan's impacts?

Monitoring significant effects is a key requirement of the SEA Directive: The SEA Directive states that "member states shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programme in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action" (Article 10.1). The Environmental Report shall include "a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring" (Annex I (i)).

The Council must prepare an Authority Monitoring report (AMR) setting out, amongst other things, the extent to which the policies set out in their DPDs are being achieved. These will be measured using contextual and output indicators and identifying targets. The council has identified a proposed monitoring framework to measure the Local Plan: Strategic Policies , which is attached at Appendix 1

As part of the AMR process the Council will also monitor the significant effects of the Local Plan which have been identified through this SA process. The most effective way to monitor these identified significant effects has been discussed with the Council's Monitoring Officers and a table of proposed Significant Effects Indicators is included at Appendix 2.

Next steps

This report will be reported to Full Council alongside the draft Submission Document for Publication, on 12th February 2013. Any amendments to the Local Plan which are recommended by Full Council will be assessed as an addendum to this report and published alongside the Local Plan Publication Version to seek feedback on the way forward for the Local Plan (which is required to comply with Regulation 27 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008).

This consultation will run for 6 weeks and the Local Plan will then be submitted to the Secretary of State for an Examination in Public. Representations received during the publication period will be reported to the Council and passed to the Planning Inspectorate to be considered at the Examination.

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010 - 2030

This report sets out the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (SEA) of Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan.

As the Local Plan for Cornwall, Planning Future Cornwall will become the County's main planning framework. It sets out strategic planning objectives and policies to inform planning decisions. Planning Future Cornwall sets out the scale and distribution of new development across Cornwall over the next 20 years together with policies that will:

- Support the economy
- Enable self-sufficient and resilient communities
- Promote good health and wellbeing for everyone
- Make the most of our environment.

The sustainable management of our mineral and renewable energy resources and waste is also a vital component of the plan.

Up until Autumn 2012 Cornwall Council were working on the development of a Core Strategy, however, a decision was taken to prepare a Local Plan in order to reflect provisions of the Localism Act and in particular the draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which has now been published.

1.2 Sustainability Appraisal

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (section 39.2) introduced a requirement to carry out SA as an integral part of preparing local development plan documents (DPD). The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development by ensuring that the potential social, environmental and economic effects of a plan are fully considered during plan preparation.

It is a legal requirement that SA is undertaken in line with the procedures prescribed by the European Union (EU) Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.¹

"Where an assessment is required by the Directive, a ...report should be prepared...identifying, describing and evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives"

¹ Directive 2001/42 on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment; as transposed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

SEA focuses on the assessment of the environmental effects of plans and strategies. To avoid duplication, SA and SEA can be carried out together. SA is broader than SEA as it considers social and economic issues as well as environmental issues. Therefore, reference to SA throughout this document incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.

The SA process has five key stages. These stages are:

- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope (output – Scoping Report, June 2010) which was further updated in May 2012.
- Stage B: Developing and refining plan options taking into account evidence base and proposing mitigation (output – SA Interim Report, February 2011 and SA Report for the Preferred Approach, December 2011)
- Stage C: Appraising the process, findings and effects of the plan (output – Final SA Report, August 2012)
- Stage D: Consulting on Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan and the SA Report
- Stage E: Monitoring the implementation of the plan (output – Authority Monitoring Report)

1.3 This report

The SEA Directive sets out the information that must be contained within this SA Report. Providing this information involves answering a series of questions (Table 1). Each of these questions is answered in this report.

Table 1: Information Provided in this SA Report

Key Question	Corresponding Requirement of the SEA Directive <i>(the report must include...)</i>	Where in this Report?
What is the plan trying to achieve?	"an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes" (Annex I(a))	Chapter 2

Key Question	Corresponding Requirement of the SEA Directive (the report must include...)	Where in this Report?
What is the sustainability context?	<p>“an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” (Annex I(a))</p> <p>“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Annex I(e))</p>	Chapter 3
What is the baseline situation?	<p>“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme” (Annex I(b))</p> <p>“the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I(c))</p>	Chapter 4
What would the situation be <u>without</u> the plan?	<p>“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme” (Annex I(b))</p>	Chapter 4

Key Question	Corresponding Requirement of the SEA Directive <i>(the report must include...)</i>	Where in this Report?
What are the key issues?	"any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance , such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [Special Protection Areas under the Birds Directive] and 92/43/EEC [Special Areas of Conservation under the Habitats Directive]" (Note impacts on European sites will be specifically addressed through Habitats Regulations Assessment) (Annex I(d))	Chapter 4
How has the appraisal been undertaken?	"an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information" (Annex I(h))	Chapter 6 and Chapter 7
What are the appraisal findings and recommendations?	"the likely significant effects on the environment , including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors" (Annex I(f)) "the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme" (Annex I(g))	Chapter 8

Key Question	Corresponding Requirement of the SEA Directive <i>(the report must include...)</i>	Where in this Report?
How have SA recommendations been taken into account?	"the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation " (Annex I(e))	Chapter 9
How can we best monitor the plan's impacts?	"a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring... " (Annex I(i))	Chapter 10

This report documents Stage B of the SA process and provides a report for Stage C. Stage B of the SA process is the main assessment element and consists of five key tasks:

- Testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives
- Developing and refining options
- Predicting and assessing effects
- Identifying mitigation measures
- Developing monitoring proposals

1.4 Statutory requirements

The SA process has been conducted to comply with the following statutory requirements:

- European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment' (the SEA Directive)
- Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument 2004, No. 1633)

1.5 Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

URS was appointed by Cornwall Council to assist in undertaking the Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the potential effects of the Local Plan on the Natura 2000 network and Ramsar sites. The need for Appropriate Assessment is set out within Article 6 of the EC Habitats Directive 1992, and interpreted into British law by the Conservation of Habitats and Species

Regulations 2010. The four stage approach to Habitat Regulations Assessment was followed, with an initial Screening in November 2011, followed by an assessment at each iteration of the Core Strategy/Local Plan.

As a first stage in the HRA, each policy was subject to HRA screening to ascertain whether Likely Significant Effects on the interest features of European sites could be 'screened out'. Policy 2 (Strategic Policy), Policy 3 (Role and Function of Places), Policy 4 (Shopping, Services and Community Facilities), Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) and Policy 6 (Housing) cannot be screened out as not leading to likely significant effects, essentially because these promote increased housing and employment and there is not as yet a policy mechanism that would enable the delivery of measures to avoid an adverse effect. Part 2 of the Local Plan (which sets out the development within each Community Network Area) was therefore used for the Appropriate Assessment.

The Cornwall Local Plan HRA report (December 2012) is presented on an 'impact by impact' bases, since multiple European sites are potentially affected by similar issues. The issues identified as having potential for significant effects are:

- Recreational pressure and disturbance
- Air quality, water resources and water quality
- Coastal squeeze and loss of supporting habitat

Recommendations have been made regarding management and mitigation of the Plan for recreational pressure and water quality issues. These recommendations have been discussed with Natural England and South West Water respectively and a way forward agreed.

For coastal squeeze, loss of supporting habitat, air quality and water resources it can be concluded that there will be no adverse impact on the integrity of European sites through these pathways from the Local Plan policies.

The full Cornwall Local Plan Habitat Regulations Assessment Report, (December 2012) can be viewed at:

<http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=24899>

1.6 Integrated Appraisal – Health Impact Assessment

It is increasingly well recognised that following an integrated approach to appraisal and assessment brings synergies and resource efficiencies. Whilst it is not a statutory requirement to undertake Health Impact Assessments as part of the SEA Directive, Cornwall has chosen to integrate Health Impact Assessment into the SA process as a means of assessing the health impact of plans and policies on different population groups. For the assessment process, health and equality issues have been embedded within the SA objectives and decision making criteria (refer to SA Scoping Report, June 2010 – this was an output of Stage A). In addition, the consideration

of health issues have been addressed iteratively and in progressively greater detail as the process has evolved.

1.7 Equality Impact Assessment

Cornwall Council has a legal responsibility to assess all of our existing and new policies, procedures, strategies, functions, services and decisions, to ensure they are fair and offer everyone an equal opportunity. An Equality Impact Assessment has been undertaken for Planning Future Cornwall: Preferred Approach. This concluded that 'no major changes were required at that stage'. Subsequently a further Equality Impact Assessment has been carried out on the Submission version of the Local Plan. This also concluded that 'no major changes were required at this stage', but all negative impacts identified in Question 4 relating to the policy text should be considered, and amended where appropriate, before publication.

In summary, although no major changes were required the Equality Impact Assessment also advised that conversations take place with Disability Cornwall and Inclusion Cornwall before the Submission draft is published to ensure that they are involved in the process and policy development and that further Equality Impact Assessments should be undertaken as and when policy is refined.

1.8 Energy, Minerals and Waste

Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan includes strategic planning policy for matters relating to renewable energy, minerals extraction and waste infrastructure development. To date, the planning strategy for renewable energy, minerals and waste has been developed separately, but alongside, Planning Future Cornwall: Preferred Approach.

Options and Preferred Options for Energy, Minerals and Waste and the associated SA were consulted on alongside Planning Future Cornwall: Preferred Approach and SA in January and February 2012.

Energy, Minerals and Waste policies have now been amalgamated with Planning Future Cornwall and are covered by this SA.

1.9 Consultation Provisions

Prior to this, two consultation stages have already been conducted:

- Public consultation on Planning Future Cornwall: Preferred Approach and Options for Energy, Minerals and Waste took place from January – March 2012.
- Public consultation was undertaken in February 2011 on housing growth and distribution options which were fundamental to the subsequent development of the strategy.

The final consultation stage planned is:

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- Submission Stage – consultation on the final document to be submitted to the Secretary of State for examination in public - anticipated autumn 2013.

Should there be any significant changes to the submission stage document before it's submitted for Examination in Public, further SA addendum reports will be undertaken and published.

2. Planning Future Cornwall

Requirement of the SEA Directive (the report must include...)

“an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes”

(SEA Directive, Annex 1 (a))

2.1 What is the plan trying to achieve?

Planning Future Cornwall is a long term plan. It sets out a strategy to guide ‘spatial planning’ in Cornwall up to 2031 and establishes the principles of development and broad locations for growth.

Planning Future Cornwall takes, as its start point, the vision and objectives of ‘*Future Cornwall*’ (*the sustainable community strategy*), which sets the vision for economic, social and environmental well-being.

The aim of Planning Future Cornwall is to support the delivery of Future Cornwall and achieve a sustainable balance that responds to the key issues and meets the overall needs of Cornwall, including the challenges arising from climate change.

Future Cornwall Theme 1: to support the economy

Objective 1: Improve conditions for jobs, business and investment with a focus on sustaining a range of local businesses able to meet local needs and operate in a global economy

Objective 2: Provide and enhance retail, cultural and tourist facilities in Cornwall that reflect and enhance our regional and sub-regional status that add to economic growth, that build social cohesion, and that promote vitality and viability; and continue to enhance Cornwall as a destination for tourism and recreation.

Future Cornwall Theme 2: to enable self sufficient and resilient communities

Objective 3: meet housing need by delivering about 48,000 homes over the plan period and provide everyone in the community with the opportunity of living in an appropriate home supported by local community facilities.

Objective 4: support the ‘dispersed spatial strategy’ of providing homes and jobs, in a proportional manner, where they can best sustain the role and function of local communities in towns and villages.

Objective 5: Ensure that infrastructure is in place, in a timely manner, that will enable the proposals for development to be delivered successfully.

Future Cornwall Theme 3: to promote good health and wellbeing for everyone

Objective 6: Promote development that contributes to a healthy population - by implementing the Green Infrastructure Strategy and ensuring that environmental quality and air quality is protected and improved.

Objective 7: Meet local needs for community, cultural, social, retail, health, education, religious, and recreational facilities, in order to improve quality of life and reduce social exclusion and the perception of crime.

Future Cornwall Theme 4: to make the most of our environment

Objective 9: Making the best use of our resources;

- a. Reduce energy consumption while increasing renewable and low carbon energy production
- b. maximising the use of previously developed land,

Objective 10: Create and reinforce local character and distinctiveness and raise the quality of development through excellence in design that manages change to maintain the distinctive character and quality of Cornwall assessing the quality of proposals for their treatment of;

- a. our special character and distinctiveness,
- b. The recreational and biodiversity value of Cornwall's natural environment AND coast, countryside and urban areas.
- c. The distinctiveness of Cornwall's history and the historic environment

Planning Future Cornwall contains four types of policies:

- Policies developed from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
- Cornwall Strategic Policy – setting the overall approach
- General policies – which will be applicable to most proposals
- Place based policies - specific for each Community Network Area

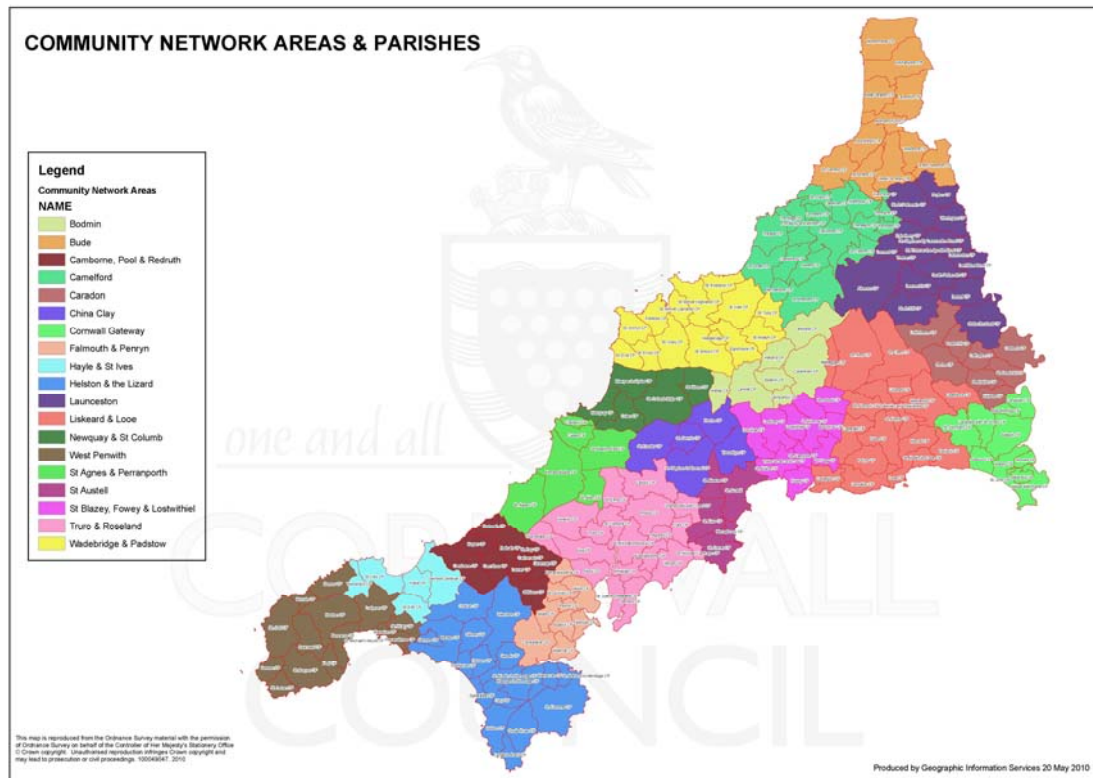
The Council has established 19 Community Network Areas to act as local operational areas for service provision and engagement. These are shown on the map below. These areas form the basis of our proposed policy framework for the detailed approach to growth. Evidence and consultation

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has identified objectives for each of these Community Network Areas and the main towns. Some are reflected in the overall approach to the plan, others are more locally specific.

Figure 2 – Community Network Areas



For the main towns, town frameworks have been developed providing advice on objectives and opportunities for growth. The targets set out in Planning Future Cornwall use these as a basis, but have moderated them to allow for the delivery of the wider strategy.

Each Community Network Area policy in Planning Future Cornwall will provide the context for managing development in a way that achieves, without unreasonably limiting future opportunity, local objectives. They encompass the strategic objectives of the plan as well as local solutions to achieve them including housing targets for each Community Network Area and main towns.

The exception to the proposed policy framework is the China Clay, St Austell and St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel CNAs. These have been grouped to enable the better management of the growth needs of St Austell and the regeneration priority for the area for the transformational projects initiative, this requires a broader approach.

The Town Framework Plans have also been subject to a voluntary SA at their options stage and throughout their development. This information is available on the Council's website:

<http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=30171>

2.2 What is the plan 'not trying' to achieve?

Planning Future Cornwall includes only high level and strategic policies which provide the basis on which planning applications will be evaluated.

In the absence of Local Plan proposed policies, planning applications will be evaluated against the Cornwall Structure Plan 2004 and other saved policies. However, under the transitional arrangements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the Cornwall Structure Plan and other saved policies where inconsistent with the NPPF will carry little weight. The Submission draft of the Local Plan contains a range of social, economic and environmental policies aimed at delivering sustainable development.

Planning Future Cornwall sets the strategic framework for policy issues such as design and amenity but further detail and/or the allocation of specific sites for development, will be contained within separate SPD / DPD documents as detailed in the Council's Local Development Scheme: <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=22475>

3. What is the sustainability context?

Requirement of the SEA Directive (the report must include...)

"an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes"

(Annex 1(a))

"the environmental protection of objectives, established at International, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken onto account during its preparation"

(SEA Directive, Annex1 (e))

3.1 Review of Plans, Policies, Strategies and Initiatives

At the outset of the SA process, a review of relevant published plans, policies, strategies and initiatives (PPSIs) was undertaken in order to identify a detailed list of issues that should be considered in preparing the plan and undertaking the accompanying appraisal. This initial step was carried out during Stage A, with the findings consulted upon and subsequently published within the SA Scoping Report (June 2010). Table 2 provides a summary of the issues identified through a process of context review.

In May 2012 as a result of change to planning reforms the Scoping Report was updated to reflect the NPPF. However this did not include any changes to the criteria, so the June 2010 criteria have been used to carry out the SA.

In addition the Council has prepared a number of evidence base papers to underpin the Core Strategy / Local Plan for topics and places and these have been used where relevant as evidence for the SA assessments.

Table 2: Summary of Context Review Outcomes

Sustainability Topic	Key Messages from PPSI Review
Climate Change	Climate change will impact upon all social, economic and environmental factors. Planning has an important role in tackling climate change in terms of both mitigation and adaptation. PPS1 states that in the production of Local Development Documents, local planning authorities should reflect that climate change is a key Government priority for the planning system. Local Development Documents should seek to limit carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions and minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate.
Waste	The key message is that sustainable waste management should be delivered through applying the waste hierarchy; ensuring new development incorporates measures such as recycling areas; addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option. The Cornwall Local Development Framework is the delivery vehicle for the identification of locations and policies to reduce waste arisings, support more recycling and reuse of waste and reduce waste going to landfill. The aim is to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions from waste management operations in Cornwall. There is a need to minimise the quantity and hazardousness of waste produced in Cornwall.
Minerals and Geodiversity	Much of the guidance reviewed highlights the need to safeguard mineral resources for future use, whilst ensuring efficient use and balanced with the necessary protection of the environment and amenity.
Soil	The key messages signify the importance of soil as a natural resource for food and farming, biodiversity, archaeological and geological purposes. Although not fully understood, it is recognised that soil plays a dual role in both storing and releasing carbon which will have an impact on climate change. There is a need to promote sustainable land management as well as supporting and promoting a diverse agricultural sector.
Air	All the documents reviewed have identified the need to minimise the impact of pollution sources

Sustainability Topic	Key Messages from PPSI Review
	which lead to poor indoor and outdoor air quality. Development should not contribute to increasing poor air quality in identified pollution "hotspot" areas and should be designed to minimise existing air quality problems, including reducing the exposure of vulnerable people to poor air quality.
Water	The key messages from the reviewed PPSIs stress the importance of taking account of flood risk, coastal change, water quality and water consumption in the plan. Flood risk is one of the key issues to be considered in the location of development and the plan should be informed from an early stage by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Shoreline Management Plans, taking account of the impact of climate change. The requirements of the Water Framework Directive provide an opportunity to improve, monitor and assess the condition of the water environment at a local scale.
Biodiversity	The key messages signify the importance of the need to conserve, restore and enhance biodiversity in the county. Connectivity between habitats and space is needed to allow species to adapt to climate change. The value of biodiversity should be considered and recognised as a key element in the location and nature of new development.
Landscape	The key objective is to protect and enhance the special quality of the Cornish landscape and its component parts. Landscape characterisation is established as the tool to provide a greater understanding of this resource and the mechanism for providing an appropriate landscape policy framework. SA objectives should reflect the need to accommodate the development pressures of the community within a landscape/seascape framework that will ensure the special qualities, including Cornwall's local distinctiveness, are maintained.
Maritime	The reviewed plans and strategies stress the necessity to protect, restore and enhance maritime biodiversity. A key message is that spatial and temporal protection of habitats and species is essential to mitigate against the

Sustainability Topic	Key Messages from PPSI Review
	<p>pressure from a range of direct human activities as well as from climate change. Heritage and culture are at risk from unmanaged change and development. Consideration should be given to the need to protect and enhance the distinctiveness of Cornwall's distinctive maritime heritage and culture. Sea Fisheries are part of the traditional economy of Cornwall. A key issue is the management and regulation of sustainable fisheries to ensure viability alongside protection of biodiversity and the maritime historic environment. Ports and harbours are a fundamental part of the maritime environment. Harbour Authorities have legal duties to fulfil, which must find balances between economic viability, commercial need and impacts upon the natural and historic environment. Adaptation to climate change will be a critical challenge for all aspects of maritime Cornwall</p>
Historic Environment	<p>The historic environment is essential to the distinctive character of Cornwall; it is a significant contributor to quality of life and provides economic, educational and social benefits, as well as community pride. Yet it is at risk from unmanaged change and development. A variety of legislation and guidance, from the international to local, provides policy for its protection and enhancement, which enables change to be managed through planning and other mechanisms. A further key message is that heritage-led regeneration has a key role to play in economic development that reinforces the character and quality of life of Cornwall, its unique selling point.</p>
Design	<p>The guidance stresses the importance of sustainability in the built environment. Advice is given on social, economic and environmental sustainability. The built environment must respond to sustainability issues in terms of location of development, development layout, form, scale, appearance, local distinctiveness, energy efficiency and protection of the environment. Development must also be adaptable to climate change.</p>
Social inclusion	<p>Reducing low income and in debt households is one of the main ways of breaking the cycle of</p>

Sustainability Topic	Key Messages from PPSI Review
	<p>poverty and deprivation. The key messages for inclusion are to focus on early prevention and equal opportunities for all by ensuring:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals and communities are facilitated to “do it for themselves” and are enabled to take an active role in decision making processes. • A reduction in debt and a integrated welfare, social, law advice network • Mixing between communities and generations is encouraged • Access to and involvement in planning, development and delivery of services is enabled. <p>The nature of Cornwall with its many small communities means that some locally significant pockets of deprivation and disadvantage may not register in regional statistics, particularly in the more rural areas. The quality of the built and the natural environment have a significant impact on individual and community well-being.</p>
Crime and anti-social behaviour	<p>The key message is that new development and regeneration initiatives should ensure that every opportunity is taken to 'design out crime'. Having a good understanding of the needs of the local community is crucial towards ensuring that opportunities for criminal/anti-social behaviour are minimised.</p>
Housing	<p>Everyone should be allowed the opportunity to live in a decent home which is affordable. Cornwall needs to plan positively to ensure a supply of housing which meets the needs of the community.</p>
Health, recreation and sport	<p>The documents reviewed emphasise the need to improve quality of and access to health care, sports and recreation facilities. Well designed places and buildings foster well being and enable a better quality of life.</p>
Economic regeneration and tourism	<p>There is a common theme across many of the policies and strategies reviewed and that is the need to realise economic development in its widest sense but to also link it to themes of accessibility and support for the social functioning of communities. The aim is to enable greater access to well paid and satisfying</p>

Sustainability Topic	Key Messages from PPSI Review
	employment within a flexible labour market; characterised by diversity in activity and transferable and complementary knowledge solutions. Supporting sustainable economic development which mitigates or combats the effects of climate change is a key issue.
Education and skills	The key messages signify that developing the specific and generic skills and general capacity of the workforce is an essential element of any strategy aimed at the establishment of more successful, innovative and competitive economy. There is a key role for local authorities, working with other stakeholders, to facilitate spatial links between skills development/education and economic development. When developing or renewing education facilities, locations should be chosen which take account of the future development needs of the economy and how these can contribute to the sustainable development of communities. Sufficient and accessible premises should be made available to suit skills training and other vocational educational purposes identified through other strategies.
Transport and accessibility	<p>The key messages arising from the review of PPPSIs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable transport choices and ensure greater accessibility by public transport, walking and cycling; • Reduce the need to travel through the appropriate location and design of new development; • Ensure retention of local services and facilities; • Acknowledge the importance of an effective transport network in facilitating economic development • Reduce the negative impacts of transport on the environment including climate change. <p>The pattern and location of development is important as is ensuring that the provision of transport infrastructure is an integral part of any new development</p>
Energy	There is a need to ensure carbon savings and energy efficiency in all new development. Local

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Sustainability Topic	Key Messages from PPSI Review
	Authorities are encouraged to state the percentage of energy they would expect developments over a certain size to source from renewable energy technologies.

Those wishing to learn more about the details of the PPSI review can do so by accessing the SA Scoping Report (June 2010) and updated May 2012 which is available on the Council's website: [SA Scoping Report](#)

3.2 Update

Since the publication of the SA Scoping Report, the following changes have occurred:

Regional Spatial Strategy

Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) provided regional level planning frameworks for the regions of England outside of London. RSS were revoked in July 2010. This implied a principle of localism by giving planning authorities the freedom and opportunity to set their own strategy and targets for their area. The main impacts of this are that local authorities are now responsible for: setting their own housing targets; employment; waste; minerals; and setting measures to combat climate change. Targets and decisions must be underpinned with a strong evidence base.

As a result of the judgment in the CALA Homes Ltd. Case, 'RSS have been reinstated as part of the statutory 'development plan'. Decisions on planning applications and appeals must be made in accordance with the 'development plan' unless material considerations indicate otherwise (s38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004). The Government's intention to abolish Regional Strategies is a material consideration – the weight to be given to it will be a matter for the decision maker'.²

Localism Act

The Localism Bill was introduced to Parliament on 13 December 2010, and was given Royal Assent on 15 November 2011, becoming an Act. The purpose of the Localism Act is to devolve decision making powers from central government to communities and local authorities.

The Localism Act includes five key measures that underpin the Government's approach to decentralisation, as described on the Communities and Local Government Website³.

- **Community Rights:** New community rights will ensure that community organisations have a fair chance to bid to take over land and buildings that are important to them.
- **Neighbourhood Planning:** New rights will allow local communities to shape new development by coming together to prepare neighbourhood plans. This is described in more detail below.

² Department for Communities and Local Government (2011): *Government Response to the Communities and Local Government Committee's Report Abolition of Regional Spatial Strategies: a planning vacuum* [Online] Available at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/responseabolitionregional> (accessed on 04.10.2011)

³ Department for Communities and Local Government (2011): *The Localism Act* [Online] Available at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/decentralisation/localismbill/> (accessed on 21.12.2011)

- **Housing:** The Localism Act will mean that more decisions about housing are taken locally, and the system is fairer and more effective.
- **Empowering cities and other local areas:** The Localism Act enables Ministers to transfer public functions to local authorities in order to improve local accountability or promote economic growth.
- **General power of competence:** The general power of competence will give councils the green light to work in innovative ways.

Neighbourhood Planning

The Localism Act also introduces 'Neighbourhood Development Plans'. The purpose of this is to encourage communities to come together through parish councils or neighbourhood forums to decide where new shops, offices or homes should go and which green spaces to protect. A Neighbourhood Development Plan must be in line with national planning policy, with the strategic vision for the wider area set by the local authority, and with other legal requirements. Local people will then be able to vote on it in a referendum. If the plan is approved by a majority, then the local authority will be able to define developments which should have automatic planning permission.⁴

National Planning Policy Framework

Planning Policy Guidance notes (PPG) and their replacements, Planning Policy Statements (PPS), provided guidance on national planning policies and principles, for example, regarding sustainable development, housing, the historic environment, development and flood risk and renewable energy.

The majority of PPGs and PPSs have now been cancelled and replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), published on 27 March 2012, which sets out the Government's planning policies for England.

The NPPF aims to make planning guidance clearer, by replacing over one thousand pages with around 50. Key messages include:

- The local plan is the keystone of planning
- Presumption in favour of sustainable development
- The presumption in favour of sustainable development should work through, not against, local plans. Also makes it clear that relevant policies (such as those protecting the Green Belt, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Parks and other areas) cannot be overridden by the presumption.
- Brownfield first policy – this has been strengthened to prioritise more clearly the use of previously developed land

⁴ Department for Communities and Local Government (2011): *A Plain English Guide to the Localism Bill* [Online] Available at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/1923416.pdf> (accessed on 06/09/2011).

- Five-year land supply – Local Authorities with a good track record at allocating land for housing must earmark a five-year supply plus 5%. Others must earmark a five-year supply plus 20%
- The intrinsic value of countryside
- Town centre first policy – office development included, with an exemption for rural businesses
- Allows councils to protect back gardens
- Ensures that playing fields continue to benefit from that same protection that they do currently

3.3 International, Community or Member State Objectives

In addition to considering issues raised by relevant PPSIs, the SEA Directive also requires that within this report, consideration is given to those key objectives, established at international, community or member state level which are relevant to the plan or programme'. We have identified the following objectives that have been taken into account.

- **The Kyoto Protocol (1997)** - commits the EU-15 and most EU-25 countries to targets for reducing greenhouse gas emission by 2008 – 2012. The UK has agreed to reduce emissions of the basket of six greenhouse gases by 12.5% below 1990 levels by the period 2008-2012
- **Copenhagen Accord (2009)** – endorses the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol and recognises that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and that actions should be taken to keep any temperature increases to below 2°C. The document does not contain any legally binding commitments for reducing CO₂ emissions.
- **Covenant of Mayors** – Cornwall Council has recently signed up to the Covenant of Mayors, which requires the council to produce a Sustainable Energy Action Plan and a commitment to achieve the following by 2020:
 - Beyond 20% reduction in CO₂ based on 1990 levels
 - Beyond 20% reduction in energy demand
 - Increase use of renewables by 20%
- **20 by 2020** - European Council targets:
 - Reduction of at least 20% in greenhouse gases by 2020 (rising to 30% if there is an international agreement)
 - A 20% share of renewable energies in EU energy consumption by 2020.
- **The Climate Change Act (2008)** - sets a target for the year 2050 for the reduction of targeted greenhouse gas emissions and contains various measures to tackle climate change. Target: Reduce greenhouse gases in the UK to at least 80% by 2050 against a 1990 baseline (excluding aviation).
- **The EU Landfill Directive 1999/31/EC** - To stimulate the recycling and recovery of value from waste and to reduce emissions of methane gas in landfill sites.

- **Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC** - To recover and dispose of waste without harming human health or the environment.
- **Water Framework Directive (England and Wales) Regulations (2003)** - implements the EU Water Framework Directive and aims to establish a legal framework to achieve good ecological and chemical status for all surface waters and groundwater by 2015. Plans and targets are reviewed every six years thereafter.
- **Habitats and Species Directive 92/43/EEC, 1992, as amended by 97/62/EC** - To protect important natural habitat (listed in Annex I, amended in Directive 97/62/EC) and species (listed in Annex II), using measures to maintain or restore their "favourable conservation status", principally by Special Areas of Conservation, but also (through land-use and development policies) by management of the landscape features of importance to wildlife outside SACs.
- **EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008)** - To protect more effectively the marine environment across the EU. Aims to achieve good environmental status of the EU's marine waters by 2021.
- **UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972)** - To protect cultural and natural heritage; most of the Cornish Mining World Heritage Site and c.26% of England's Heritage Coast is in Cornwall.

4. What is the current and likely future situation?

Requirement of the SEA Directive (the report must include...)

" the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme"

(SEA Directive, Annex 1 (b))

"the environmental characteristics of the area likely to be significantly affected"

(SEA Directive, Annex 1 (c))

"the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme"

(SEA Directive, Annex 1 (b))

"any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [Special Protection Areas under the Birds Directive] and 92/43/EEC [Special Areas of Conservation under the Habitats Directive]"

(SEA Directive, Annex I(d))

4.1 Setting the scene

Cornwall covers 3,563 km². In 2010, the ONS estimated the population of Cornwall to be 535,300. It has been growing since the 1960s, has consistently grown quicker than the rest of the South West region, and is amongst the fastest growing areas in the UK.

Population change covers the relationship between births and deaths (natural change), migration flows, and is itself a driver in household formation and dissolution. The whole area is fluid, people age, move around, move away, move back, and move to Cornwall for the first time. New households are formed, move into a first home, split up, and reform. Change and the implications of that change are constant.

Population growth has been spread across Cornwall, with growth in the 1960s/1970s being largely in the east of Cornwall, with more recent growth being in mid and north Cornwall. However looking at these geographical

levels masks the reality that small rural areas experience population decline, while parts of the towns have had 10%+ population increases in 4 years.

There are currently more deaths than births, although the gap between the two appears to be narrowing. For the year 2005-2006 there were just under 500 more deaths than births. (This is a 1000 less than just 4 years previously and is due to increasing births and falling number of deaths.)

Another aspect of population change for Cornwall is the relationship between in and out migration. There are high rates of inward migration with anything up to 20,000 - 30,000 people moving into the area, and about 15,000-25,000 leaving. The net gain averages about 5,000 a year.

An expansion in the higher education infrastructure and better employment prospects has led to reductions of younger people leaving Cornwall, while shifting the age profile of in migrants overall downwards, i.e. increasingly younger people moving to Cornwall. These trends are neither fixed or guaranteed, and are fragile

In migration is predominately for economic and lifestyle reasons, not retirement purposes. This has been the prevailing trend since the mid 1960's.

Historically a high proportion of people moving to Cornwall (in migrants) are returners, and there is evidence to indicate that this is still a strong trend.

There is a consensus that the local population will continue to grow at similar levels. In 20 years time Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly is likely to be home to over 600,000 people.

In line with national trends Cornwall's population is getting older as average life expectancy continues to rise.

The projections however are somewhat extreme in what they suggest; behaviour patterns of different age groups may be different in the future from what they are currently and the projections are only the most broad of potential guides.

It is important to address the issues that these trends suggest. Cornwall must prepare for the opportunities and challenges this change will present, for example the need for more integrated and better elderly care services and facilities, and an awareness of the changing demand for housing and leisure facilities directed at the older age groups.

While Cornwall has an older age profile than the UK average, this reflects high birth rates in the 1950's, and the cumulative effect of working age net migration over the last 30 years. Obviously people in their 30s -50s moving to Cornwall in the last 20 years is bolstering the numbers of people aged 60 plus now.

Another recent trend has been the relatively large increases in the migrant worker population in Cornwall. During the period 2004 to 2006, there were 2,715 applicants through the workers registration scheme in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. Applicants from Poland were the largest group accounting for 51.7% of the total, followed by Lithuanians. The majority of applicants were under 34 years of age.

West Cornwall had the highest numbers of migrant worker applicants (1,561). This reflects their critical role in agriculture and food production. Work permit applications (for non EU nationals) have also increased over the same period but the numbers are far smaller. The majority of these relate to the health sector with the highest number (168) by far in Truro (reflecting the presence of Treliske hospital).

Household formation is expected to continue to be dominated by predominately older single households.

4.2 What is the situation now?

Baseline information helps to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. When collecting baseline data, the aim is to assemble sufficient data on the current and likely future state of the area to enable the potential impacts of Planning Future Cornwall to be accurately predicted. The SA Scoping Report (June 2010 and updated version May 2012) considered the baseline situation.

The Scoping Report was first produced in May 2009. It was updated in June 2010 and re-published alongside Planning Future Cornwall Options Paper in January 2011. The Scoping Report has been updated once more in May 2012 to inform the development of the final draft of Planning Future Cornwall.

Those wishing to learn more about the baseline situation can do so by accessing the [SA Scoping Report](#) (May 2012) on the Council's website.

The key baseline constraints and opportunities across the county are shown on the following maps.

Figure 3 – BAP Habitats

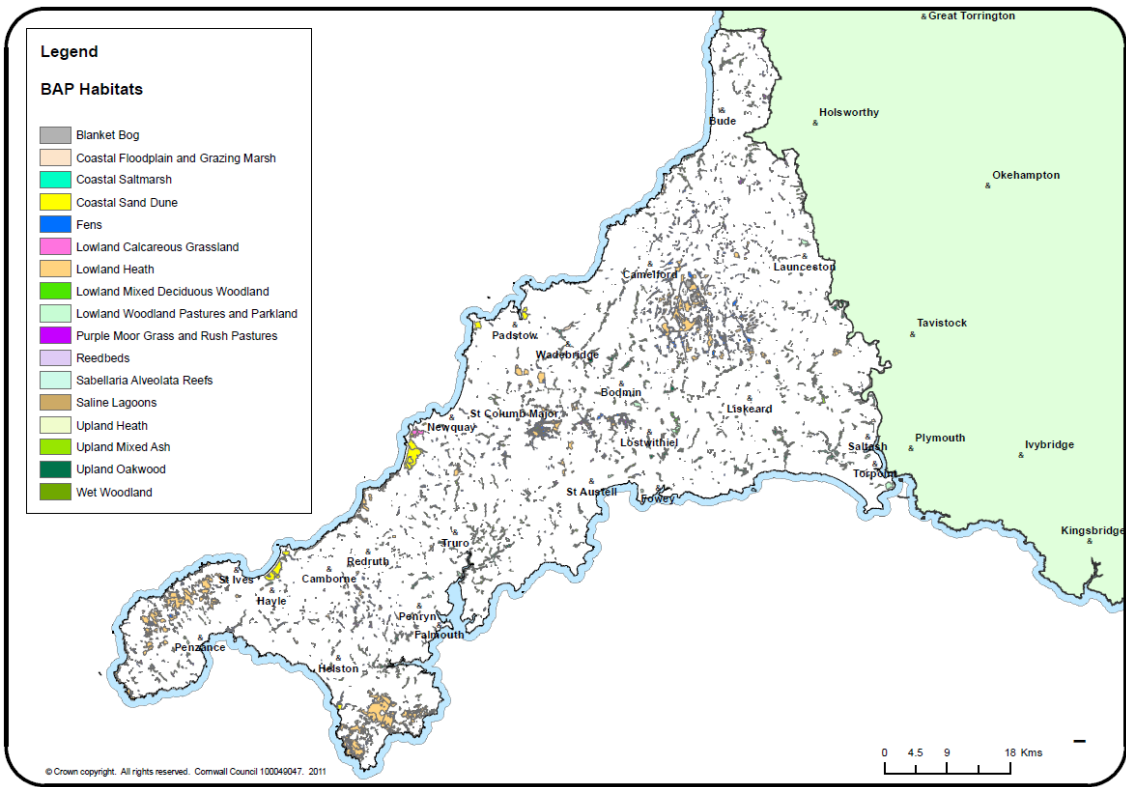


Figure 4 – Biodiversity Designations

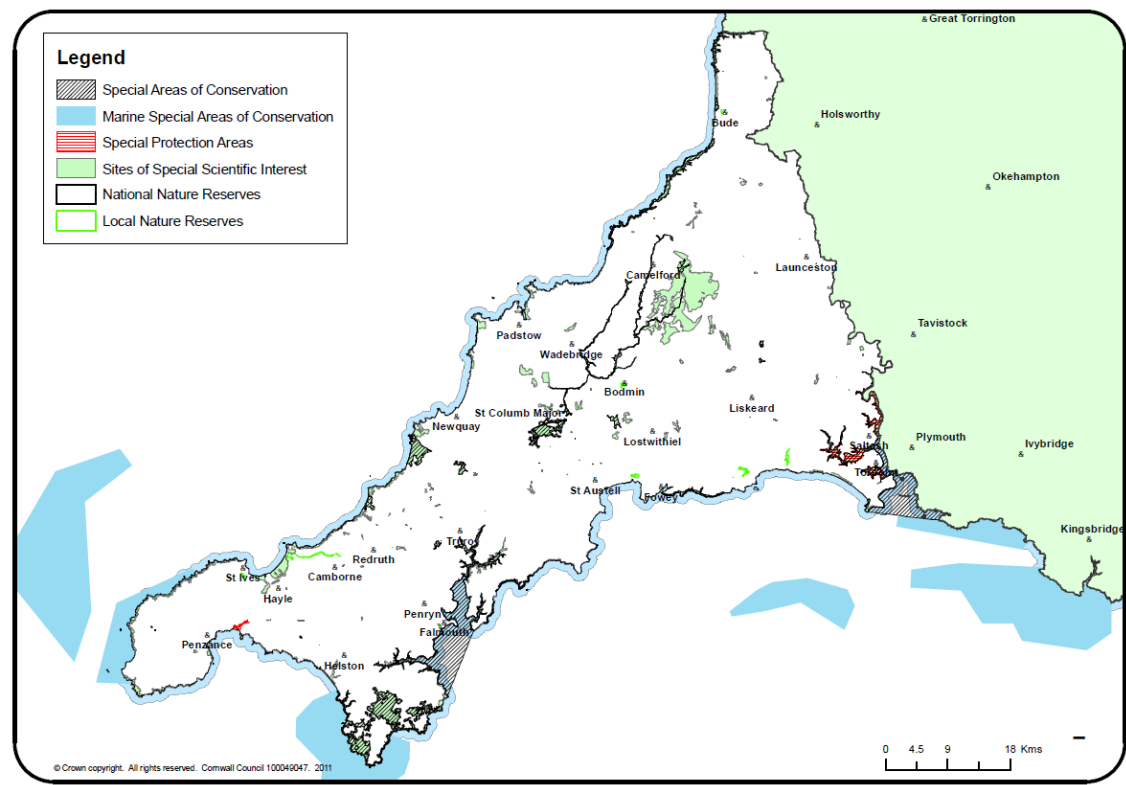


Figure 5 – Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and World Heritage Sites

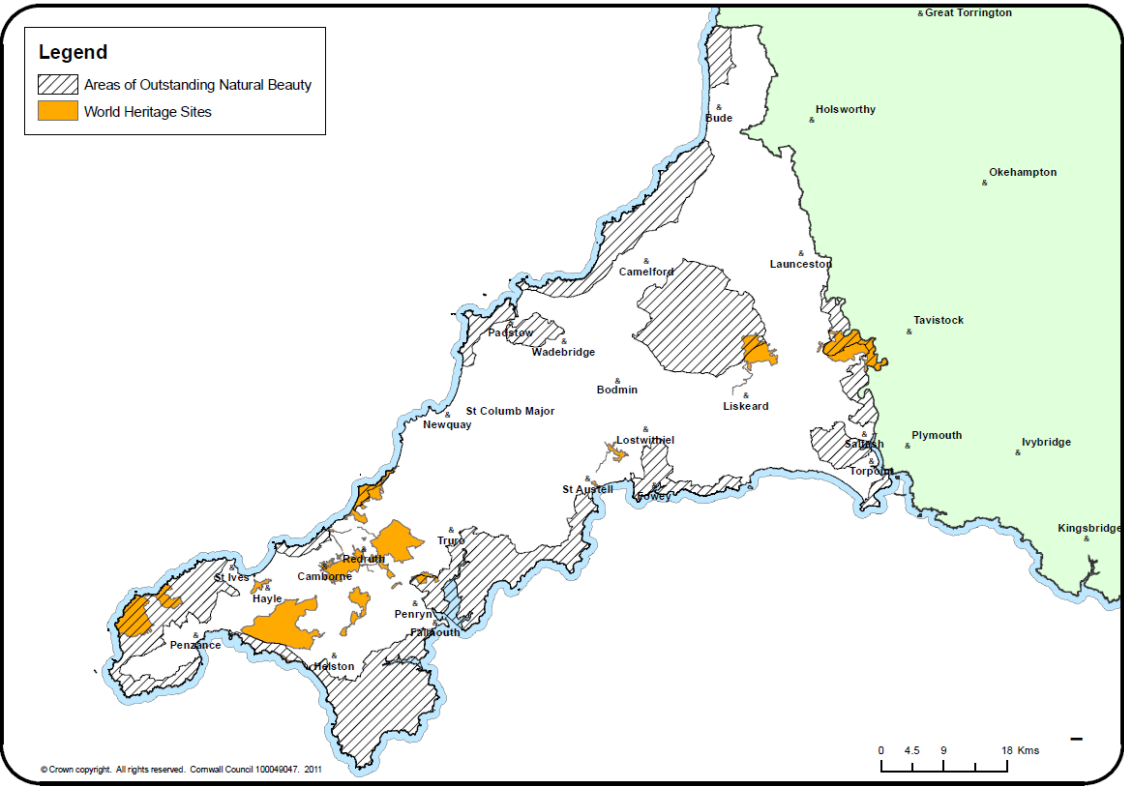


Figure 6 – Flood Zones

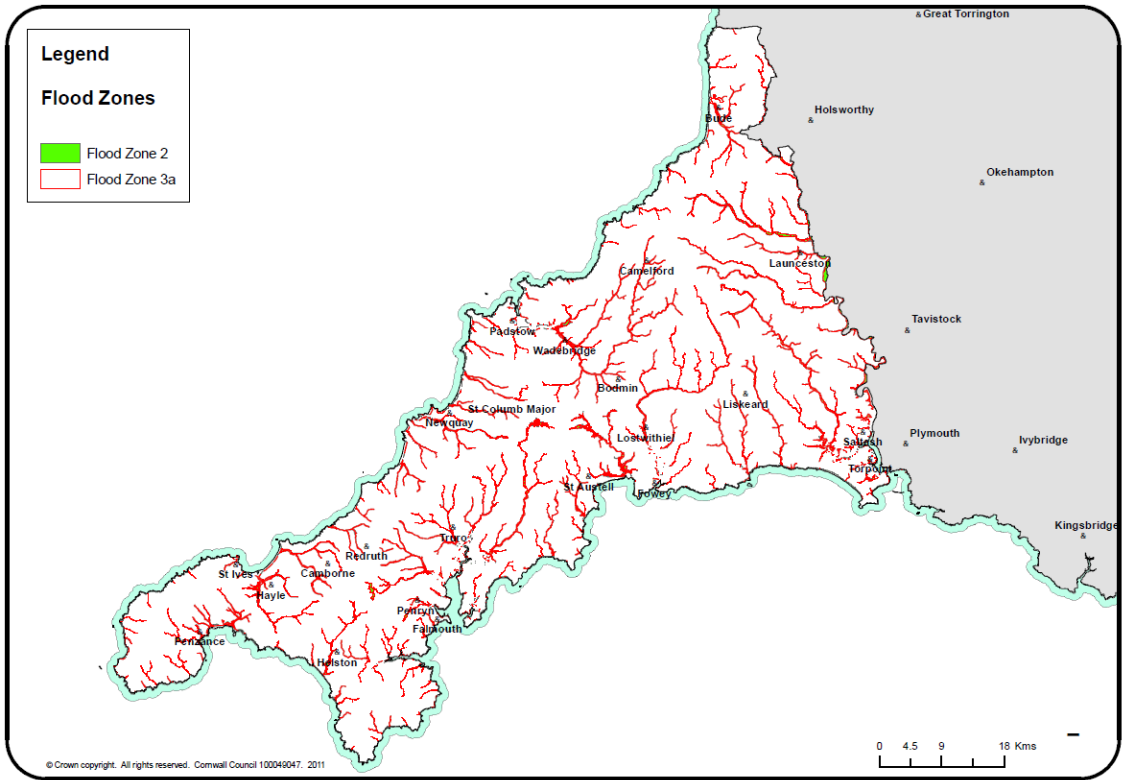


Figure 7 – Registered Parks and Gardens and Country Parks

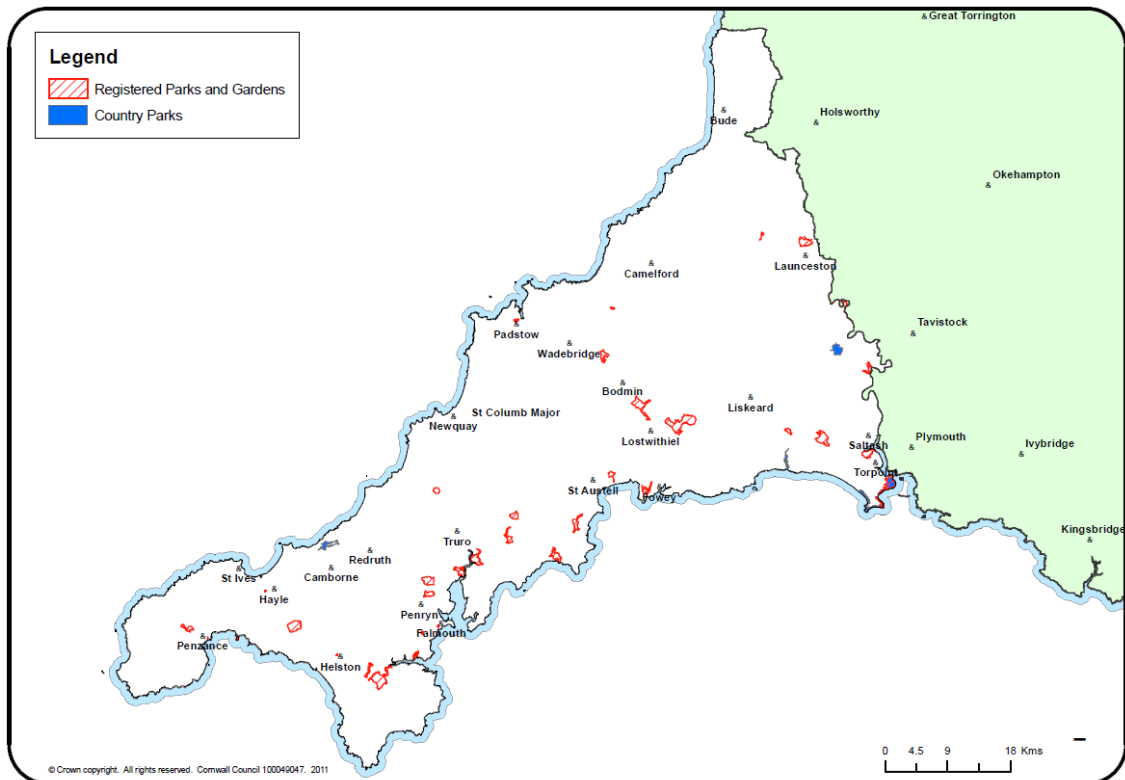


Figure 8 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation – Barriers to Housing and Services

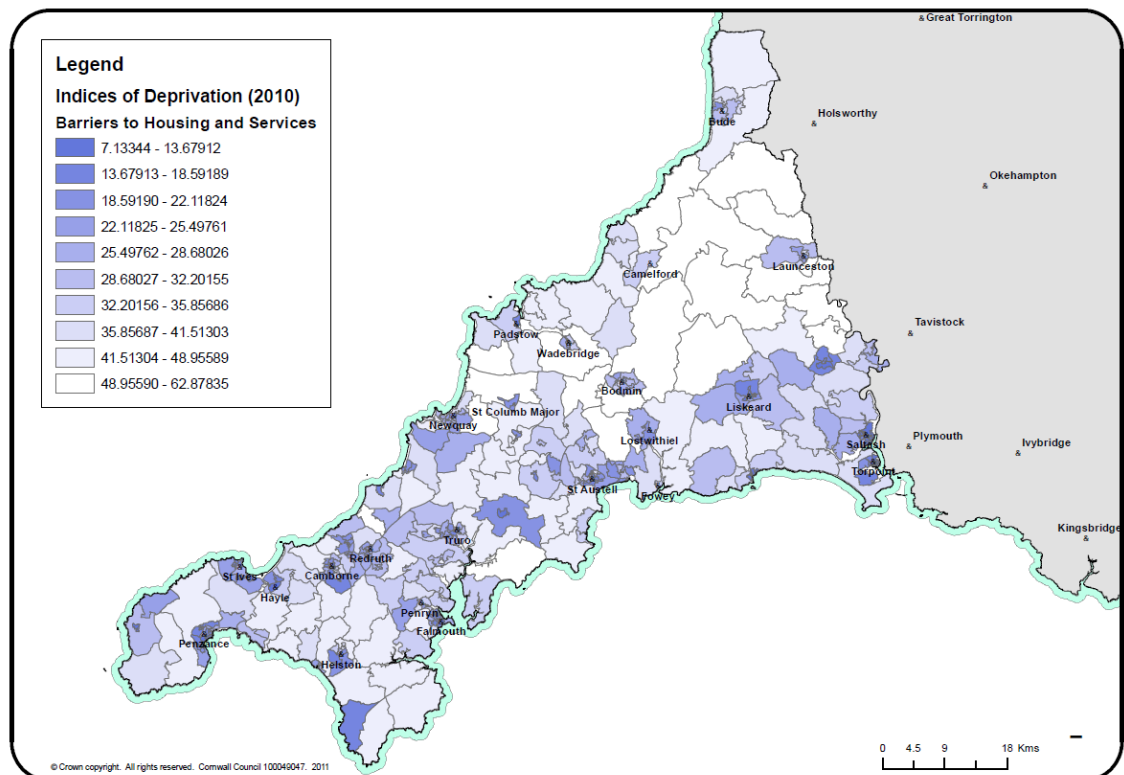


Figure 9 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation – Crime

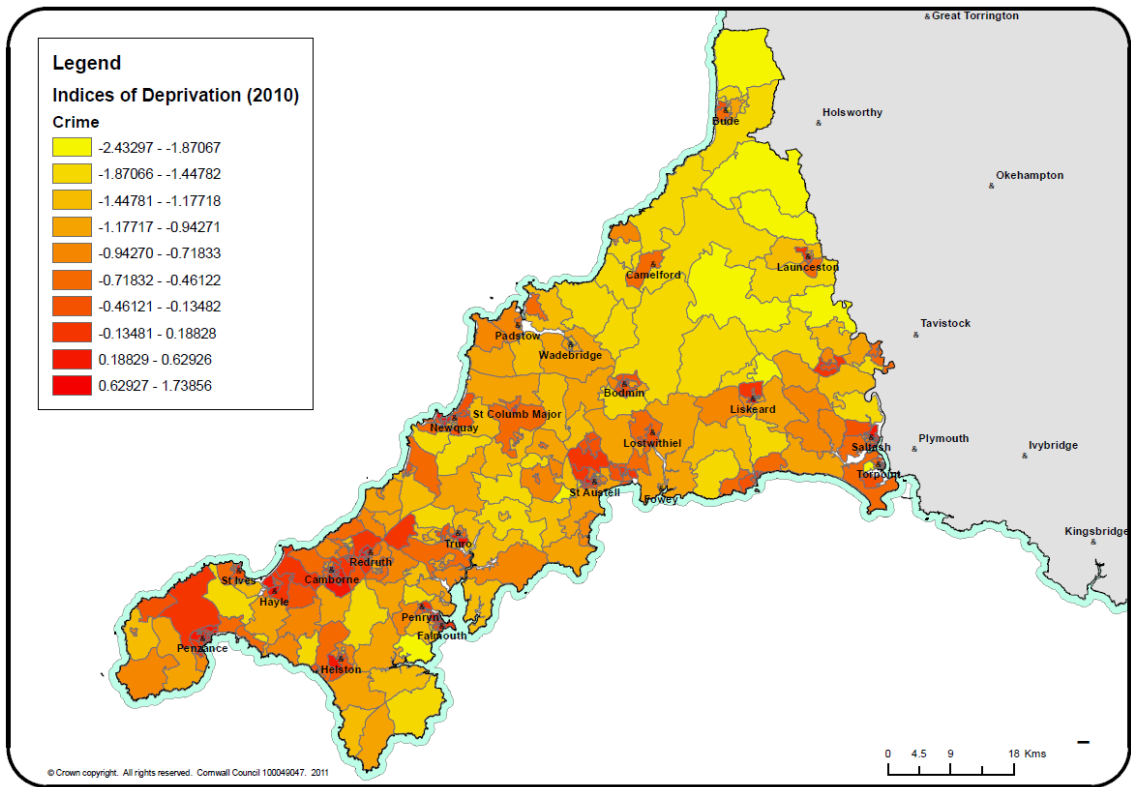


Figure 10 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation – Education, Skills and Training

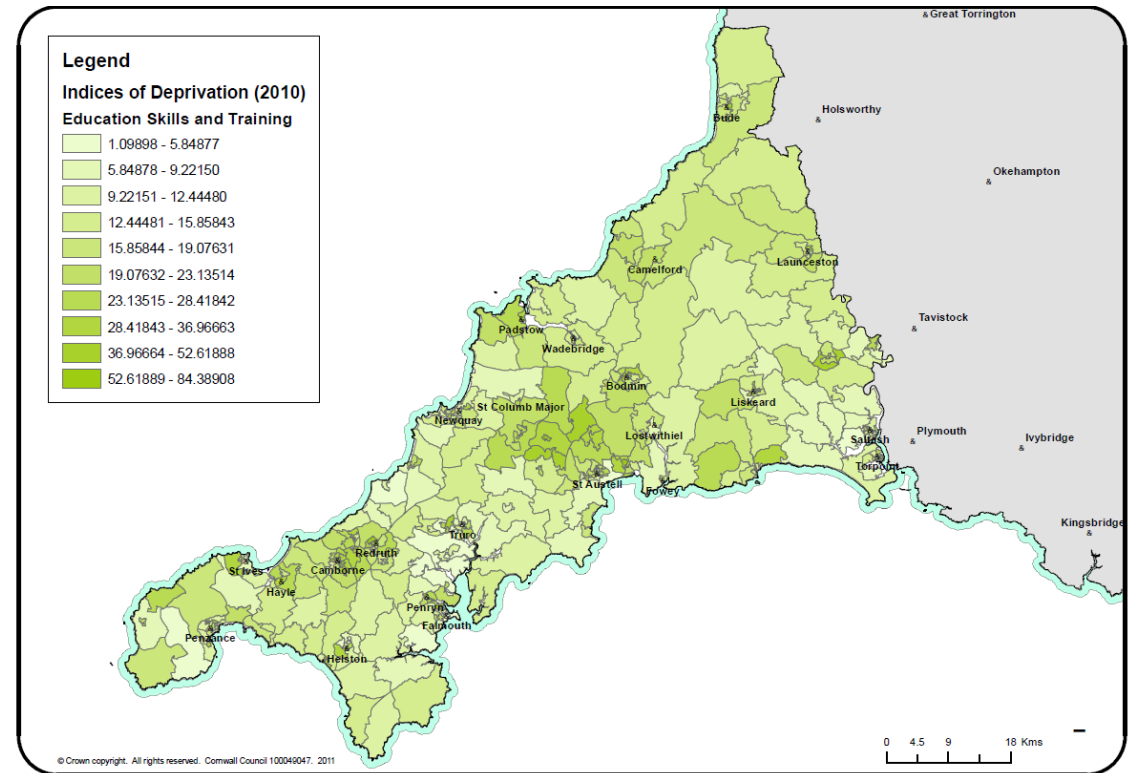


Figure 11 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation – Employment

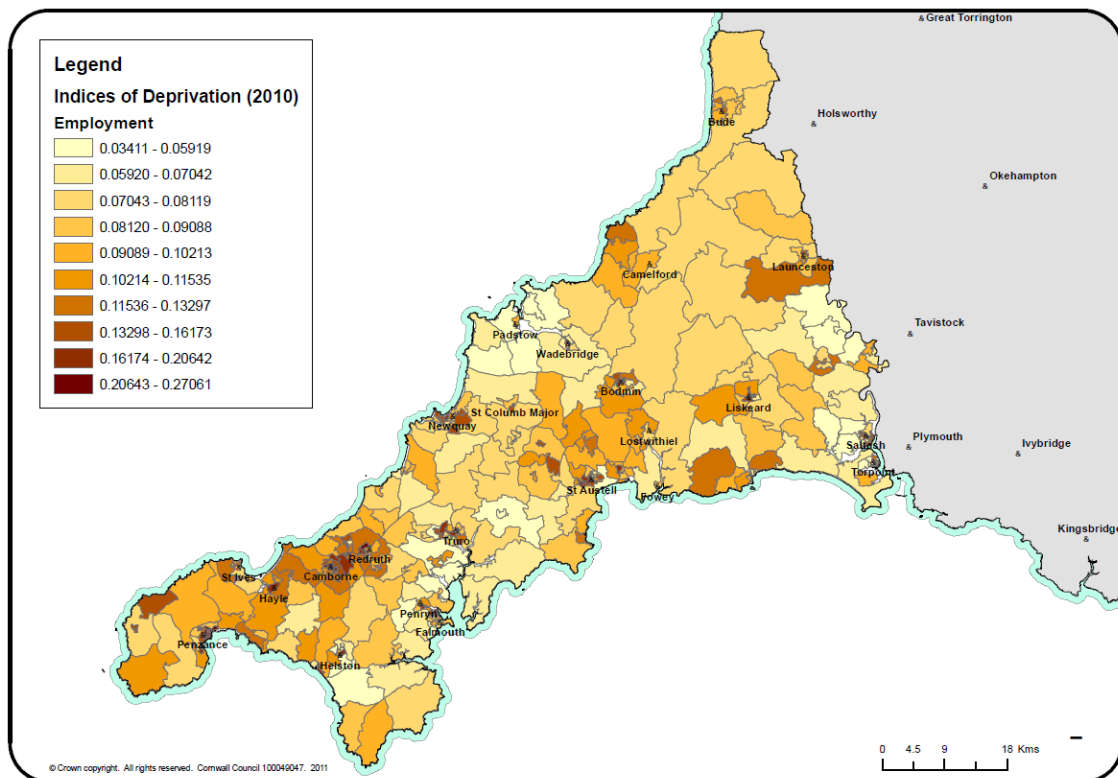


Figure 12 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation – Health Deprivation and Disability

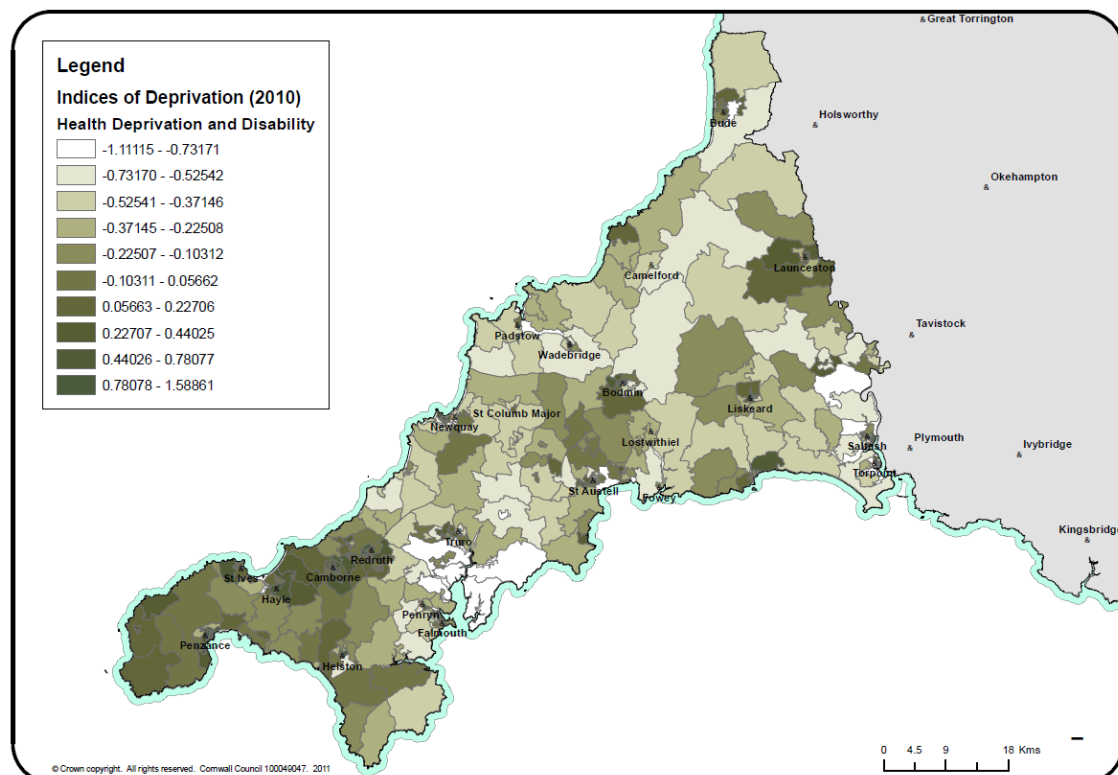


Figure 13 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation - Income

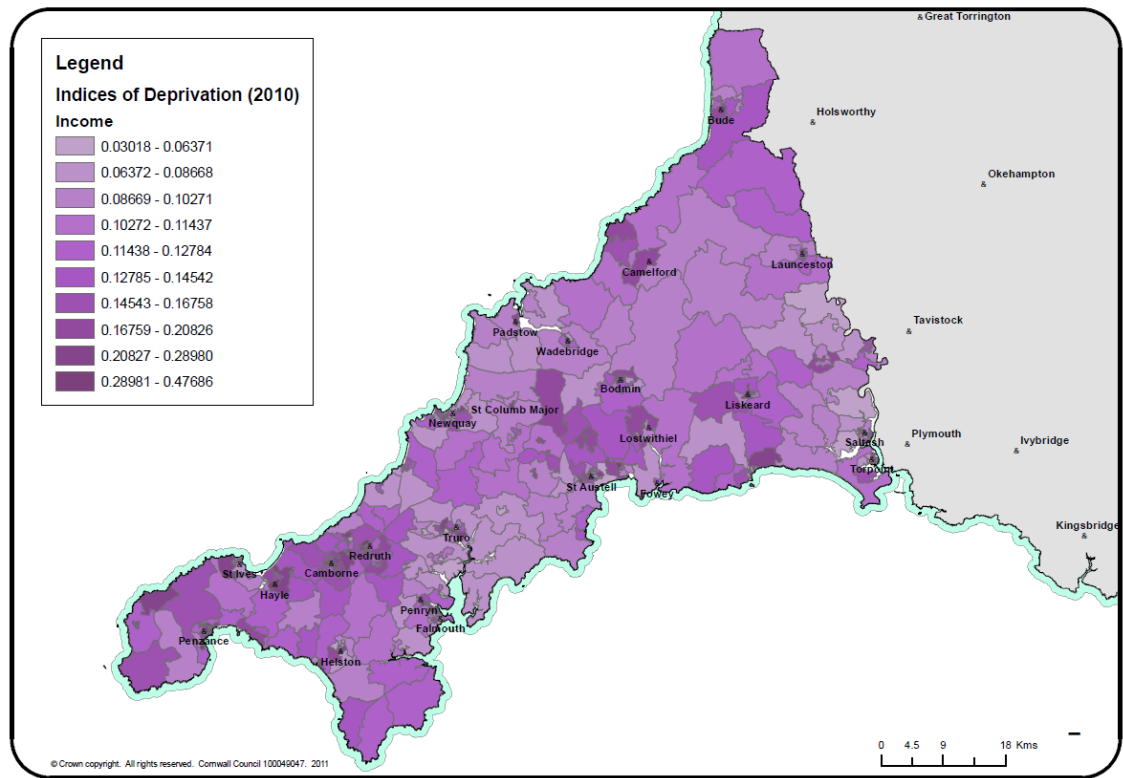


Figure 14 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation – Living Environment

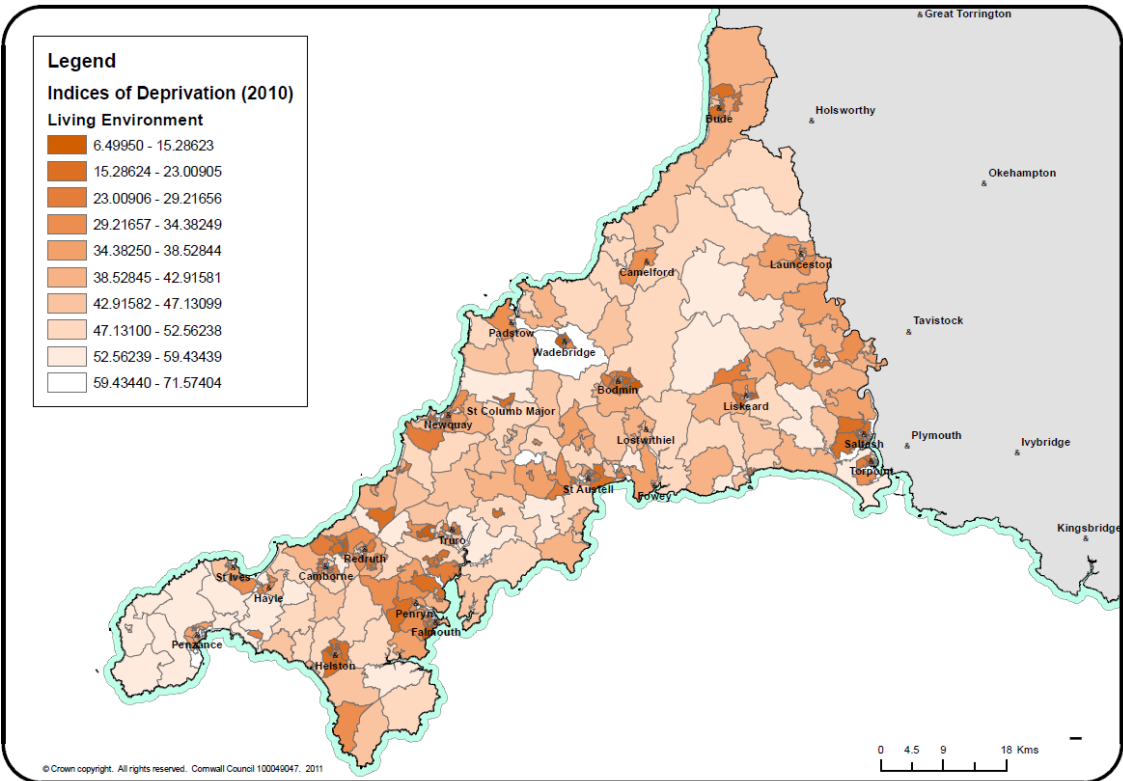
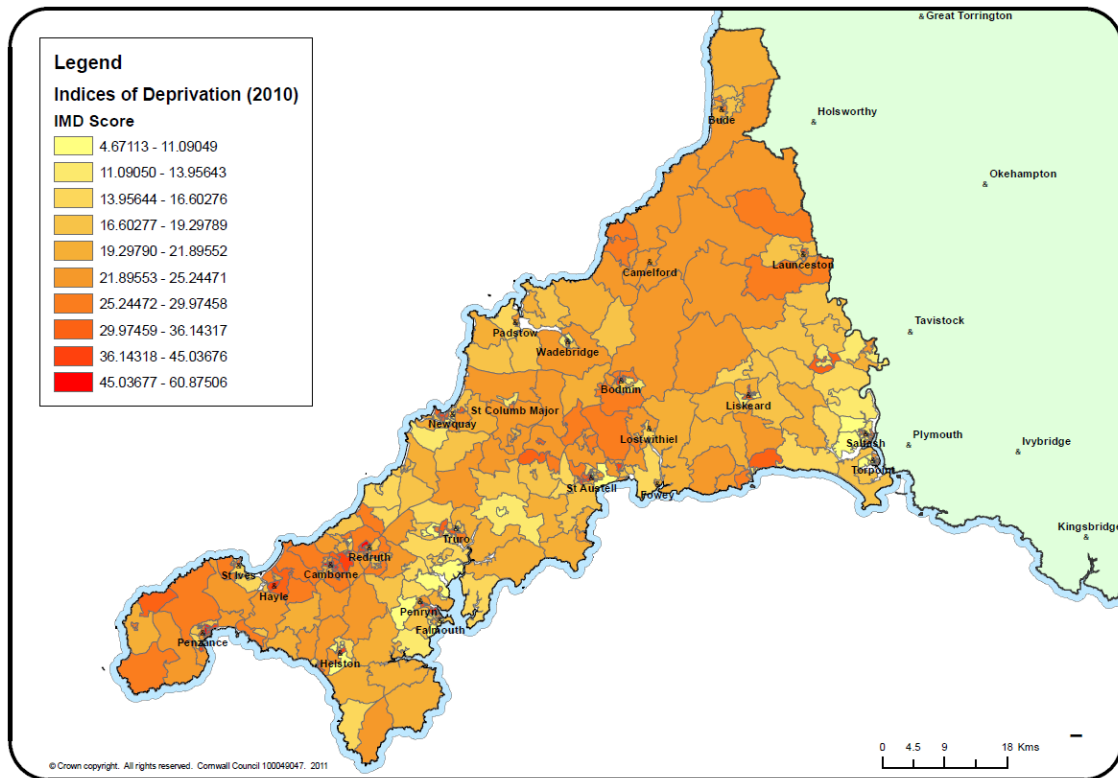


Figure 15 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation - overall



4.3 Key Issues

In-line with the requirements of the SEA Directive (see Table 1) there is a need to describe 'any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance'. Table 3 lists the economic, social and environmental problems and issues facing Cornwall, as identified and set out in the Scoping Report (June 2010).

Table 3: Sustainability issues facing Cornwall (and implications for Planning Future Cornwall)

Sustainability Topic	Key Issues
Climatic Factors	There is a need to minimise growth in greenhouse gas emissions, and where possible reduce greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors.
	There is a need to encourage the use of renewables and low-carbon energy technologies.
	There is a need to ensure development and infrastructure is resilient to the impacts of a changing climate.
	There is a need to ensure developments do not make it more difficult to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the future.
Waste	The County is not currently achieving its recycling

Sustainability Topic	Key Issues
	<p>targets.</p> <p>The current economic downturn is having an impact on both the price and demand for raw recycle materials which could have a negative effect on County recycling rates.</p> <p>Most hazardous waste is sent out of the County for treatment.</p>
Minerals and Geodiversity	<p>It is important to safeguard mineral resources from sterilisation. There is a need to balance the safeguarding of minerals with the need for development, especially given the development pressures in the county.</p> <p>The minerals industry is relatively reliant on road transport of minerals therefore there is a need to encourage the use of alternative methods such as rail or pipeline and reduce the industries contribution to climate change.</p> <p>Regeneration and in-migration will increase demands for housing and new employment facilities thus increasing the demand for minerals. However, consideration needs to be given to the impact of the current economic downturn on the demand for building materials and the minerals industry.</p> <p>A large area of the county is covered by designations such as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), and World Heritage Site (WHS). The degree of overlap between these designations and mineral operations means there is often a conflict and potential constraint on the exploitation of mineral resources.</p> <p>Restoration of mineral workings can make an important contribution to the environment, biodiversity, geodiversity, landscape and amenity.</p>
Soil	<p>Pressure to develop on land not classified as brownfield including urban open spaces</p> <p>Increased remediation of contaminated land sites.</p> <p>Intensification of agricultural and land use practices resulting in reduced soil quality.</p> <p>Increased soil sealing within residential areas.</p> <p>Increased soil compaction during construction projects.</p> <p>Loss of soil through surface water runoff exacerbated by farming techniques, increasing pressure on river catchments.</p> <p>Allotments, which allow individuals to use land for the production of their own food, are in short supply especially in the more urban areas.</p>
Air	<p>Development pressures for increased housing</p>

Sustainability Topic	Key Issues
	provision will bring increased traffic flows and associated air pollution issues.
	Predicted climate change could exacerbate health issues caused by poor air quality.
	The World Health Organisation (WHO) identified sulphur dioxide (8) , nitrogen oxide (9) and ozone (10) as having especially significant adverse effects on vegetation and ecosystems in concentrations below those known to have a direct impact on human health. Poor air quality can directly impact upon certain species, notably lichens, of which Cornwall has a rich resource. For Cornwall the gradual enrichment of its nutrient deficient habitats such as heath lands and sand dunes by deposition of nitrogen dioxide could lead to the loss of these unique and valuable habitats.
	The built environment is also at risk from erosion caused by air pollution, most notably from sulphur dioxide which when deposited, by rain or dry deposition, contributes to the erosion of many conventional building materials.
	Measures to address air pollution often have beneficial 'side effects'. For example, reducing traffic in an area to improve air pollution may also improve road safety, reduce noise pollution, reduce the levels of pollutants within neighbouring buildings and reduce the amount of carbon dioxide emissions.
Water	Population growth will increase demand for water.
	Changing weather patterns including hotter drier summers will decrease the supply of water and potentially increase demand.
	Flooding (fluvial and tidal) due to extreme weather events and sea level rise.
	Water pollution from both increased run-off in extreme weather events including potentially increased sewage flooding and decreased flow in water courses during dry periods.
	Reduction in permeable surfaces from new development will increase risk of surface water flooding.
	Habitat loss resulting from changing weather patterns.
	Increase demand for access to clean bathing water resulting from hotter drier summers and greater demand for water-based recreation.
Biodiversity	The intrinsic value and extent of biodiversity is threatened by development pressures, population growth, climate change, pollution and changing land

Sustainability Topic	Key Issues
	management (especially farming) practices. The extent and condition of all biodiversity in the county, and especially BAP habitats SACs and SSSIs, will require effective protection.
	For biodiversity to adapt successfully to the impacts of climate change, it is necessary to allow biodiversity the room to retreat/move to different areas. This demands a minimum level of connectivity between habitats.
	Biodiversity is recognised for its educational, aesthetic and spiritual value; the loss of biodiversity results in a decline in social well being.
	Biodiversity should be considered equally on brownfield sites and Greenfield sites. Brownfield sites can often be more biologically diverse, or can provide a niche habitat for rare species. The ecological impacts of development should therefore be addressed through adequate ecological surveys on a site-by-site basis.
	Biodiversity forms one of the cornerstones of the Cornish landscape which has been identified as an important economic driver. The loss of this diversity will inevitably result in a decline in landscape and attractiveness of the county as a tourist destination.
	There is an important synergy between biodiversity and sustainable drainage and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity helps increase flood protection. Climate change will over time increase the need for sustainable drainage.
Landscape	Climate Change and Sea Level Rise: Impact on the Cornish coast and coastal settlements, natural vegetation types and also agricultural practice.
	Farming and horticulture: Leading to different crops/animal husbandry, increased proportion of land planted for bio-energy/biomass, livestock farming changes, the lotting up of agricultural holdings and farm diversification.
	Changes to Land Use and development pressure: Overall levels of new housing/development required for growing population.
	Renewable Energy: Pressure for wind farm development both inland and of-shore and biomass and bio-energy crops.
	Sustainable Construction: Code for sustainable homes adds new styles of architecture will impact on the landscape.
	Tranquillity/Light Pollution – The rural environment is changing as a result of loss of tranquillity and an increase in light pollution.

Sustainability Topic	Key Issues
	<p>Biodiversity and geodiversity - landscape is linked to biodiversity, for example in providing connectivity and habitat linkages. Some landscape features such as hedgerows are of particular significance in this context. Geodiversity, including soils, influences the landscape and the three are inextricably linked.</p> <p>Quality of Life – landscape is an essential component and contributor to quality of life and health.</p>
Maritime	<p>Clean, healthy, productive and biologically diverse inshore waters; establishment of Marine Protected Areas.</p> <p>Healthy and economically sustainable fisheries.</p> <p>Protection of the coast and inshore waters against unsustainable development.</p> <p>Economically and environmentally sustainable commercial and historic ports and harbours.</p> <p>Sustainable protection and enhancement of the distinctive maritime heritage and culture of Cornwall.</p> <p>A maritime environment that is sustained to provide quality of life, enjoyment and health benefits to residents and visitors.</p>
Historic Environment	<p>Adaptation to climate change/flood risk mitigation should have regard to the character and authenticity of the historic environment.</p> <p>Sea level rise will threaten historic assets such as historic harbours and quays.</p> <p>Use of traditional and/or local materials to maintain character and distinctiveness.</p> <p>Training in and retention of traditional building craft skills.</p> <p>Promote access to and understanding of the historic environment.</p>
Design	<p>Impact of climate change on design.</p> <p>Scattered nature of development makes sustainable transport links and access to services more challenging.</p> <p>Energy efficiency in existing building stock – how to improve.</p> <p>Energy efficiency and low carbon in new buildings.</p> <p>Response to flood risk.</p> <p>Provision of affordable housing.</p> <p>Location of development to protect landscape and biodiversity.</p> <p>Design which responds to local distinctiveness.</p>
Social Inclusion	<p>There are areas in the county which experience high levels of deprivation and where efforts are needed to address long-standing issues of social and</p>

Sustainability Topic	Key Issues
	economic exclusion.
	The dispersed nature of many rural areas along with the problems of inadequate transportation can pose difficulties for statutory agencies, voluntary and community services to meet local community needs.
	It has been acknowledged that global issues such as climate change and increasing energy and food costs can cause considerable social exclusion and people living in poverty could be affected more severely as they are the least financially equipped to deal with the consequences of climate change and economic downturn.
	Difficulties in accessing healthcare, education, employment and social care services maintains the social exclusion of minority groups such as gypsies and travellers
	The amalgamation of all seven local authorities may risk alienating people from the decision making process.
	Cornwall's ageing population presents challenges, for example the need for more integrated and suitable elder care services and facilities.
	Economic fluctuations such as the current economic downturn have the potential to decrease social inclusion.
Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	There are clear links between crime, poverty, economy, health, accommodation needs and access to services. It is important to recognise these cross cutting issues (which can be both the cause and effect of crime) and to build in joint working (private, voluntary and community sectors) when designing strategic solutions to address the aim of a safer Cornwall.
	When planning town centre, residential, social and open space developments opportunities for designing out anti-social behaviour should be taken into account.
Housing	Housing supply will increase; therefore, there is a need to create sustainable communities of mixed housing types and tenure related to need.
	The efficient use of land has consequences for housing density and use of brownfield land.
	Sustainable communities should include provision for affordable housing.
Health, sport and recreation	Co-location of primary, community and social care services is important in terms of reducing the transport needs of patients, and hence the polluting

Sustainability Topic	Key Issues
	effects of vehicles. Ideally new premises should be located so as to reduce journey times for users.
	Taking part in sporting activities has a positive impact on health, educational attainment, community cohesion and safety, and economic vitality. Therefore, sport and recreation are important aspects of a sustainable development.
	Access (or lack of access) to quality greenspace and open space for leisure, socialising, relaxation and recreational purposes is an issue for health and well being.
Economic Development	A changing business structure has implications for the size and nature of businesses and employment in Cornwall which impacts on the required mix of employment land.
	The quality of employment and wages in some major sectors, such as retail and tourism are low and reduce the overall income and economic performance of Cornwall.
	The role of agriculture and land management in meeting local food and fuel needs.
	Climate change necessitates a change towards a low carbon economy.
	Co-location of housing, employment and facilities could help to create sustainable communities.
Education and Skills	Accessibility to higher and further education due to high transport costs and inadequate public transport provision is a barrier in some parts of the county, especially in the more rural communities, for workless individuals and families and for those people who may be 'time poor' with working/caring responsibilities.
	Low levels of educational attainment and a lack of basic skills affect the employability of local people, particularly in the more deprived areas.
	Worklessness and low skill levels contribute greatly to individuals and families experiencing poverty, creating a greater divide of opportunity between those in and out of work.
Transport and accessibility	Traffic levels are likely to continue on their upward trajectory, exacerbating current congestion and air quality issues. This will be a particular issue in the main urban centres in Cornwall where growth is likely to be focused.
	There is a need to ensure that the environmental impacts of transport, both public and private, are recognised and mitigated against, particularly in terms of carbon emissions. This should be achieved through the promotion of sustainable transport

Sustainability Topic	Key Issues
	modes and, importantly, by reducing the need to travel through the appropriate location, mix and design of development.
	It is crucial that appropriate transport infrastructure, particularly that which encourages sustainable transport choices, is provided as an integral part of any new development to avoid exacerbating congestion and pressures on the network. There is also a need to consider alternative solutions to enable people to access key services and facilities such as employment, education, leisure, etc.
	Increasing fuel prices in the longer term are likely to have a considerable impact on people's ability to travel. Whilst this will significantly affect the costs of private motoring, increasing fuel prices are also likely to impact on the costs of public transport. Therefore, whilst increasing fuel prices may have a positive effect in terms of reducing the growth of traffic, there are implications for achieving modal shift to public transport if fares rise significantly. Overall, increased costs of travel will have the greatest impact on those sections of the community already at a disadvantage such as those on low income or those in more remote rural areas.
Energy	As energy demand continues to rise, Cornwall has an opportunity to support the generation of energy from renewable sources and low-carbon energy technologies.
	There is a need to encourage energy efficiency including the use of passive methods in buildings such as insulation.
	There is a potential conflict between installation of new energy technologies and their impact on the landscape and the natural environment.
	Fuel poverty is an issue and is likely to worsen due to increasing energy prices.

4.4 What would the situation be without the plan?

Understanding of the likely evolution of the baseline under a 'no plan / business as usual' scenario enhances the ability of the SA to accurately consider the impacts of the plan (bearing in mind that many plan impacts will not be felt now, but rather will come about years into the future).

It is difficult to accurately predict how the baseline situation might evolve in the future. However, the SA Scoping Report, which is available on the Council's website: <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/idoc.ashx?docid=0336bb18-a720-4c97-84c2-48bbbc04a8a2&version=-1> contains an examination of

likely future conditions under each of the sustainability topics. This is summarised below:

Climatic Factors

It should be noted that all climate projections are based on climate modelling, and therefore include a degree of uncertainty. Climate South West describe the changes in climate likely to be experienced in the South West by the 2050s. Projected changes in the South West include an average warming of 1.3 to 4 °C, 17% wetter winters and 20% drier summers.

Table 4: Summary of predicted changes in climate in the South West by the 2050's [Source: Climate South West, 2010]

Temperature	Average warming of 1.3 to 4 °C, very warm years becoming more frequent. Greater warming in summer and autumn than in winter and spring.
Precipitation	17% wetter winters, 20% drier summers. Heavy rainfall more common. Significant decrease in snowfall. Winter and spring precipitation more variable. Greater contrast between summer and winter seasons.
Cloud cover	Reduction in cloud cover, small increase in winter cloud cover.
Humidity	Decrease in relative humidity.

In terms of sea level rise, the UK Climate Impacts Partnership in their 2007 report 'Updates to Regional Net Sea-Level Change Estimates for Great Britain' project a net sea level change (relative to 1961 -1990) average of 9-16cms by the 2020s and 20-80cms by the 2080's.

Modelling and analysis of predicted sea level rises in the report 'Sea Level Rise Implications for Cornwall' (Cornwall County Council, 2008) shows that over the next 100 years, around 600 - 700 ha of land area in Cornwall that is presently above the extreme tide levels, is likely to become below extreme tide levels. Around 300 ha of this land would be associated with seven major estuaries and 300 to 400 ha from minor estuaries and the shoreline. A significant number of additional towns, roads and other infrastructure would also be liable to become inundated by extreme tide levels.

Waste

There will be increased costs of landfill due to the Landfill Tax "escalator" and costs of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme. The landfill tax for household waste and Commercial and Industrial waste is currently £64 per tonne and increasing by £8 per tonne each year until at least 2014.

Behavioural change to increase recycling/re-use and recovery can be demonstrated by the rate of recycling in the County which is increasing. New materials, energy technologies and products designed to minimise waste will all have a future role in reducing the annual amount of waste landfilled. However the increase of population, including that during the tourist season, also needs to be taken into account.

Minerals and Geodiversity

Demand for building materials is likely to continue. Significant quantities of local aggregates, building and roofing stone would be needed to meet this demand sustainably. There is also likely to be increased demand for products from secondary resources e.g. aggregate from china clay waste.

In recent years there has been a decline in the production of primary aggregates and china clay, to some extent as a result of cheaper imports and use of secondary materials. This trend is likely to continue especially given the current economic climate. In the short-term due to the current economic climate there may well be a downturn in house building and other development. This would result in less demand for minerals and thus a downturn in the mining and quarrying industry. The potential impacts arising from this could include the temporary closure of sites and stockpiling of resources.

Increased pressure for land for other forms of development may exacerbate conflict with mineral operations, especially in terms of proximity of development to workings.

The operation of mineral sites will be influenced by changes in the climate including changing transport methods; potentially sea transport will become more viable in the future. The location of new facilities will also be influenced by climate change and consideration of its potential impacts.

The increased high standard for the operation and restoration of mineral sites is set to continue especially to ensure protection of landscape and amenity value.

Soil

Across the county there will be a continued demand for land for development as a result of population and societal changes. This will place pressures on non protected and agricultural land resulting in soil loss and damage. Nevertheless there is a need to consider the biodiversity values of brownfield sites as some have higher biodiversity levels than some agricultural land.

It is likely that there will be an increased loss of open spaces within the built environment resulting from development pressures including requirements for high density housing. At the same time it is likely that there will be an increased demand for allotments and community growing areas as a means for ensuring communities become more self sufficient in food production.

The need to ensure food security and supply will increase the demand for land for food production. This will result in soil becoming a more important issue as land is used for other purposes.

It is likely that agricultural intensification will occur not only as demand for development land continues, but as a result of land being taken out of food production to enable biofuels to be grown. This will lead to an increased risk of erosion and pollution.

Land contamination identification and remediation measures are likely to increase as the demand for development sites continues.

Climatic change will have profound direct and indirect effects for soil. This is likely to result in an enhanced rate of erosion and soil run off which will affect both soil fertility and quality. Drier soils will lead to carbon loss and wetter soils are more vulnerable to structural damage. Incidences of subsidence may also increase due to soil compaction.

Because soil is a store for two major greenhouse gases, as land is damaged and lost to development greenhouse gas emissions will increase.

Air

The traditional design of Cornwall's towns and villages when coupled with the continued pressure for development and increasing popularity as a tourist destination will have a negative impact on the quality of the air, particularly those pollutants associated with transport sources.

Transport planning policies will promote reduced car use through the adoption of measures to increase cycling and walking and help to bring improvements for human health and the wider environment.

Indoor air quality is likely to improve as home standards improve and actions from AQMA Action Plans and Transport Plans are implemented within the county.

Traffic is likely to continue to be a major source of air pollution across the county.

Water

A growing population coupled with a less predictable weather pattern resulting from climate change will place pressures on the region's water resources.

Climate change is already causing the sea levels to rise. This is currently predicted to amount to an overall rise of approximately 1 metre over the next 100 years. Together with predicted milder wetter winters, increased storminess and unpredictable weather events this is likely to result in

increased risk of flooding from sea, river and surface water and loss of structures such as dwellings.

The level and likelihood of droughts experienced in the county is likely to increase. This will put greater pressure on public water supply and sewerage systems and can lead to lower summer flows and deteriorating water quality in our rivers and groundwater. Coupled with other influencing factors such as population increase in the area both during the summer tourist season and longer term residency, demand could outstrip supply.

Demand for water will continue to fall until about 2017/18 owing to increasing use of water meters, water efficiency measures and new water tariffs and the projected reduction in commercial demand. After 2017/18, however, demand is set to rise again, largely as a result of population growth (SWW draft Water Resources Plan).

New development will increase 'hard-surfaces' at the expense of permeable ground and increase surface water run-off rates.

Biodiversity

Climate change, population growth and the continuing pressure from new development and activities such as tourism and farming will result in a decline of biodiversity, unless existing biodiversity is protected. Protection alone will, however, still result in a decline in condition and extent of biodiversity and habitats and without restoration, enhancement and the opportunity to adapt to climate change this decline is inevitable.

Landscape

Climate change, population growth, development pressures/lifestyle changes, renewable energy developments, changes in agricultural and forestry and fragility of water resources are the main forces for change that will have a significant impact on the landscape character and quality.

Maritime

Climate change, population growth, tourism, pollution and competition for maritime resources will create increasing pressure on the natural and historic maritime environment, ports and harbours and sea fisheries. Warming seas will alter the biodiversity and impact on existing food chains. Coastal change will impact on human and natural communities. A growing population and increased tourism will add pressure to the recreational use of coastal land and waters. Beaches may be lost through rising sea levels, adding pressure to the remaining beaches. Unsustainable fishing practices may result in depletion of fish and shellfish populations as well as damage overall marine biodiversity.

Coastal change and increased storminess will risk damaging or even destroying the fabric of historic ports and their economic functions.

Historic Environment

There is a substantial housing pressure as a result of a growing incoming population (retirement and second homes) and household growth causing a serious shortage of affordable housing. The pressure for new housing, industrial and commercial space, combined with a lack of high quality, locally distinctive design solutions may result in inappropriate development of poor quality that will dilute the character of the historic environment. As a result the special character of many historic settlements, landscapes and conservation areas may be severely compromised by the volume of traffic and the schemes implemented to manage it.

The non-availability or the higher costs associated with the use of traditional building materials, combined with locally depressed economies may result in the widespread use of inappropriate materials, finishes and detailing in works undertaken to many private dwellings. This in turn may lead to a significant loss of historic character.

Many historic buildings, sites and landscapes have already experienced and survived significant climatic changes in the past and may demonstrate considerable resilience in the face of future climate change. However, many more historic assets are potentially at risk from the direct impacts of future climate change. Equally, the significance and integrity of important historic assets can be threatened by poorly designed adaptation and mitigation responses.

Developments designed to generate renewable energy could impact on the setting or integrity of historic landscapes, buildings or monuments.

Design

The South West is considered to be a desirable place to live. Population growth creates pressure for development which could lead to higher density development in and around existing settlements and/or more dispersed development. In turn this will lead to requirements for new infrastructure to support development and the challenge will be to create places which offer a good quality of life and support economic growth.

In addition the need for affordable housing in Cornwall is severe as the gap between average income and house prices is one of the largest in the country. Developers will be required to provide affordable housing and contribute towards infrastructure requirements; it is important that design quality does not suffer as a result. It is therefore of paramount importance to set design and sustainability issues high in the list of priorities to ensure that long term benefits are not sidelined.

The effects of climate change will have an impact on design, as mitigation and adaptation to more extreme weather conditions may be required.

A Design Guide is being developed to ensure that good design plays a role in all the authority's policies and strategies.

Social Inclusion

The current downturn in the global economy combined with rising energy and food prices means that vulnerable groups are more likely to experience social exclusion through lack of employment, increased cost of living and decreased provision of services.

The total extra residential pitch provision for gypsies and travellers required in Cornwall by 2011 is 147 pitches with an additional estimated need for up to 45 transit pitches. Between 8 and 11 more residential sites are needed in the county.

Crime and Antisocial Behaviour

Cornwall will remain an attractive tourist destination; this means that seasonal fluctuations in crime are likely to continue to be a problem.

A continued increase in the night time economy could lead to increased fear of crime and actual crime although legitimate use of town centres at night can increase surveillance and the feeling of safety.

A lack of community facilities could increase the incidence of anti-social behaviour/crime.

Educational under achievement could still be a problem leading to anti-social behaviour/crime.

Concern has been raised nationally in relation to the impact of the economic downturn on crime and community cohesion. An increase in hostility towards migrants is predicted as sensitivities about access to services and employment increase.

Housing

There will be a significant challenge for Cornwall to meet the housing numbers required to meet population growth. Whilst there has been significant development across Cornwall previously, this is now expected to decline during the current market slow-down; however, there will always be peaks and troughs within a housing market.

There could be considerable change to many towns within the county as planned major urban extensions are required to meet housing demand. This will have a knock on effect with surrounding villages as the role and function of towns changes over time. There will be a significant challenge in creating well designed urban areas whilst not overlooking the needs of smaller areas and planning for more sustainable communities throughout the county.

Health, Sport and Recreation

The current trend towards unhealthy lifestyles including lack of exercise and overeating will increase health issues such as obesity.

Climate change is expected to bring an increased risk of heat related illnesses and deaths (especially for more vulnerable sectors of society e.g. the very young and the elderly) new development needs to be designed to avoid overheating, there is also likely to be an increased need for outside shading. Changes in weather patterns are also expected to lead to lifestyle changes with potential greater use of parks, pavement cafes, and other outdoor activities.

The scale of new development required to meet population growth means that there is likely to be pressure to develop on open spaces, especially informal recreational space, although it is also an opportunity to improve quantity and quality of provision.

Demands on health care facilities are likely to increase due to the projected population increases for the County. People are also living longer contributing to an aging population which will place additional pressure on health care facilities.

Economic Development, Regeneration and Tourism

Drivers such as population growth, economic activity levels, climate change and energy issues are likely to influence the future shape and demand for activity in the Cornish economy.

Of particular importance is the recession which could affect regeneration initiatives. Early impacts are being felt in terms of rising unemployment, home repossession, business closures and impact on the high street. In turn, these could have a cumulative impact as taxation revenue decreases impacting on funds available for public sector investment.

Particular impact on the manufacturing and business services sectors could see value added to such areas in recent years begin to disappear. Sustainable GVA growth could be achieved if Cornwall's economy is spread over a range of sectors. However, other areas of the country may take the same approach, thus reducing the competitiveness of Cornwall.

Restructuring and diversification of the economy could be achieved both locally and through major infrastructure projects such as business incubation and the development of Newquay airport which will have a wider geographic impact. Such projects may create a demand for business space and labour close to them and require 'grow on' space for businesses as they increase in size or as new market opportunities arise.

The role of farming and woodland management in the economy may increase in importance, for local food production and cultivation of biocrops.

Farming is dynamic and market led and it is difficult to anticipate future trends.

The social economy embraces a wide range of community, voluntary and not-for-profit activities such as housing associations, large charities, community associations, national campaign organisations, co-operatives, building societies, development trusts and credit unions. This sector may increase in importance as a result of current economic conditions.

Education and Skills

The number of jobs in Cornwall is forecast to grow by up to 45,000 (2006-17) and the long term shift away from skilled trades, semi-skilled and elementary occupations is likely to continue as part of the move to a knowledge based economy. A number of opportunities to exploit and strengths to build upon are evident:

- The establishment of Combined University of Cornwall and expansion of both Further Education and Higher Education which can help increase the pool of highly qualified people.
- Opportunities to retrain/upskill in low carbon economy, sustainable construction techniques and the IT/Knowledge sector
- High rates of participation in out of work learning.
- Relatively good attainment levels amongst young people at school.

Maritime education is expanding through courses based at Falmouth Marine School, University of Exeter (Tremough) and Cornwall College. This both retains young people in Cornwall and attracts others into the county.

Transport and Accessibility

Increasing population, economic growth and associated development pressures will exert additional demands on Cornwall's transport infrastructure. Traffic levels are likely to continue on their upward trajectory. The role of Cornwall as a visitor destination will continue to exert pressures on the transport network.

Whilst a larger population may result in additional demand for public transport and help achieve critical mass, issues are likely to remain relating to the viability of services, particularly if the population distribution remains dispersed. This has implications in terms of accessibility. An increasingly ageing population will also place additional demands on public as well as community transport services and will make access to services an even more important consideration.

Growth in Cornwall could bring opportunities to locate new development near existing services and provide opportunities to improve the range and increase the viability of local services, thus reducing the need to travel.

Energy

Energy prices are likely to fluctuate, which may result in an increase in fuel poverty. Local energy initiatives, including commercial ventures such as wind farms, community heating schemes and micro-renewables will reduce the proportion of the energy bill that leaves the county.

Opportunities for renewable energy projects could be exploited within the County.

5. Sustainability objectives

A key outcome of the scoping stage (Stage A) was the development of a list of sustainability objectives for Cornwall (this is also known as the SA Framework). The plans, policies, strategies and initiatives and baseline review process identified key environmental, economic and social issues facing Cornwall, as described in the previous chapter (refer to Table 3). The key sustainability issues that were identified then informed the development of the SA objectives, against which the plan as been appraised.

The sustainability objectives are listed in Table 5:

Table 5: Sustainability Objectives (SA Framework)

Sustainability Objective	Decision Making Criteria
Climatic Factors <i>To reduce our contribution to climate change through a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</i> <i>To increase resilience to climate change, and reduce vulnerability.</i>	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?
	Does it minimise vulnerability and encourage resilience to the effects of climate change?
Waste <i>To minimise the generation of waste and encourage greater re-use and recycling of materials in accordance with the waste hierarchy.</i>	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 <i>To minimise the consumption of mineral resources and ensure the sustainable management of these resources</i> <i>To conserve, enhance and restore the condition of geodiversity in the county.</i>	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?
	Will it prevent harm to and, where appropriate, enhance geological conservation interests in the county?
	Will mineral working impact on designated land?
Soil <i>To minimise the use of</i>	Will it protect, enhance and improve soil quality in Cornwall?
	Will it avoid development that leads to

Sustainability Objective	Decision Making Criteria
<p><i>undeveloped land and protect and enhance soil quality.</i></p> <p><i>To encourage and safeguard local food production.</i></p>	<p>the loss of productive soils?</p>
<p>Air</p> <p><i>To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.</i></p>	<p>Will it reduce pollution including greenhouse gas emissions?</p> <p>Will it maintain or improve air quality in Cornwall?</p>
<p>Water</p> <p><i>To reduce the risk of flooding and vulnerability to flooding, sea level rise and coastal erosion.</i></p> <p><i>To maintain and enhance water quality and reduce consumption and increase efficiency of water use.</i></p>	<p>Does the proposal reduce, or avoid increasing the risk of flooding overall?</p> <p>Does the proposal maintain or enhance water quality overall?</p> <p>Does the proposal reduce the overall demand for water?</p> <p>Will the proposal provide for greater integrated water catchment management and strengthen links between habitats to increase the likelihood of adaptation to climate change?</p> <p>Will the proposal increase the risk of water pollution events?</p>
<p>Biodiversity</p> <p><i>To conserve, enhance and restore the condition and extent of biodiversity in the county and allow its adaptation to climate change.</i></p>	<p>Does the proposal protect, enhance or restore biodiversity interests of BAP habitats, Cornwall Wildlife Sites, SSSIs and internationally, nationally and regionally designated areas?</p> <p>Does the proposal allow adaptation to climate change through the connection of habitats (wildlife corridors)?</p> <p>Does it protect not only designated areas but also of wildlife interest everywhere?</p> <p>Will it encourage the provision of new or improved wildlife habitats?</p>
<p>Landscape</p> <p><i>To protect and enhance the quality of the natural, historic and cultural landscape and seascape.</i></p>	<p>Will it sustain and enhance and/or restore the distinctive qualities and features of the natural, historic and cultural landscape and seascape character?</p> <p>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?</p> <p>Will it protect, enhance and promote opportunities for green infrastructure</p>

Sustainability Objective	Decision Making Criteria
	<p>within and between urban settlements?</p> <p>Will it maintain and enhance a high quality living environment?</p> <p>Will it encourage the location and design of development to respect and improve landscape character and the landscape setting of settlements?</p>
<p>Maritime</p> <p><i>To encourage clean, healthy, productive and diverse waters; To protect coastal areas and ensure sustainable maritime environments.</i></p>	<p>Will the proposal protect, enhance or restore maritime heritage, habitat and biodiversity, both designated and undesignated?</p> <p>Will the proposal incorporate adaptation to climate change and its likely effects on the sea, coast and estuaries?</p> <p>Will the proposal operate within the carrying capacity of the receiving environment, without adverse effect on its sustainability?</p> <p>Will the proposal operate within safe biological, chemical and physical limits?</p>
<p>Historic Environment</p> <p><i>To protect and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the historic environment.</i></p>	<p>Does the proposal reinforce the distinctive character of Cornwall?</p> <p>Does the proposal have an acceptable/unacceptable level of impact on the historic environment?</p> <p>Does the proposal preserve and enhance the cultural and social significance of the historic asset?</p> <p>Will it result in development which is sympathetic towards the need to promote the Cornwall's unique heritage value, historic environment and culture?</p> <p>Have flood mitigation measures been designed to be compatible with the immediate historic environment?</p> <p>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?</p>
<p>Design</p> <p><i>To promote and achieve high quality, locally distinctive design, sustainable land use and sustainable built development.</i></p>	<p>Will it encourage developers to build to higher environmental standards?</p> <p>Will it help to promote local distinctiveness?</p> <p>Does the proposal meet targets for renewable energy capture and sustainable construction using BREEAM or Code for Sustainable Homes?</p> <p>Will it promote high quality, sustainable</p>

Sustainability Objective	Decision Making Criteria
	and sympathetic design that takes account of sustainable construction and transport modes, and green infrastructure?
Social Inclusion <i>To reduce poverty and social exclusion and provide opportunities for all to participate fully in society.</i>	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 <i>To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.</i>	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?
Housing <i>To meet the needs of the local community as a whole in terms of general market, affordable, adaptable and decent housing.</i>	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 <i>To improve health through the promotion of healthier lifestyles and improving access to open space and health, recreation and sports facilities.</i>	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

Sustainability Objective	Decision Making Criteria
	sport?
	Will it lead to unacceptable noise levels?
Economic Development <i>To support a balanced and low carbon economy that meets the needs of the area and promotes a diverse range of quality employment opportunities.</i>	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 <i>To maximise accessibility for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society.</i>	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?
Transport and accessibility <i>To improve access to key services and facilities by reducing the need to travel and by providing safe sustainable travel choices.</i> <i>To reduce traffic congestion and minimise transport related greenhouse gas emissions.</i>	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	Will it promote energy conservation and efficiency?

Cornwall Council

Sustainability Appraisal of Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan

Sustainability Objective	Decision Making Criteria
<i>To encourage the use of renewable energy, increase energy efficiency and security and reduce fuel poverty.</i>	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?

6. How has the plan been developed up to this point?

Requirement of the SEA Directive (the report must include...)

“an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information”

(SEA Directive, Annex I(h))

6.1 Introduction

An important part of developing Planning Future Cornwall is the consideration of alternative approaches to addressing key issues. Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan has been developed through an iterative process of options appraisal and consultation.

The role of the SA has been fundamental in the plan development. At various stages, the SA has assessed the options and alternative policy intent, as well as suggesting improvements and mitigation measures where appropriate.

Growth and Distribution Options – February 2011

An appraisal of broad housing growth and spatial distribution options was undertaken in February 2011. This was subject to SA.

Planning Future Cornwall Preferred Approach + Options and Preferred Options for Energy Minerals and Waste – December 2011

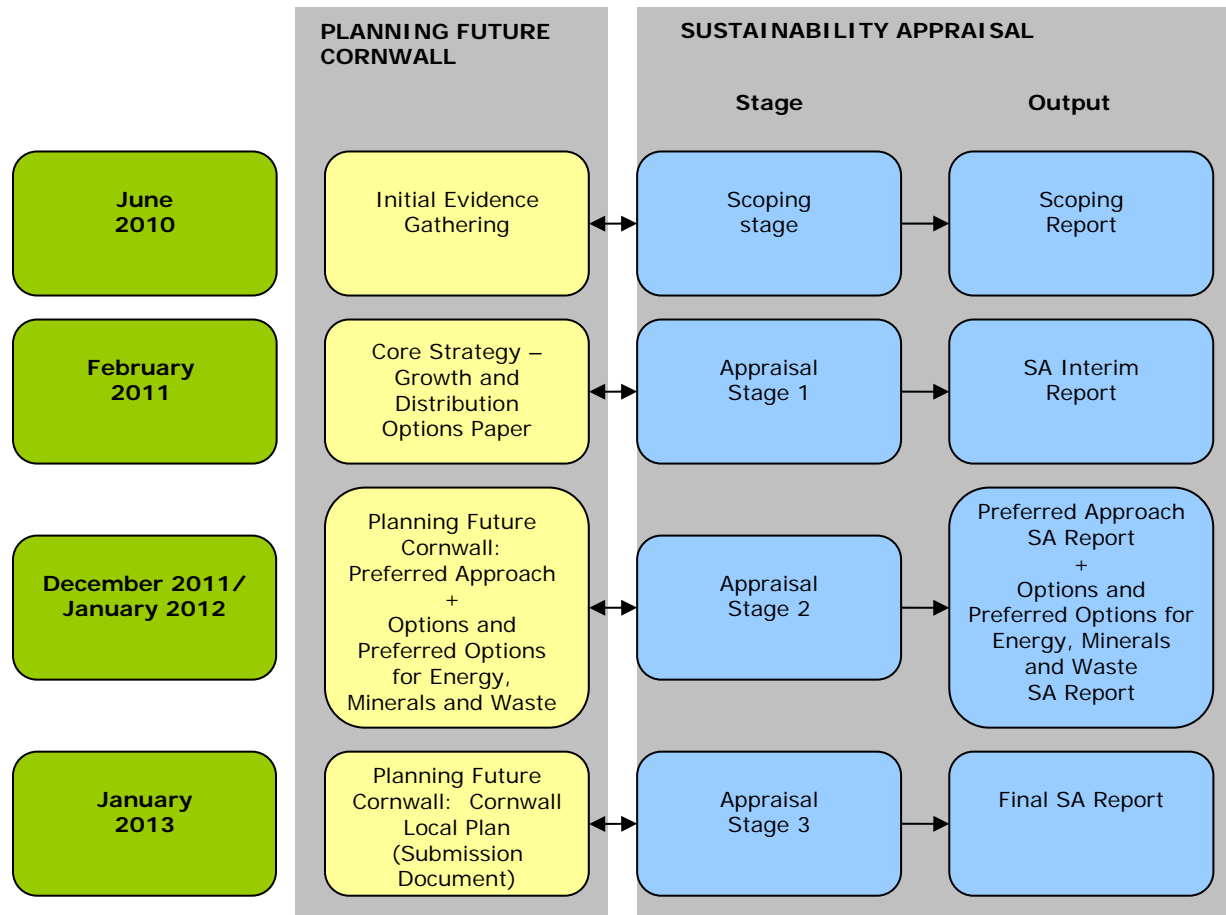
In January 2012, consultation was undertaken on the Preferred Approach, which included a number of policy alternatives and on Options and Preferred Options for Energy, Minerals and Waste. Policy intent and alternatives were subject to SA.

Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan (Submission Document) – August 2012

The SA for this final stage (Submission Document) has focused on the appraisal of the total plan effects using a ‘whole plan’ assessment approach which considers the effects of the Local Plan in its entirety on each SA criterion.

The development of Planning Future Cornwall and the SA process is shown in the diagram below.

Figure 16 – Development of Planning Future Cornwall



This chapter sets out the reasonable alternatives considered by Cornwall Council in developing Planning Future Cornwall for the following key issues:

- **Housing growth** – the number of new homes that should be built
- **Distribution of growth** – where new housing and development should be located

The need to consider alternatives reflects legislation which requires local authorities to consider 'reasonable alternatives' as part of developing Planning Future Cornwall.

All policy alternatives and justification for the Preferred Approach is described in more detail in the document 'Our Preferred Approach for a Core Strategy: Alternative Options' (January 2012).

'Our Preferred Approach for a Core Strategy: Alternative Options' does not contain any information on the Energy, Mineral and Waste alternatives as these were developed separately. The consideration of alternative options

for Energy, Minerals and Waste is detailed in the document 'Options and Preferred Options for Energy, Minerals and Waste' (January 2012).

'Our Preferred Approach for a Core Strategy: Alternative Options' and 'Options and Preferred Options for Energy, Minerals and Waste' are available at the following link:

<http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=32791>

This chapter also discusses how 'other issues' have been addressed with less formal consideration having been given to alternative options.

6.2 Housing growth and distribution

The initial options consultation in February 2011 considered two questions fundamental to the subsequent development of the strategy.

Housing growth

The question of 'how many houses' asked how the Council should approach meeting Cornwall's current and future housing needs. This is a complex issue but amounts to consideration of the overall expected level of need, economic performance to deliver this and special factors of the market such as affordable housing.

Cornwall Council commissioned a piece of work from demographic experts to look at how the population of Cornwall could grow over the next twenty to thirty years.

Cornwall Council have used this population change model to anticipate how changes in current trends in migration and natural change could impact on the formation of new households.

The following options for housing growth were considered:

Option A

Lower population and household growth – as a result of a decreasing net migration level = 38,000 new homes

This equates to 1,900 per annum including about 570 to 670 affordable dwellings.

Option B

Current population and household growth projections – as a result of steady net migration levels = 48,000 new homes

This equates to 2,400 per annum including about 720 to 840 affordable dwellings.

Option C

Higher population and household growth – as a result of increased net migration levels = 57,000 new homes

This equates to 2,850 per annum including about 850 to 1000 affordable dwellings.

Option D

Consultation on the Options Paper generated responses on alternatives ranging from as low as 16,000 up to as high as 68,000 dwellings over 20 years.

Reasons / justification for Preferred Option

The preferred option is Option B – 48,000 new homes.

The growth figures formed the basis of a 12 week consultation starting in February 2011. The results of this consultation were taken into consideration by members during formal and informal meetings held between May and August 2011.

Planning for housing is not simply a matter of headline housing numbers and while a key role of Planning Future Cornwall is to set growth targets, the overall aim is to provide a choice of sites and to encourage a range of house types, sizes, prices and tenures, including affordable and special needs housing.

Based upon local housing need and future projections it is important to ensure the release of land is managed so that neither too little nor too much is released at any one time. Otherwise this may affect the momentum of economic growth.

Most housing is provided by the private sector or Housing Associations.

The preferred option of 48,000 balances household formation and anticipated migration that is likely to rise with the national economic recovery. It also allows for higher levels of delivery identified through the neighbourhood planning process.

Distribution of growth

The consultation also asked about the strategy for distribution of a wider range of development, not just housing. It also posed a more complex question about achieving sustainability more generally, particularly in the context of rural communities and a future economy that is still based on

predominantly smaller businesses. That helped to establish a strategic approach to the distribution of development.

Options for the distribution of growth included:

Option A - Town focus

Concentrate growth on key towns where good levels of services and facilities, retail opportunities, employment land and transport links already exist. This option is based on the idea that by putting as much as we can as close together as we can, we will establish a more sustainable pattern of development with better access to facilities and services and less need to travel.

Option B - Dispersed Distribution

Spread development across all Cornish towns and appropriate villages in order to help meet the daily needs of local communities. This option would require a significant long term change in people's behaviour and travel patterns, as well as a change in the provision of services and facilities. This would not be a one size fits all approach, but would reflect the way individual places work in order to enable places to be self sufficient as advocated by the Sustainable Community Strategy.

Option C - Economy Led Distribution

This option is based on Cornwall Council's White Paper 'Economic Ambition' and seeks to align housing growth with economic investment to support economic prosperity.

Reasons / justification for Preferred Option

The preferred option is a mix of Option A and B.

The Planning Future Cornwall Options Paper, which underwent consultation in February 2011, set out the above three options for distribution; based on this consultation the Council decided on a dispersed distribution. However, a one size fits all approach is not considered appropriate for Cornwall and so other key factors have then been considered when finalising the distribution to achieve the strategy set out in the Planning Future Cornwall: Preferred Approach these include:

The Council has identified the following two priority areas for strategic regeneration and investment.

- Camborne/Pool/Redruth Community Network Area
- For Eco Communities/ transformational projects in St Austell, St Blazey and China Clay Area

The Council is committed to supporting the regeneration of these two former industrial heartlands of Cornwall and consider this to be central to resolving deprivation and strengthening the economy.

The preferred distribution option also helps to deliver the strategy by:

- Addressing affordable housing need by focusing development in areas to meet housing need and preferences;
- Strengthening the sustainability of towns, villages and rural areas by focusing development in areas which help support and strengthen existing facilities.

In the towns of Bodmin and Saltash the preferred approach looked at two options for growth due to the existing land and infrastructure constraints that would require significant growth to overcome.

The preferred approach also considered accommodating growth in new eco-communities or extensions to communities in a way that protects the best agricultural land close to towns, acting as a further catalyst for Cornwall as a leader in green technologies and to find innovative ways of delivering new infrastructure and affordable housing for local people.

6.3 Other Issues

For a number of other policies, alternatives were considered and subjected to SA in 2011. Findings were subsequently presented within the 'Preferred Approach SA' and 'Options and Preferred Options for Energy, Minerals and Waste - SA Report' (December 2011).

Where alternatives to policies have been considered in a less formal way, this does not mean that SA has not had an important influence on the development of the policies. Regular workshops and meetings have been held between the Sustainability Team and planners throughout the development of Planning Future Cornwall.

Most of the policies included in the Submission Document are 'evolutions' of proposed policy intent that was consulted upon and subjected to SA at the time of the Planning Future Cornwall: Preferred Approach consultation.

7. How has the appraisal been undertaken?

Requirement of the SEA Directive (the report must include...)

“an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a **description of how the assessment was undertaken** including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information”

(SEA Directive, Annex I(h))

7.1 Approach to the appraisal

This SA assesses the 11th July 2012 version of Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan. It contains the following policies:

- Policies developed from the **National Planning Policy Framework** (NPPF):
 - Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development
- **Spatial Strategies** – setting the overall approach:
 - Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy
 - Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places
 - Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities
- **General Policies** – which will be applicable to most proposals:
 - Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills
 - Policy 6 – Housing Mix
 - Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside
 - Policy 8 – Affordable Housing
 - Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes supporting Housing for Local Need
 - Policy 10 – Managing Viability
 - Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
 - Policy 12 – Design
 - Policy 13 – Development Standards
 - Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

- Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy
- Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing
- Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles
- Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding
- Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles
- Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities
- Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings
- Policy 22 – Natural Environment
- Policy 23 – Historic Environment
- Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure
- Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change
- Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility
- Policy 27 – Infrastructure
- The **detailed approach to growth for specific areas**, as delivered through Community Network Area policies:
 - Policy PP1 – West Penwith
 - Policy PP2 – Hayle and St Ives
 - Policy PP3 – Helston and Lizard
 - Policy PP4 – Camborne, Pool and Redruth
 - Policy PP5 – Falmouth and Penryn
 - Policy PP6 – Truro and Roseland
 - Policy PP7 – St Agnes and Perranporth
 - Policy PP8 – Newquay and St Columb
 - Policy PP9 – St Austell; China Clay; St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel
 - Policy PP10 – Wadebridge and Padstow
 - Policy PP11 – Bodmin
 - Policy PP12 – Camelford
 - Policy PP13 – Bude
 - Policy PP14 – Launceston

- Policy PP15 – Liskeard and Looe
- Policy PP16 – Caradon
- Policy PP17 – Cornwall Gateway

The NPPF Policy, Cornwall Strategic Policy and General Policies are intended to be read as a suite of policies and not to be read in isolation. The CNA Policies should also each be read in the context of the NPPF Policy, Cornwall Strategic Policy and General Policies. The SA considers the effects of the plan as a whole.

Throughout the development of Planning Future Cornwall, the Sustainability Team and Planning Team have worked together closely and have held regular meetings and workshops to discuss policy development and how the policies perform in the context of the sustainability objectives.

The formal appraisal of Planning Future Cornwall is presented in tables in Chapter 8 for each sustainability criteria. The appraisal tables describe and evaluate the likely significant effects of implementing the plan against each of the 19 sustainability objectives. Mitigation measures and enhancements are also suggested. The tables also include the planners' responses to the SA findings.

The whole process of SA has also been 'checked and challenged' through the engagement of a critical friend.

It will be necessary to carry out further stages of assessment if any significant changes are made to the final version of the plan from the 11th July 2012 version that has been assessed. These will be contained within separate SA addendum reports.

7.2 Scoring

The SA tables document the appraisal as a narrative but an overall scoring table (traffic lights) has also been completed to give a more visual overview of the sustainability of the plan.

The scoring is explained below.

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

7.3 Difficulties encountered

The SEA Directive requires an acknowledgment of any difficulties encountered in undertaking the assessment and compiling the required information. These difficulties are usually related to technical difficulties or gaps in data.

The key difficulty is establishing a causal link between a policy approach and effects to the sustainability baseline. Often, there is considerable uncertainty, given that the precise way in which the policy approach will be implemented 'on the ground' is unknown. Where this uncertainty exists, it is helpful to discuss effects in more general terms, i.e. in terms of particular sustainability issues (the sustainability objectives).

There is a degree of uncertainty surrounding precisely how the strategic direction of the Local Plan will be delivered (as many partners will be involved in delivering its objectives). A key assumption has been made that all the policies in the Local Plan will be fully implemented. However where there are tensions or potential conflicts these have been highlighted.

There is also a degree of uncertainty over whether the policies in the Local Plan will be significant enough to respond to the challenges of climate change and the shift that is required to move towards a low carbon economy and society. The policies have yet to be fully tested and close monitoring of the Local Plan will be required to see if this response is sufficient. This is an issue for all Local Authorities.

8. What are the appraisal findings & recommendations?

Requirement of the SEA Directive (the report must include...)

“the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors”

(SEA Directive, Annex I(f))

“the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme”

(SEA Directive, Annex I(g))

The appraisal findings relating to Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan are set out in the following pages.

8.1 Sustainability Appraisal – Summary

In conclusion the SA report takes a whole plan approach towards whether the plan performs socially, economically and environmentally and whether it achieves a balance between these three different components that make up Sustainable Development.

When considering the impacts of the plan as a whole the plan performs positively overall as the negative effects are outweighed by the positive effects. However, there are differences in how well the Local Plan performs in relation to the strands of sustainability as it performs better in meeting the sustainability appraisal objectives for the social and economic criteria than for the environmental criteria.

The plan policies which support an increase in development and associated infrastructure have a significant negative effect on the objectives for waste, water, air quality (including climate change), biodiversity, landscape and historic environment. The plan policies do contain some mitigation measures to reduce this impact in the form of development standards, high aspirations for renewable energy generation, minerals management, green infrastructure, flood risk management and sustainable transport and access measures.

Each of the following SA tables provides a summary of how the plan performs against the SA Scoping Report criteria. In addition the tables also include recommendations for potential mitigation measures that would reduce any negative effects the plan may have.

As per the SEA European Directive a number of significant effects have been identified as a result of the strategic direction of the Local Plan. These are identified in the following tables, but it needs to be noted that the Local Plan will not result in any significant effects for all SA Scoping Report criteria. In addition proposal for monitoring the significant effect are included in Appendix 2.

8.2 Sustainability Appraisal – Climatic Factors

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce our contribution to climate change through a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions • To increase resilience to climate change, and reduce vulnerability
Decision Making Criteria	<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? • Does it minimise vulnerability and encourage resilience to the effects of climate change?
Likely Future Conditions (SA Scoping Report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should be noted that all climate projections are based on climate modelling, and therefore include a degree of uncertainty. Climate Change South West describe the changes in climate likely to be experienced in the South West by the 2050's. Projected changes in the South West include an average warming of 1.3 to 4 °C; 17% wetter winters and 20% drier summers. In relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature - Average warming of 2.1 to 2.7 °C, very warm years becoming more frequent. Greater warming in summer and autumn than in winter and spring. • Precipitation - 17% wetter winters, 20% drier summers. Heavy rainfall more common. Significant decrease in snowfall. Winter and spring precipitation more variable. Greater contrast between summer and winter seasons. • Cloud cover - Reduction in cloud cover, small increase in winter cloud cover.
Summary	<p>Internationally and nationally, climate change is a known and existing threat. The UK government has recently been advised by one of its senior advisors Professor Sir Bob Watson that it is likely that targets to keep climate change within 2°c will be missed and that it is more likely that we will see 5°c rise. CO₂ emissions in Cornwall are in line with the South West average and are slightly below the average for the UK.</p> <p>In 2009 the total CO₂ emissions produced in Cornwall was 3714,000 tonnes of which 27% arose</p>

from transport, 34% arose from commercial & industrial, 36% arose from domestic and 3% arose from land use. This equates to 7 tonnes per capita per year in Cornwall (Department of Energy and Climate Change (2009) Carbon Dioxide emissions at the local authority level, Local & Regional CO2 emissions)). Therefore, with an additional 110,000 people living in Cornwall by the end of the plan period this should increase the total CO2 emissions by 770,000 tonnes per year (based on 7tonnes per capita per year and existing calculations).

Projected impacts on the South West from the UKCIP09 data are 20% drier summers and 17% wetter winters with heavy rainfall becoming more common and winter storm events more frequent (SA Scoping Report 2012)

Flooding is rated as the worst climate change threat facing the UK, including flood risk for 3.6 million people, water shortages, soil erosion and wildlife disruption (DEFRA CCRA 2012). Cornwall already experiences significant issues with flooding and this is likely to worsen as a result of continued climate change.

The UK has agreed national and local target on Climate Change. Key targets relate to:

- To cut emissions of green house gas emissions by 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. DECC 2012.
- Contributing towards cutting Cornwall's green house gas (GHG) emissions above national targets (34%) by 2020
- Supporting the increase in renewable energy production to meet the national 15% target of non-transport related energy by 2020
- A measurable transformation towards a low carbon economy

The UK Government has set out an ambitious plan that all new homes will be zero carbon by 2016 and all new non-domestic buildings will be zero carbon from 2019. To meet these targets building will have to be built to high energy efficiency standards to reduce energy demand, low carbon technologies will be installed on-site to reduce emissions and any remaining carbon emissions will be offset by investing in off site carbon reduction solutions (www.sustainablehomes.co.uk).

	<p>The main sources of CO2 emissions are buildings, industry and transport and well designed new homes, capitalising on modern construction methods, the reuse of building materials and incorporating on-site renewables can contribute significantly to reducing Cornwall's impact on the climate.</p> <p>Depending on the location and access to public transport, high density housing can help reduce energy consumption (only if built to high energy performance standards) and increase travelling by more sustainable means.</p> <p>Generally the Local Plan performs fairly well against the SA objective of climatic factors as the policies help to limit greenhouse gas emissions, encourage the use of renewable energy technologies and minimise vulnerability and encourage resilience to the effects of climate change. Particularly strong policies include: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy; Safeguarding Renewable Energy; Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change; and Green Infrastructure.</p> <p>The design policy in this version of the Local Plan has been slightly strengthened through the incorporation of a direct reference to achieving high quality buildings and a requirement that development is expected to contribute to social, economic and environmental sustainability. However, there is a significant gap in the plan (through the removal of the Low Impact Development Policy) that related to delivering high levels of energy efficiency and delivering a transition to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>The fact that the plan is to build a minimum of 49,000 new homes and associated services, facilities and infrastructure over the next 20 years is undeniably negative in terms of increasing greenhouse gas emissions and vulnerability to climate change. Climate change is already recognised to pose a significant challenge for the future. During the lifetime of the plan, there will be significant changes to Cornwall's climate which will pose a threat to communities. Any increase in development will have associated negative impacts on the climate.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that could be made to the plan in terms of climatic factors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) - This policy could be

	<p>regarded as a safeguard, to ensure that development is sustainable (taking into account economic, social and environmental considerations)</p> <p>Policy 12 (Design) - That climate change adaption is addressed in this policy.</p> <p>Policy 13 (Development Standards) – That climate change adaption and future community resilience are addressed in this policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 25 (Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change) - That the subtext supporting this policy contains information on the headline future climate projections for the South West. • Policy 27 (Infrastructure) - That new planned or proposed infrastructure is assessed to ensure that it is resilient to future climate risks and that it also takes opportunities to minimise greenhouse gas emissions. • PP1 - PP17 (Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives) - Where areas have identified specific objectives and aims related to responding to climate change and delivering high quality low energy housing but this is not specifically mentioned within any policy wording in the Local Plan, clarity is required as to how these aspirations will be delivered. • PP1 – PP17 (Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives) - More clarity is given about how the Cornwall wide renewables target will be implemented at the local level within the development management process.
Significant Effects	Increase in Cornwall's greenhouse gas emissions.
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1 Agree. The presumption in favour of sustainable development is intended as a safeguard to ensure that all development takes into account economic, social and environmental issues – this is the purpose of the Policy as required by the National Planning Policy Framework. • Policies 12 & 13 – Agree that resilience needs to be referenced in policy – it is now included in the Spatial Strategy (Policy 2). • Policy 25 – This information is part of the background evidence and does not add anything to policy intent. • Policy 27 – This is a general principle for all development and is covered in various policies including Policy 2 (resilience), Policy 13 (minimising pollution and energy consumption) • PP1-PP17 – These are overarching issues and the strategic policies of the Local Plan require that they are dealt with. The detail of how that might happen will either be worked through on

	a case by case basis in planning applications, or guided by Development Briefs or by SPD, for example the Development Standards SPD and the Renewable Energy SPD.
Policies Scoped In/Out	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and function of Places</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing Led Schemes supporting Housing for Local Needs</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals (General Principles)</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p>

	<p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure Policies PP1 – PP17 - Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding Policy 22 – Natural Environment Policy 23 – Historic Environment</p>
Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Climate Change is already an issue. This policy reminds the Council to take sustainability into account in planning policy and development management. Any new development will have negative implications for climate change, in terms of increased contributions towards greenhouse gas emissions and vulnerability to climate change, but the requirement for Sustainable Development and the fact that this policy works alongside other policies will seek to mitigate emissions as much as possible.</p> <p>Recommendation: the policy could be regarded as a safeguard, to ensure that development is sustainable (taking into account economic, social and environmental considerations).</p> <p>-</p> <p>Cornwall Strategic Policies</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>This policy is an overarching policy for the plan. It encourages significant levels of growth in housing, jobs, employment space and renewable energy infrastructure. This will have an overall</p>

negative effect on climate change; however, it does try to offset the negative impacts through an approach to the location of growth to enable communities to meet their local needs and the creation of better links between housing and jobs, which could reduce the need to travel.

Development at Newquay airport and encouraging growth along the A30 and A38 may result in increased greenhouse gas emissions as its likely that this is dependent on fossil fuel based economic growth and will result in increased transport movements.

The policy sets out ambitious targets for renewable energy which have the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as it will lead to more clean energy in our economy than now.

In terms of its overall effect, this policy delivers a mixed picture in terms of climate change.

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Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places

This policy sets the development pattern for growth based on the role and function of settlements (not their size). It seeks to consolidate the existing pattern of development so that more development is located where there are larger facilities and settlements, with the aim of reducing the need to travel.

This policy will also deliver different impacts related to climate change in the short and long term as it may be that the effectiveness of reducing peoples need to travel (and thus minimising greenhouse gas emissions) in the short term will not be realised as not all the necessary services and facilities (including employment) will be in place at the start of the plan period.

In addition some of the communities identified in the policy and sub text are susceptible to vulnerabilities of extreme weather, this will need to be considered throughout the plan and considered in decision making to minimise impacts.

+

Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities

This policy has the potential to decrease the need to travel (and thus minimise greenhouse gas emissions) by reinforcing the existing retail pattern through an approach to focussing new development where there are existing facilities. In addition the policy attempts to resist the loss of local and more rural facilities which should, in particular in the long term, deliver positive effects for the climactic factors criterion. However, any increased development through provision of new services and facilities will increase greenhouse gas emissions.

+

General Policies**Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills**

27% of Cornwall's greenhouse gas emissions are transport related (Cornwall Environment Evidence Report 2010). Tourism is still significantly dependent on the use of the private car and in August it has been shown to generate approximately 25% higher than average annual daily traffic values (SA Scoping Report 2012).

This policy attempts to make Cornwall's economy competitive particularly in relation to the creation of jobs, businesses and investment by removing unnecessary barriers. The main ways that this would affect climatic factors is through transport related greenhouse gas emissions, design, construction and location of development and types of business and employment activity. In terms of:

Transport - this policy has the potential to limit Cornwall's contribution to climate change by supporting development proposals that are in areas well served by public transport and communications infrastructure which should help to reduce the need to travel and therefore

	<p>reduce transport related greenhouse gas emissions. Conversely by removing barriers and increasing flexibility then this may result in development being located where it is un-served by transport infrastructure (public and road/rail) as this may be a cheaper development option.</p> <p>In terms of design, construction and location the policy contains direct reference to integrating new jobs and economic growth within or well integrated to our city, town and villages. This implies an approach to infill development which can result in increasing traffic related pollution as a result of increased vehicle movements and increased congestion which are negative in terms of the SA objectives.</p> <p>In addition the safeguarding element of the policy could deliver both positive and negative effects for climatic factors. In the short term retaining existing buildings and facilities will reduce climate change resulting from embodied energy issues related to construction, however, over the longer term this is likely to be outweighed as a result of difficulties associated with reduced energy consumption and retrofitting to achieve greater energy efficiency performance of the buildings.</p> <p>There is an additional risk, that by removing barriers to employment growth including viability, that poorly designed and constructed employment space, could be delivered which will do nothing to reduce energy use or encourage the use of renewable energy technologies. It may also lead to development being located in areas which in the future are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>In terms of the policy's approach to the types of business activity that appear to be encouraged, such as support for increasing the tourism season, development of the airport and support for exceptional proposals, these are likely to result in negative effects for climate change.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policies 6-11 - Housing</p> <p>There are six policies in relation to housing in the Local Plan. Any increase in housing development</p>
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will increase construction and occupation related greenhouse gas emissions and result in a negative effect on climate change. Housing policies which may have very specific positive and negative effects are highlighted below:

Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside

This policy applies an exceptions approach as it tries to restrict housing in the countryside. However, it will support the reuse of suitably constructed redundant or disused buildings. This could have a net positive benefit in reducing carbon emissions as a consequence of carbon saved from construction. However, over the long term carbon costs, as a result of more inefficient building fabric from reuse, will often outweigh the benefits.

The policy will also enable development in areas that are not served by local facilities which will have negative effects on climatic factors as it will not impact on reducing the need to travel (and thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions).

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Policy 9 – Affordable Housing Led Schemes supporting Housing for Local Needs

This policy aims to provide local needs housing in rural areas and may therefore result in an increased need to travel. In addition the policy also refers to removing the need for public subsidy. This may affect the quality of the design as at the moment it is only where public subsidy is used that higher sustainable design and construction standards are required.

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Policy 10 – Managing Viability

This policy aims to ensure that the maximum quota of affordable housing is delivered without planning obligations imposing an unrealistic burden on developers (as stated in the sub text to the

policy). Whilst this is positive in terms of delivering affordable housing, the policy will allow for the alteration of the mix and design of schemes which could lead to a reduction in design standards and reduced energy efficiency, but the impact overall is likely to be minimal.

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Policy 12 – Design

The design policy explicitly states that new development should be of a high quality and contribute to social, economic and environmental sustainability. This should have positive implications in terms of energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However, the policy does not seek to address climate change adaption and resilience within this policy.

Recommendation: That climate change adaption is addressed in this policy

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Policy 13 – Development Standards

The main aim of this policy is to ensure that new developments are built to appropriate design and layout standards. The policy attempts to encourage development to minimise energy consumption. It also states that from 2016 all new domestic buildings will need to achieve zero carbon standards and from 2019 for all non domestic buildings.

In addition the policy sets out the expectation that new development should be encouraged to develop decentralised low carbon heat networks, provide onsite open space and cycle parking, and give consideration to the accessibility of the location in terms of public transport and proximity to facilities and services.

However, the policy doesn't address climate change adaption and or resilience issues.

	<p>Recommendation: That climate change adaption and future community resilience are addressed in this policy.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>This policy sets exceedingly ambitious targets for the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy (1,427 megawatts) and useable heat (190 megawatts). This will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions based on fossil fuels and will use waste heat and embed cleaner energy into the local supply. Therefore, in terms of the climatic factors SA objectives, this policy performs very positively.</p> <p>The deliverability of the targets within this policy may be at risk due to unforeseen circumstances, e.g. government incentives being curtailed, planning objections to large scale wind, lack of agreement from neighbouring parish / town council on the community benefit of renewable, conflicts over land use etc.</p> <p>++</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>This policy is very positive in terms of protecting Cornwall's renewable energy resources through applying a safeguarding function.</p> <p>++</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>This policy scores positively against the climatic factors SA objective because it promotes development that maximises active open spaces and travel networks and encourages access to</p>
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	<p>provision for growing local food such as allotments or private gardens. This in turn should enable people to reduce their own personal contribution to climate change.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>This policy delivers both positive and negative effects on the climatic factors SA objectives. By aiming to ensure that local needs are met from the minerals industry in Cornwall (rather than importing minerals) as well as exporting mineral resources primarily by rail and sea these are likely to have lower climate change impacts and therefore score positively. However, mineral extraction is inherently energy intensive and produces significant quantities of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>- -/+</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>This policy takes a proactive approach to the management of waste. However, all forms of waste management will produce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change.</p> <p>Prioritising development at the top of the waste hierarchy, in particular through waste reduction, minimisation and provision of recycling/reuse is positive in terms of minimising energy use and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The policy also supports energy recovery facilities, which is positive where this results in landfill avoidance and/or produces energy that offsets/replaces consumption of fossil fuel.</p> <p>However, the policy also states that there is a requirement for the provision of 1,710,000 cubic tonnes for domestic and construction, demolition and excavation waste. Landfill sites produce a suite of greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ and methane) which contribute to climate change and</p>
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therefore will result in negative effects.

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Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities

This policy includes a number of principles which are positive in terms of the climatic factors SA criteria related to the delivery of new or changes to existing energy recovery facilities such as making use of a significant proportion of any heat produced to meet local needs, adhering to a proximity principle related to dealing with waste where it arises, thus reducing the need to transport waste, as well as incorporating alternatives to road transport which should help to reduce fossil fuel related greenhouse gas emissions.

The subtext to this policy indicates that new additional energy recovery requirements to process 60,000 tonnes a year of commercial and industrial waste will be required in Cornwall. In order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and positively contribute toward reducing further contributions to climate change, this will require users of current fossil fuel derived heat to switch to using heat arising from energy recovery.

+

Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings

Safeguarding Grade 1 and 2 agricultural land helps to reduce food miles (assuming food is sold and consumed locally) and should help with minimising vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

The policy now also refers to the best use of assets through subdivision of properties and conversion of existing vacant premises, this could ensure that the short term impacts on climatic factors SA objectives deliver a net positive benefit in reducing carbon emissions as a consequence of carbon saved from construction. However, over the long term the carbon costs, as a result of

	<p>more inefficient building fabric from reuse, can sometimes outweigh the benefits. Land assets can also be used as sinks for carbon storage in some cases and therefore making the best use of land should deliver some positive benefits.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>The green infrastructure policy is positive in terms of the climatic factors SA criteria. It protects and enhances open spaces, actively promotes opportunities for sustainable transport, protects biodiversity and improves resilience to climate change by providing wildlife corridors and areas that can act as a carbon sink and for natural drainage as well as helping new development to be resilient to the effects of a changing climate.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Flooding has been identified in the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment as the ‘worst climate change threat’, including flood risk for 3.6 million people, water shortages, soil erosion and wildlife disruption (DEFRA 2012). Projected impacts for the south west from the UKCIP 09 data are for 20% drier summers and 17% wetter winters, with heavy rainfall becoming more common and winter storm events more frequent (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>Overall weather patterns will be more difficult to predict and likely to exacerbate existing flood and drainage issues in Cornwall. The policy promotes sustainable drainage and green infrastructure and stipulates that development should be sited, designed, of a type and where necessary relocated in a manner that increases flood resilience and takes account of vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and coastal change. The requirement for development proposals to be flood resistant or incorporate flood resilient design, such as the inclusion of SUDs should help ensure that development is prepared for likely future climate change impacts.</p>
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Recommendation: The subtext supporting this policy contains information on the headline future climate projections for the South West.

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Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility

In 2009, the total CO2 emissions produced in Cornwall was 3714,000 tonnes of which transport related emissions totalled 27% (SA Scoping Report 2012).

This policy aims to ensure a resilient and reliable transport system (walking, cycling and public transport) is in place which all have positive contributions to make in terms of reducing reliance on the car. This will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The policy also talks about location of developments and seeks to ensure that new development is located in proximity to highly accessible public transport and this should deliver net positive benefits on the SA objectives.

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Policy 27 – Infrastructure

The policy refers to seeking developer contributions for infrastructure (including green infrastructure). The delivery of new infrastructure is likely to have a negative effect as it will increase greenhouse gas emissions. However, the element that relates to biodiversity offset and allowable solutions attempts to mitigate any negative effects.

In terms of future climate change and resilience it will be important that new infrastructure is assessed to ensure that it delivers reduced greenhouse gas emissions and is resilient to future climate impacts. This should also include assessment of its location in relation to future climate risk areas. If this is not done then, this could make Cornwall more vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Recommendation: that new planned or proposed infrastructure is assessed to ensure that it is resilient to future climate risks and that it also take opportunities to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.

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Spatial Policies

Policies PP1 – PP17 - Policy Messages for Places - Local Objectives

The Local Plan aims to create more self sufficient and resilient communities, which will help to reduce vulnerability to climate change and could reduce the need to travel, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Town Frameworks and place based policies are pro-actively looking at strategic issues which can help reduce the need to travel by mixed use development or appropriate land use as well as providing the necessary infrastructure which could minimise greenhouse gas emissions. All the CNA policies have a policy which supports this; 'Development should help rebalance the communities by providing facilities, economic development or housing for local needs of a scale that is appropriate to the settlement and reduces the need to travel.'

Vulnerability to climate change, for example, flooding and rising sea levels will vary across the county and as such, development will need to be sensitive to local conditions. It is anticipated that localised issues will be addressed by Community Network Plans, Neighbourhood Plans and Town Frameworks.

The housing growth targets, which are split across the 19 CNAs, will have a negative effect on climate change due to increased greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the increased population and infilling and greenfield development which is likely to increase the risk of flooding.

Place based housing needs have changed since the last version of the plan was assessed and significant local changes in housing numbers are identified at those locations marked in bold below:

Penwith PP1 – from 3250 to 2550

Hayle PP2 – from 2900 to 3220

Helston and Lizard PP3 - from 2000 to 1900

CPIR PP4 - from 7,000 to 5,500

Falmouth and Penryn PP5 – no change from 4,000

Truro and Roseland PP6 – from 5,200 to 5350

St Agnes and Perranporh PP7 – no change from 1,100

Newquay and St Columb PP8 – from 3,300 to 3, 600

St Austell, St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel, China Clay PP9 - from 15,500 to 7,400

Wadebridge and Padstow PP10 – from 1, 500 to 1,800

Bodmin PP11 – was between 1,000 and 5,000 now 3, 200 (dependent on transport solutions)

Camelford PP12 – from 800, to 1,000

Bude PP13 – no change 1,250

Launceston PP14 - no change 1,900

Liskeard and Looe PP15 - from 1,950 to 2,500

Caradon PP16 – from 800 to 1,000

Cornwall Gateway PP17 - no change 1,450

It is noted that the housing growth numbers in PP16 (Caradon) has increased slightly. Gunnislake forms part of this CNA area and is to be declared as a new Air Quality Management Area. Depending on the location of the growth this could either increase traffic related greenhouse gas emissions in the area which could have a knock on effect for climate change or be used to

mitigate further impacts by facilitating air quality improvements.

Only one CNA area has a specific policy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. PP9 (St Austell; China Clay; St Blazey; Fowey; Lostwithiel) which states development should: 'Achieve high environmental standards. Developers will be required to demonstrate the range of carbon reduction and energy efficiency measures that were considered as part of the proposal, and provide a rationale that explains which measures will be applied'. There will be significant development both within this CNA and across Cornwall that don't seem to require any standards to be complied with. Whilst it is understood that this is a 'transformational' area it does cause concern about how new development in other areas will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and climate change mitigation and adaptation targets. Where areas have identified specific objectives and aims related to responding to climate change and delivering high quality low energy housing but this is not specifically mentioned within any policy wording in the Local Plan. This causes concern as to how these aspirations will be translated into the development management process.

A number of the towns within the CNA areas identified for development are already vulnerable to climate change impacts associated with severe weather. Whilst it is recognised that a number are supported with Town Frameworks which have identified critical drainage areas and sustainable drainage solutions, e.g. Penzance, Hayle, CPIR. It is not clear how other areas identified for significant levels of development, such as Looe, which are not covered by more comprehensive assessment as required through a Town Framework process will ensure that development in the town is resilient to future impacts of climate change.

Whilst there is an ambitious target for renewables at the Cornwall wide level in the general policies, it is unclear whether this will support carbon reduction measures at the local level through district heating, CHP systems etc. It is recommended that more clarity is given about how the Cornwall wide renewables target will be implemented at the local level within the development management process.

Recommendation: More clarity is given about how the Cornwall wide renewables target will be

	<p>implemented at the local level within the development management process.</p> <p>Recommendation: Where areas have identified specific objectives and aims related to responding to climate change and delivering high quality low energy housing but this is not specifically mentioned within any policy wording in the Local Plan, clarity is required as to how these aspirations will be delivered.</p>
Spatial Scale	Climate change is a global issue. The impacts of climate change will be felt at a local, county wide and transboundary scale.
Temporal Scale	<p>It is anticipated that the positive effects of the plan will be greater in the long term once higher standards of development are in place, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher standards of sustainable design, development (as a result of increased building regulations) and transport (quality and technology enhancements) will be implemented thus improving energy efficiency and minimising greenhouse gas emissions. • Maximising renewable/low carbon energy generation both large and small scale. • Communities should become more self sufficient and resilient through the protection and strengthening of local facilities and services and open spaces, minimising vulnerability to the negative effects of climate change.
Permanent or Temporary	There will be temporary effects, such as those associated with construction, but there will also be permanent effects.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	A number of policies will also have an indirect positive effect on climate change, for example, through implementing sustainable development, design and transport. More self sufficient communities (with better services and facilities and opportunities to grow food locally) should reduce the need to travel and thus reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase resilience to climate change. However, the housing policies will result in delivering both direct and indirect negative effects for climate change as a result from construction and occupation.
Previous SA Comments	The previous version of the Local Plan (assessed in July 2012) provided detail on design standards within a specific Low Impact Development Policy which could help to drive reductions in greenhouse gas emissions which contribute to climate change were provided. However this version of the Local Plan (Sept 2012) does not contain this policy or any detail on minimum or maximum building standards and will rely on building regulations to cover energy conservation

<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan</p>	<p>and water efficiency.</p> <p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan are as follows:</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) - There is a concern that the Policy could override the other policies. It is important that the other policies in the Local Plan are not vetoed by the presumption in favour of development and that environmental and social considerations are also taken into account. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1 Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) - This is National Policy that Inspectors have asked to be included within the plan. This edited version has been included as its more relevant to Cornwall. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) - Whilst this policy performs well, it could be strengthened further by explicitly stating a minimum requirement for sustainable building standards and by adding the words 'and operation'. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) – This policy has been removed as its undeliverable. The text could be augmented as Council intent. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 23 (Natural and Historic Environment) - The impact of climate change on biodiversity
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	<p>is not referenced in this policy, it is important that habitats are not fragmented or encroached upon and are protected and enhanced wherever possible to help them adapt to the effects climate change.</p> <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 23 (Natural and Historic Environment) – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 22 Natural Environment & Policy 23 Historic Environment in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition in policies. Biodiversity is dealt with through Policy 22 – Natural Environment.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 25 (Flood Risk and Coastal Change) – This policy is very positive, but there are potential conflicts with the 48,000 new homes and associated facilities, services and infrastructure – this is a key consideration when it comes to development management. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 25 (Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change) - Local Plan policies are intended to deliver sustainable development for Cornwall. These are the primary considerations. Provision of jobs and homes is the key balance for sustainable development. The Local Plan provides a framework for how this can be best accommodated with best solution for necessary development. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 28 (Infrastructure) - add a reference to the importance of 'future proofing' new infrastructure in terms of more extreme weather events such as flooding and drought e.g.
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	<p>over-designing drainage to cope with flash flooding.</p> <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 28 – Infrastructure - Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 27 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Infrastructure projects will have to be in line with other existing policies already contained within the plan. Repetition within this policy is not necessary.</p>
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8.3 Sustainability Appraisal – Waste

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To minimise the generation of waste and encourage greater re-use and recycling of materials in accordance with the waste hierarchy																									
Decision Making Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it limit the amount of waste produced, collected, and or landfilled?Will it increase the amount of waste recycled or recovered?Has space for storage of recycled materials been planned for?Will it reduce the waste management industry's contribution to climate change?																									
Likely Future Conditions (SA Scoping Report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">There will be increased costs of landfill due to the Landfill Tax "escalator" and costs of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme. The landfill tax for household waste and Commercial and Industrial waste is currently £64 per tonne.Annual projections for re-use/recycling, recovery and disposal for municipal waste and commercial and industrial waste are reported in Technical Paper W2: Existing Waste Management Capacity in Cornwall, Cornwall Council Jan 2012, as shown in the table below:<table><tr><th>Year ending</th><th>2012</th><th>2017</th><th>2022</th><th>2027</th></tr><tr><td>Arisings</td><td>283,900</td><td>289,159</td><td>303,038</td><td>320,769</td></tr><tr><td>Recycled/reused</td><td>107,314</td><td>135,905</td><td>151,519</td><td>160,385</td></tr><tr><td>Recovered</td><td>0</td><td>153,254</td><td>151,519</td><td>160,385</td></tr><tr><td>Disposal</td><td>176,586</td><td>12,000</td><td>12,000</td><td>12,000</td></tr></table>Behavioural change to increase recycling/re-use and recovery can be demonstrated by the rate of recycling in the County which is increasing slowly to meet the targets set at the County level. New materials, energy technologies and products designed to minimise waste will all have a future role in reducing the annual amount of municipal waste landfilled,	Year ending	2012	2017	2022	2027	Arisings	283,900	289,159	303,038	320,769	Recycled/reused	107,314	135,905	151,519	160,385	Recovered	0	153,254	151,519	160,385	Disposal	176,586	12,000	12,000	12,000
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Recovered	0	153,254	151,519	160,385																						
Disposal	176,586	12,000	12,000	12,000																						

	<p>however the increase of population, including that during the tourist season, also needs be taken into account.</p>
Summary	<p>In 2009/10 Municipal Solid Waste Airings were 306, 930 tonnes. By 2020 only 35% of the amount sent to landfill in 1995 will be allowed to be disposed in this way. For Cornwall that means diverting up to 170,000 tonnes of waste from landfill each year by 2020 (Cornwall Council 2009).</p> <p>Construction and Demolition waste is the largest waste stream in Cornwall and comprises of building material, asphalt, road planings, top and sub soils and arisings from building schemes, road construction and demolition sites. In 2008 Construction and Demolition Waste amounted to 9.2 million tonnes (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>Overall, by increasing the population in Cornwall, the Local Plan will contribute to increased waste arisings (domestic, commercial and industrial).</p> <p>A 48- 49,000 increase in housing will result in approximately 48,000 additional tonnes of material (residual and recycling) to dispose of. Given a split of 40% recycling and 60% residual this would mean a 19,200 tonnes of recycling and 28,800 tonnes of residual waste. Although the CERC will have capacity for the residual waste, aspect there will still be a need for landfill.</p> <p>The Local Plan contains two specific waste policies relating to strategic waste management issues which direct how waste will be processed. Whilst these policies are relatively strong in this regard it is unclear how the Local Plan policies will actually work to reduce the levels of waste arisings.</p> <p>In addition it is estimated by Cornwall Council that Cornwall receives an additional 25/30,000 tonnes of waste as a result of tourism. Some of this waste will be residual and some recycled. The Tourism aspect of the jobs and skills policies could exacerbate an increased amount of tourism /seasonally derived waste which needs to be catered for.</p> <p>The waste policies specifically and the Local Plan as a whole could be strengthened in terms of driving a reduction in the overall generation of waste and avoiding landfill as well as increasing the amount of energy from waste.</p>

Recommendations	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that could be made to the plan in terms of waste are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Development Standards) – That construction waste and reducing this in light of significant growth is addressed in this policy. • Policy 13 (Development Standards) - It is suggested that this policy is reworded to ensure that sufficient storage is provided to cover all activities not just for domestic purposes e.g. commercial, industrial, construction etc • Policy 19 (Strategic Waste Management Principles) - This policy could do more in terms of driving a reduction in the overall generation of waste and avoiding landfill as well as increasing the amount of energy from waste. • Policy 19 (Strategic Waste Management Principles) - The table in the soft text is reformatted for clarity regarding nil values assigned to waste management infrastructure
Significant Effects	<p>Increased waste arisings across all sectors (domestic, commercial and industrial and construction and demolition and hazardous).</p>
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 – these issues are dealt with in the Waste Management (Policy 19) and Waste Management Facilities (Policy 20) • Policy 19 – The Council supports the implementation of the waste hierarchy, however driving a reduction in waste generation is beyond the remit of the Local Plan as it relates to land use issues. The Local Plan therefore supports the waste hierarchy by providing sites for energy recovery, reuse and recycling. Prevention of waste arisings is covered in other council policies, plans and programmes. • Policy 19 – table has been removed and explanatory text provided in its place.
Policies Scoped In/Out	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 –Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix (Indirect)</p>

	<p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing Led Schemes Supporting Housing for Local Needs (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 - Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped out – These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 – Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p>
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	Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility
Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>The generation of waste is already an issue in Cornwall and requires action to reduce the amount of waste created. New development will contribute to increasing levels of waste both in terms of construction and population increase. However, the requirement for this policy to deliver ‘sustainable development’ and the two specific waste policies within the Local Plan should deliver some mitigation measures.</p> <p>-/+</p> <p>Cornwall Strategic Policies</p> <p>Policy 2 –Spatial Strategy</p> <p>The UK consumes natural resources at an unsustainable rate and contributes unnecessarily to climate change. Each year we generate approximately 290 million tonnes of waste, which causes environmental damage and costs businesses and consumers money. DEFRA 2012.</p> <p>The strategic policy is an overarching policy for the plan. It contains targets for delivery of jobs, retail and office development and housing. Encouraging growth will increase the amount of waste generated. The policy also refers to reducing resource consumption which infers that this policy is looking to minimise the level of waste generated.</p> <p>-</p> <p>General Policies</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p>

This policy will have an impact on this SA objective by increasing waste generated by stimulating economic growth and the creation of approx 50,000 new jobs, but the range and level of impacts are unknown as it will depend on the nature of businesses starting up or expansion of existing businesses.

It is estimated that Cornwall receives an additional 25/30,000 tonnes of waste as a result of tourism. Some of this waste will be residual and some recycled. (Cornwall Council Strategic Waste and Landscape Service 2012)

The policy also alludes to increased provision of sustainable tourism which could lead to better waste management practices in terms of overall reduction and reuse/recycling. However, the impacts are likely to be minimal.

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Policy 6 – 11 Housing

The Local Plan contains six policies relating to housing. Indirectly these will all have an impact on the waste SA criterion through for example increasing construction waste during build phase, increased population and the ability to affect behaviour change. Those with particular impacts are highlighted below;

Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside

This policy looks to convert redundant buildings which may have a very small impact on waste as it enables the reuse of existing buildings and materials and therefore may reduce construction waste.

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Policy 13 – Development Standards

This policy sets out standards to be achieved in new development. It requires that sufficient space is provided for the collection of waste, recycling and compostables which facilitates the ability to participate in more sustainable forms of waste management, but it does nothing to reduce levels of waste produced.

This policy does not include any reference to reducing construction waste.

According to the SA Scoping Report, Construction and Demolition Waste is the largest waste stream in Cornwall and comprises of building material, asphalt, road planings, top and sub soils and arisings from building schemes, road construction and demolition sites. In 2008 Construction and Demolition Waste amounted to 9.2 million tonnes.

Recommendation: that construction waste and reducing this in light of significant growth is addressed in this policy.

Recommendation: it is suggested that this policy is reworded to ensure that sufficient storage is provided to cover all activities not just for domestic purposes e.g. commercial, industrial, construction etc.

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Policy 17 – Minerals - General Principles

Mineral extraction will inevitably create large volumes of waste. Use of secondary and recycled aggregates can reduce the pressure for primary aggregates (SA Scoping Report 2012).

This policy provides a mitigation measure and should positively contribute to this SA objective through ensuring that any spoil or waste can be used as a secondary aggregate. Whilst

aggregates are a substantial proportion of the mix of minerals being excavated, there are other minerals being produced for which the mitigation part of the policy won't apply e.g. metals, building stone and slate.

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Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles

According to data contained within the SA scoping Report (June 2012) in 2009/10 Municipal Solid Waste Arisings were 306, 930 tonnes.

By 2020 only 35% of the amount sent to landfill in 1995 will be allowed to be disposed of in this way. For Cornwall that means diverting up to 170,000 tonnes of waste from landfill each year by 2020 (Cornwall Council 2009).

This policy aims to set out the principles that will be applied to strategic waste management and looks to implement measures that minimise landfill by prioritising waste management at the top end of the waste hierarchy. However, the plan does still set out a requirement for additional landfill space of 1,710,000 cubic metres to be provided over the plan period. No new landfill space for municipal waste will be required before 2018.

The policy contains a significant level of detail in the sub text including a table that summarises the strategic waste management infrastructure required in the plan period. Whilst the table seems to indicate significant landfill requirement for all three waste streams (local authority collected waste, commercial and industrial and construction excavation and demolition) it isn't clear how much waste is currently being diverted to these facilities as the table records nil values for energy recovery and recycling.

Overall, whilst the policy is strong on how it manages waste generated it is unclear how this policy will actually work to reduce the levels of waste arisings.

Recommendation: This policy could do more in terms of driving a reduction in the overall generation of waste and avoiding landfill as well as increasing the amount of energy from waste.

Recommendation: The table in the soft text is reformatted for clarity regarding nil values assigned to waste management infrastructure.

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Policy 27 – Infrastructure

This policy enables funding to be collected via the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). This is likely to support the delivery of new waste management facilities and associated infrastructure in the community.

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Place Based Policies

Polices PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives

The Local Plan aims to create more self sufficient and resilient communities. Part of this should relate to providing opportunities for communities to manage their own waste arisings and reduce, reuse and recycle waste as close to the source of the arisings as possible (the proximity principle). None of the spatial policies refer to waste issues directly and how they might approach the delivery of community led waste management/processing facilities. Adoption of a dispersed settlement pattern may result in it being harder to find the necessary economies of scale that would be required to implement the appropriate infrastructure for setting up community reuse/recycling, composting or waste facilities. This could threaten the deliverability of Policy 20 'Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities'. However, identifying the specific growth levels and distribution of development should enable waste and recycling providers with enough

	certainty to plan for future infrastructure requirements.
Spatial Scale	<p>Waste management is predominantly a local issue as proximity principles apply which require that waste should be recovered or disposed of as close to source as possible. However, this is complicated in a rural area with the population distribution pattern in Cornwall which means that economies of scale for certain types of waste management (including reuse, recycling and disposal) can only be achieved through implementing infrastructure at a Cornwall wide level.</p> <p>In some cases it may be more environmentally, economically and socially beneficial for waste and recycling to be sent to purpose built facilities outside of Cornwall or to bring some forms of waste into Cornwall for processing as it means that higher specification technology which can operate at the most efficient scale (this is especially true in relation to energy recovery) can be used as viability increases.</p>
Temporal Scale	<p>In the short term the amount of new infrastructure required, along with a more dispersed settlement pattern, may result in increased costs and not result in securing value for money. In addition, public opinion may lead to delays in the implementation of any new infrastructure required for waste management facilities.</p> <p>Over the medium term it is likely that new waste management (including reuse and recycling) facilities and associated infrastructure will be implemented in Cornwall which should have a positive effect on this SA objective. New legislation and regulation may result in a requirement for new infrastructure dealing with new waste streams e.g. hazardous waste streams like incinerator bottom ash.</p> <p>Although the plan has some supportive policies to minimise waste and maximise reuse and recovery, the total amount of waste produced within Cornwall is unlikely to reduce significantly as a result of the overall population increase. In addition long term investment decisions combined with the long term nature of procuring new waste treatment facilities may result in facilities becoming obsolete by the adoption of either new more advanced technologies or by changes in regulation or public opinion.</p>
Permanent or Temporary	Impacts will be permanent and temporary and difficult to predict overall as waste generation and waste management issues are also complicated by income levels, global economic conditions,

	regulation and legislation.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	<p>A number of policies in the plan will have both secondary and indirect effects on waste issues. These include housing mix, affordable housing policies and gypsy and traveller provision (transit sites) and associated 'move on' policies.</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities will have indirect positive benefits on the Waste SA criteria as it will help to reduce the waste management industries impacts on climate change through applying proximity principles, the use of local supply chains and encouraging transport of waste via alternative to road transport.</p> <p>In addition it is estimated that Cornwall receives an additional 25/30,000 tonnes of waste as a result of tourism. Some of this waste will be residual and some recycled. The Tourism aspect of Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) could exacerbate an increased amount of tourism /seasonally derived waste which needs to be catered for. This has additional reputational and management issues for Cornwall as other authorities receive benefits from (all be it temporary) a net external migration of their residents.</p> <p>Agricultural waste is a significant issue in Cornwall and elsewhere and does not seem to be addressed overtly. For instance 40% of food is categorised as waste before it leaves the farm.</p> <p>Slurry and sewage waste will increase as a result of population increase and potential new legislation and may require new ways to treat and manage these sources. This does not seem to have been fully addressed in the Local Plan.</p>
Previous SA Comments	<p>At the last stage of SA (Preferred Approach) the total plan appraisal found that the plan '<i>did not adequately address waste management issues</i>', and they were consulted upon separately. This version of the plan has now incorporated two specific policies on waste management and therefore it is considered that this updated Local Plan has significantly improved and helps minimise any potential gaps in policies.</p>
The planning teams response to the SA recommendations	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the draft Local Plan were as follows:</p>

based on the previous version of the Local Plan	<p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• General - Consideration should be given to treatment of agricultural waste and sewage. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• General - The evidence base demonstrates that these have both been considered. The policy framework applies to these waste streams, but the evidence demonstrates that there is not need for an explicit reference to them in a policy. <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 2 –Spatial Strategy – This policy should be explicit that ‘resource consumption’ includes waste. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 2 –Spatial Strategy – No formal response received. <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 15 – Low Impact Development – The policy should also include a reference to the minimisation of waste during ‘operation’ as well as construction. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 15 - Low Impact Development – This policy has been removed as it’s undeliverable. The text could be augmented as council intent. <p>SA recommendation:</p>
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Cornwall Council

Sustainability Appraisal of Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies 7 – 12 (Housing) and Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) - The housing and employment policies could be stronger in relation to the reuse of existing buildings rather than demolition and rebuild or new build as this would have complimentary impacts in reducing waste. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies 7 – 12 (Housing) and Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) - No formal response received.
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8.4 Sustainability Appraisal – Minerals and Geodiversity

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise the consumption of mineral resources and ensure the sustainable management of these resources • To conserve, enhance and restore the condition of geodiversity in the county
Decision Making Criteria	<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? • Will it prevent harm to and, where appropriate, enhance geological conservation in the county? • Will mineral working impact on designated land?
Likely Future Conditions (SA Scoping Report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for building materials is likely to continue, especially in light of the projected housing figures. Significant quantities of local aggregates, building and roofing stone would be needed to meet this demand sustainably. There is also likely to be increased demand for products from secondary resources e.g. aggregate from china clay waste. • In recent years there has been a decline in the production of primary aggregates and china clay, to some extent as a result of cheaper imports and use of secondary materials. This trend is likely to continue especially given the current economic climate. In the short-term due to the current economic climate there may well be a downturn in house building and other development. This would result in less demand for minerals and thus a downturn in the mining and quarrying industry. The potential impacts arising from this could include the temporary closure of sites and stockpiling of resources. • Increased pressure for land for other forms of development may exacerbate conflict with mineral operations, especially in terms of proximity of development to workings. • The operation of mineral sites will be influenced by changes in the climate including changing transport methods; potentially sea transport will become more viable in the future. The location of new facilities will also be influenced by climate change and consideration of its potential impacts.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increased high standard for the operation and restoration of mineral sites is set to continue especially to ensure protection of landscape and amenity value.
Summary	<p>Cornwall has a long history of mining and mineral extraction. There are in the region of 110 permitted sites for mineral extraction and 112 County Geology Sites (previously referred to as RIGS). In 2008/9 mineral working covered 6,907 hectares with china clay working amounting to more than 80% of the total.</p> <p>Overall the policies positively support the SA objectives to minimise the consumption of mineral resources and ensure the sustainable management of these resources and to conserve, enhance and restore the condition of geodiversity in Cornwall. In particular, the Minerals (general and safeguarding) and the Natural and Historic Environment policies positively support these SA objectives.</p> <p>However, there is no doubt that the development of 49,000 new homes, along with the need to create in the region of a minimum of 50,000 new jobs combined with ambitious renewable energy and heat generation targets could lead to conflict between other forms of development and mining and minerals operations in particular from proximity issues and competing land use issues over the longer term. The Minerals Issues Paper (January 2012) refers to there often being conflict between minerals workings and areas designated for their environmental quality as over 528 hectares of mineral workings lie within the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). A further issue regarding potential conflict relates to currently permitted but unworked mining operations. Due to changes in particular to metal prices some mining operations have permissions to operate, but have not been worked for a while as they were unviable. As the prices for raw materials increases, these could lead to the operations being reopened for commercial operation as per South Crofty in Cornwall and Hemerdon nr Plymouth.</p> <p>In addition the level of development likely to come forward over the plan period will also result in increased demand for both secondary and primary aggregates, particularly building and roofing stone. Cornwall has an abundance of usable secondary aggregates, but how effective drivers are in encouraging the use of secondary aggregates over primary aggregates will be dependent on other factors such as financial incentives, economic conditions in combination with local and</p>

	national policy drivers.
Recommendations	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that could be made to the plan in terms of minerals & geodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 12 (Design) - That this policy should, as a means of managing demand for primary aggregates, contain policy intent to stimulate the use of materials made from reserves of Cornish secondary aggregates. • Policy 19 (Strategic Waste Management Principles) - To strengthen this text to support protection of some sites where back-fill is not appropriate. • PP4 (Camborne, Pool and Redruth) CNA – This policy should be strengthened to include text and more detail about sterilisation of mineral resources and protection of the World Heritage Site
Significant Effects	Not relevant.
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 12 – this is required by Policy 17 – Minerals – General Principles (point 2 ‘encouraging the use of recycled and secondary materials.’) • Policy 19 - This policy supports minerals objective of achieving reclamation at the earliest opportunity, it does not directly support geodiversity objectives as backfilling of quarry voids could limit exposure, although in some cases backfilling can enable access to previously inaccessible quarry faces. In addition to this it only supports such practice where it is appropriate (and not, as implied by the SA Findings, where it is inappropriate). More detail on sites considered appropriate will be contained in The Cornwall Minerals Plan. • PP4 – these issues are covered by the overarching Minerals policies in the Local Plan (Policy 18) and more detail also be provided in The Cornwall Minerals Plan, as stated in the supporting text to Policy 18.
Policies Scoped In/Out	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 –Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p>

	<p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Policies PP4 & PP9 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes Supporting Housing for Local Needs</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p>
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	<p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1-3, 5-8, 10-19 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p>
Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development This policy aims to facilitate a positive approach to development in Cornwall and is based on the government's new national planning policy framework.</p> <p>All new development could have an impact on minerals and geodiversity as it will require the use of building and roofing materials and aggregates for construction of roads and other infrastructure. However, the requirement for this policy to deliver 'sustainable development' and the two specific minerals policies within the Local Plan should deliver some mitigation measures.</p> <p>-/+</p> <p>Cornwall Strategic Policies</p> <p>Policy 2 –Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Increased pressure for land for other forms of development may exacerbate conflicts with mineral operations – especially in terms of proximity (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>This policy aims to set out the pattern of development for Cornwall prioritising regeneration and helping to create more self reliant communities. It contains targets for improving conditions which would allow for the creation (of a minimum) of 50,000 new jobs and (a minimum) of 49,000 new homes over the plan period 2010 – 2030. It also contains ambitious targets in relation to the delivery of a minimum of 1,427 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy and 190 megawatts of installed and usable heat. The delivery of this level of development will obviously require the use of considerable quantity of minerals and aggregates which will, unless enforced by National or Local Plan Policies that require the use of secondary resources, do little to minimise the use of</p>

primary materials.

In addition, although this development will come forward and be located predominantly on greenfield sites, there could, in some cases such as within the eco community, see development proposals on land previously worked for minerals or adjacent to mineral workings. This could cause issues with the potential sterilisation of mineral resources. Two areas identified for development CPIR and the St Austell/ China Clay area may also see the potential for conflict as a result of proximity of development to mining operations as identified in the Cornwall Geology, Mineral Resources and Mineral Extraction Map 2011.

The scale of development could also see new development being proposed in ex mining facilities such as old quarries, which may have a negative impact on geodiversity, if the sites were designated as being areas with a high geodiversity value if sites are not allocated.

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General Policies

Policy 5 - Jobs & Skills

Evidence shows that housing, tourism and commercial development as well as the utilisation of mine spoil for economic return can lead to a loss or damage to geological or landform feature (Natural England, Natural Area profile, West Penwith, 2006).

The impact of this policy is uncertain. On the one hand development is likely to increase demand for minerals and therefore maintain or create new jobs on the other the level of jobs created will depend on the use of mineral and aggregates used being sourced in Cornwall.

It will be important to ensure that the level of growth (housing, employment and infrastructure) coming forward within the plan period does not inadvertently sterilise mineral resources either from proximity or pollution.

	<p>+ /-</p> <p>Policy 7 - Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Although likely to be of a small scale, restoration and conversion of buildings as a result of implementation of this policy, could lead to a requirement for primary aggregates from dormant quarries or increase working in existing quarries. However in overall terms reuse and conversion will require less primary material aggregates as opposed to new build.</p> <p>0</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>This policy has the potential to sterilise mineral resources from proximity of new resident or transit sites unless appropriate mitigation measures such as screening or buffering are implemented.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 12 – Design</p> <p>Use of secondary and recycled aggregates can reduce the pressure for primary aggregates. However, there will always be some requirements for other resources (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>This policy aims to promote local distinctiveness through the use of local materials. This could increase demand for primary aggregates in particular Granite, China Clay, Sandstone and Slate which is negative in terms of minimising primary resources. In addition another aspect of this SA criterion relates to increasing the use of secondary resources and the policy does not seem to address this issue.</p>
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	<p>Recommendation: That the design policy should, as a means of managing demand for primary aggregates, contain policy intent to stimulate the use of materials made from reserves of Cornish secondary aggregates.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>The negative impacts of mineral extraction include unsightly workings, mineral waste piles and pollution from acidic water containing heavy metals (BGS Minerals).</p> <p>This policy states that new development should protect and alleviate risk to people and the environment from unsafe, unhealthy and polluted environments or implement mitigation measures during construction and operation. This policy should be applied in relation to mineral development and therefore has some positive impacts for the SA Objective.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>This policy positively supports the minerals aspects of these SA objectives as it supports the minerals industry and sustainable minerals supply. The Cornwall Minerals Plan also sets out how minerals will be sustainably managed and includes mitigation measures to reduce negative impacts on</p> <p>+ +</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>This policy positively supports the minerals and geodiversity SA objectives through applying a safeguarding function.</p>
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Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles

According to the SA Scoping Report (2012) construction and demolition waste is the largest waste stream in Cornwall and comprises of building material, asphalt, road planings, top and sub soils and arisings from building schemes, road construction and demolition sites. In 2008 Construction and Demolition Waste amounted to 9.2 million tonnes.

Many important geological sites are located in disused quarries. However, disused quarries are often prime candidate sites for landfill operations. Once geological exposures are concealed by landfill, they are effectively permanently lost (Natural England).

The Policy references the use of construction, demolition and excavation waste in mineral restoration. In some places it is not appropriate to back-fill quarries (restoration of formal mineral workings) because there are exposed cliffs / sides that might be designated geological SSSIs or RIGs and need conservation. This issue could also lead to a potential conflict with the Natural and Historic Environment policies.

Recommendation: to strengthen this text to support protection of some sites where back-fill is not appropriate.

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Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities

Evidence shows that landfill operations are often located in old quarries and therefore careful consideration will need to be given to the status of any local or national /international designations and the impact that landfill would have on the geological asset (Natural England, Natural Area profile, West Penwith, 2006).

This policy positively supports the sustainable management of waste. In some instances the type and scale of waste management facilities may have a negative effect on geologically important sites such as SSSIs and RIGs that need conservation. There is a potential conflict with the Natural & Historic Environment policies.

In addition the policy references the use of construction, demolition and excavation waste. In some places it is not appropriate to back-fill quarries (restoration of formal mineral workings) because there are exposed cliffs / sides that might be designated geological SSSIs or RIGs and need conservation. This issue could also lead to a potential conflict with the Natural and Historic Environment policies.

Recommendation: to strengthen this text to support protection of some sites where back-fill is not appropriate.

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Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings

There is a potential conflict between this policy where it aims to promote the re-use of brownfield land and policy 17 Safeguarding of the China Clay area as it may result in a steralisation issue from proximity.

Conversion and use of redundant buildings may require the use of material from dormant quarries or increase working in existing operational quarries and will do little to minimise the consumption of primary resources. But this may reduce demand over and above new development.

As a general point, this policy is not very prescriptive about allocations for development. The overall approach of the Local Plan seems to be about letting the market lead and dictating development patterns. This could result in a potential threat to the sterilisation of resources.

+/-

	<p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>This policy positively supports the geodiversity specific SA objectives by protecting sites of geological interest.</p> <p>+</p>
	<p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p> <p>This policy does positively supports the geodiversity specific SA objectives by protecting sites of geological interest. However, where this policy relates to restoration and conservation issues of heritage assets this will require reopening and or increased working of some mineral sites to provide heritage materials which will do little to protect primary mineral resources.</p> <p>+ + / -</p>
	<p>Policy 25 Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Coastal protection schemes are a significant threat because a large proportion of geological SSSIs are situated on the coast. Hard coastal defences that permanently conceal rock outcrops, are directly damaging. Other forms of defence that alter the dynamics of the shoreline system can cause indirect damage by inhibiting erosion, which is essential for the maintenance of exposure in cliffs. Similarly, any developments that perturb natural processes can damage or destroy active geomorphological systems on the coast or elsewhere (Natural England).</p> <p>This policy looks to protect development from flood risk and will result in the active delivery of coastal flood defences, some of which may require hard engineered solutions. This could result in significant harm to geological conservation interests and therefore result in negative effects for the geodiversity specific SA objectives.</p>

	<p>-</p> <p>Spatial Policies</p> <p>Policies PP1-17 Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>As a result of increased development the place based policies will require mineral resources for construction. Some of the place based policies also refer to conserving and enhancing heritage and historic assets which will require the use of minerals for historic conservation purposes.</p> <p>PP4 (Camborne, Pool and Redurth) - Given this CNA areas links to mineral working the policy is remarkable quiet on this issue.</p> <p>Recommendation: - This policy should be strengthened to include text and more detail about sterilisation of mineral resources and protection of the World Heritage Site.</p> <p>PP9 (St Austell; China Clay; St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel) – contains within the policy element relating to the regeneration area excellent policy wording to protect and conserve mineral resource from sterilisation.</p>
Spatial Scale	Minerals and geodiversity impacts will be experienced locally and across Cornwall as a whole. The Minerals (general and safeguarding) policies will help to contain the impacts within certain areas.
Temporal Scale	Minerals and geodiversity impacts will occur throughout the plan period and will depend on which sites come forward within the plan period.
Permanent or Temporary	Impacts will be both permanent and temporary. The Minerals Safeguarding policy will protect against permanent loss or sterilisation of key mineral resources and geodiversity.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	Mineral extraction will have both secondary and indirect effects for Cornwall in terms of transport globally and locally and related greenhouse gas emissions. In addition it also has secondary impacts on land use as it may limit the ability to develop land for other uses in the vicinity of operational and safeguarded sites.

Previous SA comments	
<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan</p>	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the draft Local Plan were as follows;</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) – That confirmation is provided that this policy will not take precedence over other policies. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) – No formal response received. <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 2 (Spatial Strategy) – To ensure that minerals are included in the definition of ‘resource consumption’ <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 2 (Strategic Policy) – Please note: That this policy has been renamed and now appears as Policy 2 Spatial Strategy in this version of the Local Plan. <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 5 (Jobs & Skills) - Is there a potential conflict between safeguarding existing and potential strategic employment land and buildings and the minerals safeguarding policy? <p>Planning Response:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 5 (Jobs & Skills) – No formal response received. <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 6 (Tourism) - Clarification is requested as to whether sustainable tourism will allow for the conservation of geodiversity in the county <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 6 (Tourism) - Please note: This Policy has been incorporated into Policy 5 Jobs and Skills in this version of the Local Plan. <p>No formal response received.</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 20 (Strategic Waste Management Principles) – This policy could be strengthened by amending the text to support the protection of some sites where back-fill is not appropriate. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 20 (Strategic Waste Management Principles) – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 19 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>This policy supports minerals objective of achieving reclamation at the earliest opportunity, it does not directly support geodiversity objectives as backfilling of quarry voids could limit exposure, although in some cases backfilling can enable access to previously inaccessible quarry faces. In addition to this it only supports such practice where it is appropriate (and not, as implied by the SA Findings, where it is inappropriate). Consideration will be given to the use of the term appropriate in this context and whether or not it should be refined.</p>
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	<p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 21 (Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities) – Clarification is required as to whether ‘maximising use of local supply chains’ includes secondary mineral resources <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 21 (Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities) – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 20 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The policy applies to all local supply chains and all waste management facilities. As such it does include secondary mineral resources where appropriate to the type of operation being proposed. However, to include a specific clause requiring facilities to use secondary mineral resources to meet that criterion would be unduly prescriptive and unhelpful for facilities that serve waste streams other than Construction Demolition and Excavation Waste (CEDW).</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CNA PP4 (Camborne, Pool and Redruth) CNA – This policy should be strengthened to include text and more detail about sterilisation of mineral resources and protection of the World Heritage Site, e.g. like the China Clay policy PP9 wording. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CNA PP4 (Camborne, Pool and Redruth) CNA – No formal response received.
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8.5 Sustainability Appraisal – Soil

SA Criteria Objectives	<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
Decision Making Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect, enhance and improve soil quality in Cornwall? • Will it avoid development that leads to the loss of productive soils?
Likely Future Conditions (SA Scoping Report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across the county there will be a continued demand for land for development as a result of population and societal changes. This will place pressures on non protected and agricultural land resulting in soil loss and damage. Nevertheless there is a need to consider the biodiversity values of brownfield sites as some have higher biodiversity levels than some agricultural land. • It is likely that there will be an increased loss of open spaces within the built environment resulting from development pressures including requirements for high density housing. At the same time it is likely that there will be an increased demand for allotments and community growing areas as a means for ensuring communities become more self sufficient in food production. • The need to ensure food security and supply will increase the demand for land for food production. This will result in soil becoming a more important issue as land is used for other purposes. • It is likely that agricultural intensification will occur not only as demand for development land continues, but as a result of land being taken out of food production to enable biofuels to be grown. This will lead to an increased risk of erosion and pollution. • Land contamination identification and remediation measures are likely to increase as the demand for development sites continues. • Climatic change will have profound direct and indirect effects for soil. This is likely to result in an enhanced rate of erosion and soil run off which will affect both soil fertility and quality. Drier soils will lead to carbon loss and wetter soils are more vulnerable to structural damage. Incidences of subsidence may also increase due to soil compaction.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because soil is a store for two major greenhouse gases, as land is damaged and lost to development greenhouse gas emissions will increase
Summary	<p>Soil is important to Cornwall for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's a largely rural county and reliant on agriculture There are limited pockets of high grade agricultural land and There are issues of contaminated land as a result of past activities (mining). <p>Soil is also very easily damaged, lost or contaminated and this has both social and economic costs such as from clean up operations after flooding, loss of crop yields etc. The local plan delivers a very mixed picture in relation to the soil SA objectives with a large number of policies having unknown impacts especially over the longer term. There are policies which deliver some positive outcomes in terms of local food production, although the overall impact is likely to be small, such as 'health and wellbeing' and the 'green infrastructure' policy. However, the provision of a minimum of 49,000 new homes, a minimum of 50,00 new jobs and over the lifetime of the plan along with the associated facilities, services and infrastructure to support this level of new development will have long term and lasting negative impacts in terms of soil quality and safeguarding land for local food production. In addition the positive effects which should occur as a result of the protectionist approach to designated areas such as the AONB adopted within the 'natural environment' policy is likely to see development being un-proportionately distributed into areas that are not protected putting pressure on land particularly non protected and agricultural land resulting in soil loss and damage.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is considered that the main improvements to the Plan in relation to soil arise from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 6 (Housing Mix) - This policy or the Local Plan refers to density so that issues in connection with these SA objectives can be assessed. Policy 21 (Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings) - That agricultural land classification 3 + should be included in the safeguard, as it still provides a significant function in terms of contributing to food production. Development proposals for land classified as 3 + should then be looked at on a case by case basis. Policy 21 (Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings) - New development should not affect the ability of farms to function.

Significant Effects	Not relevant.
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 6 – density targets have been removed from national planning policy, allowing local authorities to set out their own approach. The Cornwall Local Plan takes a design led approach to density (Policy 12, i) Policy 21 also requires ‘building density that will ensure an efficient use of land.’ • Policy 21 – Grade 3 agricultural land is now included (21.d.) • Policy 21 – this policy should not be detrimental to the function of farms. It’s purpose is to reuse previously developed land, to reduce land take and to safeguard farmland. It will not preclude farm diversification.
Policies Scoped In/Out	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 –Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led Schemes Supporting Housing for Local Needs</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p>

	<p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 23 – Historic Environment (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 - Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p>
Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Any development will require the use of land and this does result in both a loss of land and negative impacts on soil quality as a result of compaction.</p> <p>A presumption in favour of sustainable development should deliver some mitigation measures however.</p> <p>- - /+</p>

	<p>Cornwall Strategic Policies</p> <p>Policy 2 –Spatial Strategy</p> <p>The SA Scoping Report 2012 states that ‘development will put pressure on land particularly on non protected and agricultural land resulting in soil loss and damage’.</p> <p>This policy sets the strategic direction for delivery of a minimum of 49,000 new homes, the creation of 50,000 new jobs and ambitious renewable energy schemes, along with their associated infrastructure. Although the Local Plan does contain a policy relating to the best use of land and existing buildings which sets out a land use hierarchy based on brownfield first, there is just not enough of this type of land to accommodate the levels of growth identified and therefore the majority of development will require the use of greenfield sites.</p> <p>Soil is a crucial resource and environmental asset and therefore this policy will have a negative impact on these SA objectives by firstly requiring the use of greenfield sites, which by their nature currently contribute to agricultural food production and result in an inability to safeguard agriculturally productive land. Secondly, it will require the use of undeveloped land and finally it will do little to enhance soil quality as built development damages soil quality through compaction. It is also worth pointing out that although only 6% of land is high quality agricultural land, that the remaining lower quality land still has a role to play in food production.</p> <p>- - /+</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>In general terms infill development should take pressure off the need for high quality agricultural land which is positive for the SA objectives. However, if the infill development uses existing allotments or open space and private gardens then it could have negative effects on the SA objectives. The policy provides some level of mitigation with particular preference to sites of previously developed land which should help to resist the loss of important open spaces such as</p>
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	<p>allotments.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>This policy seeks to resist out of town development and in general terms this should take pressure off of a requirement for high quality agricultural land. However, in some cases this may not be practical in delivering the retail requirement and therefore will in these cases deliver negative impacts for this SA objective.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>General Policies</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>This policy takes a positive approach to stimulating new jobs and economic growth and seeks to locate development within or well integrated into the city, towns and villages. In general terms this should have less impact on high quality agricultural land and soil issues than development in the open countryside. In addition the policy has a clause for exceptional proposals that are sustainable and deliver positive impacts on the economy, which might facilitate development in areas where land designations apply such as on high quality agricultural land.</p> <p>This policy does contain some mitigation measures to limit the impact of development on the SA objectives from applying a safeguarding function to existing employment land and buildings.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix</p>
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	<p>This policy doesn't cover the issue of density and or best use of land. Density does deliver a mixed picture in relation to land use and impacts on soil quality.</p> <p>Recommendation: This policy or the Local Plan refers to density so that issues in connection with these SA objectives can be assessed.</p> <p>?</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>This could have a positive impact in terms of safeguarding local food production as it concerns the provision of accommodation for farm workers. This policy also supports the re-use of existing buildings which already have an existing landprint, rather than building on new greenfield sites.</p> <p>In relation to the development of migrant worker accommodation that is supported by this policy, although likely to be on agricultural land and more temporary in nature as well as contributing to supporting agricultural production. It is likely to result in positive effects for the SA objectives.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing</p> <p>Viability can affect land use. For example, there are not likely to be any remediation costs associated with greenfield sites and so agricultural land, even of a high quality maybe cheaper to develop than other types of land. This would have negative impacts in terms of local food production and minimising the use of undeveloped land. However, this policy recognises that viability is an issue and seeks to provide a flexible framework to enable delivery of some levels of affordable housing on land that is not just greenfield land.</p> <p>+/-</p>
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	<p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes Supporting Housing for Local Needs</p> <p>This policy suggests that outside of the towns, development will be restricted to infill or to meet local affordable housing needs. This may involve the use of key open space such as allotments which provide local food growing opportunities. The policy also refers to the developments being brought forward in neighbourhood plans. This is also likely to increase pressure on soil quality and loss of agricultural land as it will increase the level of development per se.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>Viability can affect land use as for instance there are no remediation costs incurred with development of a greenfield site and therefore agricultural land, even of a high quality maybe cheaper than other types of land. This would have negative impacts in terms of local food production and minimising the use of undeveloped land. However, the policy by allowing some flexibility could help to deliver some pressure relief for greenfield sites but making previously developed or brownfield sites more viable.</p> <p>- / +</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Although of a very small impact, there may be larger implications for greenfield usage as the delivery of traveller sites may automatically require the use of agricultural land.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>This policy sets very ambitious targets related to the delivery of renewable energy. This could</p>
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	<p>result in the loss of the use of land for agricultural production, depending on the type of technology deployed. However, the impacts are likely to be able to be remediated fairly effectively.</p> <p>There could also be issues of conflict with agricultural intensification from growing of bio-fuels, e.g. miscanthus as soil erosion is known to increase in line with agricultural intensification.</p> <p>The level of impact on soils will be dependent on the type of renewable energy scheme, the location and careful planning.</p> <p>Previously or poorly managed land effects fertility. Therefore providing an alternative to take land out of intensive production for a set time period (say 25 years) could deliver advantages e.g. from the deployment of solar.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>This policy facilitates the provision of growing spaces (gardens or allotments) so it could help in terms of providing food for individuals. However the overall affect of this policy is not likely to result in any significant effects.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Mineral working will result in significant negative effects on these SA objectives through damage to soil quality and structure and potential contamination. In addition, with China Clay for example, it will also require space for storage of spoil which will further impact on land and soil. However, this policy provides for the remediation of mineral workings at the earliest opportunity where protection and enhancement of geological interests and soils can be achieved. This should mean</p>
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that soil resources will be dealt with appropriately so as to conserve their quality as far as possible and retained for use in further restoration.

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Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles

This policy aims to minimise the use of landfill as part of an approach to managing waste in line with the waste hierarchy. This has positive impacts in terms of the soil SA objectives. However, the policy does allow for extension to existing and new landfill sites circa 1,710,000 cubic metres within Cornwall which will have negative effects in terms of the soil SA objectives and on loss of land that may have been used for agricultural production.

Additionally, the impacts on soil from permitting other waste management facilities such as energy recovery facilities are not fully understood.

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Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities

[The SA Scoping Report 2012 highlights that soil is very easily damaged, lost or contaminated.](#)

Although this policy does refer to making use of existing facilities such as old quarries and previously developed land which is significantly positive. In some case there will be certain instances where the granting of permission for waste management facilities will involve the use of greenfield sites and will result in negative effects in terms of the soil SA objectives.

Some waste management facilities such as landfill and facilities for dealing with hazardous waste carry more risk of potential contamination for instance increased leaching as a result of severe weather and climate change.

	<p>This policy does provide mitigation through early and effective remediation which is positive for the SA objectives.</p> <p>+ +/-</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Soil erosion increases in line with agricultural intensification – leading to potential further incidences of run off into rivers (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>With the global population estimated to increase from 6 billion to 9 billion by 2050, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates global food production will have to increase by 70% compared to 2005-7 levels. Increasing availability of, and access to, existing food supplies, including by minimising waste along the food chain, will also be important (DEFRA website 2012).</p> <p>Healthy soils are essential to soil fertility which is important for agricultural productivity. In addition although this policy aims to promote the use of land according to a land use hierarchy of greenfield last, which is positive, it should be recognised that not all brownfield sites are the same and that some may be more naturalised than others. Records indicate in Cornwall that completion of housing development on previously developed land is high. Therefore an approach and policy guidance on these sites should be taken on a case by case basis.</p> <p>In addition this policy facilitates conversion and reuse of vacant properties which have an existing landprint and therefore should result in a small reduction in land take from greenfield sites.</p> <p>Significant negative effects of this policy on soil quality and the safeguarding of land for agricultural production will arise as a result of limiting the classification of land safeguarded to Grades 1 and 2 and thereby requiring intensification of food production in these areas.</p> <p>According to Natural England, there is minimal Grade 1 agricultural land in Cornwall (324.9 hectares). This represents approximately 0.13% of Cornwall's land mass. With regards to Grade 2</p>
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	<p>land there is 28,200.9 hectares and this covers approximately 11.54% of the land mass. Therefore, safeguarding agricultural land classified as Grade 1 and Grade 2 will do little to protect land for overall food production.</p> <p>Recommendation: That agricultural land classification 3 + should be included in the safeguard, as it still provides a significant function in terms of contributing to food production. Development proposals for land classified as 3 + should then be looked at on a case by case basis.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should include intent to ensure that any new development should not affect the ability of farms to function.</p> <p>+/--</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>This policy performs positively in terms of these particular SA objectives because it provides for the protection of open and green spaces, which include the provision for local food growing. However, the policy could be strengthened through reference to Green Infrastructures (GI) role in retaining soil quality through for example, sensitive land management.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>This policy should deliver a positive effect in relation to these SA objectives as it advocates the adoption of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUD's) as a tool to manage surface water run off and utilising green infrastructure as a land management tool should result in limiting damage to soil quality and the natural fertility of agricultural land both of which require the maintenance of good soil structure.</p>
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	<p>Some flood management measures may result in additional land take which could impact on agricultural land taken out of food production.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>As with other built development the provision of transport infrastructure might have a negative effect as it will require the use of undeveloped land. It could also impact on soil quality through compaction.</p> <p>The SA Scoping Report 2012 references the ease with which soil can become damaged or contaminated and therefore development proposals related to the provision of significant transport infrastructure will also need to be considered carefully in respect of the potential to contribute to soil contamination.</p> <p>In respect of the provision for public transport and encouraging cycling and walking in this policy, this is likely to deliver positive effects for the SA objectives as it attempts to offset car related pollution.</p> <p>-/+</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>This policy will deliver both positive and negative effects on these SA objectives as any infrastructure provision can lead to the loss of land and compaction of soil which has a negative effect on fertility and usability. However, the infrastructure policy also actively supports the provision of green infrastructure and biodiversity offsetting which should provide some positive benefits.</p> <p>+/-</p>
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	<p>Spatial Policies</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 - Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>The growth figures are such that greenfield sites will be required which could lead to the loss of productive agricultural land. However, the place based policies contain some mitigation measures to reduce the impact.</p>
Spatial Scale	<p>Soil quality and food production are extremely important locally, at a Cornwall wide and also have trans-boundary/global repercussions as we move towards increasing inability to be food self sufficient.</p>
Temporal Scale	<p>The effects of the plan will be seen both in the short, medium and long term and will be linked to development as it comes forward over the plan period. There will also be associated long term impacts experienced outside of the lifetime of this plan as land is used for new built development and infrastructure.</p>
Permanent or Temporary	<p>The effects will be mainly permanent although there could be some temporary negative effects which can be successfully remediated. These arise from the installation of renewable energy schemes and some forms of mineral working.</p>
Secondary and Indirect Effects	<p>A number of policies will have indirect positive effects on soil, for instance Design and Development standards. In addition both the Natural and Historic Environment are hugely important asset for both food production and for biodiversity and therefore the policies provide some positive indirect impacts from their protectionist approach especially in areas designated for their landscape character/value.</p>
The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the draft Local Plan were as follows;</p> <p>SA Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General – The Local Plan needs to contain more policy approaches to protect land for agricultural production as well as community food growing spaces. There is concern that

	<p>policies such as ‘presumption in favour of sustainable development’, ‘affordable housing’ and ‘Supporting Rural Needs in Exceptional Circumstances’ could override policies that aim to minimise greenfield development.</p> <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General – The Local Plan policies are intended to deliver sustainable development for Cornwall as a primary consideration and the plan provides a framework for how this can be best accommodated. Provision of jobs and homes is a key consideration when providing balanced sustainable development. <p>SA Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 2 (Strategic Policy) - Clarify if in this policy the statement that Cornwall is ‘1500m² with 6% being high grade agricultural land and 95% open countryside’ potentially infers that the portion covered as open countryside is considered suitable for some form of built development. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 2 (Strategic Policy) – Please note: That this policy has been renamed and now appears as Policy 2 Spatial Strategy in this version of the Local Plan. <p>This policy has been expanded, rewritten and sourced.</p> <p>SA Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 3 (Role and Function of Places) - Whilst infilling is preferable to Greenfield development in many ways, it is important that existing allotments and open spaces are protected. Could this be added to the policy?
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	<p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 3 (Role and Function of Places) – Agreed that there is a need for an explanation in the supporting text defining what is meant by community facilities.
	<p>SA Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 4 (Shopping, Facilities and Community Facilities) - Clarification would be helpful to demonstrate if this policy includes green spaces, allotments etc? It is suggested that it should.
	<p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 4 (Shopping, Facilities and Community Facilities) - Agreed that there is a need for an explanation in the supporting text defining what is meant by community facilities.
	<p>SA Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 14 (Development Standards) - This policy could be strengthened by adding a reference to avoiding soil degradation and compaction..
	<p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 14 (Development Standards) - No formal response received.
	<p>SA Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) – This policy could be strengthened by including a reference to ‘sustainable construction’.
	<p>Planning Response:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) – This policy has been removed as it's undeliverable. The text could be augmented as Council intent. <p>SA Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 20 (Strategic Waste Management Principles) - It would be useful to add land remediation to the policy. The policy wording should be strengthened to make it explicit that soils should be managed to enable effective reclamation at the earliest opportunity. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 20 (Strategic Waste Management Principles) – Please note: This policy has now been renumbered and appears as Policy 19 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>This policy is about reducing/minimising waste and providing facilities to manage waste that cannot be avoided through the provision of waste management facilities. As such, in the case of construction/demolition/excavation waste it relates to waste that has arisen (once all attempts to minimise it have taken place). The meaning of the recommendation is not clear – does it mean that the waste policy should be extended to include managing reclamation of all development sites in the way that the minerals policy does for minerals development? Or does it mean that waste developments (i.e. built facilities, such as recycling plants) should manage the soil onsite so that the site might be reclaimed after the facility is removed at the end of its life?</p> <p>Clarification – what the SA team were referring to is land restoration following close of landfill operations.</p> <p>SA Recommendation</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 23 (Natural and Historic Environment) - Acknowledgement of the protection and enhancement of soil is critical to achieving these policy outcomes. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 23 (Natural and Historic Environment) – Please note: This policy has now been renumbered and appears as Policy 22 Natural Environment & Policy 23 Historic Environment in this version of the Local Plan. <p>No formal response received.</p> <p>SA Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 24 (Green Infrastructure) - This policy could be strengthened through reference to GI's role in retaining soil quality through for example, sensitive land management. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 24 (Green Infrastructure) - Supporting text for this policy has been rewritten. <p>SA Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies PP1 – PP17 (Place Based Policies) - That policy intent as per PP9 (St Austell; China Clay; St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel CNA), which aims to maximise the provision and access of productive land use (including for food), is added to other CNA policies. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies PP1 – PP17 (Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives)- PP9 has been rewritten to reflect the Councils approach to development specifically within the St Austell, St Blazey and China Clay Regeneration Area. This policy no longer has a reference to productive land
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	use as this is covered in Policy 21 Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings.
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8.6 Sustainability Appraisal – Air

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve
Decision Making Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce pollution including greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions? Will it maintain or improve air quality?
Likely Future Conditions (SA Scoping Report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The traditional design of Cornwall's towns and villages when coupled with the continued pressure for development and increasing popularity as a tourist destination will have a negative impact on the quality of the air, particularly those pollutants associated with transport sources. Transport planning policies will promote reduced car use through the adoption of measures to increase cycling and walking and help to bring improvements for human health and the wider environment. Indoor air quality is likely to improve as home standards improve and actions from AQMA Action Plans and Transport Plans are implemented within the county. Traffic is likely to continue to be a major source of air pollution across the county.
Summary	<p>Air quality is both an indoor and outdoor issue. Indoor air quality is particularly important for vulnerable groups such as elderly, infirm and children. Radon is a key issue in Cornwall, in particular granite areas. Carbon monoxide poisoning is also an issue. Principle sources of outdoor air pollution are from carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, volatile organic compounds and small particulates (all from traffic pollution). Cornwall air pollution is generally good, however there are hotspot areas where traffic and poor topography combine to produce air pollution. Cornwall's mining, metal and mineral extraction produces air pollutants (SA Scoping Report).</p> <p>Overall the policies deliver a mixed picture in relation to the SA Objective around reducing air pollution and ensuring that air quality continues to improve. However, this version of the Local Plan has improved since the last version. The main policies which positively support air objectives include Development Standards, Renewables and Low Carbon Development, Green Infrastructure, Health and Well Being, Transport and Accessibility.</p>

Recommendations:	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that could be made to the plan in terms of air are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 7 (Housing in the Countryside) - It is suggested that this policy should be re-titled as the impression given by the current title is that the policy will proactively support development in the countryside. • Policy 8 (Affordable Housing) - The policy should make it explicit what standards of higher quality sustainable design affordable housing will meet and with a preference that both private and publically funded schemes meet Code Level 3 as a minimum. • Policy 12 (Design) - The policy should be strengthened where it refers to protecting individuals and property by adding 'air pollution' to the list or rewording this part of the policy to state that individuals will be protected from 'all forms of pollution'. • Policy 13 (Development Standards) - A definition of 'appropriate' should be provided. • Policies PP1 – PP17 (Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives) - That the other CNA areas with AQMA's or identified Air Quality Hot Spots should have a specific about how new development will address air quality issues in the town and prioritise sustainable transport solutions.
Significant Effects	Not relevant.
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 7 – all Local Plan policies have to be worded positively, even when they are policies of restraint. The policy itself makes it clear that housing in the countryside is restricted to a strict set of criteria, with an emphasis on reuse and replacement and requirement for justification. • Policy 8 - the principle of standards is set out in policy 13 – this applies to all development, including affordable housing. Further detail for housing will be in the SPD 'Cornwall Housing Standards.' • Policy 12 - Air Quality has been added to policy 13 – Development Standards. • Policy 13 - appropriate levels will be determined on a case by case basis – the policy is worded to allow flexibility to respond to local needs and circumstances. Guidance will be provided in the Standards DPD. • Policies PP1 – PP17 - Air quality issues and the prioritisation of sustainable transport are overarching issues which will apply everywhere. When more detailed policy is developed for places – for example in the Cornwall Towns and Strategic Sites DPD, this will consider air quality issues in individual towns where appropriate.

<p>Policies Scoped In/Out</p>	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes Supporting Housing for Local Need</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>Policy 12 – Design</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places - Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p>
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	<p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p>
Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>A presumption in favour of development will have negative implications for air quality and greenhouse gas emissions as it will increase the overall level of development. However, as this policy purports to support 'Sustainable Development' this should improve environmental conditions and help to alleviate increased traffic emissions and other development related pollution.</p> <p>-/+</p> <p>Cornwall Strategic Policies</p> <p>Policy 2 - Spatial Strategy</p> <p>In Cornwall air pollution is generally good, however, there are hotspot areas where traffic and poor topography combine to produce air pollution. These are St Austell (in particular the Holmbush Road area), Truro (in particular in the highertown area), and Camelford.</p> <p>There are also three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) Bodmin, CPIR and Tideford. An additional area, Gunnislake is currently in preparation for declaration.</p>

	<p>Principle sources of outdoor air pollution are from carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen, volatile organic compounds and small particulates (all from traffic pollution). The built environment is also at risk from erosion caused by air pollution, most notably from sulphur dioxide which when deposited, by rain or dry deposition contributes to the erosion of many conventional building materials (SA Scoping Report, 2012).</p> <p>Electricity generation and road transport are the most significant sources of air quality and climate pollutants (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>The Aerohub offers an exciting opportunity for businesses to be part of the emerging cluster at Newquay Cornwall Airport and is a perfect location for aviation-related companies to access the UK and Europe (Newquay Airport website).</p> <p>The strategic policy supports development of ambitious renewable energy and heat targets which should result in reducing fossil fuel based pollution. The policy also encourages economic growth across Cornwall. The development of Newquay Airport and the Enterprise Zone being developed alongside Newquay Airport could lead to increased traffic and travel movements in the area from for example service vehicles, cars and lorries.</p> <p>This policy could also lead potentially to a reliance on fossil fuel based growth as it promotes development along the A30 and A38. Economic growth (particularly that associated with increasing air and road traffic) will have a negative effect on air quality and climate change by increasing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>The effects of this policy are difficult to assess. However, infill development could lead to increased air quality hot spot areas depending on the type and placement of development and</p>
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what is being replaced.

In addition this policy also looks to support a dispersed settlement pattern which in the short term could increase car dependency in rural areas. However, over the longer term this may be offset as services and facilities are put in place that could reduce the need to travel.

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Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities

The focus of this policy is on trying to limit out of town development. Some of the towns identified in this policy are also currently subject to designation as an Air Quality Management Area or have been identified as air quality hotspots. This policy could result in increasing travel and transport into towns and edge of town locations as the policy encourages viability and vitality of existing centres. However, viable and vital town centres are likely to be served with good public transport. Policies on car parking will be important in attempting to stimulate a shift towards the use of public transport. The policy also recognises the need to retain community facilities in more rural areas that are accessible by either public transport or walking and cycling all of which should help to reduce transport related greenhouse gas emissions.

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General Policies

Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills

Approximately five million tourists visit Cornwall each year the majority of whom travel by car (Cornwall Council 2011). During August 2010 traffic volumes for Cornwall were 25% higher than Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) values and 75% higher than values recorded in January 2010 the quietest month of the year (Cornwall Council 2010). This seasonal increase in traffic volume has a significant impact on traffic congestion and pollution concentrations within urban areas

(Draft Cornwall Council Air Quality Management Area Action Plan September 2012).

Any increase in development for jobs and skills will have associated impacts on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions. The policy intent towards the provision of high quality sustainable tourism facilities alludes to reducing air pollution and associated emissions as it should include some mitigation measures e.g. promotion of car free days, reduction in entry prices if using public transport and information on cycling and walking routes. However, the overall impact of this is likely to be relatively small.

The policy does refer to integrating new employment development in or close to existing areas of development which are also served by public transport which could help reduce traffic related emissions associated with travel to work.

The Enterprise Zone Aerohub at Newquay Airport is also referenced in this policy which could lead to increased fossil fuel dependent air and road traffic, especially given its location away from existing public transport provision. This is likely to increased air pollution and transport related greenhouse gas emissions.

The safeguarding element of the policy could have a negative impact as it may retain employment sites in areas that are not easily accessible by non car modes or in areas where there are existing issues with air pollution.

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Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside

Overall, the focus of this policy aims to limit development in the countryside. In terms of air quality and greenhouse gas emissions the impact of the policy will depend on the type of development. The policy not only refers to the reuse of redundant buildings but provision of accommodation for migrant and seasonal workers. If this development takes place in areas where good public transport is not available then it could lead to an increase in pollution in the

	<p>countryside.</p> <p>Recommendation: It is suggested that this policy should be re-titled as the impression given by the current title is that the policy will proactively support development in the countryside.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing</p> <p>Publically funded affordable housing should meet a higher standard of sustainable design (Code Level 3) which will incorporate air quality and greenhouse gas emission reduction measures. However, viability issues contained within the policy to enable the percentage of affordable housing delivered and / or alter the mix and design of the scheme to reduce costs may undermine its overall positive contribution to this SA objective.</p> <p>Meeting higher standards of sustainable design requires behaviour change during occupation of the development which might be difficult to maintain as residents might be unfamiliar with the installed technologies and it is difficult to enforce or monitor the use of them.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy could be strengthened by should make explicit what standards of high quality sustainable design affordable housing will meet and with a preference that both private and public funded schemes meet Code Level 3 or equivalent as a minimum.</p> <p>?</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing Development led schemes Supporting Housing for Local Need</p> <p>This policy aims to meet local housing needs outside of the main towns through infill development. Infill housing development within built up areas could lead to increased air pollution and associated greenhouse gas emissions as a result of increased traffic and congestion. However, the policy could reduce the need to travel depending on whether sustainable transport modes are integrated into the design of the development e.g. bus stops and /or walking / cycling routes and</p>
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	<p>as long as the overall site design doesn't lead to a canyoning effect or increase pressure on existing air quality hot spot areas.</p> <p>-/+</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>If invoked, this policy could lead to a reduction in design standards and the location of development in areas which are conducive to supporting car dependency and therefore this policy is likely to result in negative impacts for this SA objective.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 12 – Design</p> <p>Air quality is both an indoor and outdoor issue. Indoor air quality is particularly important for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, infirm and children. Radon is a key issue in Cornwall, in particular granite areas (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>The policy approach references 'high quality' design. It is uncertain if this includes measures to alleviate air pollution and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Design of development is crucial when considering issues related to air quality.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should be strengthened where it refers to protecting individuals and property by adding 'air pollution' to the list or rewording this part of the policy to state that individuals will be protected from 'all forms of pollution'.</p> <p>?</p> <p>Policy 13 - Development Standards</p>
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	<p>This policy supports a reduction in air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions through encouraging the delivery of low carbon development. It also refers to avoiding adverse impacts individually or cumulatively, however, it doesn't refer to air quality. In addition the policy refers to new development providing an appropriate level of cycle parking and proximity to public transport and services and facilities which should reduce reliance on car transport and associated emissions.</p> <p>However, the policy does advocate an appropriate level of off street parking. Depending on the level of parking provision afforded by this policy this will do little to achieve a modal shift to more sustainable forms of transport.</p> <p>Recommendation: a definition of appropriate should be provided.</p> <p>+ + / -</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>This policy positively supports the objectives to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions by supporting low carbon development. It specifies very ambitious targets for renewable electricity and heat which should lead to a significant reduction in fossil fuel based emissions. However, there are some negative impacts associated with some forms of renewable heat.</p> <p>Evidence shows that there are some air quality impacts from the combustion of biomass. The declared view of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) is that the air quality impacts of a major expansion in biomass heat can be controlled through the use of high quality, low emission plant and targeting rural areas off the gas grid where coal and oil fired plant are currently used. In urban areas, or where an Air Quality Management Area has been declared, they would expect biomass heat deployment to be less common, and larger (and therefore cleaner) biomass units to be more prevalent (Environmental Protection UK).</p> <p>+</p>
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Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing

Air pollution causes annual health costs of approx £15billion, compared to £10billion for obesity (DEFRA 2010, Air Pollution in a changing climate).

This policy approach seeks to protect and alleviate people and the environment from harmful impacts, including those related to air pollution as well as minimising adverse impacts from pollution during construction and operation.

The policy also refers to implementation of infrastructure to support a shift towards cycling and walking which could reduce transport related emissions. The adoption of Health Impact Assessments in relation to significant major development should also help to identify impacts of air quality and take action to mitigate these.

Overall, this policy is positive in relation to the SA objectives.

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Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles

Cornwall's mining and metal / mineral extraction produce air pollutants (SA Scoping Report 2012).

Overall this policy will have a negative impact on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions in terms of excavation. In some cases the policy will facilitate mineral excavation in areas where there is no current mining activity. It will also increase the use of and additional storage of secondary aggregates which has a mixed outcome for the air SA objective as this will lead to the disturbance of stock piles and additional spoil heaps but this should lead to a reduction in air pollutant impacts linked to new excavation.

The policy also encourages reclamation at the earliest opportunity and this should reduce the level of wind blown pollutants as any sites will be worked in phases. In relation to transportation of

	<p>resources this is likely to deliver a mixed result for air pollution as the policy attempts to facilitate the use of materials locally which should reduce emissions from imports but this will do little to offset global air pollution. It also supports a shift in the transportation of minerals by rail and sea which will reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. In addition the policy attempts to alleviate the negative effects of mineral recycling and recovery by locating facilities within well screened areas.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>This policy intention is to minimise landfill which should result in the reduction of air pollution and the associated greenhouse gas emissions. However, the policy supports energy recovery facilities which are likely to increase air pollution and associated greenhouse gas emissions through waste transportation.</p> <p>Any changes to the financial viability of the energy recovery facilities could lead to the waste being imported from outside the county which could also increase road transport and associated air pollution.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management</p> <p>This policy includes some sustainable waste management measures which could reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, e.g. a proximity principle (waste near to source), screening for some waste activity, heat recovery, heat use and alternative transport to the road.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p>
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The EU is preparing to take legal action over the UK's failure to meet air pollution reduction targets (Woodland Trust 2012).

This policy supports the reduction of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions as it provides a vegetation buffer which can absorb and screen air pollution. Effective planning for Green Infrastructure will ensure that there are no unintended issues relating to the appropriate dispersion of local sources of pollutants.

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Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility

This policy positively supports the reduction of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions by promoting mixed use development and prioritising walking, cycling, public transport opportunities for sustainable modes of transport. Whilst park and ride may reduce congestion in town centres it doesn't resolve the issue of modal shift as it can just move the problem to another area.

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Policy 27 – Infrastructure

In some case infrastructure developments can have negative air quality effects both during construction and operation. It is not clear whether the policy approach relates to air directly. However, the policy will collect funds from development and this could provide some mitigation that might help in tackling issues of air pollution and air quality.

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Spatial Policies

	<p>All the spatial policies will have an impact on air quality. Some of these areas are Air Quality Management Plan Areas, such as Bodmin, Tideford and CPIR (Gunnislake has also been proposed). In addition to this there are many air quality issues, including air quality hot spots, in Truro, St Austell, Camelford etc. Most of the spatial policies mention a general policy to reduce the need to travel, sustainable transport and reducing congestion.</p> <p>PP4 (Camborne, Pool & Redruth CNA), PP11 (Bodmin CNA) & PP17 (Cornwall Gateway CNA) include a policy to address air quality issues in the town and prioritise sustainable transport solutions.</p> <p>Recommendation: That all the CNA areas with AQMA's or identified Air Quality Hot Spots should have a specific reference about how new development will address air quality issues in the area and prioritise sustainable transport solutions.</p>
Spatial Scale	<p>The Local Plan aims to create more self sufficient and resilient communities over the long term, which will help to reduce the need to travel, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving air quality.</p> <p>The housing growth targets across the spatial policy sites will have a negative effect on air quality due to increased greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the increased population and infilling and greenfield development which is likely.</p> <p>Any negative effects of air pollution will be experienced at the local scale in terms of air quality hot spot areas and at the countywide and transboundary level.</p> <p>Local air pollution can also have an impact at the national and international scale and contribute to climate change.</p>
Temporal Scale	<p>In the short term, negative effects on air pollution are likely to be greater than in the long term as people will have to travel to access services and facilities. It is anticipated that the positive effects of the plan will be greater in the long term once higher standards of development are in place, for example:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher standards of sustainable design, development and transport will be implemented thus improving energy efficiency, air quality and minimising greenhouse gas emissions Maximising renewable/low carbon energy generation <p>Also, over time the overall drive for self sustaining communities and the policies in support of sustainable transport and accessibility related infrastructure should lead to air quality improvements.</p>
Permanent or Temporary	Impacts will be permanent and temporary and difficult to predict overall. The extent of the impact will depend on mitigation measures. It is anticipated that more lasting negative impacts will occur in the short term until necessary sustainable transport infrastructure is put in place.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	A number of policies will have both direct and indirect positive effect on air quality, for example, through implementing sustainable development, design and transport and safeguarding of renewable energy resources and minerals. More self sufficient communities (e.g. with better services and facilities and opportunities to grow food locally) should reduce the need to travel and thus reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase resilience to air quality. Protection of the natural environment should enable buffers to be retained that absorb and screen air pollution.
Previous SA comments	
The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan are as follows;</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 10 (Affordable Housing) - Could be strengthened to require that affordable housing needs to be placed near to existing public transport or within walking distance of settlement centres to reduce the need to travel and associated air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 10 (Affordable Housing) – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now

	<p>appears as Policy 8 in this version of the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to avoid repetition in policies. The issues raised are dealt with through Policy 12 – Design, Policy 13 – Development Standards and Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility. Therefore no change to the policy is considered necessary.</p> <p>SA recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 10 (Affordable Housing) - The policy should make it explicit what standards of higher quality sustainable design affordable housing will meet and with preference that both private and publically funded schemes meet Code Level 3 as a minimum. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 10 (Affordable Housing) – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 8 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The Plan seeks to avoid repetition in policies. The issues raised are dealt with through Policy 12 – Design, Policy 13 – Development Standards and Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility. Therefore no change to the policy is considered necessary.</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 13 (Design) This policy needs to refer to the Design Guide SPD for more detailed guidance and an 'Information Box' under this policy is needed. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 13 (Design) - Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 12 in this version of the Local Plan.
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	<p>Supporting text has been added to highlight the importance of using the Design Guide.</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 14 (Development Standards) – This policy could be made more explicit and strengthened to include air within ‘pollution’. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 14 (Development Standards) - Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 13 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Development Standards highlights that development should avoid adverse impacts resulting from any pollution. Therefore no change to the policy is considered necessary.</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 28 (Infrastructure) - The policy intent states that it will ‘mitigate the adverse impacts of development’, does this include air pollution? <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 28 (Infrastructure) - Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 27 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Development Standards highlights that development should avoid adverse impacts resulting from any pollution. Therefore no change to the policy is considered necessary.</p>
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8.7 Sustainability Appraisal – Water

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the risk of flooding and vulnerability to flooding, sea level rise and coastal erosion. • To maintain and enhance water quality and reduce consumption and increase efficiency of water use.
Decision Making Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the proposal reduce, or avoid increasing the risk of flooding overall? • 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 the links between habitats to increase the likelihood of adaption to climate change? • Will the proposal increase the risk of water pollution events?
Likely Future Conditions (SA Scoping Report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A growing population coupled with a less predictable weather pattern resulting from climate change will place pressures on the region's water resources. • Climate change is already causing the sea levels to rise. This is currently predicted to amount to an overall rise of approximately 1 metre over the next 100 years. Together with predicted milder wetter winters, increased storminess and unpredictable weather events this is likely to result in increased risk of flooding from sea, river and surface water and loss of structures such as dwellings. • The level and likelihood of droughts experienced in the County is likely to increase. This will put greater pressure on public water supply and sewerage systems and can lead to lower summer flows and deteriorating water quality in our rivers and groundwater. Coupled with other influencing factors such as population increase in the area both during the summer tourist season and longer term residency, demand could outstrip supply. • Demand for water will continue to fall until about 2017/18 owing to increasing use of water meters, water efficiency measures and new water tariffs and the projected reduction in commercial demand. After 2017/18, however, demand is set to rise again, largely as a

	<p>result of population growth (SWW draft Water Resources Plan).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development will increase 'hard-surfaces' at the expense of permeable ground and increase surface water run-off rates.
Summary	<p>The South West is one of the wettest regions, with the combined influences of the hydrological cycle and human activity contributing to the diverse character of the water environment. However, some areas in the region currently face a lack of water available for new abstractions. Unsustainable abstractions and low river flows could be exacerbated by future pressures of increased demand for water due to projected population growth (South West Observatory Environment http://www.swenvo.org.uk)</p> <p>Water consumption in Cornwall fluctuates significantly, concurring with the fluctuating visitor numbers to the County. Especially in summer, when the total population of the county can double, water consumption is at peak levels. Where this has coincided with a drought, water supplies have been stressed and, as a result, hosepipe bans have been imposed. Water supply is managed by the regulated water utility company South West Water (Flooding, Drought & Water Consumption Issues Paper. Cornwall Council January 2012).</p> <p>Estimates show that over 10,000 properties in Cornwall are at a risk of flooding, and of these 4,000 are residential and 1,500 commercial properties are a have a significant risk of flooding (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>The Local Plan is fairly strong in response to managing drainage and flooding issues as it includes a specific policy on this 'Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change'. It is also supported by Green Infrastructure and Infrastructure policies that should contribute to delivering drainage and flood management systems.</p> <p>However the fact that the plan aims to build a minimum of 49,000 new homes along with associated services, facilities will be undeniably negative in terms of reducing the overall demand for water and put pressure on existing waster treatment facilities</p> <p>In addition the dispersed pattern of development proposed within the plan may make the</p>

	<p>provision of necessary and expensive infrastructure such as flood defences more difficult to deliver as a result of not achieving the economies of scale required to deliver returns on investment. However, it may provide the scope to avoid concentrating development in areas where new infrastructure would be required.</p> <p>Where there are gaps in the Local Plan, these relate to covering fully the concept of Water Cycles and how we manage development that avoids putting increased strain and stress on natural water systems.</p> <p>There are also significant gaps in the spatial policies.</p>
<p>Recommendations</p>	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that can be made to the Local Plan in terms of Water are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General - That the Local Plan policies are strengthened to ensure that all water management and consumption issues are fully covered. • Policy 2 (Spatial Strategy) - This policy should have a key role in ensuring that new development is not located in water stressed areas or impact negatively on water cycles. • Policy 11 (Gypsies, Traveller & travelling Showpeople) - That any supporting development plan documents in relation to this policy should cover design principles that would minimise the use of water resources and ensure provision of adequate sewage treatment. • Policy 12 (Design) - This policy should make reference to avoiding locations for development which stop over abstraction from certain rivers and other water storage facilities, increased use of surface water drainage systems (SUDS) and reducing water consumption. • Policies 13 (Development Standards) - That this policy is strengthened to ensure that all new development (housing, affordable housing, employment and retail etc) sets standards for high water efficiency and measures to minimise negative effects on water resources (consumption, surface water run off, sewage etc). • Policies PP1 – PP17 (Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives) - All policies that have identified requirements for drainage infrastructure or dealing with infrastructure to alleviate flooding in the objectives should be identified in the actual policy and that areas where

	regular flooding occurs (or has a historic record of past incidences) and or water pollution incidences take place should identify these as issues that need to be addressed as part of any new development proposals.
Significant Effects	Vulnerability to flooding as a result of severe weather due to climate change.
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<p>General – water efficiency will be included in the forthcoming Design Guide and Cornwall Housing Standards SPD.</p> <p>Policy 2 – agree – this is controlled and directed by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which will be a key part of the evidence base for the Strategic Towns and Site Allocations DPD.</p> <p>Policy 11 – this advice is already contained in national guidance ‘Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites’ which is referred to in the supporting text.</p> <p>Policy 12 – these aspects are covered in other policies. Strategic location are dealt with by Policy 2; Spatial Strategy and the Environment Agency should advise on strategic water cycle issues. The requirement for SUDs is in Policy 25, flood risk management.</p> <p>Policy 13 – this policy gives the overarching strategy for development standards. Further guidance about how to achieve these standards will be given in the Design Guide and Housing Standards SPD.</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – general flood risk issues will be covered in Policy 25 (Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change) and water pollution in Policy 13 (Development Standards) these will apply everywhere. Where specific flood risk has been identified in the CNA areas this will also have to be taken into account in more detail in the strategic towns and site allocations DPD. The Local Plan supports community led approaches to flooding and this may be delivered through neighbourhood plans where communities choose to produce one. If repeated water pollution incidences occur within a CNA site allocation within those areas will be expected to take this into account in any further documents produced.</p>
Policies Scoped In/Out	<p>Scoped in:</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 –Spatial Strategy</p>

	<p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes supporting Housing for Local Need</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Policy 12 – Design</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria:</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p>
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	<p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p>
Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Development will have negative effects on water objectives as it will lead to increased overall water consumption and increased surface water run off (and associated pollution incidences). However, the presumption in favour of sustainable development from this policy should provide a safeguard to ensure environmental, social and economic conditions are considered.</p> <p>This policy will require infrastructure upgrades to water supply and for the treatment of sewage to work alongside this policy to ensure that any negative effects are minimised and that development does not lead to over abstraction in areas already under water stress.</p> <p>-/+</p> <p>Cornwall Strategic Policies</p> <p>Policy 2 –Spatial Strategy</p> <p>The South West is one of the wettest regions, with the combined influences of the hydrological cycle and human activity contributing to the diverse character of the water environment. However, some areas in the region currently face a lack of water available for new abstractions. Unsustainable abstractions and low river flows could be exacerbated by future pressures of increased demand for water due to projected population growth (South West Observatory Environment http://www.swenvo.org.uk).</p> <p>Fresh water is a finite and valuable resource and reducing consumption is of importance and</p>

therefore makes it difficult to assess the effects. However, the delivery of 49,000 homes and creation of 50,000 jobs and 442,400 sq meters of employment floorspace will increase demand, consumption and treatment of water resources (including sewage and flooding).

This policy has a key role in ensuring that new development is not located in areas where it will increase pressure on existing or potential water stressed areas and / or impact on water cycles.

Recommendation: This policy should have a key role in ensuring that new development is not located in water stressed areas or impact negatively on water cycles.

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Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places

This policy encourages infill development which could lead to increased surface water run off and a risk of flooding in both the immediate area or further downstream. Some of the areas identified in this policy could already be located in water stressed areas and / or could have a significant impact on water management. Therefore, any further development might exacerbate existing issues if not mitigated through appropriate infrastructure.

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General Policies

Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills

Water consumption in Cornwall fluctuates significantly, concurring with the fluctuating visitor numbers to the county. Especially in summer, when the total population of the county can double, water consumption is at peak levels. Where this has coincided with a drought, water supplies have been stressed and, as a result, hosepipe bans have been imposed (Flooding, Drought & Water Consumption Issues Paper, Cornwall Council January 2012).

This policy aims to stimulate new jobs and economic growth which will lead to increased demand and treatment of water.

As a major part of the economy, tourism, through increasing the resident population, does have an impact on water consumption, and resource use as well as increasing amounts of sewage required to be treated at certain times of the year.

Part of this policy aims to facilitate the development of sustainable tourism facilities across Cornwall. This would assume that these facilities would integrate reduced water consumption measures as part of any development proposals.

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Policies 6–11 Housing

There are a suite of Housing Policies in the Local Plan and any new housing development will ultimately increase the overall use of water resources (including sewage treatment). In addition particular housing policies that will result in specific impacts have been identified below.

Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside

Overall, the focus of this policy is aimed at limiting development in the countryside. In relation to this particular SA criterion, the policy has the potential to increase water consumption as many rural areas are not connected to mains water, which could lead to more private boreholes and subsequent negative impacts on the water table. However, these impacts are likely to be minimal due to a very specific exceptions listed. In order to mitigate against any negative impacts new development in the countryside will need to ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to minimise water demand and sewage treatment as well as ensuring that there are no impacts from increasing abstraction on existing water resources or through the creation of new water stressed areas.

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Policy 8 – Affordable Housing

This policy will, like other housing policies, increase the overall population and therefore have a negative effect in relation to water resource use. However, if any new affordable housing does comply to high design standards (that include water reduction measures) then the effects will be lessened.

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Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes supporting housing for local needs

This policy sets a driver for infill development which could have an impact on increasing surface water run off. In addition any infill proposals will need to be assessed to ensure that there is adequate capacity within the existing infrastructure (water supply and sewage) to cater for the potential growth in the population of the area.

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Policy 10 – Managing Viability

This policy enables the mix and design of schemes to be altered in order to reduce costs. If invoked this policy could lead to a reduction in design standards which could stop measures aimed at increasing water efficiency being incorporated into any new development. In addition it may also effect the location of new development which might lead to increased negative impacts on these SA objectives if the development were to be moved into areas of water stress.

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Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Due to the difficulties with allocating sites that are both suitable for travellers and settled communities, there could potentially be situations that arise where travelling sites are located in areas which present difficulties with connection to mains water and sewage. This could lead to impact on water cycles.

The impact as a whole for Cornwall is minimal as gypsies and travellers are a small percentage of the population. However, the impacts could be significant in certain locations due to proximity to sensitive receptors.

Recommendation: That any supporting development plan documents in relation to this policy should cover design principles that would minimise the use of water resources and ensure provision of adequate sewage treatment.

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Policy 12 – Design

Nearly every river catchment in the SW is currently under pressure from abstraction (Environment Agency).

This policy aims to achieve high quality buildings which contribute to social, economic and environmental sustainability. With this in mind it is anticipated that this policy would include high design standards to drive the minimisation of resource use (including water). However, it does not reference water quality, consumption or efficiency nor does it refer to resilience to flooding although in the subtext to the policy reference is made to developers complying with standards in the Cornwall Design Guide however without standards set in the Local Plan this renders the requirement as meaningless.

Recommendation: This policy should make reference to avoiding locations for development which

stop over abstraction from certain rivers and other water storage facilities, increased use of surface water drainage systems (SUDS) and reducing water consumption.

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Policy 13 – Development Standards

This policy sets standards that all new development is expected to achieve, however whilst it references avoiding adverse impacts resulting from pollution, it does not seem to cover water issues.

Recommendation: This policy is strengthened to ensure that all new development (housing, affordable housing, employment and retail etc) sets standards for high water efficiency and measures to minimise negative effects on water resources (consumption, surface water run off, sewage etc).

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Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

The overall effects of this policy are uncertain. The ambitious targets within the policy for the installation of renewable energy schemes may have negative effects on these SA objectives, if for example the renewable energy schemes promote hydro, by interfering with water flows which could affect abstraction, impoundment, flood risk and fish passage. However, negative environmental effects can be minimised provided the schemes are carefully located and properly designed, installed and maintained e.g. Archimedes screw type turbines.

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Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing

	<p>This policy states that one of its aims is to protect and alleviate risk to people and the environment through avoiding or mitigating against harmful impacts and health risks such as water and land contamination which is generally positive for these SA objectives.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>By its very nature, mineral extraction and working uses water in large quantities. This also increases the risks of increased pollution incidences both now and in the future. However, working alongside other policies in the plan and in conjunction with appropriate operating regulations this should provide some mitigation in order to minimise the risk of pollution.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Waste management has the potential to negatively affect water quality through risks from pollution. This policy attempts to set an approach to its strategic delivery and should therefore consider the potential pollution risks to water resources as part of the determination of any such planning applications for new or extended facilities.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Waste management has the potential to negatively affect water quality through risks from pollution. This policy attempts to set an approach to management of facilities and should therefore consider the potential pollution risks to water resources as part of the determination of any such planning applications.</p>
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	<p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>This policy positively supports these SA objectives as it provides protection for the environment including water based SAC's, SPA's and SSSI's.</p> <p>In addition the policy recognises the importance of the Cornwall's undeveloped coastline and aims to protect it from development which does not require a coastal location, but this is open to misuse by developers, in particular developments associated with tourism for example marinas, hotels, housing developments. In order for this policy to work effectively to protect the undeveloped coastline it will require strict application when determining planning applications.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>This policy is positive for these SA objectives. However, the policy could be strengthened by including a reference in the policy to 'blue' as well as green spaces.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>This policy is very positive in regard to these SA objectives around flooding, coastal change and drainage. It also takes account of future changes in water resources as a result of climate change and impacts from severe weather. However, it does not take a whole (Eco Systems) approach to water cycles.</p> <p>++</p>
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Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility

The impacts of this policy on water, in particular water quality are likely to be negative. Although the policy is attempting to achieve a modal shift to public transport, the affect of pollution from vehicle run off onto roads water from vehicles is not likely to achieve any significant reductions.

In addition population increase will require the development of new road and other transport related infrastructure (park and ride), increased levels of hard surfacing from car parks etc and an associate increase in car ownership this will also contribute, when combined especially with increasing severe weather events to lead to increased levels of surface water run off and associated increases in flooding and water pollutions risks.

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Policy 27 – Infrastructure

This policy is generally positive as it aims to provide the infrastructure necessary to support new development. This includes both grey and green infrastructure and therefore should result in positive impacts in terms of these SA objectives. However, there is no detail on what particular infrastructure will be delivered and if it includes any infrastructure required to manage water, sewage and flooding.

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Spatial Policies**PP1 – PP17 Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives**

All the place based policies have the potential to negatively impact on these SA objectives. Some of the CNA areas are in flood risk areas and also contain designated critical drainage areas.

Although PP6 (Truro and Roseland), PP9 (The St Austell, China Clay and St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel CNA) PP10 (Wadebridge), PP11 (Bodmin) and PP14 (Launceston) CNAs contain objectives on flooding or requirements for drainage infrastructure. However, this has not been translated into policy and therefore raises questions as to how the objectives will be delivered.

PP15 (Liskeard and Looe) CNA makes no reference to the historic issues of flooding within the Looe area.

Four of the CNA areas are also directly connected to water sensitive receptors these are:

PP5 (Falmouth and Penryn) and PP6 (Truro and Roseland) which are linked to the Fal & Helford SAC and therefore have already been identified through the Habitats Regulations Assessment as having the potential to impact on these SA objectives as a result of increased recreational pressure, other disturbance, reduced water resources, reduced water quality, and coastal squeeze.

PP17 (Cornwall Gateway) which is directly linked to the Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA and has already identified in the Habitats Regulations Assessment as having the potential for increased recreational pressure, reduced water resources, reduced water quality, coastal squeeze, and urbanisation effects. In addition this CNA is directly linked to the Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC where it has already been identified that there is the potential for increased recreational pressure, reduced air quality, reduced water resources, reduced water quality, and coastal squeeze.

PP16 (Caradon) CNA area lies adjacent in parts to these areas of designation and therefore also has the potential to increase negative impacts.

PP12 the (Camelford) CNA is directly linked to the River Camel SAC and has been identified in the Habitats Regulations Assessment as having the potential to impact on this designation through increased recreational pressure and reduced water quality. PP13 (Bude) CNA is adjacent to the River Camel SAC and therefore has the potential to exacerbate further negative impacts on the

	<p>SAC.</p> <p>Recommendation: That place based policies that have identified requirements for drainage infrastructure or dealing with infrastructure to alleviate flooding in the objectives should be identified in the actual policy and that areas where regular flooding occurs (or has a historic record of past incidences) and or water pollution incidences take place should identify these as issues that need to be addressed as part of any new development proposals.</p>
Spatial Scale	Water resources and water management (including flooding, drainage infrastructure provision) will be felt at a local, Cornwall wide and transboundary level as the Dartmoor SAC has hydrological links to Cornwall since abstraction of the watercourses and aquifers in the Dartmoor area are used to supply parts of north-west Cornwall with water (HRA of Local Plan, July 2012, URS).
Temporal Scale	The level and impact of the plan on water resources will be experienced over the short, medium and long term as the population increases as development sites come forward. Although a number of policies which include design standards, such as the Development Standards and Affordable Housing aim to minimise water consumption, overall the level of demand and pressure on water will increase.
Permanent or Temporary	Overall the Local Plan will deliver permanent effects on water management and resource use as fresh water is a finite resource. As the population increases even with mitigation measures to reduce demand there will be an overall increase in demand. Further negative effects will be experienced as a result of seasonal impacts such as an increased temporary population from tourism.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	Although outside of the plan's control the impact of climate change needs to be considered in relation to how it will affect the level and availability of water both in availability and quality at certain times of year.
Previous SA comments	
The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan are as follows:</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p>

<p>the Local Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General - That the Local Plan policies are strengthened to ensure that all water management and consumption issues are fully covered. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General - The strategic approach to resource use should / will be examined and widened to reflect water (and other) issues. <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 2 (Strategic Policy) - Includes a specific reference to reducing 'water' consumption. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 2 (Spatial Strategy) – This policy seeks positive management that aims to protect and enhance environmental assets appropriately and proportionally to their value. <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 6 (Tourism) – This policy should be strengthened to address potential impacts on water quality from surface water run off and water demand. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 6 (Tourism) – Please note: This policy has been merged into Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) in this version of the Local Plan. <p>These issues are now dealt with through other policies in the plan.</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 7 (Housing) - That all new homes should be designed with high water efficiency standards as set out in Policy 15 the Low Impact Development. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 7(Housing Mix) - Please note: This policy has been reworded and renumbered and now appears as Policy 6 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) has been removed being undeliverable. Text could be augmented as Council intent. These issues have been dealt with through policies on Design, Green infrastructure and Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change.</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 12 (Gypsies and Travellers) - That the Development Plan Document (DPD) being developed in relation to this policy should cover issues of surfacing as well as design principles that would minimise the use of water resources and adequate sewage treatment. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 12 (Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople) - Please note: This policy has been reworded and renumbered and now appears as Policy 11 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>These issues have been dealt with through policies on Design, Green infrastructure and Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change.</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 13 (Design) Policy 14 (Development Standards and Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) – There is a need to ensure the design and development policies (13, 14,
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	<p>and 15) cover the location of development sites in relation to avoiding increasing or creating new water stressed areas, including policy intent to drive the use, where appropriate, of permeable surfacing and ensuring that new development includes measures to minimise negative impacts on water resources (consumption, surface water run off, sewage etc) through for example referencing adherence to the Cornwall Design Guide.</p> <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Design) Policy 14 (Development Standards and Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) – Please note: The Design and Development Standards policies have been renumbered and now appear as Policies 12 and 13 in this version of the Local Plan. Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) has been removed. <p>No formal response received. Policy 15 - Low Impact Development - has been removed as it's undeliverable.</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Design) - That this policy is strengthened to ensure that new development includes measures to minimise negative effects on water resources (consumption, surface water run off, sewage etc) through for example referencing adherence to the Cornwall Design Guide. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Design) Policy 14 (Development Standards and Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) – Please note: The Design and Development Standards policies have been renumbered and now appear as Policies 12 and 13 in this version of the Local Plan. Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) has been removed. <p>No formal response received. Policy 15 - Low Impact Development - has been removed as</p>
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	<p>it's undeliverable.</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 13 (Design) Policy 14 (Development Standards and Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) - that somewhere within these policies there should be reference to avoiding locations for development which stop over abstraction from certain rivers and other water storage facilities, increased use of surface water drainage systems (SUDS) and reducing water consumption. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 13 (Design) Policy 14 (Development Standards and Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) – Please note: The Design and Development Standards policies have been renumbered and now appear as Policies 12 and 13 in this version of the Local Plan. Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) has been removed. <p>No formal response received. Policy 15 - Low Impact Development - has been removed as it's undeliverable.</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 24 (Green Infrastructure) – That this policy is strengthened to include a reference to 'blue' as well as green spaces. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 24 (Green Infrastructure) – This policy already refers to 'blue' spaces through references to waterscapes and coastal space. Supporting text has been rewritten to explain the approach and to link the Council's Green Infrastructure Plan.
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	<p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies PP1 – PP17 (Place Based Policies) - These policies should ensure that where CNA policies reference specifically in the objectives either tackling flooding for existing and new communities and a requirement to deliver new drainage infrastructure ensure that the policies in the Local Plan are adequate to ensure these objectives are deliverable. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies PP1–PP17 (Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives) – Policy 25 (Flood Risk Management & Coastal Change) provides a safeguard framework for decisions. <p>Clarification – the SA team do not consider this response to adequately address the issues raised and recommendation</p> <p>SA recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies PP1–PP17 (Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives) - These policies should identify areas of known and repeated flood risk within the actual CNA papers, for example, Looe. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies PP1 – PP17 (Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives) – Policy 25 Flood Risk Management & Coastal Change provides a safeguard framework for decisions.. <p>Clarification – the SA team do not consider this response to adequately address the issues raised and recommendation</p>
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8.8 Sustainability Appraisal – Biodiversity

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve, enhance and restore the condition and extent of biodiversity in the county and allow its adaptation to climate change
Decision Making Criteria	<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 for 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 habitats?
Likely Future Conditions (SA Scoping Report)	<p>Climate change, population growth and the continuing pressure from new development and activities such as tourism and farming will result in a decline of biodiversity, unless existing biodiversity is protected. Protection alone will however still result in a decline in condition and extent of biodiversity and habitats and without restoration, enhancement and the opportunity to adapt to climate change this decline is inevitable.</p>
Summary	<p>It is recognised that climate change, population growth, new development and tourism and farming activities will result in declines in Biodiversity and that protection alone will not be enough to halt decline. It will require restoration and enhancements and an opportunity to adapt to climate change (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>There are a number of species and habitats in Cornwall that have both national and international significance. Cornwall Environment Evidence Report (Cornwall Council, May 2010).</p> <p>The Cornwall Biodiversity Action Plan of 2009 suggests that more species and habitats are now at risk in Cornwall and in the UK than the 2004 progress report (Cornwall Environment Evidence Report, Cornwall Council, May 2010).</p> <p>The UK Government has stated that biodiversity offsetting must not become a 'licence to destroy' or damage existing habitat of recognised value. (Biodiversity offsetting, guiding principles for</p>

	<p>biodiversity offsetting, July 2011, DEFRA)</p> <p>Overall the policies deliver a mixed picture in relation to conserving, enhancing and restoring the condition and extent of biodiversity in the County and allowing its adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>The most significant negative effects on biodiversity are likely to arise as a result of the sheer scale of development proposed in the Local Plan in particular through the spatial policy especially if development is not designed and located appropriately.</p> <p>It is possible to minimise to a degree against adverse effects by appropriate mitigation measures but some development will inevitably lead to biodiversity loss. A number of the policies in the Local Plan could be strengthened by insisting on a net gain in biodiversity value.</p> <p>The approach outlined in the infrastructure policy to biodiversity offsetting needs to be pursued with caution as it is known that biodiversity offsetting can lead to unnecessary loss and damage to important biodiversity assets if it is not supported by a robust framework.</p> <p>In order to support the Biodiversity SA objectives then it is imperative that the policies are given equal importance especially environmental protection policies when considering development proposals to ensure policy intent is followed through in practice</p>
<p>Recommendations</p>	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that could be made to the plan in terms of biodiversity are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Development Standards) - This policy should recognise biodiversity (quality and function) as one of the decision making factors in terms of development standards • Policy 14 (Renewable and Low Carbon Energy) – The policy's mitigation element should be strengthened to cover environmental impacts as well as those considered for social and economic issues. • Policy 16 (Health and Wellbeing) - The policy defines what an active open space is. • Policy 17 (Minerals General Principles) - This policy could be strengthened by insisting on a net gain in biodiversity value. • Policy 21 (Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings) - Grade 3 agricultural land should be

	<p>added to the safeguarding policy with development proposals being looked at on a case by case basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 27 (Infrastructure) – Clarification is required as to how the value of biodiversity offsetting will be assessed.
Significant Effects	Increased development will impact on biodiversity (species and habitats) and have visual effects on Cornwall's Landscape.
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Policy 13) The plan avoids repetition and makes it clear in the introduction that all policies operate together and the plan must be read as a whole. Biodiversity is dealt with in Policy 22 – Natural Environment which requires no net loss of biodiversity and that development enables a net gain. • (Policy 14) As above, the Natural Environment Policy will deal with biodiversity issues in all development • (Policy 16) The word active has been removed from the phrase 'open space' • (Policy 17) The Natural Environment Policy 22 will require no net loss of biodiversity and the enabling of a net gain – this will apply to minerals development as will all other development. In addition Policy 17 requires development to preserve <i>or enhance</i> the natural environment, ecosystem services and networks, landscape, geology and soils. • (Policy 21) Grade 3a and 3b agricultural land are now included in the policy. • (Policy 27) The means and value of biodiversity offsetting will vary from case to case. The policy is flexible to allow the best possible solution for each development.
Policies Scoped In/ Out	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes Supporting Housing for Local Needs</p>

	<p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 – Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies and Travellers</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p>
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<p>Appraisal Findings</p>	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>The UK Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC Act) 2006 requires that every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, the purpose of conserving biodiversity(National Archives 2012).</p> <p>Any new development will have an impact on biodiversity. In addition there may be fewer restrictions over the siting of development. However, as the policy states that applications for development should improve environmental conditions in the area this could be assumed to provide a safeguarding function.</p> <p>-/+</p> <p>Cornwall Strategic Policies</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>It is recognised that climate change, population growth, new development and tourism and farming activities will result in declines in biodiversity and that protection alone will not be enough to halt decline. It will require restoration and enhancements and an opportunity to adapt to climate change (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>This policy establishes the spatial development pattern for new development in Cornwall and sets targets for jobs, housing, employment space and renewable technologies. This level of development will inevitably lead to a loss of biodiversity through changes in land use and function.</p> <p>- -</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p>
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	<p>Development will be delivered in accordance with a hierarchy based on the role and function of a place. This reflects a dispersed development approach which has the potential to affect (spatially) more areas of biodiversity, but allows some scope to avoid important areas around the towns.</p> <p>Infill development could fragment existing wildlife connections / corridors and habitats. Often areas of wasteland / brownfield sites have very high biodiversity levels (higher than some greenfield sites) and may be the only areas of open space within an urban area. Biodiversity impacts need to be carefully considered when weighing up the options for infill versus greenfield site development. The Natural Environment, Historic Environment and Green Infrastructure policies should be used to help inform decisions.</p> <p>+ +/-</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>This policy could lead to impacts on biodiversity as it will either require sites within towns and or villages which may have high biodiversity value or out of town sites to accommodate new development. Both scenarios are likely to lead to negative impacts on this SA objective.</p> <p>-</p> <p>General Policies</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Noise from air traffic and or road transport to Newquay Airport may impact on species on the Breny Common and Goss and Tregoss Moors Special Area of Conservation (Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) 2012)).</p> <p>This policy aims to stimulate economic growth and jobs which will increase need for new</p>
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	<p>development and therefore could result in a loss of biodiversity as a result in changes to land use and function.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policies 6–11 Housing</p> <p>There are 6 separate housing policies in the Local Plan which aim to deliver the target of a minimum of 49,000 new homes. This will require sites for urban extension and rural areas that will be predominantly greenfield. Infill development is likely to require use of brownfield sites although on occasion these may be on greenfield sites as well. Particular policies with specific effects on biodiversity are as follows:</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Overall the effects of this policy are uncertain. Redevelopment of disused buildings in the countryside could lead to biodiversity loss as they are natural havens for wildlife. If high quality design standards are used then the biodiversity value of the site should be the same if not better with development. However, not all species can be successfully re-established off site. Even where species and habitats can be re-established there can be time delays related to the establishment of mature and functioning biodiversity species and habitats and therefore some losses may inevitably occur.</p> <p>?</p> <p>Policy 8 (Affordable Housing) and Policy 10 (Managing Viability)</p> <p>Both policies allow developers to negotiate on the design and mix of development and this could lead to negative impacts on biodiversity through increased density of development on a site as well as a loss of developer contributions to mitigate biodiversity impacts. The policies also enable developers to defer and rephase schemes which can have issues if these are linked to recreating</p>
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	<p>biodiversity on or off site.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes Supporting Housing for Local Need</p> <p>Overall the effects of this policy are uncertain as infill development could fragment existing wildlife connections / corridors and habitats. Often areas of wasteland / brownfield sites have very high biodiversity levels and may be the only area of open space within an urban area. Biodiversity needs to be carefully considered when weighing up the options for an infill versus greenfield site development.</p> <p>?</p> <p>Policy 12 – Design</p> <p>Design is an important factor for biodiversity in both minimising negative impacts and improving biodiversity value in or around development sites.</p> <p>This policy supports the provision of private, public, natural and open space including allotments in predominantly larger developments although in smaller sites it does still refer to provision of good quality private and public space. This will if appropriately designed provide some positive benefits for biodiversity. However there could be a risk of unintended consequences from this policy by for example leaving a hedgerow in place which contains dormice and then surrounding it with housing development with domestic cats which then undermine its functional ability.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>This policy states that new development should provide on site open space in proportion to the</p>
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	<p>scale of development. This could deliver some benefits to biodiversity depending on the type of open space provided, its ability to maintain functionality and its connections to other spaces to allow flora and fauna to migrate in light of climate change and its management and use.</p> <p>Recommendation: This policy should recognise biodiversity (quality and function) as one of the decision making factors in terms of development standards.</p> <p>?</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Large scale wind can alter bird flight paths and can result in a risk to some types of bird collisions particularly swans, geese etc (HRA 2012).</p> <p>This policy could have a negative effect on biodiversity, but if development is designed and located appropriately then the impacts can be minimised, e.g. a large scale solar farm being located next to water can appear to confuse insects which lay eggs on the panels as opposed to the water. This can be mitigated by placing tape on the panels to deter the insects without minimising the efficiency of the panels.</p> <p>In addition although the policy contains a mitigation clause, these do not relate to environmental impacts.</p> <p>Recommendation: this policies mitigation element should be strengthened to cover environmental impacts as well as those considered for social and economic issues.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>This policy mentions avoiding and mitigating against harmful impacts on human health which</p>
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could also directly benefit the health of wildlife. By maximising the opportunities by creating active open space and or travel networks this should deliver, if designed correctly, opportunities for wildlife corridors.

In addition the policy enables space to be provided for growing local food which could be positive for biodiversity depending on how food is grown and how those garden spaces are managed, e.g. more intensive, non-chemical inorganic practices.

Recommendation: The policy defines what an active open space is.

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Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles

[Transport of minerals via ports and sea may cause disturbance to species in Plymouth Sound and Estuaries and the Fal and Helford SAC \(Habitats Regulations Assessment 2012\).](#)

Any mineral working can lead to the loss of habitat. The policy encourages effective reclamation to contribute and enhance the natural environment and eco system services. However, the biodiversity value of the reclaimed land will only replace what was originally lost.

Recommendation: This policy could be strengthened by insisting on a net gain in biodiversity value.

+/-

Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding

In the short term safeguarding mineral sites could enable the protection of biodiversity. However, in the medium to long term these sites could come back into operation which would lead to habitat loss.

	<p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 19 (Strategic Waste Management) and Policy 20 (Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities)</p> <p>Both policies will involve the use of land for extensions to or the delivery of new waste management or processing facilities and therefore could impact on biodiversity through land use changes. Policy 20 (Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities) does encourage effective reclamation of landfill sites to contribute and enhance the natural environment and ecosystem services. However, the biodiversity value of the reclaimed land will only replace what was originally lost.</p> <p>Recommendation: This policy could be strengthened by insisting on a net gain in biodiversity value</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>The amount of land used for agriculture, the types of crops or animals farmed and the agricultural practices used have a key influence on the environment, for example on the landscape, biodiversity and habitats (Cornwall Environment Evidence Report, Cornwall Council, May 2010).</p> <p>Despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land can have a higher biodiversity value than greenfield land in some cases. Therefore, this policy could lead to a net loss in biodiversity. In adopting an approach to a land use hierarchy that favours using previously developed land over greenfield this will require careful consideration in decision making to understand the impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>The UK government policy currently specifies that the best and most versatile land is protected. This is agricultural land currently classified as grade 3a.</p>
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The policy applies a safeguard function for land with an agricultural classification of Grade 1 and 2 this will only result in protecting 11.67% of agricultural land classified as grade 1 and 2 out of grades 1 to 3 and 8% of Cornwall's total land coverage.

Grade 3 agricultural land comprises 60% of Cornwall's land cover and is not afforded any protection through this policy.

In addition the safeguarding element of the policy could lead to an unintended consequence of intensifying use of grade 1 & 2 agricultural land, therefore, further impacting on biodiversity in those areas.

Recommendation: Grade 3 agricultural land should be added to the safeguarding policy with development proposals being looked at on a case by case basis.

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Policy 22 – Natural Environment

The Cornwall Biodiversity Action Plan of 2009 suggests that more species and habitats are now at risk in Cornwall and in the UK than the 2004 progress report (Cornwall Environment Evidence Report, Cornwall Council, May 2010).

The South West Nature Map shows where areas of major biodiversity concentrations are found and these are not designated (Cornwall Environment Evidence Report, Cornwall Council, May 2010).

This policy should support terrestrial and marine biodiversity by ensuring that there is no net loss of existing biodiversity and enabling a net gain by "designing in biodiversity" in new development and ensuring any unavoidable impacts are mitigated or compensated for.

	<p>However, not all species can be successfully re-established off site. Even where species and habitats can be re-established there can be time delays related to the establishment of mature and functioning biodiversity species and habitats.</p> <p>-/+ +</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p> <p>This policy aims to protect the historic environment and enhances and promotes the World Heritage Site. Heritage assets and the historic environment are important in supporting biodiversity for example spoil tips host highly specialised and rare plant life (bryophytes) and species such as bats.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>This policy positively supports the protection of biodiversity and allows the connection of habitats which help deliver opportunities for species to adapt to climate change and maintain a functioning capacity. Providing buffers should help to mitigate against disturbance from development on the biodiversity resource.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>The provision of water management systems if engineered from a green infrastructure perspective such as SUDS schemes can provide useful biodiversity habitats, e.g. ponds and reedbeds.</p> <p>However, there are also likely to be a number of negative impacts on marine biodiversity as a</p>
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	<p>result of implementing flood defences such as pooling of water, wave impoundment etc</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Overall any transport infrastructure is likely to have a negative effect on biodiversity (noise, disturbance, loss of or pollution to habitats). This policy does include the provision of linear features e.g. roads and rail, which if designed and managed appropriately may provide corridors for biodiversity movement.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Any new infrastructure could result in a loss of habitat affecting biodiversity levels. This policy does include provision for green infrastructure and biodiversity offsetting which could deliver some positive benefits for biodiversity.</p> <p>Recommendation: Clarification is required as to how the value of biodiversity offsetting will be assessed.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Spatial Policies</p> <p>PP1 – PP17 Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>All CNA maps include information on regionally, nationally and internationally designated areas. However, the maps don't include any reference to locally important designations, e.g. Cornwall Wildlife sites. The CNA areas covered by Town Frameworks have developed their own individual</p>
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	Green Infrastructure strategies which should be referred to when development cells come forward. The Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) has identified any place based sensitive receptors which should also be referred to.
Spatial Scale	The Local Plan policies will have an impact on locally, regionally, nationally and internationally significant biodiversity sites within Cornwall. Some sites are transboundary, e.g. the Tamar Valley and careful management will be required so that any negative effects are minimised. Some development will inevitably involve the displacement of biodiversity resource as a suggested mitigation measure. However, in some cases a biodiversity resource cannot be easily transported or replicated elsewhere. New development can also lead to the fragmentation and segregation of biodiversity resources and the Green Infrastructure Policy will be crucial in enabling connectivity between fragmented sites.
Temporal Scale	<p>Throughout the duration of the Local Plan it is likely that there will be negative effects. In the short term, this will be on a site by site basis depending on the speed of growth and location of new development.</p> <p>In the medium term as new green infrastructure and biodiversity mitigation is being implemented the impacts should decrease. However, there is a need to recognise that some species and habitats will take longer to re-establish.</p> <p>In the long term, although the Local Plan ambition is to have no overall loss, it is unclear how effective the plan will be in achieving this as there are a number of other contributing factors such as climate change. There is the assumption that replacement green infrastructure will be established to offset some of the loss. The effectiveness of creating these new biodiversity networks will rely on partnership working with neighbouring authorities across Cornwall and the South West.</p>
Permanent or Temporary	Impacts will be both permanent and temporary and difficult to predict overall. The permanence of any loss will depend of how well any mitigation measures are carried out. The maintenance of new sites is crucial for their effective re-establishment. It is not clear how the biodiversity value of offsetting will be assessed in order to determine the permanence of any loss.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	Some of the policies could potentially have both negative and positive indirect effects on biodiversity, such as the tourism and infrastructure policies.

Previous SA comments	
<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan</p>	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan are as follows:</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Design) That an 'Information Box' referencing the Design Guide needs to be included under this policy so that it is used in conjunction with this policy in determining applications through development management. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Design) - Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 12 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Supporting text has been added to highlight the importance of using the Design Guide.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) - An 'Information Box' needs to be included under this policy for the Cornwall Design Guide and Sustainability Checklist. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 15 Low Impact Development has been removed being undeliverable. The text could be augmented as Council intent. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 19a (Minerals General Principles) - This policy could be strengthened by insisting on a

	<p>net gain in biodiversity value.</p> <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 19a (Minerals General Principles) – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 17 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Mineral extraction does not necessarily lead to loss of biodiversity habitats in all cases, especially in the case of underground working. Policy 19a encourages effective restoration which could include habitat restoration.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 23 (Natural and Historic Environment) - This policy could be strengthened to protect not only designated areas but also wildlife interest everywhere and the provision of new or improved wildlife habitats. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 23 (Natural and Historic Environment) - Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 22 Natural Environment & Policy 23 Historic Environment in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Net gain for biodiversity added to policy text. Policy and supporting text highlights that all landscapes are important and seeks to ensure no net loss of existing biodiversity. It also seeks to conserve, protect and enhance habitats and species. Therefore no further wording is considered necessary.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 28 (Infrastructure) – We request that an explanation is provided as to how will the
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	<p>biodiversity value of offsetting be assessed?</p> <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 28 (Infrastructure) – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 27 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Supporting text has been added highlighting offsetting and that information is required to support applications.</p>
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8.9 Sustainability Appraisal – Landscape

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and enhance the quality of the natural, historic and cultural landscape and seascape
Decision Making Criteria	<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?
Likely Future Conditions (SA Scoping Report)	Climate Change, population growth, development pressures/lifestyle changes, renewable energy developments, changes in agricultural and forestry and fragility of water resources are the main forces for change that will have a significant impact on the landscape character and quality.
Summary	<p>The sheer diversity of landscape types in such a small area is unique. Landscape is formed over many centuries by the combination of physical factors and their interaction with human activity. In Cornwall the relationship between land and sea is also important consideration in the context of the landscape. Seascape is a defined area embracing open sea, shoreline and land adjacent to the coast (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>Visual impacts on the land and seascape are subjective and therefore present some difficulties in terms of applying formal assessment.</p> <p>Areas of uncertainty over the impact that Local Plan policies will have on the landscape arise in connection with exceptions policies around 'Housing' and 'Jobs and Skills'. However, overall the level of development identified in the plan will have permanent impacts on the landscape of Cornwall.</p> <p>The level to which the impacts are minimised will require all the policies in the plan to work together</p>

	<p>in particular around Design and Development Standards, the Natural and Historic Environment, Maritime and Green Infrastructure Policies. It will be important that all the policies that proactively support new development in the Local Plan take account of how they will mitigate landscape effects at the earliest opportunity and the Local Plan policies will require monitoring and enforcement to ensure that where remediation policies are applied that these are done as quickly as possible to ensure that there are no lasting landscape impacts arising in particular from waste management, mining or renewable energy policies.</p> <p>Finally, whilst the Natural and Historic Environment Policy adopts a Landscape Character approach to assessing landscape value and there is a policy approach to protection of the AONB and World Heritage Site which are positive, how these policies are applied will need to be considered to ensure that equally high value, but non designated areas, are afforded landscape protection.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is considered that the main improvements to the Plan in relation to landscape arise from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) - This policy should be regarded as a safeguard, to ensure that development is sustainable (taking into account economic, social and environmental considerations). • Policy 2 (Spatial Strategy) - This policy will need to ensure that there is a process of evaluation implemented and monitored to ensure that development will not lead to either direct or indirect harm to all landscapes including the undeveloped and heritage coast. • Policy 12 (Design) - This policy should include a reference to seascape. • Policy 13 (Development Standards) - Information should be provided as to how the plan will be assessed to ensure that no unacceptable adverse impacts (individual or cumulative) occur. • Policy 13 (Development Standards) - The policy should clarify what is meant by 'unacceptable' adverse impacts. • Policy 23 (Natural Environment) - If adoption of an approach to Landscape Character assessment is the preferred approach, then its development needs to be taken forward so that it will cover 'value' aspects of the landscape in order to protect non-designated areas. • PP1- PP17 (Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives) - That in areas not covered by a town framework where development will take place that landscape assessments are carried

	out as a pre-requisite to determination of planning applications.
Significant Effects	Increased development will impact on biodiversity (species and habitats) and have visual effects on Cornwall's Landscape.
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<p>Policy 1 – agree this is the purpose of Policy 1, which is a requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework.</p> <p>Policy 2 – the supporting text to Policy 22 (Natural Environment) supports the ‘all landscapes matter’ approach set out by the European Landscape Convention and sets out a policy of restraint for coastal development. This issue is recognised as having a potential significant effect and will be monitored through the authority monitoring report.</p> <p>Policy 12 – a reference to seascape has been added</p> <p>Policy 13 – cumulative impacts has been recognised as a potential significant effect and will be monitored through the authority monitoring report.</p> <p>Policy 13 – the policy has been amended to state that development will avoid adverse impacts. The wording unacceptable has been removed.</p> <p>Policy 23 – the supporting text makes it clear that all landscapes matter, intrinsically for their own sake and as a support to the Cornish economy. The value of landscape for health and wellbeing is also referenced in Policies 24 and 16. Development and enhancement of the Landscape Character Assessment by colleagues would be welcomed and utilised in due course.</p> <p>PP1-PP17 – this is a Development Management process and would not be covered in the Local Plan as it sets the strategic framework for development. However the strategic policies of the Local Plan support the use of landscape assessments, by including policies (policy 22) that require consideration of landscape issues. The detail of how this is approached is set out in other guidance such as the Design Guide and evidence in the Cornwall Landscape Character Assessment.</p>
Policies Scoped In/Out	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 - Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p>

	<p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing supporting Housing for Local Needs</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies and Travellers</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p>
Appraisal	NPPF

Findings	<p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>5% or 18,222 ha is designated as a UNESCO WHS and over 30% is designated as AONB. There are 40 Landscape Character areas (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>Development could well deliver significant negative impacts on the Landscape of Cornwall, but the requirement for Sustainable Development and this policy working alongside other policies in the Local Plan will seek to mitigate the effects as much as possible.</p> <p>Recommendation: This policy should be regarded as a safeguard, to ensure that development is sustainable (taking into account economic, social and environmental considerations)</p> <p>+</p> <p>Cornwall Strategic Policies</p> <p>Policy 2 - Spatial Strategy</p> <p>The sheer diversity of landscape types in such a small area is unique (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>This policy sets out the spatial approach to deliver targets for new homes, jobs and employment space, renewable energy and infrastructure. The scale of development proposed will have significant negative effects on the visual landscape. The dispersed settlement pattern could impact more widely on Cornwall's landscape as a whole but may provide more opportunity to ensure that very sensitive landscape settings around towns are not developed. Negative effects can to a degree be mitigated through undertaking landscape assessments and adherence to high quality design principles. However there is uncertainty over how cumulative impacts will be assessed and managed.</p> <p>The policy refers to managing the unique diverse and distinctive landscape in Cornwall as well as providing protection of the undeveloped and heritage coast and ensuring that new development does</p>
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not directly or indirectly harm the open coastal character and seascape of Cornwall. However, for this to be achieved there will need to be a process of evaluation, but it is unclear how this will be implemented and monitored.

In addition this policy is likely to have some negative effects as a result of visual impacts from and to neighbouring areas on the coast and seascape e.g. Plymouth. However, partnership working with adjoining authorities and organisations through the duty to cooperate may provide some mitigation.

Recommendation: this policy will need to ensure that there is a process of evaluation implemented and monitored to ensure that development will not lead to either direct or indirect harm to all landscapes including the undeveloped and heritage coast.

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Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places

This policy adopts an approach to locating development in towns and villages depending on the role and function that they play. Whilst the policy does support rural areas in becoming more self contained, it will still require much of the development to be located in and around the larger towns and may result in undermining sensitive landscape areas around these towns.

The policy also implies an approach to enable infill development. This could have both positive and negative effects on the landscape depending on the design, type, scale and density of the development proposal. However, the policy does attempt to mitigate visual landscape impacts of infill development through requiring development to be proportionate in scale to the existing settlement and being respectful of landscape character.

There are questions around the adoption of neighbourhood plans as development tools as it is unclear whether neighbourhood plans will have undertaken any landscape assessment to ascertain the likely visual impacts of development in certain areas.

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Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities

The overall purpose of this policy is to encourage retail development but restrict out of town development. The policy does not have an approach for landscape and it is unclear how any cumulative impacts of development delivered through this policy will be assessed.

This policy attempts to retain the viability and vitality of existing centres but it will allow for new edge of town facilities, all of which could have a significant negative effect on landscape. Outside of existing centres the policy adopts a mixed approach to the development of new shopping, services and community facilities as it states that development proposals will either need to be compliant with a sequential approach or demonstrate an overriding strategic role (economically or socially). It is unclear how these will work together to ensure that development does not have a significant impact on the landscape. In addition the policy element relating to demonstration of a strategic role doesn't mention environmental sustainability of which landscape is a factor.

In terms of smaller village centres the policy adopts a safeguarding approach to try and resist loss of local shops and community facilities. Retaining these are important for cultural landscape reasons.

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General Policies

Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills

Any increase in provision of employment sites will have an impact on the landscape. However, the intention of this policy is to try and integrate new employment sites within the existing city, towns and villages and it is assumed that landscape sensitivity will be taken into account in development management.

The reference to enabling exceptional proposals could have highly significant landscape impacts as this part of the policy is economic focussed and therefore may ignore a requirement for compliance with principles of sustainable development supported by other policies in the Local Plan. Where this happens, for example Heartlands within the CPIR area, it can add value through improving the landscape setting.

In relation to tourism the policy supports the provision of high quality and sustainable tourism facilities including attractions, accommodation as well as upgrading of existing facilities in locations deemed sustainable. The inclusion of a reference to sustainable tourism should by definition consider landscape impacts and ensure adequate mitigation. However, the level of this policy's impact on the land and seascape of Cornwall will be dependent on whether new tourism services and facilities are permanent or temporary and where they are located.

In addition development at Newquay Airport could have significant visual landscape impacts in that area as it currently has little built development in what is, with the exception of the airport, a rural setting.

In relation to the reference to the maritime business in this policy this should help protect maritime character.

The safeguarding element of the policy could lead to both positive and negative effects on the landscape objectives as it may protect existing areas of landscape significance from new development but could lead to the retention of poor quality and poorly designed assets that have detrimental visual effects.

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Policies 6-11 - Housing

30% of the land mass of Cornwall is designated as AONB (SA Scoping Report 2012).

Cornwall has a large area of protected landscape designations such as the AONB which could encourage much of any housing development into other equally important but non designated landscape areas. However, it is noted that the AONB designation does not automatically preclude development.

All the policies are likely to have negative effects on the land and seascape. The scale and range of the impacts will require the housing policies to be considered in conjunction with other policies in the Local Plan, particularly Design, Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings and Green Infrastructure policies.

Specific Policies that may have particular impacts (negative and positive) are listed below:

Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside

This policy aims to take a restrictive approach to allowing development in the open countryside. However, it does allow for the replacement or re-use of existing disused buildings, where this is carried out in a sympathetic way and fits with the character of the area, then this could deliver positive benefits in terms of the SA objective. In addition accommodation for seasonal and migrant workers is only allowed where there is evidence of real need and this is more likely to be of a temporary nature.

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Policy 9 - Affordable Housing led schemes Supporting Housing for Local Needs

This policy enables housing to be delivered that meets local needs requirements outside of the main towns identified in Policy 3 Role and Function of Places. This could have significant negative effects on the character of Cornwall, but it does attempt to provide some mitigation measures through requiring new development to be in keeping with the scale, form, character and local landscape setting.

	<p>- /+</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>This policy allows developers to renegotiate, re-phase or defer the full quota of affordable housing or alter the mix and design of development. This could lead to negative effects for this SA objective as landscape planting, buffering the scale and design of development could change from originally approved plans.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Although the level of provision in the plan is very small scale in terms of the level of overall housing development for Cornwall, this policy could result in some negative visual landscape effects in specific localities. However, the policy does attempt to provide some mitigation by specifying that new development should be appropriately sized and proportionate to any nearby settled communities.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design</p> <p>This policy is aimed at ensuring new development is of high quality, character and scale to fit within the existing landscape or townscape. It also promotes aesthetically pleasing buildings (although this is subjective) in the sub-text of the policy.</p> <p>Given the maritime nature of Cornwall and its extensive seascape, the policy does not seem to reflect how design considerations on the seascape will be taken into consideration.</p> <p>Recommendation: This policy should include a reference to seascape.</p>
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Policy 13 – Development Standards

This policy should be positive for land and seascape objectives as it provides on site open space in proportion to the scale of the development, as well as stating that development should avoid adverse visual impacts either individually or cumulatively. However, it is not clear what mechanisms will be adopted that will enable cumulative landscape impacts to be assessed and what if any thresholds might be applied.

In addition the policy aims to drive the delivery of low or zero carbon development, which can sometimes by its very nature stand out within the existing local vernacular. This can have both positive and negative visual effects as it is subjective.

Recommendation: Information should be provided as to how the plan will be assessed to ensure that no unacceptable adverse impacts (individual or cumulative) occur.

Recommendation: The policy should clarify what is meant by ‘unacceptable’ adverse impacts.

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Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

The policy sets a target for onshore renewable energy of 1,427 megawatts of installed electricity and 190 megawatts of installed heat by 2030. This is almost 11 times greater than the existing provision (2012). This will have a significant effect on the landscape of Cornwall, particularly as most renewable technologies (solar and wind) require exposed, often rural, locations. However, many renewable energy technologies can be removed and sites can be adequately remediated. In addition moves to develop renewables may increase the likelihood for associated infrastructure to support

	<p>storage which is likely to have negative impacts on the landscape.</p> <p>Cornwall has a large area of protected landscape designations such as the AONB. Whilst the Cornwall AONB Management Plan does not preclude the development of renewables per se, and capacity exists outside the AONB to meet the target, it is likely that the designation will limit the deployment of renewable energy and heat schemes. This will lead to increased renewables being located in non designated landscape areas which are already under pressure from other forms of built development or at the edge of the AONB where the grid may not be as resilient and may require significant grid upgrades. Together the cumulative impact of this and other policies will result in highly significant negative effects on Cornwall's landscape.</p> <p>- -</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Mineral working does have major visual landscape effects. However, this policy aims to ensure that new mineral development is of a scale sensitive to any landscape designations in certain areas for specific minerals. The policy also ensures that building, roofing and ornamental stone are available for the restoration of landscape features and this should deliver some positive landscape benefits.</p> <p>In addition the policy supports development for mineral recycling and recovery facilities in areas linked to currently operational quarries and landfill sites where they fall within well screened areas. The policy also provides for early and appropriate reclamation that contributes to enhancing the natural and local environment.</p> <p>The drive to encourage the re-use of secondary aggregates could have negative effects on landscape as mineral reserves are often of huge local significance, for example the 'Cornish Alps' and landmarks known as 'pointy and flatty' at St Dennis in the China Clay area. However, landscape and visual impact will be a key consideration of any mineral planning application</p> <p>-/+</p>
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Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles

This policy aims to minimise the use of landfill as part of an approach to managing waste in line with the waste hierarchy. The policy allows for the extension to existing and new landfill sites within Cornwall which could result in negative effects. Any waste management facilities need to comply with high design standards as they can potentially have significant visual design impacts on the local landscape, e.g. chimney stacks.

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Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities

Although this policy does positively aim to make use of existing facilities, such as old quarries rather than greenfield sites, there are certain instances where the granting of permission for waste management facilities will involve the use of greenfield sites and will result in negative effects on landscape.

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Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings

This policy could potentially have a positive effect on landscape by upgrading certain sites which are contaminated or derelict and should also help to minimise land take from greenfield sites. However, at the boundary of development areas this will result in negative landscape effects.

The policy could also have a negative effect on the SA landscape objective by potentially changing land and buildings which are of natural, historical and cultural significance in a local area, e.g. developments in the China Clay area.

In making the best use of land and existing buildings density will be an important factor. In some

areas which are particularly sensitive to high density development, more land may be required in order to minimise the overall visual effect of the scheme, which is contrary to this policy.

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Policy 22 – Natural Environment

This policy is positive for the SA objective as it adopts a landscape character approach which recognises all types of landscape. However, the value of landscape is not referenced therefore some non-designated areas may not be protected. The biodiversity element of this policy supports the delivery of green infrastructure which should ensure that new developments provide a high quality living environment which helps to minimise any landscape impacts.

Whilst the policy supports the protection and enhancement of the AONB, or any issue affecting it's setting, this will increase cumulative development pressures in non-designated areas.

It is noted that an approach to using Areas of Greater Landscape Value (AGLV) [previously contained](#) within Policy 2 of the 2004 Structure Plan has been omitted from the currently proposed planning policy.

It will be important to ensure that through the Local Plan policies that Landscapes of County wide significance shall be protected which allows a value judgement to be made regarding the importance and protection of the non-designated areas of Cornwall.

Recommendation: It will be important through the delivery of the Local Plan to ensure that landscapes of value to Cornwall are recognised and considered within future development proposals.

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Policy 23 - Historic Environment

	<p>This policy is positive for the SA objective as it aims to protect and enhance the historic environment including undesignated heritage assets and settings.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>This policy positively supports the SA objective as it ensures high quality landscape is protected, maintained and /or enhanced in and around new development.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>The effects of this policy are uncertain as it could have an unintended consequence on the landscape setting as some forms of sea defences are visually obtrusive. In addition, where an approach to managed retreat is implemented this can also have significant landscape impacts as areas are lost to the sea.</p> <p>?</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>The provision in the plan for a minimum of 49,000 new homes will require significant levels of new transport infrastructure (sustainable transport measures including signage, roads, parking, park and ride etc) to be delivered which will result in significant landscape and townscape impacts.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>On the whole this policy will have a negative effect on the SA objective as it will require the provision</p>
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	<p>of new infrastructure within the existing landscape. However, these effects can be mitigated to a degree by ensuring that new infrastructure does conform to high quality design that seeks to ensure development is in keeping with the character and landscape setting of the area.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Spatial Policies</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>All the spatial policies will result in changes to the landscape of the area. There are certain CNA areas where town frameworks have been established. The town frameworks have undertaken landscape assessments to ensure that any development cells brought forward are those which are likely to result in the least landscape impact.</p> <p>Recommendation: In areas not covered by a town framework where development will take place that landscape assessments are carried out as a pre-requisite to determination of planning applications.</p>
Spatial Scale	<p>Landscape impacts will be experienced locally as well as having an impact on Cornwall's landscape as a whole. Some transboundary impacts could be experienced where development lies close to the border of neighbouring authorities such as across the Tamar from Plymouth and along the Devon border.</p> <p>In addition there could be some impacts which arise from the inter-visability of land and sea for example looking on shore and also from headlands along the coast line.</p>
Temporal Scale	Short, Medium and Long Term
Permanent or Temporary	<p>Landscape impacts will be temporary and permanent. This is a result in some cases of bringing forward successful remediation schemes to restore for example old mining or closed landfill sites. Whereas built environment and infrastructure on the whole will tend to have lasting impacts within the landscape.</p>
Secondary and Indirect Effects	<p>The housing policies are all likely to have negative indirect impacts on the landscape. Whilst a number of the policies in the plan will have indirect and positive effects on mitigating the level of</p>

	<p>impacts on the landscape, in particular from ensuring that high quality design policies are applied and that effective remediation proposals are enforced.</p> <p>The health and well being policy attempts to avoid unacceptable adverse visual effects on health and well-being during construction and operation. This could lead to indirect landscape benefits through the use of soft landscaping and tree planting for screening purposes etc. In addition the adoption of a landscape character approach will be required to ensure that the value of all landscapes are considered and monitored to ensure that the cumulative impact of landscape is taken into consideration in future development management processes.</p>
<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan</p>	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan are as follows;</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) - Confirmation that this policy does not override the other policies. It is important that the other policies in the Local Plan are not vetoed by the presumption in favour of development and that environmental and social considerations are also taken into account. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1(Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) - National Policy Inspectors have asked to be included within the plan. An edited version has been included to be more relevant to Cornwall. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 23 (Natural and Historic Environment) - Whilst this policy adopts a Landscape Character approach to assessing landscape value and there is a policy approach to protection of the AONB and World Heritage Site which are positive, how these policies are applied will need to be considered to ensure that equally high value, but non designated areas, are afforded

	<p>landscape protection.</p> <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 23 – Natural and Historic Environment – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 22 Natural Environment & Policy 23 Historic Environment in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The supporting text has been rewritten highlighting both the areas protected through legislation and highlighting the importance of the landscape character assessment, AONB, World Heritage Site Management Plans and the Historic Environment Record and stating that these should be used alongside the plan in making planning decisions.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 23 (Natural and Historic Environment) - If adoption of an approach to landscape Character assessment is the preferred approach, then its development needs to be taken forward so that it will cover 'value' aspects of the landscape. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 23 – Natural and Historic Environment – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 22 Natural Environment & Policy 23 Historic Environment in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The supporting text has been rewritten highlighting both the areas protected through legislation and highlighting the importance of the landscape character assessment, AONB, World Heritage Site Management Plans and the Historic Environment Record and stating that these should be used alongside the plan in making planning decisions.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p>
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- Policy 27 – Transport and Accessibility - Includes a reference to ensure that new transport infrastructure will mitigate landscape impacts at the earliest opportunity.

Planning Response:

- Policy 27 – Transport and Accessibility – **Please note:** This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 26 in this version of the Local Plan.

The policy is more about locating development in accessible places rather than building new transport infrastructure. But where new roads are planned, if they need planning permission, they will be subject to the same design and natural environment policies as other development.

SA recommendation:

- Policy PP9 (St Austell; China Clay; St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel) CNA – That the policy approach to ‘achieve high quality design and inclusive design that reinforces local distinctiveness’ contained within the (St Austell; China Clay; St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel) CNA paper is replicated within the other CNA policies to minimise impacts on the landscape setting.

Planning Response:

- PP9 (St Austell; China Clay; St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel) CNA – The policy has been rewritten to reflect the Councils approach to development specifically within the St Austell, St Blazey and China Clay Regeneration Area.

8.10 Sustainability Appraisal – Maritime

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage clean, healthy, productive and diverse waters • To protect coastal areas and ensure sustainable maritime environments
Decision Making Criteria	<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?
Likely Future Conditions (SA Scoping Report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change, population growth, tourism, pollution and competition for maritime resources will create increasing pressure on the natural and historic maritime environment, ports and harbours and sea fisheries. Warming seas will alter the biodiversity and impact on existing food chains. Coastal change will impact on human and natural communities. A growing population and increased tourism will add pressure to the recreational use of coastal land and waters. Beaches may be lost through rising sea levels, adding pressure to the remaining beaches. Unsustainable fishing practices may result in depletion of fish and shellfish populations as well as damage overall marine biodiversity. • Coastal change and increased storminess will risk damaging or even destroying the fabric of historic ports and their economic functions.
Summary	<p>Cornwall is a peninsula with over 650km of coast. Maritime economy activity varies from the traditional fishing and shipping industries to the more recent rise in sailing / boating, tourism and surfing. The maritime zone is under pressure from coastal erosion and flooding and these pressures are exacerbated by climate change. Biodiversity has been affected by use of the sea's resources, development, pressures of tourism, pollution incidents and disposal of waste. Harbours are the focal point of over 100 towns and villages along the Cornish coast. The maritime business sector in Cornwall accounts for almost 1 in 7 marine jobs in the UK; businesses range from boat building and salvage to ecotourism and freight operations. There are approx 500 marine businesses in Cornwall, providing 14,000 FTE jobs. Cornwall's coast includes 4 Special Protection</p>

	<p>Areas; 62 SSSIs; 7 SACS; at least 10 marine BAPs and 5 Voluntary marine conservation areas. The county has by far the greatest number of protected wrecks off its shore and a World Heritage Site (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>It is considered that this version of the Local Plan has slightly weakened in relation to maritime criterion from the last stage of SA carried out in July 2012. Although the policy intent has been augmented into other policies in the Local Plan, the removal of a specific maritime policy and supporting sub text has resulted in a loss of focus on the maritime environment (including the impacts of sea level rise) given its significant importance to Cornwall.</p> <p>In addition whilst recognising that the Local Plan's focus is on land based planning, the plan requires further consideration about how the maritime environment fits within the strategy and it's inter connection with offshore development given the fact that the plan is to build 49,000 new homes and associated services, facilities and infrastructure over the next 20 years is likely to lead to negative impacts on the maritime objectives. Whilst the Local Plan does contain policies such as the Design policy and looks to locate new development in existing areas which requires it to fit the existing character of an area. It is important that this extends to ensuring development is in-keeping with and protects our maritime heritage.</p>
<p>Recommendations</p>	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that could be made to the plan in terms of Maritime issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) - This policy should be regarded as a safeguard, to ensure that development is sustainable (taking into account economic, social and environmental considerations). • Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) - That this policy reflects climate change implications for waterside locations. • Policy 12 (Design) - That the policy includes a reference to seascape as well as townscape and landscape. • Policy 13 (Development Standards) - Clarification should be provided on what thresholds

	might apply in monitoring the individual or cumulative impacts.
Significant Effects	Not relevant.
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1 – agree, this is the purpose of Policy 1. • Policy 5 – agree that this is an important issue, but it is overarching - it applies to all development, not just employment development. Resilience to climate change has been added to Policy 2 (Spatial Strategy). It's acknowledged that this plan operates a policy of restraint for coastal development. Therefore any development will need to demonstrate a specific need for a coastal location making economic development more likely than housing development. Any development on the coast will be required to be assessed to ensure conformity with EA advice on flood risk management as set out in policy 25 (Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change). • Policy 12 – a reference to seascape has been added • Policy 13 – a monitoring framework will need to be part of the Local Plan and it will include indicators for 'Significant Effects' identified through the SA process (as well as output and contextual indicators, although in some cases these may be the same.) This will measure the success of the plan in controlling cumulative impacts; the on site assessment is a day to day part of the Development Management process, using guidance and expert advice, for example Landscape Character Assessment Best practice Guidance (2011)
Policies Scoped In/Out	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing (Indirect)</p>

	<p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes Supporting Housing for Local Needs</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP10, PP12, PP13, PP15, PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Polices PP11, PP14 and PP16 - Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives (not on the coast)</p>
Appraisal Findings	NPPF

Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

A presumption in favour of sustainable development could have negative implications for the maritime environment, in terms of potential impacts upon the carrying capacity of the receiving environment and impacts upon habitats and biodiversity, for example, from increased pollution and surface water run off. However, impacts could be minimised or mitigated against to a degree by the requirement for Sustainable Development.

Recommendation: This policy should be regarded as a safeguard, to ensure that development is sustainable (taking into account economic, social and environmental considerations).

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Cornwall Strategic Policies**Policy 2 - Spatial Strategy**

This policy supports the SA objective as it states that new development should seek to provide for marine businesses, manage the unique, diverse and distinctive landscape through high quality design and refers to maintaining the natural character of the undeveloped coasts, particularly in areas defined as Heritage Coast. However, it is likely that the targets set for provision of a minimum of 49,000 new homes, the creation of a minimum of 50,000 new jobs, delivery of new employment and retail space and renewable energy etc will have a significant negative effect on maritime environments and maritime heritage due to new development in coastal communities of adjacent to coastal communities which could affect both setting and seascape.

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Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places

The policy focuses on development of community, cultural, leisure, retail, utility, employment and residential development across Cornwall, including coastal towns. The policy also supports

	<p>development outside of the major towns, which is of a scale that reinforces the settlement's role as a provider of community, leisure and retail facilities that supports the village and adjacent communities. These developments have the potential to negatively effect the maritime environment, including designated sites, from for example; increased pollution and surface water run off.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>This policy attempts to retain the viability and vitality of existing centres, but it will allow for new edge of town facilities some of which are in or linked to coastal areas, all of which could have a negative effect on the maritime environment in particular by affecting water quality.</p> <p>-</p> <p>General Policies</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>The maritime business sector in Cornwall accounts for almost 1 in 7 marine jobs in the UK; businesses range from boat building and salvage to ecotourism and freight operations. There are approx 500 marine businesses in Cornwall, providing 14,000 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) jobs (SA Scoping Report 2012)</p> <p>The largest proportion of visitors (75%) had visited or planned to visit fishing villages & harbours during their trip to Cornwall. 68% had visited or planned to visit seaside resorts and a further 65% beaches (Visit Cornwall Visitor Survey 2011).</p> <p>This policy has an exception clause relating to proposals and allowing these where they have a significant positive effect on the economy (this could include maritime industries). The impact of this particular part of the policy could also have significant negative effects on the maritime</p>
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	<p>environment and heritage assets by allowing development in areas where it would not normally be permitted.</p> <p>It also supports enhancing the quality and range of tourism facilities (accommodation, attractions and facilities) and provision of high quality sustainable tourism. Where this results in increased footfall and or recreational use of the water this could also result in negative implications for the maritime environment.</p> <p>In addition the policy also supports development proposals that safeguard maritime businesses that restrict alternative development that doesn't require waterside locations which should help to maintain the integrity and functionality of maritime environments.</p> <p>The policy doesn't seem to reflect in any way issues related to climate change and the implications this might have on the economy (jobs, business employment space etc) either through allowing development or redevelopment in waterside locations.</p> <p>Recommendation: That this policy reflects climate change implications for waterside locations.</p> <p>+ / - -</p> <p>Policy 9 - Affordable Housing led Schemes supporting Housing for Local Need</p> <p>Given affordability issues with housing in coastal locations there are likely to be demands for housing for local needs in coastal settlements. This is likely to have some negative effects on the maritime environment.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>This policy allows developers to renegotiate, re-phase or defer the full quota of affordable housing</p>
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or alter the mix and design of development. This could lead to negative effects for the SA objectives as schemes may become more dense to make them more economically viable which could lead to increased surface water run off and increased levels of sewage which may impact on the capacity of existing treatment works and result in increased pollution incidents.

In addition due to viability issues it is likely that more affordable housing will be delivered in coastal locations to meet local needs, this could have a negative impact on visual impact and character of coastal settlements.

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Policy 12 – Design

This policy aims to ensure that new development is of high quality, character and scale to fit within the existing landscape or townscape. It also promotes aesthetically pleasing buildings (although this is subjective) in the sub-text of the policy. Where appropriate, high quality development could help to restore maritime heritage, assuming that it is done sensitively.

Given the maritime nature of Cornwall, the policy does not seem to reflect how design considerations on the seascape will be taken into consideration.

Recommendation: That the policy includes a reference to seascape as well as townscape and landscape

Policy 13 – Development Standards

The policy states that development should avoid adverse impacts resulting from pollution, either individually or cumulatively, which could potentially positively support the SA objectives around providing clean waters and protecting coastal areas. However, it is not clear what mechanisms will be adopted that will enable cumulative impacts on these areas to be assessed and what if any thresholds might be applied.

	<p>Recommendation: clarification should be provided on what thresholds might apply in monitoring the individual or cumulative impacts.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>There are positives associated with this policy, such as the development of new marine industries associated with offshore renewable energy. Additionally, maximising the production of green and clean energy reduces greenhouse gas emissions and so this has positive implications by mitigating further climate change and impacts upon maritime environments. Although offshore renewables, such as wave hub and turbines are not within the remit of Cornwall Council, the onshore infrastructure associated with such developments has the potential for some negative effects, e.g. cables on the seabed</p> <p>As with other built development, renewable energy technologies can have negative effects from visual impacts on the maritime setting. However, many renewable energy technologies can be removed and adequately remediated.</p> <p>-/+</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Cornwall is a peninsula with over 650km of coast. There has been a recent rise in sailing / boating, and surfing (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>This policy is considered to be positive in terms of the maritime objectives as it seeks to ensure that development protects and alleviates risk to people and the environment from unsafe, unhealthy and polluted environments through avoiding or mitigating against harmful impacts and health risks such as air and noise pollution and water and land contamination.</p>
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	<p>The policy could have a potential negative effect by maximising opportunities for physical activity which could increase recreational pressure on coastal environments through issues such as noise, litter, dog mess, mooring damage and increased footfall.</p> <p>+ / -</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles & Policy 18 - Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>The minerals policies have both positive and negative effects on the maritime objectives as they promote export by sea, which is positive in terms of supporting the ongoing viability of maritime industries and ports, but also has negative implications upon the maritime environment, for example, from increased risks of pollution and disturbance of habitats and species.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Cornwall's coast includes 4 Special protection Areas; 62 SSSIs; 7 SACS; at least 10 marine BAPs and 5 Voluntary marine conservation areas. Biodiversity has been affected by use of the sea's resources, development, pressures of tourism, pollution incidents and disposal of waste (SA scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>This policy states that development proposals for undeveloped land in coastal areas will have to demonstrate a requirement for a coastal location. It also requires the protection of marine biodiversity from direct and cumulative impacts. In addition, should a loss in marine biodiversity occur, the policy seeks mitigation and / or compensation. Therefore it performs positively in respect of the maritime criterion.</p> <p>+</p>
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	<p>Policy 23 – Historic Environment</p> <p>This policy should result in positive effects as it seeks to protect the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings, both designated and undesignated, some of which will be located in / or linked to maritime features and areas, e.g. lighthouses, ports, harbours etc.</p> <p>+</p>
	<p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>This policy has positive implications for the SA objectives as it seeks to provide good quality and accessible open and coastal space.</p> <p>+</p>
	<p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>The maritime zone is under pressure from coastal erosion and flooding. Exacerbated by climate change. UKCIP estimates that a net sea level rise of 9-16cms by the 2020's and 20 – 80 cms by the 2080s (relative to the 1961-1990 average). (SA Scoping Report 2012). Modelling and analysis carried out by Cornwall County Council in a report 'sea level rise implications for Cornwall' shows that over the next 100 years around 600 – 700 hectares of land area Cornwall that is presently above the extreme tide level is likely to become below extreme tide levels. (Cornwall Council 2008).</p>
	<p>This policy states that development should be sited, designed, of a type, and where necessary, relocated in a manner that increases flood resilience and takes account of vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and coastal change. This is very positive in terms of supporting the SA objectives. However, there may be some negative effects on maritime environments where a 'hard' engineering approach to coastal management/defence is taken, for example through impacts on biodiversity, impoundment of water, groynes to prevent long shore drift etc.</p>

The policy also promotes the use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs) and green infrastructure which should help to reduce diffuse pollution and the impact this has on biological, chemical and physical limits of coastal waters.

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Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility

This policy has the potential to lead to negative effects upon the SA objectives, for example, transport related development is likely to lead to increased surface run off and pollution risk. In addition the policy highlights the use of sustainable transport modes which includes the use of ferries and could lead to a increase in built infrastructure to support these modes of transport such as jetties and terminals.

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Policy 27 – Infrastructure

Infrastructure developments are likely to include transport infrastructure including bridges, which could increase pollution risks and other impacts on marine biodiversity and therefore have significant negative effects upon the SA objectives. In addition although new water treatment/sewage works are required as a means of treating sewage, they can present additional risks to pollution from overflows or discharges especially in relation to severe weather events or where capacity is reached at a particular treatment works.

The policy also facilitates funding contributions from new development for green infrastructure which could be used to mitigate any negative impacts on the maritime environment. However, there is a risk that funding for infrastructure through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will not be enough to cover all the infrastructure requirements in Cornwall and that some forms of infrastructure may not be delivered e.g. green infrastructure may not feature as a key priority for

	<p>CIL funding.</p> <p>- -/ +</p> <p>Spatial Policies</p> <p>PP1 – PP17 - Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>All but 3 of the areas have coastline. Several of the spatial policies include plans to regenerate and /or safeguard maritime environments for example, West Penwith (PP1), Hayle and St Ives (PP2), Falmouth and Penryn (PP5) and Cornwall Gateway (PP17). These plans are positive in terms of regenerating and the maritime environment, associated heritage and supporting maritime industries. However, regeneration could also lead to negative effects on the marine ecosystem, e.g. dredging ports and harbours.</p>
Spatial Scale	This issue is relevant at a very local level, but also at the regional, national and international scale since natural systems are dynamic and interlinked (e.g. long shore drift, migrating species).
Temporal Scale	Impacts on the maritime objectives will be felt in the short, medium and long term as development proposals (including infrastructure) come forward during the plan period. These are likely to be both positive and negative. Impacts will continue beyond the plan period.
Permanent or Temporary	There will be temporary impacts, such as those associated with construction, but there will also be permanent impacts. Impacts on the maritime environment associated with tourism will mainly be seasonal.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	<p>There will be direct and indirect impacts on the maritime environment as a result of the increasing population (both resident and tourism related), for example, increased recreational use of beaches and the sea, increased surface run off and pollution risks.</p> <p>Housing Policies (6- 8) the delivery of housing in coastal areas is likely to have an indirect negative effect on the maritime environment and heritage as a result of increased population and associated impacts from recreational pressures, increased surface water run off and increased levels of sewage which may impact on the capacity of existing treatment works and result in</p>

	increased pollution incidents.
Previous SA comments	
The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan are as follows;</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General – there are policies, such as the design policy and housing in existing areas which require development to fit the existing character of an area. It is important that this extends to ensuring development is in-keeping with and protects our maritime heritage. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal response received. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) - Confirmation that this policy will not take precedence over other policies. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) – This is National Policy that Inspectors have asked to be included within the plan. This edited version has been included to be more relevant to Cornwall. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) – This policy could be strengthened further by

	<p>including a reference to SUDS and permeable surfaces which reduce surface run off.</p> <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) – This policy has been removed from this version of the Local Plan as being undeliverable. The text could be augmented as Council intent. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 24 (Green Infrastructure) – This policy could be strengthened by adding a reference to ‘blue’ (water) and ‘yellow’ (beach) infrastructure <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 24 (Green Infrastructure) – The policy already refers to ‘blue’ spaces through references to waterscapes and coastal space. Supporting text has been rewritten to explain the approach and to link the Council’s Green Infrastructure Plan. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 27 (Transport and Accessibility) - There is little about water transport links such as the Torpoint Ferry and the King Harry Ferry in the Plan. Should this be included in the Transport Policy? <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 27 (Transport and Accessibility) - Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 26 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>This policy highlights the use of sustainable transport modes such as public transport be maximised this includes the use of ferries. The policy also provides a link to Connecting</p>
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Cornwall Council

Sustainability Appraisal of Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan

	Cornwall the Council's transport plan. Therefore no change is considered necessary.
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8.11 Sustainability Appraisal – Historic Environment

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the historic environment.
Decision Making Criteria	<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 unsympathetic towards the need to promote 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?
Likely Future Conditions (SA Scoping Report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a substantial housing pressure as a result of a growing incoming population (retirement and second homes) and household growth causing a serious shortage of affordable housing. The pressure for new housing, industrial and commercial space, combined with a lack of high quality, locally distinctive design solutions may result in inappropriate development of poor quality that will dilute the character of the historic environment. As a result the special character of many historic settlements, landscapes and conservation areas may be severely compromised by the volume of traffic and the schemes implemented to manage it. The non-availability or the higher costs associated with the use of traditional building materials, combined with locally depressed economies may result in the widespread use of inappropriate materials, finishes and detailing in works undertaken to many private dwellings. This in turn may lead to a significant loss of historic character. Many historic buildings, sites and landscapes have already experienced and survived

	<p>significant climatic changes in the past and may demonstrate considerable resilience in the face of future climate change. However, many more historic assets are potentially at risk from the direct impacts of future climate change. Equally, the significance and integrity of important historic assets can be threatened by poorly designed adaptation and mitigation responses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developments designed to generate renewable energy could impact on the setting or integrity of historic landscapes, buildings or monuments.
Summary	<p>Cornwall's historic environment is a finite and non-renewable resource. It comprises of archaeology, buildings, settlements, historic landscapes and seascapes of international, national and local significance.</p> <p>There are over 56,000 historic building, site, monument and landscape records in the Council's Historic Environment Record, including details of the largest number of statutorily protected Heritage Assets in any Unitary Council area.⁵ Cornwall Council's own estate includes the largest number of statutorily protected Heritage Assets in the care of a local authority.⁶</p> <p>The Cornish World heritage Site covers 5.5% of Cornwall and 26% of England's Heritage Coast is in Cornwall. The World Heritage site includes St Just mining district, Tregonning and Trewavas mining district, Gwennap mining district, Kennal Vale and Perran foundry mining district, St Agnes mining district, Luxulyan valley and Charlestown mining district (SA Scoping Report 2012)</p> <p>Although this version of the Local Plan now contains a separate policy on the historic environment which contains a lot of information about character and conformity with character it does not seem to afford much protection to the historic environment. The fact that the plan is to build a minimum of 49,000 new homes and associated services, facilities and infrastructure over the next 20 years is likely to lead to negative impacts on the historic environment objectives.</p> <p>In addition a number of the CNA spatial policies mention heritage and historic environment but these are not translated into policies.</p>

Recommendations	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that could be made to the plan in terms of the Historic Environment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Development Standards) - Information should be provided as to how the plan will be assessed to ensure that no unacceptable adverse impacts (individual or cumulative) occur. • Policy 13 (Development Standards) - The policy should clarify what is meant by 'unacceptable' adverse impacts. • Policy 25 (Flood Risk and Coastal Change) – This policy ensures that any hard engineered coastal defences are designed to fit within the historic and heritage setting of the area. • Policy PP15 (Liskeard and Looe) CNA - There is a need to clarify what is meant by retaining and enhancing heritage assets with physical linkages
How SA findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 – The Local Plan sets out the headline principles – the assessment of impacts is a Development Management function, aided by SPD and other local and national guidance. The judgement as to whether an impact is unacceptable has to be made by a planning officer, using guidance and expertise to support their recommendation. In addition a monitoring framework will need to be part of the Local Plan and it will include indicators for 'Significant Effects' identified through the SA process (as well as output and contextual indicators, although in some cases these may be the same.) This will measure the success of the plan in controlling cumulative impacts. • Policy 13 – The policy has been amended to state avoiding adverse impacts and the wording unacceptable has been removed. • Policy 25 – This policy is concerned more with the location and design of development to avoid flood risk areas and/or increase resilience to flood risk. However, if hard engineering coastal defences are proposed they would be subject to policy 23 – Historic Environment. • PP15 – this is an aspiration identified in the Liskeard Community Plan – to boost tourism and thereby generate income to look after the historic environment by creating paths from Liskeard into and through the World Heritage Site.
Significant Effects	Not relevant.
Policies Scoped In/Out	Scoped in;

	<p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes Supporting Housing for Local Needs</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Policy 12 – Design</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 23 – Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy messages for Places – Local Objectives</p>
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	<p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p>
Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Cornwall's historic environment is a finite and non-renewable resource. It comprises of archaeology, buildings, settlements, historic landscapes and seascapes of international, national and local significance (Cornwall Council 2012).</p> <p>A presumption in favour of sustainable development will have negative effects on the Historic Environment setting of Cornwall. However, the requirement for sustainable development and this policy working alongside other policies in the Local Plan will seek to mitigate the effects as much as possible.</p> <p>Recommendation: This policy should be regarded as a safeguard, to ensure that development is sustainable (taking into account economic, social and environmental considerations).</p> <p>-</p> <p>Cornwall Strategic Policies</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Although this policy refers to new development seeking to positively manage the unique, diverse and distinctive landscape and historic character and quality of Cornwall through high quality</p>

design, it is likely that the targets set for provision of a minimum of 49,000 new homes, the creation of a minimum of 50,000 new jobs, the delivery of new employment & retail space, renewable energy etc will have a negative effect on the historic environment setting of Cornwall.

A dispersed settlement pattern could impact more widely on Cornwall's historic environment as a whole, but may provide more opportunity to ensure that very historic environment settings in and around towns can be avoided.

This policy could also have negative effects on the individual and unique historic character of the Mid Cornwall area through supporting exemplar development around the St Austell and Clay Country which may well result in coalescence of settlements.

- - /+

Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places

This policy adopts an approach to locating development in towns and villages depending on the role and function that they play. The policy approach towards infill development could have negative effects on, for example conservation areas, depending on what the development proposals are. However, it does attempt to provide some mitigation encouraging respect for the settlement and landscape character of the locality.

There are questions around the adoption of neighbourhood plans as development tools as it is unclear whether neighbourhood plans will have undertaken any robust assessments to ascertain the likely impacts of development on the historic environment and heritage assets.

-/+

Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities

This policy has the potential to be positive for the SA objective as it could ensure that protection is

given to important existing shopping centres and facilities in towns and villages helping to maintain, for instance, market town functions through attempting to retain the viability and vitality of existing centres. However, it will also allow for new edge of towns facilities, all of which could have a significant negative effect on the historic environment. Outside of existing centres the policy adopts a mixed approach to development of new shopping, services and community facilities as it states that development proposals will either need to be compliant with a sequential approach or demonstrate an overriding strategic role (economically or socially). It is unclear how these will work together to ensure that development does not have a significant impact on the historic environment or heritage assets. In addition the policy element relating to demonstration of a strategic role doesn't mention environmental sustainability of which the historic environment is a factor.

This policy has the potential to be positive for the SA objective as it could ensure that protection is given to important existing shopping centres and facilities in towns and villages helping to maintain, for instance, market town functions.

+/-

General Policies

Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills

This policy is likely to have negative effects on the SA objective as the reference to enabling exceptional proposals could affect both character and conservation interests as this part of the policy is focussed on economic growth and therefore may ignore a requirement for compliance with principles of sustainable development supported by other policies in the Local Plan

The maritime safeguarding element of the policy should perform very positively in relation to the SA objective as it aims to protect and maritime assets and features with a historic or heritage value. However, there is a risk that some forms of development could compromise the overall integrity of the setting.

Overall, this policy doesn't relate to the subtext which recognises the value of the historic environment as an economic driver. Qualitative evidence suggests that many businesses like to be located in buildings with historic and heritage importance.

-/+

Policies 6-11 - Housing

All these policies have the potential to result in both positive and negative effects on the SA objective. However, there are some policies which may have particular impacts and these are referenced accordingly.

Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside

This policy performs relatively positively as it should enable the retention and restoration of historic buildings by reuse of redundant or disused buildings.

+

Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes supporting Housing for local Needs

This particular policy enables infill development and, whilst it does refer in the policy to requiring development to fit with the form and character of the settlement this could result in negative effects on the SA objective due to conflict with conservation interests and areas.

-/+

Policy 10 – Managing Viability

The impacts of this particular policy have the potential to result in negative effects on historic

	<p>character as it allows developers to alter the mix and design of the scheme on the grounds of viability.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design</p> <p>The design policy should be positive for the historic environment as it states that development proposals will be judged against design principles relating to 'Character', including the promotion of local distinctiveness and being of an appropriate scale, density, layout, height and mass and a clear response and understanding to its landscape and townscape setting. However, there is nothing in this policy that would require development proposals to respect or enhance the existing historic environment setting of the place.</p> <p>Recommendation: This policy could be strengthened to require that development proposals respect or enhance the existing historic environment setting of the place.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>The impact of this policy on this particular SA objective is uncertain as the approach around driving zero or low carbon development will require the use of materials and housing styles that do not fit with the existing historic environment setting, especially when this policy is applied with infill or exceptions policies such as policy 7 (Housing in the Countryside).</p> <p>In addition the policy states that development should avoid adverse visual impacts either individually or cumulatively. However, it is not clear what mechanisms will be adopted that will enable cumulative impacts on the historic environment or heritage assets to be assessed and what if any thresholds might be applied.</p>
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	<p>Recommendation: Information should be provided as to how the plan will be assessed to ensure that no unacceptable adverse impacts (individual or cumulative) occur.</p> <p>Recommendation: The policy should clarify what is meant by 'unacceptable' adverse impacts.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 14 - Renewable and Low Carbon Energy & Policy 15 - Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Development designed to generate renewable energy could impact on the setting or integrity of historic landscapes, buildings or monuments (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>Both these policies could result in negative effects on the historic environment setting depending on the type of renewable energy scheme and where it is located. For example, large scale wind installations adjacent to the heritage coast.</p> <p>Although many renewable energy technologies allow for fairly easy remediation after a set period of time, it is likely that in practice many sites will remain in perpetuity as a result of extended planning permissions.</p> <p>The potential exists for some forms of renewable energy to ensure that historic environmental assets, such as water mills and mines for hydro schemes, are retained as they can help to meet Cornwall's renewable energy targets. However this is likely to be very limited.</p> <p>- -</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>The Cornish World Heritage Site covers 5.5% of Cornwall and 26% of England's Heritage Coast is in Cornwall. The World Heritage site includes St Just mining district, Tregonning and Trewavas mining district, Gwennap mining district, Kennal Vale and Perran foundry mining district, St Agnes</p>
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	<p>mining district, Luxulyan valley and Charlestown mining district (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>This particular policy is likely to result in delivering negative effects on the historic environment by affecting the outstanding universal value of the World Heritage Site. However, the policy does attempt to mitigate the impacts of all forms of mineral development through a requirement for early and effective reclamation including for conserving and enhancing heritage assets and geological conservation and by ensuring that new mineral working is of a scale that's sensitive to any landscape designations include historic or heritage designations.</p> <p>In terms of the approach to early and effective reclamation, given the usually long permissions granted, this policy includes a local requirement for phasing mineral development and its reclamation which delivers some positive benefits by reducing overall impacts.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>This policy clearly aims to ensure that the distinctive character of Cornwall is retained by safeguarding the mineral resources required to maintain and renovate the built heritage assets (stone and roofing materials in particular). In addition it affords some protection for the actual historic mining infrastructure through safeguarding.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>The policy allows for the reuse of or conversion of vacant buildings some of which may have historical importance and or be in conservation areas and this has the potential to deliver positive benefits, if conversion and reuse are undertaken sympathetically.</p> <p>+</p>
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Policy 22 – Natural Environment

The protectionism approach of this policy could directly and positively support the SA objective for the historic environment as it may limit development from taking place that would undermine heritage and historic assets such as the cheesewring at Minions or iron age hill forts etc.

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Policy 23 – Historic Environment

This is the Local Plan policy that supports the Historic Environment by taking an approach to protection and mitigation. The policy is particularly supportive in terms of protecting and enhancing the quality and local distinctiveness of the historic environment and should lead to the long term protection of Cornwall's heritage assets, which are culturally important.

+ +

Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change

Historic buildings, landscape features and archaeological sites may all be affected by coastal defence schemes. Impacts may range from intrusion in the landscape setting of features and structures through to complete physical destruction (Page 5, English Heritage, Coastal defence and the Historic Environment).

The overall impact of the policy on the historic environment SA objective is uncertain, although, in some cases there are likely to be some negative effects. For example, from the loss of historic environment assets (ports and harbours) as a result of implementing managed retreat proposals in the Shoreline Management Plan. Hard engineered coastal defences may also result in affecting the integrity of some historic and heritage assets.

	<p>The policy refers to solutions to flood risk and coastal change being led by the community led which may benefit local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Recommendation: This policy could be strengthened to ensure that any hard engineered coastal defences are designed to fit within the historic and heritage setting of the area.</p> <p>?</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>This policy could have a negative effect on the historic environment as the delivery of new transport infrastructure, including new or alterations to roads, rail, public transport interchanges, park and ride and even signage, could require the use of or undermine the integrity of historic environment assets such as medieval field strips, burgage plots etc.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>This policy is likely to have some negative effects on the historic environment as it aims to provide the infrastructure both grey and green that are required to facilitate growth and this infrastructure may be in areas of high historic and heritage value or require the use of historic and heritage assets.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Spatial Policies</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>A number of the CNA policies are in the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World</p>
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	<p>Heritage Site area. In addition a number of settlements identified within the CNA policies contain conservation areas and valuable historic environment assets and these do not seem to be reflected in any of the CNA's.</p> <p>The following CNA policies contain specific references to the historic environment:</p> <p>Policy PP4 (CPIR) states that World Heritage Site features are protected and enhanced through regeneration efforts. It also refers to regeneration of underused or derelict sites for housing leisure and /or employment. This may result in a conflict between these parts of the policy and lead to negative impacts on the historic environment from a loss to the integrity and character of a historic site.</p> <p>Policies PP8 (Newquay and St Columb) and Policy PP16 (Caradon) refer to restoring heritage assets in the town.</p> <p>Policies PP13 (Bude) and PP14 (Launceston) refer to retaining and enhancing heritage assets in particular for tourism.</p> <p>Policy PP15 (Liskeard and Looe) states an aim for development to retain and enhance heritage assets with physical linkages between Liskeard and the Cornwall and Devon Mining landscape World Heritage Site.</p> <p>Recommendation: There is a need to clarify what is meant by retaining and enhancing heritage assets with physical linkages.</p>
Spatial Scale	<p>Historic environment impacts will be experienced locally. Although there may be some impacts that could effect the integrity of the entire Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site status.</p>
Temporal Scale	<p>Impacts on the historic environment will be felt in the short, medium and long term as development proposals (including infrastructure) come forward during the plan period. Due to their very nature of making changes that could effect Cornwall's historic and heritage assets, the effects will continue beyond the plan period.</p>

Permanent or Temporary	The impacts on the historic environment will be predominantly permanent as they are finite resources.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	
Previous SA comments	At the last stage of SA (Preferred Approach) the total plan appraisal found that the plan 'seemed to afford adequate protection to the historic environment'.
The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan are as follows;</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) – This policy could override the other policies. It is important that the other policies in the Local Plan are not vetoed by the presumption in favour of development and that environmental and social considerations are also taken into account. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) – This is National Policy that Inspectors have asked to be included within the plan. An edited version has been included that is more relevant to Cornwall. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 8 (Housing Development within our existing City, Towns, Villages and Smaller Rural Settlements) – This policy refers to development needing to be in conformity with the Cornwall Design Guide. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 8 (Housing Development within our existing City, Towns, Villages and Smaller Rural

	<p>Settlements). Please note: This policy has been re-numbered and re-titled and therefore isn't a direct like for like policy. The closest Policy to this is Policy 9 (Affordable Housing led schemes supporting Housing for Local Need)</p> <p>A reference to the importance of the Cornwall Design Guide has been added to the supporting text of Policy 12 (Design).</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Design) - This policy should be strengthened in order to require development proposals to respect or enhance the existing historic environment setting of the place. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Design) - Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 12 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The Local Plan policies seek to avoid duplication. Policy 23 (Historic Environment) deals with the impact of development on Cornwall's historic environment. Therefore no change is considered necessary.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 25 (Flood Risk and Coastal Change) – This policy should ensure that any hard engineered coastal defences are designed to fit within the historic and heritage setting of the area. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 25 (Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change) – The local plan policies seek to avoid duplication. Policy 23 (Historic Environment) deals with the impact of development on
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	Cornwall's historic environment. Therefore no change is considered necessary.
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8.12 Sustainability Appraisal – Design

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote and achieve high quality, locally distinctive design, sustainable land use and sustainable built development?
Decision Making Criteria	<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?
Likely future conditions (SA Scoping Report 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South West is considered to be a desirable place to live and pressure for development could lead to higher density development in and around existing settlements. In turn this will lead to requirements for new infrastructure to support development and the challenge will be to create places which offer a good quality of life and support economic growth. In addition the need for affordable housing in Cornwall is severe as the gap between average income and house prices is one of the largest in the country. Developers will be required to provide affordable housing and contribute towards infrastructure requirements; it is important that design quality does not suffer as a result. It is therefore of paramount importance to set design and sustainability issues high in the list of priorities to ensure that long term benefits are not sidelined. The effects of climate change will have an impact on design, as mitigation and adaptation to more extreme weather conditions may be required.
Summary	<p>Local government's new role in public health presents an opportunity to better integrate public health ambitions with areas such as social care, transport, leisure, planning and housing, keeping people connected, active, independent and in their own homes. Neighbourhoods and houses can be better designed to support people's health, such as by creating Lifetime Homes. Healthy lives, healthy people: our strategy for public health in England (Department for Health 2010).</p>

	<p>In the built environment, design is the key decision-making process. At the strategic level, it creates the vision for places. At a more detailed level, it describes how we want them to work, look and feel. Good design is not inevitable. It needs to be championed, invested in and worked at. ('Good design: the fundamentals' & 'Planning for Places: delivering good design through core strategies', CABE, 2009).</p> <p>Research shows that over 87% of people agree that better quality buildings and public spaces can improve quality of life (Ipsos Mori 2009). The Design Council CABE profoundly believes that places that are well-planned, designed, developed and maintained provide a better quality of life for everyone – including delivering the goal of sustainable development for future generations (Design Council website, 2012).</p> <p>Overall the policies perform well and positively support the SA design objectives and criteria. However, if high design standards are not set within this Local Plan then Cornwall will not be able to meet the Council's Green Cornwall, the Covenant of Mayors, or any UK government targets for carbon reduction.</p> <p>The Local Plan policies appear to do a lot to protect character, local distinctiveness and sense of place but they don't do enough to support high quality design and construction which is fundamental to achieving the above named targets. The status of the Cornwall Design Guide is integral to the delivery of the aspirations contained within the Design policy. It is crucial the Design Guide is given Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) status in order to uphold high quality design principles.</p>
<p>Recommendations</p>	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that could be made to the plan in terms of design are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies 6 -11 (Housing) – These policies could be strengthened to state that all new housing development should meet minimum design standards such as Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 or equivalent. • Policy 12 (Design) - The policy should set designs standards to enable delivery of principles contained with the Cornwall Design Guide.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 12 (Design) – The policy could be strengthened to reference the requirement for developers to submit a Sustainability Checklist with all applications. • Policy 13 (Development Standards) - This policy could be strengthened by setting minimum standards for design in particular for environmental purposes such as water efficiency, waste and recycling storage, cycle parking etc. • Policy 27 (Infrastructure) – This policy could be strengthened to state that all new infrastructure should work alongside policies 12 (Design) and 13 (Development Standards)
Significant Effects	Not relevant
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies 6-11 – the principle of high quality design is required by Policy 13 Development Standards which requires Zero Carbon development by 2013 for domestic and 2016 for commercial development. Further standards for housing will be set out in the Cornwall Housing Standards SPD. • Policy 12 – as above – the principle is set out in Policy 13 and the detail in the SPD. The requirement to submit a Sustainability Checklist is in para 2.51. • Policy 13 – standards will be set out in the Design Guide and the Cornwall Housing Standards SPD. • Policy 27 – all General Policies are applied in combination – this is explained in the introduction 'How to use this Plan.'
Policies Scoped In/Out	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix</p> <p>Policy 7– Housing in the Countryside</p>

	<p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes supporting Housing for Local Needs</p> <p>Policy 10 - Managing Viability</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Policy 12 – Design</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p>
Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p>

This policy provides a presumption in favour of 'sustainable' development. The definition of 'sustainable development' which covers social, environment and economic factors should support the delivery of high quality and locally distinctive design, sustainable land use and sustainable built development. However, whether the aspiration translates into practice depends on how all the policies in the Local Plan work together.

Recommendation: This policy should be regarded as a safeguard, to ensure that development is sustainable (taking into account economic, social and environmental considerations)

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Cornwall Strategic Policies

Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy

This policy sets targets for the delivery of jobs, housing, employment space and renewable and low carbon energies. It states that new development should seek to manage the unique, diverse and distinctive landscape and historic character through high quality design. However, there is no detail on what constitutes high quality design and the deliverability of this aim in the policy depends on standards set within the design and development standards policies.

The inclusion of Neighbourhood Plans in this policy could deliver mixed outcomes for design criterion as not many neighbourhood planning groups will have the necessary design and spatial planning expertise or be looking at cumulative impacts of developments as they are focussed on their own area.

+/-

Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places

The policy wording states that the scale of development and investment in services and facilities

should be proportionate to the role and function of places. The policy also contains an approach to infill for the purposes of residential development and states that this should respect settlement and landscape character which can have a positive or negative effect in design terms, and depends on how well new developments are sympathetically designed and integrated into the local vernacular.

+/-

Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities

This policy has the potential to deliver either positive or negative effects for the design criterion. All new development should meet high design standards. In achieving this, this policy will need to work in conjunction with the design and development standards policies.

+/-

General Policies

Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills

This policy aims to stimulate economic growth and the creation of new jobs. This will lead to the delivery of new employment facilities and therefore will have design implications. The fact that the policy looks to integrate new employment development into the city, towns and villages should require development proposals to respect design character.

In addition the policy supports the enhancement of the quality and range of tourism facilities and promotes the provision of high quality and sustainable tourism. This could lead to positive effects in terms of encouraging higher environmental standards in development.

The exceptions element of the policy states that proposals should be sustainable which may

	<p>encourage developments to conform to higher environmental standards and design principles. However, it may lead to development being located in areas which have high visual design impacts as well as favouring proposals that have a significant impact on the economy over social and environmental elements of sustainability.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policies 6–11 – Housing Policies</p> <p>All the housing policies have the potential to support the SA objective to promote and achieve high quality, locally distinctive design, sustainable land use and sustainable built development. However, they are not specific about how they will meet the SA objectives for design. All new housing should meet high standards of sustainable design. At present only publically funded affordable housing meets Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3.</p> <p>Recommendation – This policy should require that all new housing developments should meet minimum design standards, such as Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 or equivalent.</p> <p>Specific housing policies that deliver particular implications for design are as follows:</p> <p>?</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Reuse and conversion of derelict buildings in the countryside could assist in enhancing local distinctiveness, if carried out sympathetically.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p>
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This policy enables developers to alter the mix and design of schemes on the grounds of economic viability. It is likely that this could have significant negative effects on design and development standards as well as visual impacts on character and distinctiveness.

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Policy 12 – Design

Whilst this policy positively supports the SA design objective by helping to promote local distinctiveness, appropriate layout and high quality design, it does not cover design standards or sustainable construction or set any minimum thresholds for developers to meet. Therefore it is unclear how this policy will ensure that development across Cornwall achieves the stated aim of high quality buildings and places.

Although the soft text of the policy refers to both a Sustainability Checklist and a Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) these are not referenced in the policy themselves and lead to questions around take up and enforcement.

Recommendation: The policy should set designs standards to enable delivery of principles contained within the Cornwall Design Guide.

Recommendation: The policy could be strengthened to reference the requirement for developers to submit a Sustainability Checklist with all applications.

+/-

Policy 13 – Development Standards

The aim of the policy is to ensure that new development is built to appropriate design and layout standards. The policy refers to providing open space access to public transport, provision of storage spaces for waste and recycling bins, avoiding unacceptable environmental impacts and

	<p>minimising energy consumption with an emphasis on zero carbon buildings and decentralised low carbon heat networks. The policy does set a target to achieve at least zero carbon new builds from 2016 for domestic dwellings and from 2019 for non-domestic buildings, which is in line with Building Regulations, but also provides a safeguard through setting a minimum target should any future changes to Building Regulations occur.</p> <p>Recommendation: This policy could be strengthened by setting minimum standards for design in particular for environmental purposes such as water efficiency, waste and recycling storage, cycle parking etc.</p> <p>+ + / -</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>This policy positively supports the specific element of the SA objective related to meeting targets for renewable energy capture.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Neighbourhoods and houses can be better designed to support people's health, for example by creating Lifetime Homes, and by maintaining benefits such as the winter fuel allowance and free bus travel, which keep people active and reduce isolation. Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England (Department for Health 2010).</p> <p>The recently published Marmot Review "Fair Society, Healthy Lives" identified six policy objectives to reduce health inequalities. The report recommends action to improve active travel, provide good quality open spaces, improve the food environment and provide better energy efficiency in housing. It also recommends integrating local planning, transport, housing, environmental and health systems in order to make sure that joined up pursuit of common objectives can be used to</p>
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	<p>improve health outcomes (Bristol City Council health and well being fact sheet March 2010).</p> <p>This policy seeks new development to ensure that risks from pollution for both people and the environment are avoided or mitigated both during construction and operation. It also seeks the provision of open space, cycling and walking routes, storage space, places for community and local food growing and flexible community spaces to encourage social interaction. All of these are important aspects of design. Therefore the policy positively supports some aspects of the SA design criterion.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>The policy supports the SA objective to promote and achieve sustainable built development by maintaining sufficient supply of indigenous minerals to achieve sustainable growth, e.g. building and roofing stone and slate. In addition the policy supports the SA objective of sustainable land use by enabling effective reclamation at the earliest opportunity to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>This policy positively supports the SA objective of promoting and achieving a sustainable built development by safeguarding the future resource of indigenous minerals for sustainable growth (building and roofing stone and slate etc).</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles & Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p>
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	<p>Any waste management facilities need to comply with high design standards as they can potentially have significant visual design impacts on the local landscape, e.g. chimney stacks.</p> <p>?</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>This policy supports the SA objective of promoting and achieving sustainable land use through referring to building density and re-use and conversion of existing vacant properties. It also encourages the remediation of contaminated or unstable land. However, the policy could potentially have some negative effects on the SA objective as economic viability may limit the opportunity for high quality design and built development.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 22 - Natural Environment & Policy 23 – Historic Environment</p> <p>This policy positively supports the SA design objective to promote local distinctiveness and protecting character through appropriate scale and mass of development. However, historic environment restrictions, e.g. conservation area status, may restrict opportunities to create buildings with high design standards aimed at minimising use of fossil fuels and or emissions to air.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>This policy positively supports the SA objective and specific criteria to promote high quality green infrastructure within and around development.</p> <p>++</p>
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Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change

This policy positively supports the SA objective to encourage higher environmental standards. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs) are part of higher design standards such as Code for Sustainable Homes, BREEAM or equivalent. Some flood risk infrastructure, e.g. sea defences, could result in negative effects on local distinctiveness and would need to be designed sympathetically.

+/-

Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility

This policy positively supports the SA objective of promoting sustainable built developments by encouraging the design and delivery of sustainable transport modes, e.g. cycling and walking routes and the co-location of development with public transport.

+

Policy 27 – Infrastructure

This policy provides the necessary infrastructure to support development and mitigate adverse impacts of development. It does refer to physical, social, economic and green infrastructure which directly supports high quality design by enhancing the visual, amenity and townscape.

Recommendation – This policy could be strengthened to state that all new infrastructure should work alongside policies 12 (Design) and 13 (Development Standards)

+

Spatial Policies

	<p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Most of the spatial policies refer to development which is of a scale that is appropriate to the settlement and reduces the need to travel. This is positive for one aspect of the SA objective.</p> <p>PP9 (China Clay, St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel) area policy mentions achieving high environmental standards, however, they are focussed solely on energy efficiency.</p>
Spatial Scale	The impact of the local plan policies will be experienced at the local, county and transboundary level.
Temporal Scale	Over time it is expected that more development will be built to a higher design standard.
Permanent or Temporary	The policies will have both temporary and permanent effects on the design objective.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	<p>Poor spatial planning and the quality of development could lead to a loss of competitive identity and have indirect impacts on the economy through undermining investment potential and tourism. In addition poor design can lead to sites not working well through lack of appropriate linkages leading to issues with encouraging behaviour change as well as increased resource consumption and air quality.</p> <p>Ongoing economic recession could limit developer's willingness for viability reasons in the longer term to build to high design and environmental standards.</p>
Previous SA comments	Policies PP1-PP17 (except PP9) – All spatial policies could be strengthened to include similar high quality design standards.
The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan are as follows:</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General – The Local Plan should state how it intends to address high quality design and construction as well as promoting distinctiveness and character.

	<p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• General - The plan seeks to avoid repetition in policies, design issues are dealt with in Policy 12 Design. This policy has been rewritten to highlight the Council's commitment to achieving high quality design. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 2 – (Strategic Policy) - This policy could be strengthened to refer to a minimum standard, e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 or equivalent BREEAM or other standard. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 2 – (Strategic Policy) - Please note: This policy has been renamed and now appears as Policy 2 Spatial Strategy in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The policy has been rewritten to highlight the importance of high quality design.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 3 (Role and function of Place) - This policy could be strengthened to include that 'infill development' needs to be locally distinctive. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 3 (Role and Function of Places) - No formal response received. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 4 (Shopping, Services and Community Facilities) - This policy could be strengthened to state all new development should meet high design standards such as BREEAM or
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	<p>equivalent.</p> <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 4 (Shopping, Services and Community Facilities) - No formal response received. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 5 (Jobs & Skills) - This policy could be strengthened to state all new employment development should meet high design standards such as BREEAM or equivalent. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 5 (Jobs & Skills) - No formal response received. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 6 (Tourism) – Clarification would be helpful as to whether high quality design is included in the definition of ‘high quality sustainable tourism facilities’. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 6 (Tourism) – Please note: This policy has been incorporated into Policy 5 Jobs & Skills. <p>No formal response received.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies 7-12 (Housing) - These policies could be strengthened to state that all new housing
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	<p>development should meet minimum design standards such as Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 or equivalent.</p> <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies 7-12 (Housing) – Please note: These policies have been renumbered and some have changed in focus. They now appear as Policies 6-11 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Cornwall Council is committed to the preparation of Cornwall Housing Standards as a statement of intent and an improvement in standards towards this policy status.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Design) – This policy could be strengthened to include targets for renewable energy capture and sustainable construction using appropriate standards e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes or BREEAM or equivalent. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Design) - Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 12 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Supporting text has been added to highlight importance of using the Design Guide. In addition principles of design apply equally to mineral sites waste facilities as well as built development and therefore need to be covered by any design policy.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Design) – There needs to be an Information Box under this policy which references the Design Guide SPD and the Sustainability Checklist which all applicants must submit.
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Planning Response:

- Policy 13 (Design) - **Please note:** This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 12 in this version of the Local Plan.

Supporting text has been added to highlight the importance of using Design Guide. In addition principles of design apply equally to mineral sites waste facilities as well as built development and therefore need to be covered by any design policy.

SA Recommendation:

- Policy 14 (Development Standards) – This policy could be strengthened to state that all new development should meet high design standards such as Code for Sustainable Homes, BREEAM or equivalent.

Planning Response:

- Policy 14 (Development Standards) - **Please note:** This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 13 in this version of the Local Plan.

This policy has been amended to include zero carbon targets for all new buildings in line with UK building regulations.

SA Recommendation:

- Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) – This policy could be strengthened to state that all new development should meet high design standards and set a minimum standard such as Code for Sustainable Homes level 3, BREEAM or equivalent.

Planning Response:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) - This policy has been removed as being undeliverable / un-enforceable. Text could be augmented as Council intent into alternative policies e.g. Policy 13 Development Standards & Policy 14 Renewable and Low Carbon Energies <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 28 (Infrastructure) – This policy could be strengthened to state that all new infrastructure should meet high design standards such as BREEAM or equivalent. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 28 (Infrastructure) – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 27 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>No formal response received.</p>
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8.13 Sustainability Appraisal – Social Inclusion

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce poverty and social exclusion and provide opportunities for all to participate fully in society
Decision Making Criteria	<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? Will it encourage participation in community facilities, particularly for hard to reach groups? Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions about development and service delivery in their area?
Likely future conditions (SA Scoping Report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current downturn in the global economy combined with rising energy and food prices means that vulnerable groups are more likely to experience social exclusion through lack of employment, increased cost of living and decreased provision of services. Recent figures have shown a rise in unemployment and a recent report by the Local Government Association (November 2008) suggests that the total number of jobs in the Cornish economy would either remain static or fall by 1% by the end of 2010. The total extra residential pitch provision for gypsies and travellers required in Cornwall by 2011 is 147 pitches with an additional estimated need for up to 45 transit pitches. Between 8 and 11 more residential sites are needed in the county.
Summary	<p>Inclusion covers issues of health, economic, social, learning, rurality and housing, environment, governance, service delivery, geographic communities and communities of interest, leisure, sport and culture. Main actions are to ensure opportunities for all through engagement and support, raising and realising aspirations and expectations for all. Generally deprived neighbourhoods experience high levels of crime, unemployment, lower standards of educational attainment, lower standards of health and related problems such as poor housing, drug abuse and poverty. Cornwall has traditionally been seen as a place where community life is strong but worrying trends are emerging; residents feel distance from decision making processes; there is increasing fragmentation of communities and; declining of community activity. Cornwall has small pockets of high deprivation and isolation hidden amongst relatively affluent communities. Minority groups are</p>

	<p>few, feelings of isolation and vulnerability are likely to be more acute and therefore the impact of 'hate' crime more severe. A high proportion of working age population are disabled and 24.4% for Cornwall compared to the SW 18.5% and 18.6%. Between 2008 and 2031 the number of people aged over 65 is projected to increase by 82.8% (SA Scoping Report).</p> <p>It is considered that this updated Local Plan has significantly improved against the Social Inclusion SA objectives with the majority of policies delivering positive benefits for social inclusion. Policies such as 'Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure' make the link between a better quality of life and creating and enhancing well designed, managed and functioning environmental assets. Both 'Policy 27 – Transport and Accessibility' and 'Policy 28 – Infrastructure' have extremely positive implications for the Social Inclusion objectives, in particular in terms of 'locating development and or incorporating a mix of uses so that the need to travel is minimised' and ensuring that development proposals are 'located in places which are highly accessible or which will be made highly accessible by the development' as well as 'seeking developer contributions to ensure that the necessary physical, social and green infrastructure is in place to deliver development'.</p> <p>In overall terms the fact that the plan is to build 49,000 new homes and associated services, facilities and infrastructure over the next 20 years is likely to lead to positive impacts on the Social Inclusion objectives. However, successfully addressing issues of social exclusion is only partly reliant on spatial planning and will require joined up policies and approaches on health. In addition the focus of the Local Plan does not recognise that different groups and people have different needs at different times and therefore not all the policies within the Local Plan are joined up to reduce poverty and social exclusion and provide opportunities for all to participate fully in society.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is considered that the main improvements to the Plan in relation to social inclusion arise from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP9 (St Austell, China Clay, St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel) - The Local Plan considers how it intends to manage potential conflict of coalescence in the China Clay areas where villages have a very real potential to merge together and lose their potential identity.
Significant Effects	Not relevant.
How SA Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Spatial Strategy (Policy 2) is clear that local distinctiveness should be maintained.

<p>have been taken into account by the Planning Team</p>	<p>Policy 3 (Role and Function of Places) requires the scale of development to be proportionate to the role and function of places. Outside the main towns housing growth will be delivered either through site allocation in Neighbourhood Plans (thus local communities will be able to direct development and protect the identity of their village) or through infill development, which is defined as 'proportionate to the scale of the settlement and landscape character of the locality and not physically extend the settlement.' The proposed build rates for the China Clay area are much lower than have been achieved in recent years. This is therefore not regarded as a high risk for this area. Large scale development is more likely to be located in and around the towns named in Policy 2, but even in these cases landscape and design principles will still apply.</p>
<p>Policies Scoped In/Out</p>	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing Led Schemes supporting Housing for Local Needs</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Policy 12 – Design</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 22 - Natural Environment (Indirect)</p>

	<p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p>
Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>This policy provides a presumption in favour of Sustainable Development and it refers to improving social, economic and environmental conditions. Therefore this policy is likely to deliver positive benefits in relation to the SA Objective.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Cornwall Strategic Policies</p> <p>Policy 2 - Spatial Strategy</p>

This policy performs positively against the SA objective as it provides for the delivery of a minimum of 49,000 new homes (including affordable and gypsy and traveller), an overall increase of a minimum of 50,000 new jobs, the delivery of employment space, the provision of better full time jobs and new infrastructure (including renewables which can help to tackle energy security) as well as supporting regeneration.

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Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places

This policy should positively support the SA objective through providing an appropriate scale of development depending on their role and function in the community. The approach of locating new development in the larger areas should increase accessibility for all.

In addition the policy looks to go beyond national policy by taking a more dispersed approach to development and recognises the needs of rural areas.

+ +

Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities

This policy provides for the retention and maintenance of a good and appropriate range of shops, services and community facilities. Retaining local shops and community facilities are positive in terms of helping to promote access for all especially those who don't have access to a private car or cannot use public transport as it isn't provided or it's not accessible. It is unclear whether this policy would be able to prevent the loss of viable community facilities, e.g. pubs and garages, given the scope to redevelop unviable businesses through change of use.

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General Policies**Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills**

This policy is focussed on stimulating a range of jobs and skills opportunities for all and has both direct and indirect impacts on the SA objectives. The policy also seeks to locate employment sites within or well integrated to existing development and in areas well served by public transport so as to reduce the need for people to have access to a private car for employment.

This policy also applies a safeguard function for existing and potential strategic employment sites rather than converting them for other uses which is positive.

+

Policy 6 Housing Mix

This policy sets a requirement for development proposals to deliver a range of housing sizes, types, prices and tenures to address identified need and support mixed communities that are better placed to deliver social inclusion.

+ +

Policy 7 Housing in the Countryside

This policy will provide accommodation for seasonal, migrant, agricultural and forestry workers which will support the continuation of viable rural businesses and provide better living conditions.

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Policy 8 – Affordable Housing

	<p>This policy provides housing to meet local needs and allow all to participate fully in society. Whilst it sets a target for provision, this is negotiable and may lead to a lower level of affordable housing being delivered. There is a risk that the allowance for off site contribution and in particular where this policy works in combination with Policy 10 (Managing Viability) could lead to an imbalance of communities by segregating market and affordable housing.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing Led Schemes supporting Housing for Local Needs</p> <p>This policy provides housing to meet local rural needs and will also restrict future occupation to those who can demonstrate a local connection. The policy also states that there is a need for strong evidence that it's a community led proposal and therefore the policy should help to promote community engagement.</p> <p>+ +</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>This policy applies a sequential approach to viability so it looks at a process to maximise the delivery of affordable housing. However, the policy does allow developers to alter the mix and design of schemes which could result in fewer numbers or lower quality of affordable housing being built. Although, this might not deliver the full affordable housing target, it will ensure that some housing is delivered. This policy also enables developers to re-phase or defer development which could in the worst case scenario lead to no housing at all as a result of a breakdown in the ability to clawback. There is a risk that the allowance for off site contribution could lead to an imbalance of communities by segregating market and affordable housing.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p>
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This policy meets the needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople through the provision of both residential and transit pitches and looks to provide pitches with reasonable access to services, in particular, health and education.

+

Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

This policy meets the needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople through the provision of both residential and transit pitches and looks to provide pitches with reasonable access to services, in particular, health and education.

+

Policy 12 – Design

This policy enables the provision of good quality public and private space which has positive effects for the SA objective, as long as those spaces are accessible to all. It also states that proposals will be judged against design principles of adaptability, with developments being inclusive and diverse and providing for a mixed pattern of uses and a requirement for community engagement which has positive effects for social inclusion as it enables people to have a say in decision making.

+

Policy 13 – Development Standards

This policy will provide open space, public transport and proximity to facilities and services, all of which should help to address issues of social exclusion. In addition, higher development standards that advocate insulation and natural light for example should also help to lower costs for owner

	<p>occupiers and reduce fuel poverty.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable & Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Community led renewable energy schemes have the ability to provide energy to meet local needs. In addition this policy provides scope to use ‘community benefits’ to deliver better local facilities and services.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>This policy positively supports the SA criterion to encourage social inclusion. Key points of the policy are; avoiding harmful impacts to health, provision of flexible community spaces, community growing space and providing infrastructure for people to adopt healthier lifestyles. In general designing for health is good for delivering social inclusion benefits. High quality built environments, (both internal and external), are good for people’s health and quality of life. This policy also refers to the provision of flexible community spaces that encourage social interaction which are positive in relation to the SA objective.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>This policy performs relatively positively as well designed and functioning green infrastructure including high quality and accessible natural spaces, in and around housing, create better living environments which can help to address issues of social exclusion.</p> <p>+</p>
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	<p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>This policy supports community led local solutions to managing flood risk as well as protecting communities from future liability for maintenance. These are both positive in terms of social cohesion and mental health and well being.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>This policy is aimed at delivering enhanced public transport, cycling and walking provision to increase accessibility for all which has very positive outcomes in relation to the transport and accessibility SA objectives. The policy states that development proposals need to be in conformity with the delivery of Connecting Cornwall 2030 and this strategy does set a requirement to address social exclusion as one of its priorities. It also benefits positively in respect of indirect benefits.</p> <p>+ +</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>The infrastructure policy performs positively against the SA objective as it provides a mechanism to gather and collect funding for all identified infrastructure needs, this will include the provision of schools, health and community facilities. It will also enable communities to develop their own specific infrastructure projects which could include a range of services and facilities such as youth centres. However, there is a potential risk that funding for infrastructure through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will not be enough to cover all the infrastructure requirements in Cornwall and this could lead for example, to a shortfall in infrastructure provision including health or community facilities for CIL funding.</p> <p>+/-</p>
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	<p>Spatial Policies</p> <p>Polices PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>All the spatial polices contain a policy approach towards development delivering community benefits in the form of affordable housing for local people and contributions to requirements for facilities, services and infrastructure identified locally. This is positive in terms of meeting the SA objective.</p> <p>PP4 (Camborne, Pool and Redruth CNA) contains a regeneration focus.</p> <p>PP9 (St Austell, China Clay, St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel) There is a potential for the villages in this CNA area to coalesce which could lead to friction and loss of local cultural identity and distinctiveness.</p> <p>Recommendation: The Local Plan considers how it intends to manage potential conflict of coalescence in the China Clay areas where villages have a very real potential to merge together and lose their potential identity.</p> <p>PP11 (Bodmin) specifically references addressing issues of deprivation in education, training and skills.</p> <p>However, as well as the areas we are already aware of there may be hidden pockets of deprivation in either more affluent areas or in rural areas and it is important that new development does not miss any opportunities to help address existing deprivation.</p>
Spatial Scale	Tackling and addressing issues of social exclusion will have a mainly local focus although the benefits from tackling drug and alcohol abuse, poverty and low standards of educational achievement for instance will be felt for Cornwall as a whole.
Temporal Scale	Tackling social exclusion will be a long term process, but some benefits will be derived early on from for example, increasing the desirability of places by creating high quality designed and

	functioning living environments.
Permanent or Temporary	<p>It is anticipated that the positive effects of the plan will be greater in the long term once higher standards of development are in place, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher standards of sustainable design, development and transport will be implemented which will help to address issues of social exclusion. • Communities should become more self sufficient and inclusive through the protection and strengthening of local facilities, services and open spaces. • Communities will be facilitated to take an active role in the planning development and delivery of services and facilities that they feel are required through the infrastructure policy.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	<p>Social exclusion tends to be mutually reinforcing and can precipitate a downward spiral of deprivation. It can also tend to be impacted upon by other global factors such as the downturn in the global economy, rising food and energy prices and employment levels, all of which have a higher impact on more vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) - The state of the economy also dictates issues such as speed of delivery of housing such as affordable housing which will have a knock on effect on many people as they may wait longer in unsuitable or poor housing.</p> <p>Policy 22 (Natural Environment) - Access to a high quality natural environment is beneficial to addressing issues of social exclusion and improving quality of life.</p> <p>Policy 26 (Transport & Accessibility) - The provision of transport and associated transport infrastructure (particularly focussed on public transport and cycling and walking) are critical for how people get to work which indirectly addresses issues of poverty and deprivation.</p>
Previous SA comments	<p>At the last stage of SA (Preferred Approach) the total plan appraisal found that 'Social Inclusion was not fully tackled across the Core Strategy as the environment policies are not addressing issues of social inclusion, even though the environment is actually a key driver for delivering social inclusion'.</p>
The planning teams	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the</p>

<p>response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan</p>	<p>Local Plan are as follows;</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) – Confirmation is requested that this policy will not take precedence over other policies in the Local Plan. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) – This is National Policy that Inspectors have asked to be included within the plan. This is an edited version which is more relevant to Cornwall. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 4 (Shopping, Services and Community Facilities) – It would be advantageous to clarify if this policy which references provision of community facilities includes health, public services, leisure facilities or whether the reference is more related to services such as electricity and or gas. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 4 (Shopping, Services and Community Facilities) – There is a need to add supporting text to the Local Plan to clarify what the community facilities are. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 7 (Housing) - It is requested that the reference in the policy to other vulnerable people within the sentence 'new development which provides for the housing, care, and support needs of older and other vulnerable people' are specified.
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	<p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies 7 – 12 (Housing) - Please note: All the housing policies have now been renumbered and some have changed in focus and now appear as Policies 6-11 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The Local Plan housing policies have been rewritten.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies 7 – 12 (Housing) - That the housing policies contain a policy approach to tackle both empty homes and bringing them into use as well as addressing issues of unfit homes. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please note: All the housing policies have now been renumbered and some have changed in focus and now appear as Policies 6-11 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The housing policies have been rewritten. Policy 12 Design sets out the place shaping approach to proposals. It also sets out the key design principles of development around being adaptable and providing a mix and pattern of uses. Therefore no change to policy is considered necessary. Supporting text has been rewritten to support and include a link to Design Guide.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 12 (Gypsies and Travellers) – This policy could be strengthen deliverability through allocating potential sites for gypsies and travellers. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 12 (Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople) – Please note: That this policy
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Cornwall Council

Sustainability Appraisal of Planning Future Cornwall: Cornwall Local Plan

	<p>has been renumbered and now appears as policy 11 in this version of the Local Plan.</p> <p>Cornwall Council will be producing a separate development plan document on Gypsies and Travellers. This policy has been rewritten to reflect this.</p>

8.14 Sustainability Appraisal – Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and fear of crime
Decision Making Criteria	<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 hotspots)? Will it help reduce the fear of crime?
Likely future conditions (SA Scoping Report 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cornwall will remain an attractive tourist destination; this means that seasonal fluctuations in crime are likely to continue to be a problem. A continued increase in the night time economy could lead to increased fear of crime and actual crime although legitimate use of town centres at night can increase surveillance and the feeling of safety. A lack of community facilities could increase the incidence of anti-social behaviour/crime. Educational under achievement could still be a problem leading to anti-social behaviour/crime. Concern has been raised nationally in relation to the impact of the recent economic downturn on crime and community cohesion. An increase in hostility towards migrants is predicted as sensitivities about access to services and employment increase.
Summary	Overall the Local Plan policies perform fairly well in relation to the SA objective to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.
Recommendations	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that could be made to the plan in terms of crime and anti-social behaviour are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) - The Local Plan needs to give consideration to management of the night time economy
Significant Effects	Not relevant.
How SA Findings have been taken	Management of the night time economy is not a major planning issue in Cornwall, but there are areas where it is a concern. One of these is Newquay: it is identified as an objective for Newquay

<p>into account by the Planning Team</p>	<p>to manage the night time economy in the area based paper. Strategies to manage the night time economy in Newquay are delivered through council led programmes, such as 'Newquay Safe' which takes a partnership working approach to management.</p> <p>Licensing laws allow the council to control proliferation of licensed premises in our city and town centres.</p>
<p>Policies Scoped In/Out</p>	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills Policy 6 – Housing Mix (Indirect) Policy 8 – Affordable Housing (Indirect) Policy 11 – Gypsies and Travellers (Indirect) Policy 12 - Design Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings (Indirect) Policy 27 – Infrastructure Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped out – These policies are not considered to be relevant to the SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes Supporting Housing for Local Need Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p>

	<p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 – Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p>
Appraisal Findings	<p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>NPPF</p> <p>This policy has the potential to positively support the SA objective on Crime and Disorder as the requirement of this policy is to deliver ‘sustainable development’ which includes economic, social and environmental factors.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Cornwall Strategic Policies</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Crime levels are comparatively low in Cornwall. However, the impact on the community is</p>

significant. Safe, health and vibrant neighbourhoods are fundamental to the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the community. National studies have found that stress, fear of crime and repeat victimisation lead to ill health and there is a strong correlation between poor health, high levels of crime and poverty (SA Scoping Report 2012).

This policy contains targets to support employment, new job creation, delivery of new homes for all as well as enhancing the environment. These are all contributors to community well being and therefore can potentially help to reduce levels of anti social behaviour and crime.

The priority towns in Cornwall targeted for crime reduction initiatives have been identified as Redruth, St. Austell, Bodmin, Camborne, Penzance and Newquay and this policy takes an approach to continuing a dispersed development pattern in towns and villages. In particular the policy mentions supporting economic regeneration in Camborne, Pool and Redruth, 'optimising economic opportunity' in mid Cornwall, supporting the role of Bodmin as a good employment location, regeneration of the St Austell area and supporting Newquay Cornwall airport.

+

Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places

This policy should deliver positive impacts on this SA objective. The policy identifies all the towns targeted for crime reduction initiatives (Redruth, St. Austell, Bodmin, Camborne, Penzance and Newquay). In addition Liskeard and Falmouth have been identified as areas requiring a level of intervention to address issues of community safety. All of these towns have been identified in this policy as areas for larger scale community, cultural, leisure, retail, utility, employment and residential development.

+

Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities

This policy should help to reduce crime and vandalism etc by helping to maintain town centres and providing community facilities.

+

General Policies

Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills

A significant proportion of the rise in crime relates to acquisitive crime and although the general rise anticipated nationally as a result of the economic downturn has not yet been realised, wider evidence in Cornwall indicates that we are only now seeing some of the longer term impacts bite, such as high unemployment (relative to the last 10 years) and higher levels of bankruptcy. It is reasonable to assume that these factors may exert greater influence on crime trends in Cornwall where the underlying rate of crime is low (SA Scoping Report 2012).

This policy aims to increase the number of jobs and range of employment opportunities for people and therefore could help to alleviate poverty and reduce factors which increase levels of anti social behaviour and therefore should have a positive impact.

The policy also includes intent to support training and skills opportunities and encourage knowledge based businesses.

The findings of a large number of studies link violent incidents with alcohol consumption and the night time economy (Finney 2004). Cornwall experiences the highest level of violent crime in our towns and city centres, particularly in areas with a thriving nightlife (SA Scoping Report).

This policy aims to promote the quality and range of tourism facilities. However, this could have an unintended consequence through increasing the night time economy and lead to increased risks from crime and anti social behaviour.

	<p>Recommendation: The Local Plan needs to give consideration to management of the night time economy</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 12 – Design</p> <p>Designing out crime deals with concepts of reducing anonymity of the offender, territoriality - the relationship between private space and public space, environmental design and physical security measures. Offenders feel more vulnerable in private space and adjoining public spaces can feed off this reaction making it appear that potential crime targets in the public area are under the control of residents. The aim of 'Designing Out Crime' is to reduce the vulnerability of people, property and businesses to crime by removing opportunities that may be unintentionally provided by the surrounding environment. It also aims to reduce fear of crime and, in doing so, helps to improve people's quality of life (http://www.securedbydesign.com/professionals/designing-out-crime.aspx)</p> <p>This policy positively supports crime reduction by specifying that new development should be of a high quality and design layout, including good quality public and private spaces. In addition it states that public spaces should be overlooked to uphold perceptions of safety</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>This policy should positively support crime reduction as it will protect, and alleviate risk to, people and the environment from unsafe, unhealthy and polluted environments, encourages access to open space, provides safe and secure storage for cycles and other recreational equipment, flexible community space and maximise positive health impacts.</p> <p>+</p>
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	<p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>The infrastructure policy performs positively against the SA objective as it provides a mechanism to gather and collect funding for all identified infrastructure needs, this will include the provision of schools, health and community facilities. It will also enable communities to develop their own specific infrastructure projects which could include a range of services and facilities such as youth centres. However, there is a potential risk that funding for infrastructure through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will not be enough to cover all the infrastructure requirements in Cornwall and this could lead for example to a shortfall in infrastructure provision for health or community facilities etc.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>All the spatial policies state that ‘development should help rebalance communities by providing facilities, economic development, or housing for local needs of a scale that is appropriate to the settlement and reduces the need to travel’.</p> <p>PP4 (Camborne, Pool and Redruth) CNA mentions the remediation and regeneration of derelict / unused sites which can help to reduce crime.</p> <p>PP8 (Newquay) has a reference to tourism and extending the season, but does not consider how it will attempt to manage or mitigate existing issues with the night time economy.</p> <p>PP11 (Bodmin) has an objective and policy to address deprivation which can help to reduce crime.</p>
Spatial Scale	<p>Crime levels are generally low in Cornwall compared to the rest of the county. The top three areas for crime are Newquay, Truro and Penzance.</p>

Temporal Scale	Crime reduction should improve over time with the integration of adequate community facilities and services into new development. However, the plan can't predict the changes that might occur in the economy (recession) or resource depletion (peak oil), or an increased use of drugs and alcohol all of which can put added pressure on society and lead to an increased prevalence of crime.
Permanent or Temporary	There will be both temporary and permanent impacts during the plan period. The level of impact depends on when and where development comes forward.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	<p>Policies 6-8-11 – Housing Mix, Affordable Housing, Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling ShowPeople - These policies seek to provide an appropriate mix of housing to address identified need including specialised housing. In addition housing policies generally positively support the SA objective as they should meet one of the population's basic needs (shelter) which should help to reduce crime.</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings - This policy looks to ensure that degraded and derelict land and buildings can be re-used which can lead to a reduction in levels of anti social behaviour which also deliver positive impacts for this SA objective.</p>
Previous SA comments	
The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan are as follows;</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) - Does the definition of 'sustainable development' include reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour? <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) - This is a National Policy that

	<p>Inspectors have asked to be included within the plan. This version is an edited to be relevant to Cornwall.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 6 (Tourism) - Is the policy wording strong enough to manage proposals that increase the night time economy? <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 6 (Tourism) - Please note: This policy has been incorporated into Policy 5 (Jobs & Skills). <p>The Local Plan policies are intended to deliver sustainable development for Cornwall. These are the primary considerations. Crime is explicit in the Local Plan objectives and safety is referenced in design policy which is applicable to issues of night time economy and major development.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PP4 (Camborne, Pool and Redruth) CNA – This place based policy could be strengthened to include a reference to the objective to protect against the harmful effects of the night time economy. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PP4 (Camborne, Pool and Redruth) CNA - The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition in policies. Design issues are dealt with through Policy 12 (Design) and therefore no change to the policy is considered necessary. <p>SA Recommendation:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PP1 – PP17 (Place Based Policies) - All spatial policies include the same wording as PP9 (St Austell; China Clay; St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel) that refers to achieving high quality and inclusive design. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PP1 – PP17 (Place Based Policies) - The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition in policies. Design issues are dealt with through Policy 12 (Design) and therefore no change to the policy is considered necessary. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy PP9 (St Austell; China Clay; St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel) - How will the potential conflict of coalescence be rectified in the China Clay areas where villages will be forced to merge together and lose their potential identity? <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy PP9 (St Austell; China Clay; St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel) - This policy has been rewritten to reflect the Council's approach to development specifically within the St Austell, St Blazey and China Clay Regeneration Area.
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8.15 Sustainability Appraisal – Housing

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the needs of the local community as a whole in terms of general market, affordable, adaptable and decent housing.
Decision Making Criteria	<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?
Likely future conditions (SA Scoping Report)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be a significant challenge for Cornwall to meet the housing numbers required. Whilst there has been significant development across all Cornish authorities in the previous 5 years, this is now expected to decline during the current market slow-down, however, there will always be peaks and troughs within a housing market. There could be considerable change to many towns within the county as planned major urban extensions are required to meet housing demand. This will have a knock on effect with surrounding villages as the role and function of towns change over time. There will be a significant challenge in creating well designed urban areas whilst not overlooking the needs of smaller areas and planning for more sustainable communities throughout the county.
Summary	<p>The population in Cornwall has been growing since the 1960's and has consistently grown quicker than the south west region. It is also one of the fastest growing areas in the UK. Changing demographics in the population may require the local plan to address provision of housing more demanded by older people. Household formation is expected to continue to be dominated by predominantly single older households. In terms of shortage of accommodation for specific</p>

	<p>groups, the largest shortfalls are in relation women fleeing domestic violence, people with substance misuse problems, people at risk, and ex offenders leaving the justice system (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>The Private Sector House Condition Survey 2010 stated that overall, 93,830 private sector dwellings (42.6% of the stock) failed the Decent Homes Standard in Cornwall. In England as a whole the rate was 35.8% (owner occupied and privately rented stock) making the Cornwall rate higher than the national average (Private Sector House Condition Survey, Final Report, March 2011, Cornwall Council).</p> <p>Affordability ratios have risen dramatically in Cornwall. In March 2012 the Land Registry average house price in Cornwall was £183,736, which is above the UK average of £160,372 and that house price against income in rural areas have ratios between 12:1-15:1, which means the cheapest 25% of houses for sale cost up to 15 times the income of households in the lowest 25% of earnings (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>Overall the Local Plan policies perform very well in relation to the SA objective to meet the needs of the local community as a whole in terms of general market, affordable, adaptable and decent housing including for gypsy and traveller as well as migrant workers. The housing mix policy covers issues related to process, tenure and type and therefore is aimed at meeting needs as a whole. There are some areas of the policies on housing which could be improved and these relate to covering issues of HMO's and flexible lifelong housing. In relation to the targets for affordables, the targets set could be higher and provide a single ration for all areas from which to negotiate. It will be important that in order for development to be deemed sustainable development, that housing is located in the appropriate place and that new housing of any type is built to high environmental standards.</p>
<p>Recommendations</p>	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that could be made to the plan in terms of housing are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 6 (Housing Mix) – Remove reference to 'significant'. This policy could also be strengthened in relation to flexible, adaptable housing to meet lifelong needs. In addition

	<p>the Local Plan could be strengthened to cover issues relating to Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMO).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 8 (Affordable Housing) & Policy 9 (Affordable Housing Led Schemes supporting Housing for Local Needs) - These policies should set higher rates for the delivery of affordable housing.
Significant Effects	Increased housing provision
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 6 – (in terms of significance) the need has to be demonstrable/ evidenced to justify a requirement for specialist housing, which will include HMOs. Policy 12 (Design) includes the requirement for ‘adaptable, inclusive and diverse’ developments which are ‘physically able to responds to changing conditions’ Policies 8/9 – raising the rates for affordable housing are under consideration and an addendum SA report will be required to explore the implications should the rates change.
Policies Scoped In/Out	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing Led Schemes Supporting Housing for Local Needs</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Policy 12 – Design</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding (Indirect)</p>

	<p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land & Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change (Indirect)</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local objectives</p>
Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>This policy positively supports the SA objective as it has a presumption in favour of sustainable development and provides a positive approach to planning development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.</p>

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Cornwall Strategic Policies**Policy 2 - Spatial Strategy**

This policy positively supports the SA objective in contributing to setting a target for a minimum of 49,000 new homes and will contribute towards the provision of affordable housing and at the same time meeting the identified needs for gypsy and traveller requirements. However, the proposed level of growth may not meet all the affordable housing needs.

+

Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places

This policy supports the SA objective by meeting the needs of the local community through distributing housing to the main settlements whilst providing flexibility for smaller communities to identify their own housing needs.

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General Policies**Policy 6 – Housing Mix**

This policy positively supports the SA objective of meeting the needs of the local community as a whole in terms of general market, affordable, adaptable and decent housing as it provides for housing of a size, type, price and tenure to meet local needs. The policy also mentions the provision of specialist housing where there is 'significant' identified unmet need. It is unclear why this policy refers to 'significant' as if there is identified need then surely it should be met. It is

unclear how the policy meets the lifelong needs of the population.

Houses in multiple occupations are known to occur in Cornwall (including student accommodation), however, the Local Plan does not seem to refer to this form of housing.

Recommendation: Remove reference to 'significant'

Recommendation: The Local Plan could be strengthened to cover Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMO).

Recommendation: This policy could be strengthened to mention flexible, adaptable housing to meet lifelong needs of the population.

+ +

Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside

There is a recent trend for relatively large increases in migrant workers particularly engaged in agriculture and food production (SA scoping report 2012).

This policy attempts to restrict housing in the countryside per se, but does allow for housing in rural areas to specifically meet the needs for migrant, agricultural and forestry workers.

+

Policy 8 – Affordable Housing & Policy 9 - Affordable Housing Led Schemes supporting Housing for Local Needs

This policy positively support the SA objective of meeting the needs of the local community as it provides for some affordable housing needs (both rent and sale) in both urban and rural areas. There are targets set in relation to what is thought to be deliverable but because they are set at a

low level then won't meet affordable needs. Delivery could be maximised if the targets were set at a higher rate.

Recommendation: This Policy should set higher rates for the delivery of affordable housing.

+

Policy 10 – Managing Viability

This policy will enable delivery of affordable housing and will maximise the amount that could be delivered on a site. However, if the policy is enacted, this might not lead to the delivery of the full quota of affordable housing required.

+/-

Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

This policy positively supports the SA objective as it provides pitches to meet identified gypsy and traveller needs.

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Policy 12 – Design

This policy positively supports the SA objective as it enables the delivery of adaptable housing in response to the changing needs of occupants. This should cover the issue of meeting lifelong needs of the population.

+

Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings

	<p>This policy positively supports the SA objective and specific criteria of making the best use of land. Although this policy relates to a small percentage of overall housing provision, it does enable the re-use, sub-division, or conversion of vacant properties.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policies 22 & 23 Natural Environment and Historic Environment</p> <p>Both policies take a protectionist approach. There is potential for this to act as a constraint to the delivery of the housing targets contained within the Local Plan.</p> <p>-</p>
Spatial Scale	There will be positive effects at the local and Cornwall wide scale
Temporal Scale	The policies will have an impact on housing over the short, medium and long term. The level, scale and deliverability of housing will depend on economic fluctuations.
Permanent or Temporary	The impacts will be permanent.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	<p>The following policies indirectly positively or negatively support the SA housing objective:</p> <p>Policy 17 (Minerals General Principles) & Policy 18 (Minerals Safeguarding) - Both these policies provide positive indirect impacts as they enable minerals to be used in housing construction. The safeguarding element of the policies will ensure that historic buildings are maintained or brought back into use.</p> <p>Policy 25 (Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change) - This policy could enable development in flood risk areas as it contains solutions for adapting housing so it's more resilient to the impacts of climate change including future flood risk.</p>
Previous SA comments	

<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan</p>	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan are as follows;</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <p>Policy 7 (Housing) – This policy could be strengthened to mention flexible, adaptable housing to meet lifelong needs.</p> <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 7 (Housing) – Please note: All the housing policies have now been renumbered and some have changed in focus and now appear as Policies 6-11 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition in policies. Policy 12 Design seeks to provide development that is adaptable and physically able to respond to changing social conditions. Supporting text has been rewritten to support and include a link to the Design Guide.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 7 (Housing) – It is suggested that clarification is required as to how the Local Plan will deal with Households in Multiple Occupation (HMO). <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 7 (Housing) – Please note: All the housing policies have now been renumbered and some have changed in focus and now appear as Policies 6-11 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition in policies. Policy 12 Design seeks to provide development that is adaptable and physically able to respond to changing social conditions.</p>
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	<p>Supporting text has been rewritten to support and include a link to the Design Guide</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 13 (Design) – This policy could be strengthened through the inclusion of a reference to density standards e.g. the number of houses expected to be built per hectare. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 13 (Design) – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 12 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Policy 12 (Design) sets out the place shaping approach to proposals and sets out the key design principles of character in development of which density is a consideration. Therefore no change to policy is considered necessary. Supporting text has been rewritten to support and include link to Design Guide. However, there is a need to include a reference to Sustainability Checklist.</p>
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8.16 Sustainability Appraisal – Health, Sport and Recreation

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve health through the promotion of healthier lifestyles and improving access to open space and health, recreation and sports facilities
Decision Making Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve health and wellbeing 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 increase participation and engagement in physical activity and sport? Will it lead to unacceptable noise levels?
Likely Future Conditions (SA Scoping Report 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current trend towards unhealthy lifestyles including lack of exercise and overeating will increase health issues such as obesity. Climate change is expected to bring an increased risk of heat related illnesses and deaths (especially for more vulnerable sectors of society e.g. the very young and the elderly) new development needs to be designed to avoid overheating, there is also likely to be an increased need for outside shading. Changes in weather patterns are also expected to lead to lifestyle changes with potential greater use of parks, pavement cafes, and other outdoor activities. The scale of new development required means that there is likely to be pressure to develop on open spaces, especially informal recreational space, although it is also an opportunity to improve quantity and quality of provision. Demands on health care facilities are likely to increase due to the projected population increases for the County. People are also living longer contributing to an aging population which will place additional pressure on health care facilities.
Summary	<p>The creation of active healthy communities is fundamental to good spatial planning and sustainable development including the creation a healthy built environment where people are encouraged to be active in safe streets. Sport has a major role in achieving wider social and economic benefits, notably for health. Changing demographics in the population may require the Local Plan to address provision leisure facilities directed at older people (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p>

	Overall the Local Plan policies perform well in relation to this SA objective. There are policy areas where health, sport and recreation is not addressed at all, e.g. Policies 2 and 3. The Local Plan is not specific about formal and informal recreation provision or the safeguarding of it.
Recommendations	<p>It is considered that the main improvements to the Local Plan in terms of health, sport and recreation are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 (Development Standards) - This policy could be strengthened to include a reference to 'air quality' within the wording or should be reworded to state "all forms of pollution". • Policy 27 (Infrastructure) - As part of the planning process there is an opportunity for the council to reconsider how developer contributions are spent and consider using them to improve health facilities and services • PP15 (Liskeard and Looe) CNA – This policy could be strengthened by including the objective to improve recreation with a particular focus on delivering sports pitches into the policy itself.
Significant Effects	Not relevant.
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 13 – reference to air quality to be added to the document. • Policy 27 – Agree, CIL can be used for recreational facilities and healthcare facilities. • PP15 – The GI strategy (Policy 24) applies everywhere and requires protection/provision of recreational space. Looe Town Council have applied to designate their parish as a neighbourhood plan area and may use this as an opportunity to be more specific about the location and type of facilities they want and/or to identify this as a priority for CIL money.
Policies Scoped In/Out	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix (Indirect)</p>

	<p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing Led Schemes supporting Housing for Local Needs (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 10 - Managing Viability (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers Travelling Showpeople (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places - Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p>
Appraisal Findings	NPPF

Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

This policy positively supports the SA objective as it aims to improve economic, social and environmental conditions.

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Cornwall Strategic Policies**Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places**

One of the criteria of this policy is to locate new development near to existing leisure and health facilities which should enable people to participate in leisure activities which can contribute to a healthier lifestyle. Locating development can increase access to facilities. The policy contains intent to promote infill development and states particular preference to sites of previously developed land. This could lead to the loss of predominantly informal open space used by a variety of people for different uses, e.g. allotments, illegal motor-cross tracks, general playing areas.

+ / -

Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities

Resisting the loss of community facilities and taking accessibility factors into account should be positive in relation to this SA objective as it increases access to facilities and services.

+

General Policies

Policy 12 - Design

Good design of spatial planning is fundamental to the creation of active healthy communities where people are encouraged to be active in safe streets. Sport has a major role in achieving wider social and economic benefits, notably for health (SA Scoping Report 2012).

This policy positively supports the SA objective as high quality design is good for health. Layout and movement should positively enable people to travel by cycling and walking as well as the provision of public, semi-private and private space for all forms of leisure, sport and recreation.

42.6% of the current private housing stock failed the decent homes standard (Cornwall Council 2011). This has an impact on health. The provision in this policy for new development to be of a high quality should deliver health benefits by seeking to ensure that standards won't result in houses being deemed unfit.

+

Policy 13 – Development Standards

Elderly and people with health problems are particularly vulnerable to cold. Cornwall has a higher than average number of people over 65 living in homes without central heating.

This policy looks to provide higher standards of energy efficiency in new development (which then makes it more affordable for people to heat) which has a positive outcome for people able to move into new developments.

This policy positively supports the SA objective as it provides for public open space. In addition, this policy also provides for cycle parking which provides the necessary infrastructure to support healthy active lifestyles. Although this is policy is positive in stating that development proposals will be expected to avoid unacceptable adverse impacts, either individually or cumulatively, resulting from noise, dust, vibration, waste pollution and visual effects, it should include a

	<p>reference to air quality.</p> <p>Recommendation: This policy could be strengthened to include a reference to 'air quality' within the wording or should be reworded to state "all forms of pollution".</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>This policy provides a target of 1427Mgw of electricity and 190Mgw of installed heat based on resource assessment. Some forms of renewable energy either use extensive amounts of land (which can be used for public access) or create noise and shadow flicker which could lead to adverse impacts on health from people's perceptions of the impact on their visual amenity. However the policy contains intent to mitigate or avoid this.</p> <p>This policy could also lead to land being removed from informal recreational use, e.g. footpath and bridleways or inability of the land being taken out of use.</p> <p>-/+</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>This policy performs very positively against the SA objective in terms of physical impacts upon health (as opposed to direct provision of healthcare facilities) which delivers health and wellbeing outcomes for both internal (within the home) and external (outside the home) conditions.</p> <p>+ +</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>This policy could increase people exposure to all forms of pollution as a result of increased mineral</p>
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	<p>working.</p> <p>Restoration of mineral sites aims to provide a community benefit as it may provide additional areas for informal recreation e.g. mineral tramways.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 22 - Natural Environment & Policy - 23 Historic Environment</p> <p>Protection of the environment (including locally significant but not necessarily designated landmarks/features) for recreational use both formal and informal is good for both mental and physical wellbeing. However, there is a very slight risk that if the level of protection given is too great then this could lead to the loss of use of a site for recreation e.g. increased recreational pressures on a SAC.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Research has identified that diseases that benefit most from green spaces are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coronary heart disease • Neck, shoulder, back, wrist and hand complaints • Depression and anxiety • Diabetes • Respiratory infections and asthma • Migraine and vertigo • Stomach bugs and urinary tract infections • Unexplained physical symptoms <p>and that the best health benefits come from living within less than a kilometre from a greenspace</p>
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(Source: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/health/8307024.stm>).

This policy positively supports the SA health objective as it ensures delivery of well designed green infrastructure networks which will be accessible to all and provide opportunities for informal and formal sport and recreation and the provision of walking and cycling routes to encourage healthy active lifestyles.

+ +

Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change

This policy positively supports the SA objective as flood plans help deliver wider environmental health benefits, e.g. pollution incidences. Flooding also poses a risk to individual mental health due to loss of property or life.

+

Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility

Our modern lifestyles are creating significant health problems. Widespread use of the private car, an increase in sedentary leisure activities has led to a decline in physical activity levels. As well as obesity, the risk of inactive lifestyles can mean twice the risk of coronary heart disease, higher blood pressure, higher risk of colon cancer, higher risk of developing type II diabetes, strokes, mental health problems and lower bone density leading to higher risk of osteoporosis and fractures. (CC Community Intelligence).

This policy positively supports the SA objective and is consistent with Connecting Cornwall which promotes active travel through increasing cycling and pedestrian infrastructure. This policy also takes an approach to locating development, services and facilities that reduce car dependency. The policy approach encourages travel plans to ensure that new development does not contribute to increasing car travel and delivers infrastructure that will encourage people to use cycling and

	<p>walking routes. This policy has the potential to improve accessibility across the population to health facilities and services through improved public transport provision.</p> <p>+ +</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>The infrastructure policy performs positively against the SA objective as it provides a mechanism to gather and collect funding for all identified infrastructure needs, this will include the provision of schools, health and community facilities. It will also enable communities to develop their own specific infrastructure projects which could include a range of services and facilities such as youth centres. However, there is a potential risk that funding for infrastructure through the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) will not be enough to cover all the infrastructure requirements in Cornwall and that some forms of infrastructure may not feature as a key priority for CIL funding.</p> <p>Recommendation: As part of the planning process there is an opportunity for the council to reconsider how developer contributions are spent and consider using them to improve health facilities and services.</p> <p>+ /-</p> <p>Spatial Policies</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places - Local Objectives</p> <p>None of the spatial policies directly refer to health, sport or recreation due to the inclusion of a specific general policy on Health and Well-being. However, all policies do contain the following wording, 'development should help rebalance the communities by providing facilities, economic development or housing for local needs of a scale that is appropriate to the settlement and reduces the need to travel' and 'development should deliver community benefits in the form of affordable housing for local people and contributions to requirements for facilities, services and</p>
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	<p>infrastructure identified locally’.</p> <p>Particular spatial policies which should be generally positive for health are; PP4 – Camborne, Pool Redruth support the regeneration of the underused or derelict sites for housing and leisure etc.</p> <p>PP15 (Liskeard and Looe) CNA this paper has an objective to improve recreation with a particular focus on delivering sports pitches, however, this does not seem to be translated into a policy requirement.</p> <p>Recommendation: PP15 (Liskeard and Looe) include the objective to improve recreation with a particular focus on delivering sports pitches in the policy.</p> <p>Recommendation – All policies must specify health facilities and facilities that improve health as part of this general policy ‘development should deliver community benefits in the form of affordable housing for local people and contributions to requirements for facilities, services and infrastructure identified locally’.</p>
Spatial Scale	Impacts associated with health, sport and recreation will be variable even within local places, but will also occur at a county and transboundary level. The size, scale location of health, sport and recreation facilities and services will depend on housing provision and other wider determinants of health.
Temporal Scale	It is anticipated that health improvements in the population will occur in the short, medium and long-term and possibly beyond the timeline of the local plan.
Permanent or Temporary	Impacts will be both temporary and permanent.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	<p>The following policies indirectly positively or negatively support the SA health, sport and recreation objective:</p> <p>Policy 2 (Spatial Strategy) this policy provides for jobs, homes and energy which if not provided or cannot be accessed are likely to have negative impacts for health. In addition protection of the coast and countryside could also retain important areas for recreational activity and therefore promote healthy lifestyles.</p>

	<p>Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) will indirectly positively support the SA objective as it aims to provide jobs and skills which in turn should lead to better quality of life. Employment areas that will minimise car use and are well served by public transport should help to improve physical activity.</p> <p>Policies 6 -11 (Housing) Housing is important for health as it can lead to a better quality of life and life expectancy. These policies positively support the SA health objective. Although the housing policies don't directly deliver health, sport and recreation facilities and services, they do indirectly enable them to be provided. Any housing development, including infill development, could lead to a loss of informal open space or Greenfield land used for recreation.</p> <p>Policy 19 (Strategic Waste Management Principles) could have indirect positive effects on health as managing waste is important for health.</p> <p>Policy 20 (Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities) is likely to deliver both indirect positive and negative impacts as on the one hand it has the potential to increase people exposure to new waste management facilities. However, on the other hand it also provides for the remediation of waste management sites which could deliver some community benefit.</p> <p>Policy 21 (Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings) it is deemed likely that this policy will deliver mixed impacts as it may result in taking land that is currently being used for informal recreation, however, the policy does include intent to remediate contaminated or derelict land which is better for health and could be used to provide new recreational or sporting facilities (informal and formal).</p> <p>PP4 (Camborne, Pool and Redruth) CNA - the focus on the delivery of the East/West link road will help to direct traffic away from the current areas of congestion and enhance health through air quality improvements which is indirectly positive for health.</p>
Previous SA comments	
The planning teams	The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the

<p>response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan</p>	<p>Local Plan are as follows:</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) – Clarification if required as to whether the health, recreation and sport SA objective (to improve health through the promotion of healthier lifestyles and improving access to open space and health, recreation and sports facilities) is included in the definition of ‘sustainable development’. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) – This is National Policy that Inspectors have asked to be included within the plan. This is an edited version that has been included that is relevant to Cornwall. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 2 (Strategic Policy) - This policy could be strengthened to include a reference to health. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 2 (Strategic Policy) – Please note: This policy has now been renamed and appears as Policy 2 Spatial Strategy in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Policies 2-12 – The delivery of new sports facilities, children’s play areas and natural open space is dealt with through Policy 12 Design and Health and wellbeing issues through Policy 16. However, reference that development ‘does not result in the loss of important open space or other assets which provides a community benefit’ has dropped out between versions, this needs to go back into the document. Should this be included in Policy 4 Shopping services and community facilities?</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p>
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- Policy 3 (Role and Function of Place) - This policy could be strengthened to include a reference to health, sport and recreation facilities and the provision of access to open space.

Planning Response:

- Policy 3 (Role and Function of Places) - Policies 2-12 – The delivery of new sports facilities, children's play areas and natural open space is dealt with through Policy 12 Design and Health and wellbeing issues through Policy 16. However, reference that development 'does not result in the loss of important open space or other assets which provides a community benefit' has dropped out between versions; this needs to go back into the document. Should this be included in Policy 4 Shopping services and community facilities?

SA Recommendation:

- Policy 4 (Shopping, Services and Community Facilities) – Clarification is required over whether health, sport and recreation facilities are included in the definition of 'community facilities'. This policy could be strengthened by ensuring that all shops, services and community facilities are accessible to all by all means of transport.

Planning Response:

- Policy 4 (Shopping, Services and Community Facilities) - Policies 2-12 – The delivery of new sports facilities, children's play areas and natural open space is dealt with through Policy 12 Design and Health and wellbeing issues through Policy 16. However, reference that development 'does not result in the loss of important open space or other assets which provides a community benefit' has dropped out between versions; this needs to go back into the document. Should this be included in Policy 4 Shopping services and community facilities?

	<p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 6 (Tourism) – Clarification is required as to whether the definition of ‘high quality sustainable tourism facilities’ includes health objectives. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 6 (Tourism) – Please note: This policy has been incorporated into Policy 5 Jobs & Skills. <p>Policies 2-12 – The delivery of new sports facilities, children’s play areas and natural open space is dealt with through Policy 12 Design and Health and wellbeing issues through Policy 16. However, reference that development ‘does not result in the loss of important open space or other assets which provides a community benefit’ has dropped out between versions, this needs to go back into the document. Should this be included in Policy 4 Shopping services and community facilities?</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies 7-12 (Housing) - These policies could be strengthened to drive substantial change to ensure that negative health implications of living in unfit homes are mitigated. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies 7-12 (Housing) – Please note: These policies have now been renumbered and some have changed in focus and now appear as Policies 6-11 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Policies 2-12 – The delivery of new sports facilities, children’s play areas and natural open space is dealt with through Policy 12 Design and Health and wellbeing issues through Policy 16. However, reference that development ‘does not result in the loss of important open</p>
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	<p>space or other assets which provides a community benefit' has dropped out between versions, this needs to go back into the document. Should this be included in Policy 4 Shopping services and community facilities?</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 13 (Design) - The policy could be strengthened to include wording to ensure all developers adhere to the Cornwall Design Guide SPD and submit a Sustainability Checklist with any application. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 13 (Design) - Please note: This policy has now been renumbered and appears as Policy 12 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>No formal comment received.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 18 (Health and Well-being) - This policy could be strengthened to include wording to ensure all developers adhere to the Cornwall Design Guide SPD and submit a Sustainability Checklist with any application. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 18 (Health and Well-being) - Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 16 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>No formal comment received.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 28 (Infrastructure) - As part of the planning process there is an opportunity for the council to reconsider how developer contributions are spent and consider using them to improve health facilities and services. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 28 (Infrastructure) – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 27 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>This policy sets out that any infrastructure required by new development is provided in a timely manner. Therefore no change to the policy is considered necessary.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies PP1 - PP17 (Spatial Policies) – It is suggested that all the spatial policies must specify health facilities and facilities that improve health as part of this general policy ‘development should deliver community benefits in the form of affordable housing for local people and contributions to requirements for facilities, services and infrastructure identified locally’. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies PP1 - PP17 (Spatial Policies) – The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition across policies. These issues should be covered in other policies already contained in the plan such as Policy 12 Design and Policy 16 Health and Wellbeing. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PP15 (Liskeard and Looe) CNA - This policy could be strengthened by including the objective to improve recreation with a particular focus on delivering sports pitches into the
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	<p>policy itself.</p> <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies PP1 - PP17 (Spatial Policies) – The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition across policies. These issues should be covered in other policies already contained in the plan such as Policy 12 Design and Policy 16 Health and Wellbeing.
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8.17 Sustainability Appraisal – Economic Development

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support a balanced and low carbon economy that meets the needs of the area and promotes a diverse range of quality employment opportunities.
Decision Making Criteria	<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?
Likely future conditions (SA Scoping Report 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drivers such as population growth, economic activity levels, climate change and energy issues are likely to drive the future shape and demand for activity in the Cornish economy. Of particular (and immediate) importance is the 'credit crunch'/recession which could affect regeneration initiatives. Early impacts are being felt in terms of rising unemployment, home repossessions, business closures and impact on the high street. In turn, these could have a cumulative impact as taxation revenue decreases impacting on funds available for public sector investment. Particular impact on the manufacturing and business services sectors could see value added to such areas in recent years begin to disappear. Sustainable GVA growth could be achieved if Cornwall's economy is spread over a range of sectors. However, other areas of the country may take the same approach, thus reducing the competitiveness of Cornwall. Restructuring and diversification of the economy could be achieved both locally and through major infrastructure projects such as business incubation and the development of Newquay airport which will have a wider geographic impact. Such projects may create a demand for business space and labour close to them and require 'grow on' space for businesses as they increase in size or as new market opportunities arise. The role of farming and woodland management in the economy may increase in importance, for local food production and cultivation of biocrops. Farming is dynamic and market led and it is difficult to anticipate future trends.
Summary	Overall, the Local Plan scores very positively in terms of Economic Regeneration and Tourism. The

Policies aim to support the development of work hubs, live work units and mixed use developments. Although there are references to supporting transformational policies which have a positive effect on the economy, some jobs that are created, in particular from proposals to develop a knowledge based sector or as a result of transformational projects, may not be accessible to local people most in need of employment.

However, the Local Plan also provides support for existing and indigenous businesses and in some cases provides a safeguarding function (agriculture, maritime business, minerals etc) to ensure that these industries can continue to contribute to the economic performance of Cornwall in the future.

Policy 5 – Jobs & Skills specifically aims to support the development of sustainable tourism facilities and attractions as well as delivering secondary benefits to the economy from trying to strengthen local supply chains for food drinks and crafts etc. This should attempt to lengthen the tourism season and help tackle issues of seasonal employment, however, it is unlikely that that these jobs will be of a high enough quality and pay to really do that much to improve earning.

There are a number of economic models based on a variety of likely scenarios which predict a range of future employment figures. The Local Plan uses the Employment Land Review (ELR) (Nathaniel Lichfield and partners, 2010) as evidence base. The ELR considered four models: Baseline forecast, Past Employment Trends, Past Floorspace Trends, and Labour Supply and made a judgement to translate this data into future land requirements.

All the spatial policies PP1 – PP17 contain references to increasing employment floorspace. This will help to support economic growth and associated opportunities for the creation of new jobs helping to reduce unemployment. However global economic uncertainty and a national decline in town centre retail could be of concern to deliverability and function of new convenience development proposals.

It is noted that the spatial policies aim to create economic opportunities for approx 16,500 jobs. The Local Plan housing growth figure is 49,000. With an average population per household of 2.2

	there does need to be some consideration given as to where and what other employment opportunities will arise to cater for the increased working population both now and in the future and to meet the shortfall target in the Local Plan of 33,500.
Recommendations	<p>It is considered that the main improvements to the Plan in relation to economic regeneration and tourism arise from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) - includes a reference to supporting proposals that will deliver Cornwall's Low Carbon Economy ambitions through increasing knowledge and skills. • Policy 21 (Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings) - Add safeguarding 3a agricultural land to this policy.
Significant Effects	Increased employment floorspace, regeneration and job creation.
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 5: A key target included within Policy 2, (2.3) is to support renewable and low carbon energy which is part of the Low Carbon Economy. Policy 5 also supports the development of low carbon technologies and skills development. Policy 14 (renewable and Low Carbon Energy) now refers to an aim to be a green peninsular with a low carbon economy. • Policy 21 – The Policy has been amended and Grade 3a and 3b agricultural land is now safeguarded.
Policies Scoped In/Out	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing Led Schemes Supporting Housing for Local Need (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 10 - Managing Viability (Indirect)</p>

	<p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals - General Principles</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals – Safeguarding (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p>
Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>This policy promotes a ‘presumption in favour of sustainable development’ which should be positive for these SA objectives as it states that it aims for development to improve the economic,</p>

social and environmental conditions in the area.

Cornwall Strategic Policies

Policy 2 - Spatial Strategy

Growth rates for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly have been relatively high over the last decade. However it remains the second weakest economy in the country and the latest data for 2009 shows local economic decline from the recession has been worse than the national average (SA Scoping Report 2012).

In terms of employment by sector the two biggest sectors in Cornwall are distribution, hotels & restaurants (31%) and public administration, education & health (29%). These sectors account for the majority of employment, with Cornwall being more dependent on these two sectors (60%) than the regional (54%) and national averages (50%). Manufacturing accounts for less than one-tenth (9%) of employment locally. Although small, agriculture & fishing account for a larger share of employment in Cornwall (3%) than the regional (2%) or national (1%) average (SLIM, 2010).

This policy aims to improve conditions for sustainable jobs and the delivery of low carbon which is very positive in terms of this SA objective. The policy sets targets for the delivery of a minimum of 50,000 new jobs, employment and skills training opportunities, 422,400sq meters of employment floor space and 1427 megawatts of installed electricity and 190 mega watts of installed heat along with the provision of a minimum of 49, 000 new homes.

There is particular demand for smaller (under 2,500sqm) employment space in Cornwall (SA Scoping Report 2012).

The policy also provides support for the economic regeneration of Camborne, Pool and Redruth. It also refers to optimising the economic opportunities in Mid Cornwall including delivering the eco community in the China Clay area, Newquay Airport and the enterprise zone at Newquay Airport as well as the role of Bodmin as a good employment location.

	<p>It also refers to maintaining Truro's retail role supporting economic development in South East Cornwall, economic growth along the A30 and A38 at Launceston and Saltash and Marine business at Falmouth.</p> <p>+ +</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>According to the SA scoping Report 2012 the ability to locate appropriate business in town centres has been constrained by market and access issues (with the exception of Truro).</p> <p>This policy provides support for the Local Plans approach to delivering economic growth based on a settlement hierarchy of not just size but also of function and facilities. Therefore it focuses most growth where the most opportunities are (in and around the main towns) as well as supporting economic growth in smaller settlements to ensure that they too remain viable places.</p> <p>+ +</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>This policy supports the retail element of the economy and tries to maintain the retail function of smaller and more rural communities to ensure they remain viable.</p> <p>This policy aims to try and resist the loss of viable community facilities or services such as pubs, garages, restaurants that are desirable and suitable for conversion through change of use to prime residential accommodation (usually linked to their location). However, it is recognised that planning policy can only go so far in preventing this loss.</p> <p>+ + / -</p> <p>General Policies</p>
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Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills

Cornwall has higher self employment rates than regional and national averages. Although the economic climate in Cornwall remains uncertain, there has been a rise in unemployment in Cornwall over the previous year's figures, and the cost of living remains higher than many other parts of the country. Number of jobseekers registered in July 2012 8,658 this is up by 498 compared to a year ago (SA Scoping Report 2012).

It is the primary purpose of this policy to drive economic development in Cornwall. The policy also considers an approach to safeguarding of existing and potential strategic sites as well as encouraging a move to higher quality and more sustainable tourism facilities that should help to deliver positive impacts on the economy by tackling issues of insecure employment patterns and low pay.

In addition the policy aims to safeguard maritime businesses and protect the undeveloped coastline which should be positive in terms of this SA objective. In addition the policy may deliver some indirect positive effects from ensuring that ports (such as Falmouth and Hayle) which are often used for assembly of renewable energy technologies such as the wave hub continue to function.

It also aims to support the development of education facilities, training and skills, graduate retention as a means of delivering higher quality and a more diverse range of employment opportunities e.g. knowledge based, creative and tourism sectors.

However, the policy focus seems to be on economic growth that is not related to the delivery of Cornwall's low carbon economic aspirations such as supporting maritime business to diversify into renewable energy manufacturing.

Recommendation: This policy could be strengthened to positively support the development of a low carbon economy through increasing knowledge and skills.

	<p>+ /-</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>As this policy contains ambitious targets to increase the use and production of renewable and low carbon energy then this policy should be positive for these SA objectives through the creation of new jobs and employment opportunities as well as contributing to increasing energy security.</p> <p>Energy security and fossil fuel price increases could also have significant and negative effects on Cornwall's economic performance especially for industries or businesses that are energy dependent for manufacturing, processing or transportation purposes.</p> <p>+ +</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>The Local Plan contains two policies relating to minerals. The General Principles policy supports the continued functioning of the minerals industry which although has seen a reduction in the number of employees, is still a significant employer in the mid Cornwall area.</p> <p>+ +</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles and Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Waste is a resource. Both waste management (including recycling) policies should be positive in terms of job creation as new technologies and initiatives are implemented such as processing, energy recovery etc. In addition the policies also state that they will support development proposals which facilitate markets for recycled materials and strengthening local supply chains which has positive benefits in relation to the SA objective.</p>
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	<p>+ +</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>This policy could deliver some positive benefits for the local economy from safeguarding agricultural jobs associated with local food production. However, how significant this will be is of question as agriculture and fishing only constitute approximately 3% of the employment mix in Cornwall.</p> <p>Although unlikely to be of a high volume this policy also has some potential to increase specialist jobs in remediation and renovation of both land and buildings.</p> <p>If Grade 3a agricultural land was also safeguarded it could potentially increase the amount of agricultural jobs in Cornwall.</p> <p>Recommendation: Add safeguarding 3a agricultural land to this policy.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>A high quality natural environment is a major driver for economic growth and investment, in particular in tourism. Therefore, this policy delivers positive benefits in relation to economic development, regeneration and tourism. Although this policy supports tourism through protecting the asset which is a key economic driver, it is unlikely to lead to a reduction in seasonal employment. In addition the protectionism part of this policy could have the potential to have an unintended negative effect on the economic development, regeneration and tourism SA objective e.g. SAC protection in coastal areas like Falmouth may hamper the increase in maritime jobs.</p> <p>+/-</p>
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Policy 23 - Historic Environment

A high quality historic environment (in particular within the world heritage site) is a major driver for economic growth and investment. Protection of the historic environment can also safeguard traditional skilled jobs. Therefore, this policy delivers positive benefits in relation to the economic development, regeneration and tourism SA objective.

The protectionism part of this policy could have the potential to have an unintended negative effect by constraining business expansion. However, this is unlikely to be of major significance.

+

Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure

A high quality designed and functioning network of green infrastructure is a driver for economic growth, employee productivity and investment. Therefore this policy delivers positive benefits in relation to the economic regeneration and tourism SA objective.

+

Policy 26 - Transport and Accessibility

This policy aims to improve public transport, cycling and walking links and road infrastructure which could potentially encourage new businesses into the area and support a balanced low carbon economy through reducing the need to travel.

+

Policy 27 - Infrastructure

	<p>The policy ensures that infrastructure is delivered for social, economic, physical and green purposes. Infrastructure that provides for new or improved education facilities can help raise skill levels and educational attainment, providing incentives for investment and increasing employability.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Spatial Policies</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 - Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>All the spatial policies refer to economic development (growth, retail, commercial and diversification) ambitions in the objectives and policy.</p> <p>Together, over the plan period up to 2030 the spatial policies will provide capacity for the provision of additional floorspace in centre, edge of centre or out of centre locations for the following activities:</p> <p>Convenience – 22, 827 sqm Comparison A1 – 146, 129 sqm B1a Office – 200, 544 sqm Industrial – 199, 032 sqm</p> <p>Two of the spatial policies PP4 (Camborne, Pool and Redruth) and PP9 (St Austell, China Clay, St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel) specifically refer to supporting regeneration activities. However, there is not much information on how the spatial policies may act to support transition to a low carbon economy or the quality of jobs created.</p>
Spatial Scale	<p>The impacts of the policies on economic regeneration and tourism will be at all three spatial scales (local, Cornwall wide and Transboundary) as Plymouth has an impact in particular on the economy of South East Cornwall.</p>
Temporal Scale	<p>The impacts of the policies on economic regeneration and tourism are likely to be experienced in</p>

	the short, medium and long term as development proposals bring forward employment sites.
Permanent or Temporary	Provision of employment sites will deliver mainly permanent effects through the provision of infrastructure. However, maintaining levels of economic prosperity and job creation are dependent on a whole range of factors such as the global economy, investment, legislative changes, nationwide declines in certain sectors for example town centre retail.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	<p>Policies 6-11 (Housing) – These policies relate to how housing is delivered across Cornwall. This can have positive effects as it refers to the location of housing in proximity to employment areas. It also caters of the provision of accommodation for migrant and seasonal workers which positively contributes to the local economy. An ambitious housing growth figure also provides indirect benefits to the economy through supporting construction jobs etc.</p> <p>Policy 15 (Safeguarding Renewable Energy) – This policy aims to safeguard renewable energy in Cornwall. This policy provides both positive and negative indirect effects against the SA objective as it maintains the current level of jobs associated with managing and maintaining renewable installations, however by safeguarding renewable resources it may act as a barrier to the provision of other development that could provide better quality and more employment than currently exists.</p> <p>Increased health and well-being delivered through Policy 16 (Health and Well-being) has positive and indirect benefits as a result of increased workforce productivity as people are likely to feel better, improve their physical fitness and are less prone to stress etc.</p> <p>The safeguarding element of Policy 18 (Minerals Safeguarding) should deliver indirect benefits to Cornwall's economy and employment as it provides for the protection of future mineral working as and when it is required.</p> <p>Policy 25 (Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change) could have an indirect positive effect on the SA objective by helping to improve business insurance rates.</p>
Previous SA comments	
The planning teams	The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the

<p>response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan</p>	<p>Local Plan are as follows:</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 2 (Strategic Policy) – clarification is required as to what the definition of a ‘sustainable job’ is. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 2 (Spatial Strategy) - Please note: This policy has been renamed. <p>This policy has been rewritten to set a target for an overall increase in 50,000 jobs and support for the provision of better paid full-time employment opportunities.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 4 (Shopping, Services and Community Facilities) - This policy contains an approach to ensuring the use of vacant premises is utilised as a way of making the best use of land and assets. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 4 (Shopping, Services and Community Facilities) – The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition within policies. The use of vacant buildings is now highlighted in Policy 21 (Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings). Therefore no changes to this policy are considered necessary. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) – That this policy includes a reference to supporting proposals that will deliver Cornwall’s Low Carbon Economy ambitions.
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	<p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 5 (Job and Skills) - The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition within policies. The issues raised are contained in Policy 2 (Spatial Strategy) and Policy 14 (Renewable and Low Carbon Energy). Therefore no changes to this policy are considered necessary. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) – This policy could be strengthened to encourage major employment generating developments to promote access to the jobs they create amongst local people. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 2 (Spatial Strategy) has been rewritten to set a target for an overall increase in 50,000 jobs and providing support for the provision of better paid full-time employment opportunities. <p>In addition a general response was received from the planning team stating that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ‘Points raised are noted. Should consider how supporting text articulates Cornwall Council intent. Suggest policy provides a positive framework for Cornwall Council intent and should restrict policy text, wherever possible, to be enforceable’.
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8.18 Sustainability Appraisal – Education and Skills

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise accessibility for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society.
Decision Making Criteria	<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?
Likely Future Conditions (SA Scoping Report 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future growth in the number of jobs in Cornwall is likely to be much slower than in the recent past with the long term shift away from skilled trades, semi-skilled and elementary occupations likely to continue as part of the move to knowledge based economy. A number of opportunities to exploit and strengths to build upon are evident: The establishment of Combined University of Cornwall and expansion of both Further Education and Higher Education which can help increase the pool of highly qualified people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities to retrain/upskill in low carbon economy, sustainable construction techniques and the IT/Knowledge sector. High rates of participation in out of work learning. Relatively good attainment levels amongst young people at school. Maritime education is expanding through courses based at Falmouth Marine School, University of Exeter (Tremough) and Cornwall College. This both retains young people in Cornwall and attracts others into the county.
Summary	<p>There are two hundred and thirty seven primary schools and thirty-one secondary schools of which 15 have sixth forms as well as four special schools which include secondary age pupils. There are two tertiary/further education colleges Truro/Penwith College and Cornwall College)</p>

	<p>whilst the new Combined University Campus at Penryn and Falmouth provides a wide range of courses across the sciences, humanities, law, design and media.</p> <p>Higher education access is seen as a vital component of regeneration within a range of community plans. Access to courses run at tertiary and further education colleges (Truro, Penwith and Cornwall Colleges) can vary, with young people in the north east of Cornwall having to travel the greatest distances. Cornwall relies heavily on complex transport arrangements to bring more people to learning and this process is both expensive and time consuming for learners and providers (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>The main reason given by employers for hard-to-fill vacancies in Cornwall is the low number of applicants with the required skills. This becomes challenging in a very small business economy where diverse skills are needed to remain or become competitive. Overall, the number of unfilled vacancies stood at just under 1,300 in February 2009 with just over two fifths of these being in managerial, associate/professional, administrative and skilled occupations. Although total vacancies are now only a third of what they were four years ago; the number of higher quality vacancies (especially amongst associate professional posts) is much higher (Education & Skills Issues paper January 2012).</p> <p>Overall the Local Plan general policies perform fairly well in relation to the SA objective to maximise accessibility for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society. However, in relation to the place based policies although schools, colleges and Higher and Further Education (HFE) are mentioned within the aims and objectives, none of these aspirations for new or enhanced facilities translate into the policies. This raises questions about how these will be delivered.</p>
<p>Recommendations</p>	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that could be made to the plan in terms of education and skills are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 5 - As this is the main policy in the Local Plan that covers education and skills, this policy could be strengthened to cover issues around meeting the needs of a low carbon economy e.g. skills for green jobs. • Policy 6 Housing Mix - Student accommodation should be a consideration of the Local Plan

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	<p>housing policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the CNA areas that specifically refer to investment in or provision of education facilities within the objectives should reflect these aspirations within the policies e.g. PP2 (Hayle and St Ives), PP3 (Helston and the Lizard), PP7 (St Agnes and Perranporth).
Significant Effects	Not relevant.
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 5 does support a wide range of skills, including new technologies. Further support for the low carbon economy is articulated in Policy 14 (Renewable and Low Carbon Energy) . Policy 6 – student housing is covered in the requirement to meet ‘identified needs and market demand.’ It is a specific issue in certain areas, e.g. Falmouth and Penryn where it is identified as an objective in the Area based paper. CNA areas – this is a principle that applies everywhere. Further assessment work to support delivery will be carried out through the Infrastructure delivery plan and projects identified for Community Infrastructure Levy.
Policies Scoped In/Out	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing</p>

	<p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes supporting Housing for Local Need</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p>
Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>This policy positively supports the SA objective as it aims to improve economic, social and environmental conditions through providing for education and skills.</p> <p>+</p> <p>General Policies</p>

Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills

Access to higher education is seen as a vital component of regeneration within a range of community plans (SA Scoping Report 2012).

This policy positively supports the SA objective as it states that development proposals for education facilities will, where appropriate, be supported if they contribute to improving skills and training particularly around the knowledge based and creative industries associated with the Combined Universities of Cornwall (CUC).

In sustaining a range of businesses, this policy should enable people to have access to different employment opportunities and therefore gain a wider range of skills. Facilities to support new training opportunities should be delivered through both the infrastructure and place based policies.

Finally the policy also references sustainable tourism and therefore should be beneficial for the SA objective but there are questions over how much it will do to increase high skilled employment and reduced seasonality in a predominantly low skilled sector.

Recommendation: As this is the main policy in the Local Plan that covers education and skills, this policy could be strengthened to meet more of the SA criteria, e.g. lifelong learning and training facilities and also the development of skills for a low carbon economy.

+ +/-

Policies 6-11 Housing Policies**Policy 6 - Housing Mix**

This policy refers to delivering a mix of housing such as size, type, tenure and price. However, it is unclear if this policy will, given the expansion of the CUC and local tensions regarding

accommodation and student accommodation, do enough to address issues related to the delivery of student accommodation.

Recommendation: Student accommodation should be a consideration of the Local Plan housing policies.

+/-

Policy 11 - Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

This policy states that one of the locational criteria for the delivery of new residential and transit sites is reasonable access to education facilities, therefore it positively supports the SA criterion

+

Policy 26 - Transport and Accessibility

This policy ensures a resilient and reliable transport system which positively supports the SA objective to maximise accessibility for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society.

+

Policy 27 – Infrastructure

This policy should positively support the SA objective to maximise accessibility for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society as funding will be collected to ensure that necessary infrastructure, including new schools or expansions to existing schools, are delivered.

+

Spatial Policies

Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives

Access to courses run at tertiary and further education colleges (Truro, Penwith and Cornwall Colleges) can vary, with young people in the north east of Cornwall having to travel the greatest distances. Cornwall relies heavily on complex transport arrangements to bring more people to learning and this process is both expensive and time consuming for learners and providers (SA Scoping Report 2012).

All the spatial policies include a general policy relating to meeting local needs through ensuring that development should deliver community benefits in the form of affordable housing for local people and contributions to requirements for facilities, services and infrastructure identified locally. This should include the provision of schools.

PP1 (West Penwith CNA) - The Penzance and Newlyn Development Strategy contains an aim to improve school and academic facilities to provide for increasing demand as well as maximising opportunities arising from the Penwith College campus. As this is not translated into the policy it is unclear how this will be delivered.

PP2 (Hayle and St Ives CNA) – Objective 3 relates to the enhancement and delivery of new community infrastructure including for education, but this doesn't translate into the policy. In addition there development strategy for Hayle also refers to a short term need to expand Penpol Primary School and in the longer term an expansion to Bodgiggy, along with a review of secondary education. Once again these requirements are not translated into the policy for the area.

PP3 (Helston and the Lizard CNA) - Objective 3 relates to encouraging improvements in community services including education provision, but this doesn't translate into the policy. The development strategy for the area alludes to a review being undertaken to understand the

impacts of an increased population on the area's schools.

PP4 (Camborne, Pool and Redruth CNA) – This place based policy refers to consolidating and enhancing the community network area's education opportunities, including Cornwall College and therefore provides a positive impact in relation to this SA objective.

PP5 (Falmouth and Penryn CNA) – Given the proximity to the CUC at Penryn, it is surprising that the provision of student accommodation is not reflected in this area based policy.

PP6 (Truro and Roseland CNA) – The development strategy for this area identifies that infrastructure needs enhancing including support to Truro and Penwith College, expansion of secondary schools and the provision of new primary schools. However, only the policy intent relates to ensuring the provision of, or safeguarding for, employment related to the knowledge economy focussed on the Peninsula Medical School and Truro College.

PP7 (St Agnes and Perranporth CNA) – this CNA paper contains a specific objective on the need to consider a north coast secondary school but this doesn't translate into the policy.

PP8 (Newquay and St Columb CNA) – This policy refers to ensuring that employment proposals should aim to support diversification of the economy of Newquay and upskill the work force through the development of the Enterprise Zone Aerohub. However, the impact of this is likely to be limited as it's a only part of a wider programme of skills training required across Cornwall.

PP9 (St Austell; China Clay; St Blazey Fowey and Lostwithiel CNA's) – This policy contains relating to the regeneration area requires mixed use development to deliver new jobs and skills to existing or new businesses which is positive in relation to this SA objective.

PP11 (Bodmin CNA) - This policy states that development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the following priorities for the area can be satisfied. This includes addressing deprivation in education, training and skills which will have a positive impact in terms of this particular SA objective.

	<p>PP14 (Launceston CNA) – This area paper states that enhancement to Launceston’s infrastructure including primary, secondary and post 16 education are fundamental to the delivery of the area strategy and this is translated into policy stating that development will be permitted which provide for further and higher education facilities and therefore positively contributing to this particular SA objective.</p> <p>Recommendation: That all the CNA areas that specifically refer to investment in or provision of education facilities within the objectives should reflect these aspirations within the policies e.g. PP2 (Hayle and St Ives), PP3 (Helston and the Lizard), PP7 (St Agnes and Perranporth).</p>
Spatial Scale	Impacts associated with education and skills will occur at the local and county scale relating directly to housing provision and will depend on the size, scale and location of development.
Temporal Scale	It is anticipated that the positive effects of the plan will be greater in the long term once housing is adequately provided.
Permanent or Temporary	Impacts will be both temporary and permanent.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	<p>The following policies indirectly positively or negatively support the SA education and skills objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 2 (Spatial Strategy) – This policy ensures the development of appropriate infrastructure to allow Cornwall towns to meet their own needs and proximity to the CUC which indirectly positively supports the SA objective to maximise accessibility for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society. This should help to build on knowledge sharing between businesses and CUC. • Policy 3 (Role and Function of Places) – This policy ensures the scale of development and investment in services and facilities is proportionate to the role and function of places which indirectly positively supports the SA objective of maximising accessibility for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society.
Previous SA comments	
The planning teams	The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the

<p>response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan</p>	<p>Local Plan are as follows:</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) - As this is the main policy in the Local Plan that covers education and skills, this policy could be strengthened to meet more of the SA criteria, e.g. lifelong learning and training facilities and also the development of skills for a low carbon economy. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) – The subject of skills development is not a planning matter. However, supporting text for the policy has been rewritten to provide support for development that includes higher education, training and skills development. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 6 (Tourism) – The inclusion of references to sustainable tourism in the policy should be beneficial for the SA objective but there are questions over how much it will do to increase high skilled employment and reduced seasonality in what is a predominantly low skilled sector. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 6 (Tourism) Please note: that this policy has been removed from this version of the Local Plan. <p>This policy has been deleted but the issues raised have been picked up in other policies within the plan, such as Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills).</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP2 (Hayle and St. Ives) CNA - This policy could be strengthened to include the aspiration within the objectives relating to encouraging investment in education including further education opportunities. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP2 (Hayle and St Ives) – The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition within the plan policies. The issue raised is dealt with through the chapter and policy on Jobs and Skills (Policy 5). Therefore no change is considered necessary. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP3 (Helston and the Lizard) CNA - This policy could be strengthened to include the aspiration within the objectives relating to encouraging improvements to education provision. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP3 (Helston and the Lizard) CNA – The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition within the plan policies. The issue raised is dealt with through the chapter and policy on Jobs and Skills (Policy 5). Therefore no change is considered necessary. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP7 (St. Agnes and Perranporth) CNA - This policy could be strengthened to include the aspiration contained within the objectives relating to the provision of a north coast secondary school. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP7 (St Agnes and Perranporth) CNA – The Local Plan seeks to avoid the repetition of issues dealt with through the chapter and policy on Infrastructure (Policy 27). Therefore no
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	change is considered necessary.
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8.19 Sustainability Appraisal - Transport and Accessibility

SA Criteria Objectives	<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. To reduce traffic congestion and minimise transport related greenhouse gas emissions.
Decision Making Criteria	<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 more rural areas? Will it transfer freight from road to rail and/or sea?
Likely future conditions (SA Scoping Report 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing population, economic growth and associated development pressures will exert additional demands on Cornwall's transport infrastructure. Traffic levels are likely to continue on their upward trajectory. The role of Cornwall as a visitor destination will continue to exert pressures on the transport network. Whilst a larger population may result in additional demand for public transport and help achieve critical mass issues are likely to remain relating to the viability of services, particularly if the population distribution remains dispersed. This has implications in terms of accessibility. An increasingly ageing population will also place additional demands on public as well as community transport services and will make access to services an even more important consideration. The proposed growth directed at Cornwall could bring opportunities to locate new development near existing services and provide opportunities to improve the range and increase the viability of local services, thus reducing the need to travel.
Summary	The principle mode of transport is the car; there has been a significant growth in use over time

and an increased dependence on the car. The result of this has been busier roads, road congestion, road accident casualties, localised air quality issues and fewer public transport services. In the more rural areas of the county, travel choices can be limited for those without access to a car. The importance of community based and demand responsive transport initiatives play a role in tackling social exclusion where conventional public transport services aren't available. Reliable transport infrastructure is a crucial enabler of economic development (SA Scoping Report 2012).

Overall, the Local Plan delivers a mixed result in terms of how it impacts on the Transport and Accessibility SA objectives.

The main policy driver is to deliver improved access to key services and facilities by reducing the need to travel and by providing safe sustainable travel choices and to reduce traffic congestion and minimise transport related greenhouse gas emissions will be the transport policy itself. Whilst this policy approach is very positive, it is dependent on how development of residential, employment and retail provision is located and delivered in places.

There are many other factors that lie outside of the remit of the Local Plan that will be instrumental in achieving these SA objectives and they relate to behaviour change, the economy and associated fuel prices. Quality, accessibility and usability of alternative transport modes and the impact of other strategies such as the LEP and health and wellbeing strategy which could be either complimentary or contradictory.

Although outside of the direct control of the Local Plan, successfully supporting travel choices and providing accessible public transport options for all will be important in achieving the transport ambitions, especially given the squeeze on public finances for supporting non commercial public transport in the more rural areas.

The fact that the plan is to build a minimum of 49,000 new homes and associated services, facilities and infrastructure over the next 20 years is undeniably negative in terms of increasing car ownership and transport related greenhouse gas emissions. However, an increase in

	development does provide the potential for increasing the provision of public transport and cycling and walking infrastructure to facilitate and support a change away from car dependency.
Recommendations	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that could be made to the plan in terms of Transport and accessibility are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) - This policy could be more proactive in terms of the role of live work units in reducing the need to travel. • Policy 12 (Design) by strengthening the policy to ensure that 'safety' is designed into transport networks in the 'movement' section of this policy. • PP14 (Launceston) CNA - That it includes within the actual policy a reference to tackling congestion and delivering highway and sustainable transport infrastructure to facilitate growth.
Significant Effects	Not relevant.
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 5 – A reference to the provision of work hubs, working from home and live work units has been added to the supporting text of this policy. However no target is set as this is not regarded as a major component of Cornwall's Economic Strategy. • Policy 12 – the word safe has been added to the policy to read: ' iii. Movement – by creating a network of safe, well connected routes...' • PP14 – this is a general principle set out in the strategic policies in this Local plan (Policy 26, Transport and Accessibility and Policy 27, Infrastructure) More detailed policy for places will be developed either in the Cornwall Towns and Strategic Site Allocations DPD or, if the community chooses, in a neighbourhood plan.
Policies Scoped In/Out	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p>

	<p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes supporting Housing for Local Need</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places - Local Objectives</p> <p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p>
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Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>A presumption in favour of ‘sustainable development’ is likely to have negative implications for these SA objectives as it will lead to an increased level of car ownership and increased business travel which will further exacerbate existing, or lead to the creation of new areas of congestion. However, the policy does provide a safeguard in terms of promoting sustainable development.</p> <p>-/+</p> <p>Cornwall Strategic Policies</p> <p>Policy 2 - Spatial Strategy</p> <p>A dispersed settlement pattern and the aim of the spatial strategy to creating more sustainable, balanced, vibrant and self reliant communities is likely to result in delivering both positive and negative effects in relation to the transport and accessibility SA objectives. In the short term this could exacerbate people’s dependency on the private car as people may not have places to work, the necessary community facilities and services in place at the start of the plan period. However, the location of residential, employment and retail provision, over time as new development proposals come forward, and if the policies work together as intended, have the potential to deliver the aspiration of creating more self sustainable and self reliant communities that will result in significant reductions in the need to travel in particular by private car.</p> <p>Within this policy there is also a reference to improved linkages and support of the Enterprise Zone and Newquay airport which may lead to increased travel by road and air.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places</p>
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	<p>This policy seeks a balance between the provision of homes, jobs, services and facilities. It identifies the need to locate development where there are existing key facilities and services. The evidence used to assess how different settlements function (not just their size) has included data on travel to work and therefore should perform positively in relation to these particular SA objectives.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>This policy is likely to result in a positive effect on these SA objectives as its main focus is to maintain established shopping centres which are likely to be serviced by public transport. The policy also aims to resist the loss of local shops and community facilities and only accept a loss where it can be re-provided which is similarly accessible by walking, cycling or public transport which should help reduce car dependency and associated issues of transport related greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution.</p> <p>+</p> <p>General Policies</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>The profile of traffic growth in Cornwall has generally followed national trends since 1970 but exceeded national growth in 1979 and 2002. There is now emerging patterns of congestion on key corridors and increasing seasonal congestion. Households with no car are highest in Penwith (27%). Approximately 10% of the working population work from home or use the home as a base from which to work (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>This policy has the potential to reduce the need to travel by locating development in areas where it is well integrated into the city, main towns and villages. These centres are likely to be served by</p>
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	<p>public transport. In other areas development proposals will need to demonstrate that they minimise car use and are well served by either public transport or ICT infrastructure both of which should reduce either the need to travel or reliance on the use of private cars.</p> <p>The safeguarding and exceptions elements of this policy may result in retaining sites in poorly located or non public transport served locations and therefore may result in negative effects on the transport and accessibility SA objectives.</p> <p>In addition tourism has a major impact on transport and increased seasonal congestion in Cornwall. Although this policy does look to encourage proposals that deliver sustainable tourism, it is difficult to assess what the impacts of this would be and how big an impact this would really have.</p> <p>In terms of maritime impacts this policy seeks to afford protection of ports and harbours this should result in positive effects for the SA objectives as it maintains the necessary infrastructure to enable transportation of freight by sea. It also refers to safeguarding of maritime businesses. Some of these businesses provide ferry services such as the King Harry and Torpoint Ferry. There is little about water transport links in the Local Plan. In addition there may be some issues with the creation of new water transport services as a result of the protection of the undeveloped heritage coast element of this policy.</p> <p>This policy also supports the Enterprise Zone aerohub at Newquay Airport which could increase traffic movements and congestions as it is currently poorly served by public transport.</p> <p>Recommendation: This policy could be more proactive in terms of the role of live work units in reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>+/- Policies 6–11 Housing</p> <p>There are 6 specific housing policies which will result in both indirect and direct impacts on the SA</p>
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	<p>objectives. Those with specific direct impacts are as follows:</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>This policy aims to limit development in the countryside, but where it does enable development from reuse/conversion then it could lead to a slight increase in travel as the rural locations are unlikely to be served by public transport.</p> <p>This policy only allows accommodation for seasonal and migrant workers and full time agricultural and forestry workers where their necessity can be appropriately evidenced. Although this involves co location principles related to live/work. The very nature of this type of employment is usually located away from centres providing shopping, services and community facilities and therefore could increase the need to travel to access these sites.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Policy 9 - Affordable Housing led schemes Supporting Housing for Local Needs</p> <p>This policy aims to locate development within our existing city, towns, villages and smaller rural settlements. This implies approaches to infill development which should result in development proposals coming forward in areas where there is existing or potential local services or are accessible by public transport.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>The policy attempts to reduce the need to travel and increase accessibility as it specifies that proposals for pitches (permanent and transit) should have reasonable access to services and facilities and are supported by public transport.</p> <p>+</p>
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Policy 12 - Design

One of the aims of the policy relates to ensuring that new development creates networks of well connected routes and integrated parking which does have some positive effects on these SA objectives, however, it is worth noting that the level of these impacts could be quite minimal as they seem to be more related to community safety than promoting active travel.

Recommendation: that this policy could be strengthened to ensure that 'safety' is designed into transport networks in the 'movement' section of this policy.

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Policy 13 – Development Standards

This policy does take an approach to expecting all development proposals to provide an appropriate level of cycle parking (and off street car parking) taking into account the accessibility of the location in terms of public transport and proximity to facilities and services.

The level of car parking provision will be critical to limiting people's reliance on the car as the primary mode of travel.

This should result in increasing the options to cycle and walk as a result of putting in place some necessary infrastructure.

Recommendation: A definition is provided that clarifies what an 'appropriate level of off street and cycle parking' is.

+/-

Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing

This policy specifies the need to maximise the opportunity for physical activity through active open space and travel networks as well as providing, where possible in dwellings that are large enough, easy, safe and secure cycle storage. These should help to promote sustainable forms of transport and ensure that the necessary associated infrastructure is made available.

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Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles and Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding

There are two specific minerals policies in the plan Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles and Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding. These policies deliver both positive and negative effects as the maintenance and growth of export markets for minerals locally, regionally, nationally and internationally will increase traffic and transport from associated freight movements. However the policies state that they aim to export minerals predominantly by rail and sea to serve all but the local market and to safeguard the mineral infrastructure to enable this to continue in the future.

+/-

Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles

This policy sets out the principles for waste management in Cornwall and follows the waste hierarchy to encourage waste reduction and recycling. However, it does contain the provision to extend the existing landfill site and to support energy recovery.

Both landfill and energy recovery centres are expensive to build and require minimum volumes of waste to maximise their efficiency and therefore they are likely to result in single facilities being built in Cornwall. This will result in waste continuing to be transported by road from across Cornwall to these sites. Therefore this policy performs negatively in relation to the SA objective of reducing traffic congestion and minimising transport related emissions.

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Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities

This policy seeks to support proposals for recycling, reuse and recovery facilities which apply a proximity principle to ensure that any new facilities are located as close to the source of the waste stream as possible. It also adopts an approach to co-location and encourages proposals to include solutions which minimise the transport of waste by road. Therefore, this policy performs relatively positively against these SA objectives.

+

Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure

This policy should enable the provision of increased cycling and walking routes and encouraging healthy active lifestyles through restoring and enhancing connectivity through new developments and importantly to adjacent sites. Therefore, this policy performs positively against these SA objectives.

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Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility

This policy is the key policy to deliver the Transport and Accessibility SA objectives for Cornwall. It aims to support a number of infrastructure improvements that will maintain the key transport network (including roads), but also specifies a number of priorities that will support and encourage reductions in the need to travel. Those likely to deliver the greatest positive impacts arise from the location of developments near to highly accessible public transport provision and enabling increased opportunities for walking and cycling by requiring necessary infrastructure to be designed into developments. The travel plan element of the policy will also deliver significant benefits to reduced need to travel and a shift toward the adoption of more sustainable modes of

	<p>transport whilst the safeguarding element will ensure that future opportunities for adoption if sustainable modes of transport (such as reopening or expansion of rail services) can happen.</p> <p>+ +</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>This policy delivers both positive and negative impacts on the transport and accessibility objectives as it aims to provide the necessary infrastructure (physical, green, economic and social) to facilitate the delivery of new development such as cycling and walking routes and that related to public transport. However, in many cases it is likely that the necessary infrastructure will require the building of new roads or enhancements such as grade separating junctions or realigning existing roads which will not be positive in terms of reducing the need to travel or reducing transport related greenhouse gases. In addition there is a risk that priorities for Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding won't prioritise non sustainable modes of transport such as building new or enhancing existing road networks rather than supporting more sustainable modes of transport or the need to reduce travel in the first place.</p> <p>+/-</p> <p>Spatial Policies</p> <p>PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places - Local Objectives.</p> <p>There are significant challenges in terms of meeting development pressures particularly within the main urban centres of Cornwall. There is a need to balance these economic and development issues with the potential environmental consequences. Environmental impacts particularly related to climate change, of increased travel, have a significant bearing on the nature of potential transport solutions. Tourism places extra demands in local transport networks but can help make public transport more viable (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p>
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The Local Plan spatial policies set out the level and distribution of development (homes, employment, services and facilities and infrastructure) for key places. How this development is located has the potential either to significantly increase the need to travel or result in reductions in the need to travel as well as supporting the greater use of more sustainable modes of transport such as public transport, cycling and walking than relying on the private car.

All policies contain a general approach to rebalance communities and reduce the need to travel.

Specific placed based policies that either have uncertain, positive or negative transport and accessibility impacts are highlighted below:

PP1 (West Penwith) CNA - contains policy to maintain the provision of air and sea routes to the Isles of Scilly and for public transport provision in/to the far west.

PP3 (Helston and Lizard) CNA - specifically refers in part of the policy to development proposals being supported that prioritise sustainable transport measures and improving rural services which has positive implications for the Transport and accessibility SA objectives.

PP4 (Camborne, Pool and Redruth) CNA – contains a priority in part of the policy for development proposals to deliver highway and sustainable transport infrastructure to support regeneration. However, a new East/ West link road is being built in the area and this may facilitate travel and lead to greater car dependency.

PP6 (Truro and Roseland) CNA – this contains support for development proposals that reduce the need to travel through balancing development and prioritising sustainable transport measures to reduce congestion which is positive in terms of the SA objectives.

PP7 (St Agnes and Perranporth) CNA – contains policy on coordinating a strategic approach to public transport.

PP8 – (Newquay and St Columb) CNA – this policy contains Newquay airport and the Enterprise

zone which is likely to lead to increased road transport movements in the area. It also refers to prioritising sustainable transport measures to reduce congestion. It will be important to monitor the impacts of these two elements of the policy to ensure that they work together to deliver positive impacts on the SA objectives.

PP9 (St Austell, China Clay, St Blazey, Fowey and Lostwithiel) CNA – used to contain a policy approach to requiring development proposals to contribute infrastructure that meets the needs of existing and future communities, particularly addressing transport, education flooding, health needs etc. It also refers to development proposals delivering sustainable travel patterns with an aspiration of achieving at least 50% of trips by sustainable travel means which should have positive impacts. However, there is a question as to how this aspirational target is enforced and monitored to ensure it is delivered. This is no longer in the plan and therefore weakens the policy for this area.

PP10 (Wadebridge and Padstow) CNA – this policy contains intent to reduce the need to travel and prioritise sustainable transport measures to reduce congestion.

PP11 (Bodmin) CNA – contains a priority within the policy for development proposals to prioritise sustainable transport solutions and include measures to address air quality issues in the town which should result in positive impacts for these SA objectives.

PP12 (Camelford) CNA - contains a priority within the policy for development proposals to reduce congestion in the town centre. It is uncertain whether this will deliver positive impacts for the SA objectives as it may result in the delivery of new roads which could facilitate an increase in travel by private car.

PP14 (Launceston) CNA – contains objectives to deliver highway and sustainable transport infrastructure to facilitate growth and tackle congestion in the town, but these have not been translated into the policy for the Launceston CNA.

Recommendation: delivering highway and sustainable transport infrastructure and tackling

	<p>congestion in Launceston town) is referred to in the CNA policy.</p> <p>PP17 (Cornwall Gateway) CNA – this policy refers to the provision of new public access to the waterfront and prioritisation of sustainable transport solutions and measures to address air quality issues in Tideford. It will be important to ensure that any increase in access to the water front shouldn't result in increased travel congestion.</p>
Spatial Scale	This issue is relevant at a very local level, but also at the regional, national scale as transport and travel are interlinked with business, employment, personnel choice on whether to live and work close together, provision of and reliability and quality of alternative transport mode etc.
Temporal Scale	The impact of the Local Plan in terms of the SA objectives will be felt in the short, medium and long term as development proposals come forward and as the necessary infrastructure required to facilitate a reduced need to travel is implemented. There is a risk that in the short term the dispersed settlement pattern may result in an increased need to travel. However, over the longer term it should reduce as a result of the plans focus n creating more self sufficient and resilient communities.
Permanent or Temporary	The Local Plan policies will have both permanent and temporary effects on transport and accessibility.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	<p>Secondary and indirect impacts on the Local Plans ability to deliver against these SA objectives will arise from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornwall experiences an influx of over 5 million visitors a year and the majority travel by car. The Tourism element of Policy 5 (Jobs and Skills) aims to increase a move to sustainable tourism. In terms of the transport and accessibility SA objectives, any reductions in this increased seasonal traffic may arise from other indirect policy levers such as increased fuel prices etc. • Policies 6 – 11 Housing - There are 6 specific housing policies which will result in both indirect and direct impacts on the SA objectives by increasing travel and transport as well as supporting the provision of new services and facilities including public transport. • Policy 25 (Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change) - This policy could potentially have a positive indirect effect on the SA objectives as it could indirectly help to protect existing transport infrastructure located in or close to flood risk areas, e.g. Long Rock-Penzance

	<p>railway line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 26 (Transport and Accessibility) - Connecting Cornwall 2030 (the Local Transport Plan) states that Cornwall Council will not build any new roads. New roads are not necessarily the right solution to improve traffic flow. The Transport Plan could help to steer development to utilise and improve on existing public transport routes as an alternative to new routes / roads.
Previous SA comments	
The Planning Teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan	<p>The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the draft Local Plan were as follows;</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General comment - That the Local Plan contains references support for new or existing water transport proposals either in the Maritime or the Transport and Accessibility Policy? <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General comment – Policy 26 Transport and Accessibility deals with support for public transport and links to Connecting Cornwall (Transport Plan) while key ports and harbours are dealt with in Policy 5 Jobs and Skills. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) - There is a concern that the 'Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development' Policy could override the other policies. It is important that the other policies in the Local Plan are not vetoed by the presumption in favour of development and that environmental and social considerations are also taken into account. <p>Planning Response:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) – No formal response received in this particular assessment table. However, previous comments to this in other assessment tables have been supplied. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 2 (Strategic Policy) – This policy could be improved by rewording the policy element regarding improved linkages and support of the Enterprise Zone and Newquay as it is currently unclear what this will deliver. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 2 (Strategic Policy) – Please note: That this policy has been renamed and appears as the Spatial Strategy in this version of the Local Plan. <p>This policy has been rewritten. There is now a reference in the supporting text and Policy 5 Jobs and Skills deals with the Enterprise Zone Aerohub.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 13 (Design) – Could be strengthened to ensure that ‘safety’ is designed into transport networks in the ‘movement’ section of this policy. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 13 (Design) – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 12 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The introduction to this policy has been rewritten and sets out the Council’s approach to place shaping. It also sets out the design principles of movement in development while the</p>
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	<p>supporting text.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 14 (Development Standards) - It is recommended that clarification is given in regard to an 'appropriate level of off street and cycle parking'. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policy 14 (Development Standards) - Please note: That this policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 13 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The supporting text of this policy has been rewritten to include a link to the emerging Housing Standards document that will support this document. Therefore no change to the policy wording is considered necessary.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PP14 (Launceston) CNA – That the objective relating to tackling congestion in Launceston town includes is included within the actual policy. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• PP14 (Launceston) CNA - No formal response received.
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8.20 Sustainability Appraisal – Energy

SA Criteria Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage the use of renewable energy, increase energy efficiency and security and reduce fuel poverty.
Decision Making Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote energy conservation and efficiency? 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?
Likely Future Conditions (SA Scoping Report 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy prices are likely to fluctuate, which may result in an increase in fuel poverty. Local energy initiatives, including commercial ventures such as wind farms, community heating schemes and micro renewables will reduce the proportion of the energy bill that leaves the county. Opportunities for renewable energy projects could be exploited within the County.
Summary	<p>The UK is now a net importer of energy with indigenous energy production 21% less than energy consumption in 2007, making energy security an important issue. Much of Cornwall is off the gas network, which has significant implications in terms of security of supply and access to energy. It was estimated that 43% of total households in Cornwall were off-gas in 2003. This partly explains why in Cornwall in 2007, natural gas only accounted for 25% of total energy consumed, compared to 39% nationally (Cornwall Council, Cornwall Environment Evidence Report 2010).</p> <p>There are a number of factors which affect domestic energy consumption, including the number, type and size of households, household income and energy costs, the energy efficiency of housing, the weather, and consumer trends such as use of household appliances. In 2007, 3,866 GWh (332 ktoe) of energy was consumed by the domestic sector in Cornwall. Total energy consumption in this sector equates to 16,807 kilo watt hours (0.017 GWh) per household in Cornwall or 1.45 tonnes of oil equivalent (0.001 ktoe). This is lower than per household figures estimated for England (21,360 KWh or 1.84 toe). (Technical Paper E1 (a) Energy Consumption in</p>

	<p>Cornwall, Cornwall Council, January 2012)).</p> <p>Levels of fuel poverty are high in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, with 16.2% of all households in 2006 estimated to be in fuel poverty (when more than 10% of household income is spent on fuel), compared to 11.8% nationally (SA Scoping Report).</p> <p>Overall the Local Plan policies perform fairly well in relation to this SA objective. However, there are policy areas where energy is not addressed at all, e.g. policies 6-11 (Housing).</p> <p>Although very strong in regards to generation of renewable energy, the fact that the plan is to build 49,000 new homes and associated services, facilities and infrastructure over the next 20 years is likely to lead to negative impacts as it will increase overall energy demand.</p>
<p>Recommendations</p>	<p>It is considered that the main improvements that could be made to the Local Plan in terms of energy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General – The Local Plan should consider how it approaches issues of energy efficiency and reducing fuel poverty. This may be best achieved through other corporate council policies. • Policies (6 – 11 Housing Policies) - That new development should take into consideration grid capacity and pinch points to ensure a positive contribution to energy security from enabling renewable energy to be used locally. • Policy 12 (Design) - This policy could be strengthened to state that all new development should meet high standards of sustainability design, e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes, BREEAM or equivalent. • Policy 23 (Historic Environment) - English Heritage guidance on energy efficiency and historic environment, if formally adopted, can be used to a degree to overcome many of the issues associated with retrofitting energy efficiency measures in historic and heritage assets. • Policy 27 (Infrastructure) - Clarification is required as to what an allowable solution is and whether it includes the implementation of energy efficiency / renewable energy. • Policy 27 (Infrastructure) – Clarification is required as to whether renewable energy infrastructure should be included within the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) remit,

	<p>and, if not, what the rationale for that is.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies PP1-PP17 (Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives) - All policies should be strengthened to refer to carbon reduction measures.
Significant Effects	Not relevant.
How SA Findings have been taken into account by the Planning Team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General - Policy 14 promotes energy efficiency and Policy 13 requires new development to minimise energy consumption, achieve high levels of insulation, use of natural lighting, ventilation, heating and orientation. The policy also states that from 2016 (domestic) and 2019 (non domestic) new buildings should be zero carbon. These are all measures designed to improved energy efficiency in the built environment and reduce fuel poverty. These polices apply to all developments, from new or extensions to existing houses to schools and factories. • Policy 6-11 Housing – Grid connection has been considered as part of the infrastructure delivery considerations and hasn't been found to preclude development. • Policy 12 – This requirement is in Policy 13 (Development Standards) which states that all new development should achieve at least Zero Carbon (from 2016 and 2019 depending on the building). This is in line with the Government's programme for achieving low carbon buildings and accords with the NPPF, which states when setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards. • Policy 23 – Agree: the English Heritage guides can be used to support policies in the local plan (in particular Policy 13) when applied to historic buildings and character areas. This is the case with other guidance that is produced by a recognised authority. • Policy 27 – An explanation of allowable solutions will be added to the Local Plan. • Policy 27 - Renewable energy policy 14 is not prescriptive about the sites, technologies and projects that will be developed to provide renewable energy, but renewable energy infrastructure can be identified as a CIL project. • Policies PP1-17 - Policies 13 and 14 promote reduction in the emission of harmful greenhouse gas emissions through clean energy generation and reduced energy consumption. All development to which these policies apply will also be subject to policies 13 and 14 as the Plan will apply as a whole to all developments.

<p>Policies Scoped In/Out</p>	<p>Scoped in;</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>Policy 3 – Role and Function of Places (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>Policy 6 – Housing Mix</p> <p>Policy 7 – Housing in the Countryside</p> <p>Policy 8 – Affordable Housing</p> <p>Policy 9 – Affordable Housing led schemes Supporting Housing for Local Needs</p> <p>Policy 10 – Managing Viability</p> <p>Policy 11 – Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p> <p>Policy 13 – Development Standards</p> <p>Policy 14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy</p> <p>Policy 15 – Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>Policy 16 – Health and Wellbeing (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 17 – Minerals General Principles</p> <p>Policy 18 – Minerals Safeguarding</p> <p>Policy 19 – Strategic Waste Management Principles</p> <p>Policy 20 – Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>Policy 23 - Historic Environment</p> <p>Policy 26 – Transport and Accessibility (Indirect)</p> <p>Policy 27 – Infrastructure</p> <p>Policies PP1 – PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives</p>
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	<p>Scoped Out - These policies are not considered to be relevant to SA Criteria;</p> <p>Policy 4 – Shopping, Services and Community Facilities</p> <p>Policy 12 - Design</p> <p>Policy 21 – Best Use of Land and Existing Buildings</p> <p>Policy 24 – Green Infrastructure</p> <p>Policy 25 – Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change</p>
Appraisal Findings	<p>NPPF</p> <p>Policy 1 – Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development</p> <p>The UK is now a net importer of energy with indigenous energy production 21% less than energy consumption in 2007, making energy security an important issue. Much of Cornwall is off the gas network, which has significant implications in terms of security of supply and access to energy. It was estimated that 43% of total households in Cornwall were off-gas in 2003. This partly explains why in Cornwall in 2007, natural gas only accounted for 25% of total energy consumed, compared to 39% nationally (SA Scoping Report 2012).</p> <p>Any increase in development will increase the demand for energy. However, as this policy promotes 'sustainable development' this should act as a safeguard to ensure that energy efficiency, renewable generation and low carbon technologies are integrated into new development.</p> <p>-/+</p> <p>Cornwall Strategic Policies</p> <p>Policy 2 – Spatial Strategy</p> <p>This policy positively supports the SA objective as it requires development to deliver a minimum</p>

	<p>target of 1,427 megawatts of installed electricity generation and 190 megawatts of installed usable heat. However, the overall policy contains a reference to provision of a minimum of 49,000 new homes, the creation of a minimum of 50,000 new jobs along with other strategic development and regeneration initiatives including Newquay Airport and the impacts of these initiatives on this particular SA are likely to be negative.</p> <p>++/-</p> <p>General Policies</p> <p>Policy 5 – Jobs and Skills</p> <p>This policy will increase energy consumption overall and therefore could potentially have a negative effect on the SA objective. It also includes intent to promote high quality sustainable tourism facilities. This should by definition include energy efficient and low carbon technologies. However, by its very design, tourism will increase the amount of people in Cornwall and put pressure on resources and increase local energy demand.</p> <p>Location of development has the potential to ease the increased deployment of renewable energy.</p> <p>In relation to the part of this policy that supports safeguarding of maritime businesses, this has the potential to facilitate production of renewable technologies e.g. Falmouth Docks and Hayle Harbour, but, it is unclear how it will support a move to the adoption of renewable and low carbon energy.</p> <p>Regarding a requirement for new employment space to meet energy efficiency standards, this is covered by another policy in the plan (Policy 13 - Development Standards).</p> <p>-/+</p> <p>Policies 6 - 11 – Housing</p>
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There are a number of factors which affect domestic energy consumption, including the number, type and size of households, household income and energy costs, the energy efficiency of housing, the weather, and consumer trends such as use of household appliances. In 2007, 3,866 GWh (332 ktoe) of energy was consumed by the domestic sector in Cornwall. Total energy consumption in this sector equates to 16,807 kilo watt hours (0.017 GWh) per household in Cornwall or 1.45 tonnes of oil equivalent (0.001 ktoe). This is lower than per household figures estimated for England (21,360 KWh or 1.84 toe). (Technical Paper E1 (a) Energy Consumption in Cornwall, Cornwall Council, January 2012)).

All the housing policies have the potential to support the SA objective to encourage the use of renewable energy, increase energy efficiency and security and reduce fuel poverty as from 2013 Building Regulations will contain a set a minimum standard (sustainable homes code level 4 for energy). At present only publically funded affordable housing providers are required to meet Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3.

The fact that the plan is to build a minimum of 49,000 new homes and associated services, facilities and infrastructure over the next 20 years is likely to lead to negative effects as it will increase overall energy demand but should ensure that it is used more efficiently through application of the development standards policy.

Recommendation: That new development should take into consideration grid capacity and pinch points to ensure a positive contribution to energy security from enabling renewable energy to be used locally.

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Policy 13 – Development Standards

This policy refers to minimising energy consumption, achieving high levels of insulation use of natural lighting, ventilation and heating etc. It also provides support for the development of

	<p>decentralised low carbon heat networks to enable future connections. The policy also states that from 2016 (domestic) and 2019 (non domestic) new buildings should be zero carbon. This is particularly positive in relation to this SA as it not only increases energy efficiency, renewable energy, assists with current and future security and supply issues, it also ensures that high standards of energy efficiency can be applied regardless of changes to national policy.</p> <p>+ +</p> <p>Policy 14 - Renewable and Low Carbon Energy & Policy - 15 Safeguarding Renewable Energy</p> <p>In 2009, the total installed renewable energy in Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly was 72.90 Megawatts. The majority of this was electricity (57.8MW) with a small proportion of heat (14.29 MW). The amount of installed renewable energy is higher than any other county in the South West.</p> <p>Both policies positively support the SA objectives as they contribute towards energy security, encourage local energy production and the use of renewable and low carbon technologies. Policy 14 (Renewable and Low Carbon Energy) sets an ambitious target for 1,427Mgw of installed electricity generation capacity and at least 190Mgw of installed useable heat.</p> <p>This does raise questions whether the new and much higher targets are deliverable over the plan period.</p> <p>Whilst the scope of the Local Plan will not allow for addressing current levels of fuel poverty. This policy could enable community led schemes to come forward that should address fuel poverty through enabling retrofitting. It may also facilitate a move to newer and more energy efficient properties.</p> <p>+ +</p> <p>Policy 17 - Minerals General Principles & Policy 18 Minerals Safeguarding</p>
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	<p>Both policies will have a negative effect on the SA objective as they will increase the production of minerals. This results from the fact that mineral extraction is a high energy user and this will result in an associated increase in energy consumption.</p> <p>The safeguarding policy may limit the deployment of some (wind) renewable technologies as they may conflict with future minerals workings.</p> <p>-</p> <p>Policy 19 - Strategic Waste Management Principles & Policy 20 - Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities</p> <p>Both policies will have a positive impact on the SA objective as they support the development and delivery of energy recovery facilities and processes. They also state that they require significant proportions of heat to be used to meet locally identified needs.</p> <p>+</p> <p>Policy 22 – Natural Environment</p> <p>This policy will have a negative impact on the SA objective as it reduces the number of sites in designated areas that could be used for renewables, even so there is enough capacity in non designated areas to meet the target requirements for deployment of renewable and low carbon energy technologies. Therefore, this policy is likely to result in a neutral impact.</p> <p>0</p> <p>Policy 23 – Historic Environment</p> <p>This policy will have a negative impact on the SA objective as it could cause issues with conflict over the location of renewables in relation to built historic and heritage features. In addition</p>
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conservation issues could reduce the scope for other energy efficiency measures being installed such as double glazing, micro renewables etc.

Recommendation: English Heritage guidance on energy efficiency and historic environment, if formally adopted, can be used to a degree to overcome many of the issues associated with retrofitting energy efficiency measures in historic and heritage assets.

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Policy 27 – Infrastructure

This policy should positively support the SA objective as it could provide for the necessary infrastructure to support the implementation of energy efficiency measures through adoption of allowable solutions.

Recommendation: Clarification is required as to what an allowable solution is and whether it supports the implementation of energy efficiency measures / renewable energy technology.

Recommendation: Clarification is required as to whether renewable energy infrastructure should be included within the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) remit, and, if not, what the rationale for that is.

Spatial Policies

PP1 - PP17 – Policy Messages for Places – Local Objectives

All the spatial policies will result in increasing energy use but policies should enable energy to be used more efficiently. All policies state that 'development should deliver community benefits in the form of affordable housing for local people and contributions to requirements for facilities, services and infrastructure identified locally'. It is unclear whether this includes energy efficiency or renewable energy infrastructure.

	<p>PP9 (St Austell; China Clay; St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel) CNA is the only policy to refer, within the regeneration plan area to carbon reduction and energy efficiency measures as part of an approach to achieving high environmental standards.</p> <p>Recommendation: All policies should be strengthened to refer to carbon reduction measures.</p>
Spatial Scale	The policies will have impact at the local, Cornwall wide and transboundary spatial scales. There may be specific areas which are more affected than others as a result of any landscape constraints. Due to the placement of certain technologies, cumulative impacts may occur, e.g. China Clay area being favoured for wind turbines.
Temporal Scale	It is anticipated that the impacts will occur in the short, medium and long-term as development proposals come forward, and possibly beyond the timeline of the local plan as market dictates. Increasing energy prices could worsen fuel poverty which is already a significant issue for Cornwall.
Permanent or Temporary	Impacts will be both temporary and permanent.
Secondary and Indirect Effects	<p>The following policies indirectly positively or negatively support the SA Energy objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 3 (Role and Function of Places) - This policy will, as a result of its role in setting a development pattern that aims to concentrate most development in the towns due to their size and function, have indirect positive impacts on the energy SA objective through making it easier to deploy the use of renewable energy technologies. • Policy 16 (Health & Wellbeing) - This policy should indirectly positively support the SA objective as it ensures people are protected from unhealthy environments which arise from living in fuel poverty. • Policy 26 (Transport and Accessibility) - The accessibility aspect of the policy could help reduce fuel consumption and promote more sustainable and efficient modes of transport.
Previous SA comments	
The planning teams response to the SA	The planning teams response to the SA recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan are as follows:

<p>recommendations based on the previous version of the Local Plan</p>	<p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Point – The Local Plan should consider how it approaches issues of energy efficiency and reducing fuel poverty. This may be best achieved through other corporate council policies. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Point – the Local Plan is supportive of energy efficiency and provides links to more detail through the Design Guide and Development Standards. <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies 7-12 (Housing) - These policies could be strengthened to state that all new housing developments should meet high design standards such as Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 or equivalent. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies 7-12 (Housing) – Please note: These policies have now been renumbered and some have changed in focus and now appear as Policies 6-11 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition and deals with Design and Development Standards in Policies 12 and 13 and with Renewable and low carbon energy in Policy 14. The inclusion of increased efficiency standards into the policy is not enforceable therefore no change to the policy is considered necessary.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 13 (Design) - This policy could be strengthened to state that all new development should meet high standards of sustainability design, e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes, BREEAM or equivalent. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 13 (Design) - Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 12 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Policies 7-15 – The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition and deals with Design and Development Standards in Policies 12 and 13 and with Renewable and low carbon energy in Policy 14. The inclusion of increased efficiency standards into the policy is not enforceable therefore no change to policy is considered necessary.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 14 (Development Standards) - This policy could be strengthened to state that all new development should meet high standards of sustainability design, e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes, BREEAM or equivalent. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 14 (Development Standards) – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 13 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>Policies 7-15 – The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition and deals with Design and Development Standards in Policies 12 and 13 and with Renewable and low carbon energy in Policy 14. The inclusion of increased efficiency standards into the policy is not enforceable therefore no change to policy is considered necessary.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) - This policy could be strengthened to state that all new development should meet high standards of sustainability design, e.g. Code for Sustainable Homes, BREEAM or equivalent. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 15 (Low Impact Development) - Please note: This policy has been removed from this version of the Local Plan. <p>Policies 7-15 – The Local Plan seeks to avoid repetition and deals with Design and Development Standards in Policies 12 and 13 and with Renewable and low carbon energy in Policy 14. The inclusion of increased efficiency standards into the policy is not enforceable therefore no change to policy is considered necessary.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 28 (Infrastructure) – Clarification is required as to whether renewable energy infrastructure should be included within the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) remit, and, if not, what the rationale for that is. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 28 (Infrastructure) – Please note: This policy has been renumbered and now appears as Policy 27 in this version of the Local Plan. <p>The Local Plan is supportive of renewable energy and promotes its use through Policy 14 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy. Policy 27 (Infrastructure) sets out that any infrastructure required by new development is provided in a timely manner.</p> <p>SA Recommendation:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies PP1-PP 17 (Place Based Policies) – All policies should be strengthened to refer to carbon reduction measures. <p>Planning Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Policies PP1-PP 17 (Place Based Policies) – No formal response received.
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8.21 Cumulative impacts/in-combination effects

The appraisal tables have considered how the different elements of the plan combine to impact upon the various environmental, social and economic elements identified in the sustainability objectives. However, it is also important to consider 'in combination effects' i.e. the effects of plan implementation acting in combination with other plans and planned activities, for example, planned growth in neighbouring authorities (i.e. Plymouth and Devon). These effects are termed as 'cumulative effects'.

The approach taken has been to identify all cumulative and synergistic effects in terms of:

- Spatial
- Temporal
- Temporary / permanent
- Secondary and indirect

Details of these effects are detailed within the relevant section of the SA tables above.

Cumulative impacts at a strategic level are difficult to accurately assign significance to. Therefore, the cumulative impacts for Planning Future Cornwall in combination with other plans and planned activities are described below in a generalised manner.

Development is likely to have an adverse effect on climate change, waste, soil, air, water, biodiversity and landscape. Development is likely to have positive effects on social inclusion, townscape, housing and economic development.

9. How has the Sustainability Appraisal influenced the plan?

Requirement of the SEA Directive (the report must include...)

“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme **and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation**”

(SEA Directive, Annex I(e))

At this stage the document is being refined into a final draft. The SA raised specific detailed issues relating to policy wording and intent, which can be seen in the appraisal tables in Section 8 of this document. Through discussions with the planning team the following amendments have been made to the plan:

A reference to adaptation to climate change has been added to Policy 2 : Key Targets and Spatial Policies. This should support the vision of the Council’s adopted Sustainable Community Strategy, to ‘achieve a leading position in sustainable living.’ Future development needs to be adaptable, recognising the likely future conditions identified in the SA Scoping report section on climatic factors.

A reference to Air Quality has been added to Policy 13: Development Standards as this should be protected as well as other forms of pollution identified in the policy.

A reference to ‘seascape’ was added to landscape and townscape in Policy 12: Design, reflecting the maritime nature of the county.

A reference to safe routes was added to Policy 12: Design.

Grade 3A and 3B land is now also safeguarded in Policy 21: Best Use of land and Existing Buildings.

Where issues raised were covered elsewhere within the plan changes have not been made: the full list of recommendations and the Planning Response can be seen in the Appraisal Tables in Section 8.

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

Requirement of the SEA Directive (the report must include...)

"a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring"

(SEA Directive, Annex I(i))

Cornwall Council has taken on-board the SA recommendations for avoiding and mitigating against negative impacts and maximising positive outcomes and this will also be continued at the next stage in the process. However, it is still likely that some negative effects will occur as a result of the implementation of the Plan. As such, it is important that consideration is given to how effects can be monitored during the lifetime of the Plan.

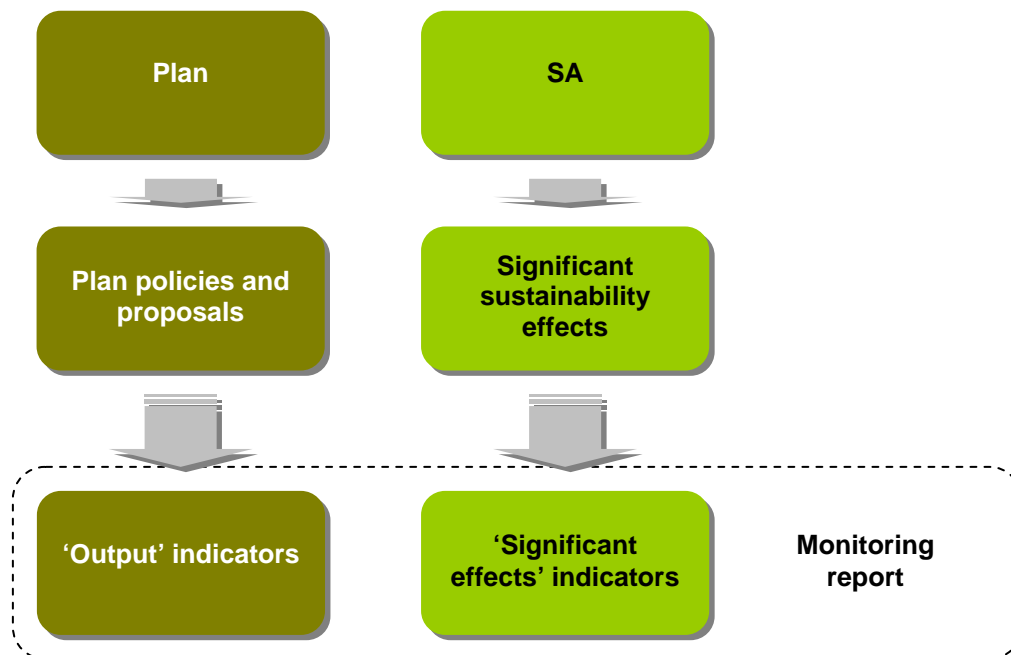
Monitoring significant effects is a key requirement of the SEA Directive which states that "member states shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programme in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action" (Article 10.1). The Environmental Report shall include "a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring" (Annex I (i)).

The Council must prepare an Authority Monitoring report (AMR) setting out, amongst other things, the extent to which the policies set out in their DPDs are being achieved. These will be measured using contextual and output indicators and identifying targets. The council has identified a proposed monitoring framework to measure the Local Plan: Strategic Policies, which is attached as Appendix 1.

As part of the AMR process the Council will also monitor the significant effects of the Local Plan which have been identified through this SA process. The most effective way to monitor these identified significant effects has been discussed with the Council's Monitoring Officers and a table of proposed Significant Effects Indicators is included as Appendix 2.

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will monitor infrastructure requirements, including where and when these are delivered

Figure 17 - Monitoring



11. Next Steps

This report will be reported to Full Council alongside the draft Submission Document for Publication, on 12th February 2013. Any amendments to the Local Plan which are recommended by Full Council will be assessed as an addendum to this report and published alongside the Local Plan Publication Version to seek feedback on the way forward for the Local Plan (which is required to comply with Regulation 27 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008).

This consultation will run for 6 weeks and the Local Plan will then be submitted to the Secretary of State for an Examination in Public. Representations received during the publication period will be reported to the Council and passed to the Planning Inspectorate to be considered at the Examination.

12. Limitations

Certain statements made in this SA report that are not historical facts may constitute estimates, projections or other forward looking statements. Even though they are based on evidence and reasonable assumptions, as of their nature forward looking statements involve a degree of risk and uncertainty that may cause the actual results to differ materially to the results that

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have been predicted. Therefore any estimates or projections contained within the SA report cannot be guaranteed or warranted.

If you would like this information
in another format please contact:

**Cornwall Council
County Hall
Treyew Road
Truro TR1 3AY**

Telephone: **0300 1234 100**

Email: **enquiries@cornwall.gov.uk**

www.cornwall.gov.uk

Appendix 1.

Cornwall Local Plan 2010-2030: Proposed Monitoring Framework

Key outcome sought	Indicator	Targets
Part 1: Strategic Policies		
Policy 1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development		
Planning applications determined in accordance with Local Plan	1: Number of applications approved as departures to the Local Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: No applications should be approved contrary to the Local Plan
Policy 2: Spatial Strategy		
Job provision	2.1: Number of jobs provided through business growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of an average net increase of 2,500 jobs per annum
Employment floorspace provision	2.2: Amount of employment floorspace provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of an average net increase of 21,120 sq metres of employment floorspace per annum
Increased renewable energy capacity	2.3: Amount of: (i) renewable energy capacity and low carbon energy generation installed; and (ii) useable heat generation capacity installed (14.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1400 MW of electricity generation capacity & 190 MW of useable heat generation capacity by 2030
	2.4: Total Per Capita Energy consumed in Cornwall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net reduction
New home provision	2.5 No of dwellings completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To deliver a minimum of 2,400 dwellings per year (residual delivery of a minimum of 48,000 dwellings over the plan period)
	2.6 Housing Trajectory including: a) Net additional dwellings in previous years; b) Net additional dwellings for the reporting year; c) net additional dwellings in future years and; d) the managed delivery target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure at least a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites
Area based projects	2.7: Amount of employment floorspace delivered in Camborne, Pool and Redruth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported performance as a proportion of all delivery
	2.8: Amount of retail floorspace delivered in Pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported performance as a proportion of all delivery
	2.9: Employment floorspace delivered in Mid Cornwall including: (i) the Bodmin employment area; the Eco Community projects at West Carclaze and Baal; and the Newquay Aerohub Enterprise Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported performance as a proportion of all delivery
	2.10: Amount of employment and retail floorspace delivered in and around Truro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported performance as a proportion of all delivery
	2.11: The amount of employment floorspace delivered in South East Cornwall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported performance as a proportion of all delivery

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Key outcome sought	Indicator	Targets
	2.12: The amount of employment floorspace delivered in the Saltash and Launceston employment areas located along the A30 and the A38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported performance as a proportion of all delivery
	2.13: Amount of maritime business floorspace and other economic floorspace provided in Falmouth and Penryn in proximity to CUC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported performance as a proportion of all delivery
Policy 3: Role and Function of Place		
Strategic distribution of major developments (residential developments over 10 dwellings or 0.5ha and non residential developments over 1,000sqm or 1 ha)	3: Amount of major development provided by (i) listed settlement, (ii) other settlements, (iii) rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported performance as a proportion of all delivery
Policy 4: Shopping, Services and Community Facilities		
Viability and vitality of retail town centres	4.1: Amount of retail, service and community facilities provided by: (i) CNA; (ii) Town Centre Area; (iii) Edge and out of centre area; and (iv) out of town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide an appropriate amount of retail, service and community facilities as identified in the CNA targets
	4.2: Amount and mix of existing retail, service and community facilities in town centres and potential areas of growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain and enhance existing mix of retail, service and community facilities within town centres to support the retail hierarchy
	4.3: Amount of retail and community facilities lost in smaller settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No net loss of existing services and facilities in smaller settlements
	4.4 Vacancy rates in main town centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a decreasing trend in vacancy rates
Policy 5: Jobs and Skills		
New Jobs and economic growth	5.1: Amount and type of employment development provided: (i) within settlements; (ii) on established employment sites; and (iii) in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported performance as a proportion of all delivery
Enhanced quality and range of tourist facilities	5.2: Amount and quality of new tourism facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net increase
Provision of educational facilities	5.3: Amount of new educational facilities to support further and higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net Increase
Safeguarding Employment Land	5.4: Losses of employment space to other uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No net loss of viable employment floorspace
Policy 6: Housing Mix		
Provision of special care or shelter needs housing	6.1: Amount of special care and shelter needs housing provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net increase
Ensure the provision of an appropriate mix of housing	6.2: Amount of new housing provided by house type, tenure and size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new housing developments of 10 or more dwellings provide an appropriate housing mix that reflects local housing market need
Policy 7: Housing in the Countryside		
Restrict housing development in the countryside	7: Amount of housing development in the open countryside approved contrary to policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No housing approved unless it meets the policy criteria
Policy 8: Affordable Housing		

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Key outcome sought	Indicator	Targets
Affordable housing provision to meet needs	8.1: Number of affordable homes provided: (i) on sites with a net increase of 2 dwellings or 0.1ha in size; and (ii) on sites with a net increase of 5 dwellings or more	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attain a contribution towards affordable housing on all development with a net increase of over 2 dwellings
	8.2: Number of affordable homes provided by tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% affordable rent 30% shared equity
	8.3: Proportion of affordable and market housing provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new housing of two or more dwellings to meet the minimum percentage of affordable housing for the appropriate zone as identified in the policy
Policy 9: Affordable Housing Led Schemes		
Provision of affordable housing to meet needs	9: Number of dwellings provided on exception sites by (i) Open Market, and (ii) Affordable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not more than 50% of the homes provided or 60% of the land take to be open market
Policy 10: Managing Viability		
	10: Percentage of housing sites not able to deliver the full quota of affordable housing and therefore applying policy 10 criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
Policy 11: Gypsies and Travellers		
Gypsy and Traveller site provision	11: Net additional Gypsy Traveller pitches provided by: (i) Residential Pitches; (ii) Transit Pitches; and (iii) Showpeople	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2010-30: Residential pitches 236; Transit pitches 52; Show People Pitches 9.
Policy 12: Design		
High quality design in new development	12: Proportion of sites of 10 or more homes achieving a good rating in the building for life standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100%
Policy 13: Development Standards		
	13: Number and proportion of applications refused on grounds of not complying with the Design Standard policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100%
Policy 14: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy		
Increase renewable energy consumption	14: Amount of: (i) renewable energy capacity and low carbon energy generation installed; and (ii) useable heat generation capacity installed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1400 MW of electricity generation capacity & 190 MW of useable heat generation capacity by 2030
Policy 15: Safeguarding Renewable Energy		
Protection of renewable energy installations	15: Number or proportion of applications refused on grounds of potentially effecting Renewable energy capacity of existing installations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100%
Policy 16: Health and Well Being		
Improvement in Health and well being	16.1: Net amount of informal open spaces provided by major developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net increase
	16.2: Net amount of formal open spaces and travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net Increase

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Key outcome sought	Indicator	Targets
	networks provided by type including: Recreation grounds, parks and gardens, play space, sports pitches, footpaths and cycle paths	
	16.3: Provision of community spaces by type including; (i) community centres and village halls; and (ii) indoor sports and other recreational facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net Increase
Policy 17: Minerals – General Principles		
Development principles	17. Mineral production (tonnes) of various sectors (primary aggregates, secondary/recycled aggregates, building stone, china clay and metaliferous minerals) in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary aggregate production in line with the annual Local Aggregates Assessment Net increase in the production of secondary/recycled aggregate
Policy 18: Minerals Safeguarding		
Safeguard Minerals reserves	18.1: Number of applications granted contrary to an objection of Natural resources on grounds of sterilization of mineral reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
	18.2: Identification of minerals Safeguarding Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of Mineral Safeguarding areas in Local Plan – Minerals DPD
Policy 19: Strategic Waste Management Principles		
Development Principles	19.1: Capacity of existing and new waste management facilities for: (i) transfer stations; (ii) Composting; (iii) Recycling; (iv) energy recovery; and (v) landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No change in capacity for all waste facility types apart from an increase in: (a) construction and demolition waste landfill provision of 659,000 tonnes; (b) construction and demolition waste recycling of 377,000 tonnes; and (c) 100,000 m3 of landfill capacity for Local Authority collected waste
	19.2: Amount of waste recycled composted or reused by (i) construction and demolition, (ii) households and (iii) commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual net increase
	19.3: Amount of waste used in energy production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual net increase
Policy 20: Managing the Provision of Waste Management Facilities		
Development principles	20: Number and proportion of applications for new waste management facilities refused on policy grounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100%
Policy 21 The Best Use of Land		
The efficient use of Land	21.1: The amount (%) of residential development provided on PDL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look at past delivery rates to set benchmark for performance
	21.2: The amount of Grade 1, Grade 2 and Grade 3a Agricultural land lost to other uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
Policy 22: Natural Environment		
Protection of the natural environment	221: Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value (Biodiversity and geodiversity) including sites of international, national, regional,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No net loss

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Key outcome sought	Indicator	Targets
	sub-regional and local significance	
	22.2: Amount of biodiversity habitat gained through mitigation through 106 agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net increase in current levels of biodiversity habitat through the creation of: (i) new Wildlife Corridors and (ii) new Local Wildlife Sites
Policy 23: Historic Environment		
Protection and enhancement of the historic environment	23.1: Number of listed buildings on the 'At Risk' Register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease
	23.2: Number of major applications approved in WHS contrary to advice of English Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero
Policy 24: Green Infrastructure		
Provision of an integrated green infrastructure network	24.1: Progress in achieving the outputs of the Green Infrastructure Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets identified in the Green infrastructure Plan
	24.2: Open space managed to green flag status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain or improve accessibility to good quality open space
Policy 25: Flood Risk Management and Coastal Change		
	25: Number of applications approved contrary to the advice of EA on (i) flooding grounds (ii) water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nil
Policy 26: Transport and Accessibility		
	26.1: Working age people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes) NI176	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75.1% by 2015
	26.2: Access to services and facilities by public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase
Policy 27: Infrastructure		
	27.1: Achievement towards the 5 year delivery and investment plan by CNA and strategic delivery plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor progress in the delivery of critical and necessary projects and the amount of accumulated funding
	27.2: Amount of Section 106 contribution, financial and non financial contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase or reported performance
	27.3: On site mitigation measures provided by developers by type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase or reported performance
Part 2: Area Based Policies		
A. Generic indicators applied to each CNA		
Housing	PPA: Annual number of dwelling provided in the CNA compared to the residual target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied against specific target for number of dwellings by town and or CNA to 2030
Employment	PPB: Amount of B Class employment floorspace provided compared with the residual target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied against specific square metre floorspace targets by B1a/B1b office and B1c, B2 and B8 industrial uses by CNA to 2030
Retail	PPC: Amount of convenience and comparison retail floorspace provided within, on the edge of and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied against specific square metre floorspace targets by convenience and comparison retail uses by main towns to 2030

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Key outcome sought	Indicator	Targets
	outside town centres	
B. Area Specific Proposals		
Policy PP1 - West Penwith	PPD: Delivery of strategic proposals relating to the harbours of Newlyn and Penzance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP2 - Hayle & St Ives	PPD: Delivery of strategic proposals relating to the commercial regeneration of Hayle Harbour and St Ives Bay as a key tourism destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP3 – Helston and the Lizard	PPD: Support the build out of Helston Business Park with high quality industrial and office uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP4 – Camborne, Pool and Redruth	PPD: Delivery of strategic proposals relating to the delivery of mixed use and employment uses around CPIR especially in regards to the regeneration of under used or derelict sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP5 – Falmouth & Penryn	PPD: Delivery of strategic proposals relating to the delivery of employment uses related to the maritime uses on the waterside and dock areas and the knowledge economy at CUC Tremough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP6 – Truro and the Roseland	PPD: Delivery of strategic proposals relating to the delivery of employment uses related to the knowledge economy focused on Trelisk medical sector, Cornwall College and maritime uses in the port of Truro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP7 – St Agnes and Perranporth	PPD: Delivery of waterfront related employment and leisure uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP8 – Newquay & St Columb	PPD: Delivery of strategic proposals relating to maintaining and enhancing the stock of tourist related accommodation and facilities in the town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP9(i) – St Austell	PPD: Delivery of employment especially office and retail floorspace to support the regeneration of the town centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP9(ii) – St Blazey, Fowey & Lostwithiel	PPD: Delivery of strategic proposals – the delivery of the regeneration of St Blazey town centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Par Dock: 500 dwelling and 2.3ha of employment land
Policy PP9(iii) – China Clay	PPD: Delivery of strategic proposals – the delivery of mixed use Eco towns scheme at West Carclaze and Baal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Carclaze: Housing & 5.1ha of employment land
Policy PP10 – Wadebridge & Padstow	PPD: Delivery of waterfront employment and leisure floorspace to support Padstow and Wadebridge and tourism related to the Camel Trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP11 - Bodmin	PPD: Delivery of employment and retail to support the town centre especially the build out of Beacons Technology Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal

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Key outcome sought	Indicator	Targets
Policy PP12 - Camelford	PPD: Delivery of employment and retail to support the service function of Camelford centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP13 - Bude	PPD: Delivery of design and high technology employment floorspace to support the existing clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP14 - Launceston	PPD: Delivery of employment and retail floorspace to support Launceston as an economic hub	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP15 – Liskeard & Looe	PPD: Delivery of higher value employment and retail floorspace to support the regeneration of the town centre on key town centre sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP16 - Caradon	PPD: Delivery of strategic proposals – promotion of tourist facilities to support the Cornish Mining WHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal
Policy PP17 – Cornwall Gateway	PPD: Delivery of strategic proposals – provision of maritime related employment space and enhancement of waterfront leisure activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of proposal

Appendix 2.

Cornwall Local Plan 2010-2030: Sustainability Appraisal & Significant Effects Monitoring

SA Theme	SA Criteria	Significant Effect	Relevant Local Plan Policies	Significant Effects Indicator	Data Source	Target	Baseline Information
Environmental	Climatic Factors and Air Quality	Increase in Cornwall's greenhouse gas emissions	Significantly Positive: 14, 15 and 16 Significantly Negative: 5	ENV 1: Annual total greenhouse gas emissions in Cornwall	DEFRA – AEA Technology (in house refer to Peter Willis)	Progress in the reduction of Cornwall's GHG emissions by over 34% by 2020 (Green Cornwall Strategy)	The UK Climate Change Act states that GHG emissions in UK must be reduced by 80% by 2050 based on 1990 levels – required to monitor annual GHG emissions from 1990 baseline
						Reduction in GHG emissions by 30 - 35% by 2020 (Cornwall Climate Change Action Plan)	
				Annual per capita GHG emissions	DECC	None identified: NI186 had target to 2010	Baseline was 2005
				Number of AQMAs in Cornwall	Air Quality Forum	Reduce?	From number in 2010?
				Annual Performance of AQMAs	Air Quality Forum	TBI from the Cornwall Air Quality Strategy	TBI from the Cornwall Air Quality Strategy
				Number of air quality hot spots in Cornwall	Air Quality Forum	Reduce?	From number in 2010
				Annual performance of hot spots	Air Quality Forum	TBI from the Cornwall Air Quality Strategy	TBI from the Cornwall Air Quality Strategy
Environmental	Water	Vulnerability to flooding as a	Significantly Positive: 25 and	ENV 2: Number of permissions	Environment Agency	Annual Reduction	From number in 2010

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SA Theme	SA Criteria	Significant Effect	Relevant Local Plan Policies	Significant Effects Indicator	Data Source	Target	Baseline Information
		result of severe weather due to climate change	26 Significantly Negative: n/a	granted contrary to the advice of the EA on (i) flood risk grounds and (ii) water quality grounds			
				Number of properties affected by flooding by type (fluvial, tidal, and other)	Environment Agency	Annual Reduction from 2010 base line	From number in 2010
Environmental	Waste	Increased waste arisings across all sectors (domestic, commercial and industrial, and construction and demolition and hazardous).	Significantly Positive: n/a Significantly Negative: 5	ENV 3: Amount of waste recycled, composted or reused by (i) households; (ii) commercial and industrial ; and (iii) construction, excavation and demolition	Waste Management Team (Refer through natural resources team)	Progress in the recycling or composting of 50% of household waste by 2020 (Green Cornwall Strategy)	National target with 2007 baseline
						Progress in the recycling or composting of 70% of commercial and industrial waste by 2020 (Green Cornwall Strategy)	National target with 2007 baseline
						Progress in the recycling or reuse of 95% of construction, excavation and demolition waste by 2020 (Green Cornwall Strategy)	National target with 2007 baseline
				Total amounts per annum of household, commercial and	Waste Management Team (Refer through natural	Annual Reduction from 2010 base line	From 2010

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SA Theme	SA Criteria	Significant Effect	Relevant Local Plan Policies	Significant Effects Indicator	Data Source	Target	Baseline Information
				industrial, and construction, excavation and demolition waste arisings	resources team)		
Environmental	Biodiversity and Landscape	Increased development will impact on biodiversity (species and habitats) and have visual effects on Cornwall's Landscape	Significantly Positive: n/a Significantly Negative: 2 and 14	ENV 4: Amount of biodiversity habitat gained through mitigation through 106 agreements	CIL	Net increase in current levels of biodiversity habitat through the creation of: (i) new Wildlife Corridors and (ii) new Local Wildlife Sites	From 2010?
				Percentage of development on previously developed land	Application monitoring	Look at past delivery rates to set benchmark for performance	From 2010
				ENV 5: Condition and extent of Cornwall BAP habitats and CWS	Cornwall Wildlife Trust – Cornwall Biodiversity Action Plan	BAP Habitat Reports	TBI
				Changes in Local Biodiversity importance	Cornwall Wildlife Trus	TBI	TBI
				Percentage of applications approved contrary to the AONB team	AONB	AONB Management Plans	TBI
				Percentage of applications approved contrary to Landscape officer advice	Idox report monitoring	TBI	TBI
				ENV 6: Number of dwellings provided within	Idox report monitoring	TBI	TBI

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SA Theme	SA Criteria	Significant Effect	Relevant Local Plan Policies	Significant Effects Indicator	Data Source	Target	Baseline Information
				designated SSSI or within AONB and Heriatge Coast			
				Number of wind turbines approved in AONBs	Idox report monitoring	TBI	TBI
Social	Housing	high levels of housing need which coincides with a significant shortfall in the right mix of affordable housing	Significantly Positive: 7 and 11 Significantly Negative: n/a	Soc 1: Number of households on the housing needs register	Affordable Housing Team	Decrease	2010
	Social Inclusion	Significant numbers of the population will increasingly live in deprived town areas	Significantly Positive: 3, 4, 6, 9 and 26 Significantly Negative: n/a	Soc 2: Proportion of the population that live in the wards that rank within the 10% and 25% of deprived wards in the county	Community Intelligence Team - English Indices of deprivation	Annual reduction	2010
Economic	Economic Development, Regeneration and Tourism	Increased employment floorspace, regeneration and job creation	Significantly Positive: 2, 3, 14, 17, 19 and 20 Significantly Negative: n/a	Econ 1: Amount of new B Class employment floorspace provided	Application monitoring	ELR floorspace targets	2010
				Econ 2: Amount of new jobs created	NOMIS ONS annual survey	Increase annually	2010
				Comparison of annual employment changes (employee and self employed) to housing supply by annual average of the five year period	NOMIS ONS annual survey	1 job for each house provided	2010

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SA Theme	SA Criteria	Significant Effect	Relevant Local Plan Policies	Significant Effects Indicator	Data Source	Target	Baseline Information
				Skills gap in current workforce reported by employers	TBI	TBI	TBI

