

PENWITH DISTRICT COUNCIL

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

DRAFT FOR CONSULTATION (August 2006)

**Prepared by Karen Clowes, Sustainable Communities Officer, Penwith District Council
Telephone 01736 336747
email: karen.clowes@penwith.gov.uk**

1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PENWITH DISTRICT COUNCIL LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The documents that will form the Penwith District Council Local Development Framework (LDF) will contain policies and proposals to guide development in the District and will gradually replace those contained in the Penwith Local Plan.

1.2 THE CORE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT (DPD)

The Core Strategy Development Plan Document is included in the first phase of the LDF. It will set the long-term vision, objectives and strategy for the spatial development of Penwith District and will provide a framework for promoting and controlling development.

The Core Strategy DPD will provide a strategic direction to the LDF preparation process and will be an umbrella document informing the preparation of the other Local Development Documents (LDD's). The Core Strategy Objectives will be based on the eight themes of the Penwith Vision 2025 the sustainable community strategy for the District.

1.3 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL – BACKGROUND

The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development. Sustainability Appraisal focuses on the significant social, environmental and economic effects of the LDF, ensuring that the LDF takes a range of sustainability objectives into account.

Sustainable Development is the core principle underpinning planning. At the heart of sustainable development is the simple idea of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone without compromising the quality of life of future generations. The planning system has a key role to play in the implementation of the Government's **Sustainable Development Strategy 'Securing the Future', 2005**. The Strategy is based on five guiding principles:

- Living within environmental limits;
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
- Achieving a sustainable economy;
- Promoting good governance; and
- Using sound science responsibly.

Spatial plans have a significant role to play in helping to achieve the objectives of sustainable development. In applying the principles of sustainable development planning authorities need to consider how their plans will achieve outcomes which enable social, environment and economic objectives to be achieved together over time. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy identifies four priority areas for action:

- **Sustainable Consumption and Production** – this means not only looking at how goods and services are produced but also the impacts of products and materials across their whole life-cycle. Sustainable Consumption also includes reducing the inefficient use of resources and breaking the link between economic growth and environmental degradation.
- **Climate Change and Energy** – The effects of a changing climate due to increases in greenhouse gas concentrations are already evident. Temperatures and sea levels are rising, ice and snow cover are declining and the consequences could be catastrophic for the natural world and society. We need to seek to secure a profound change in the way we generate and use energy and in other activities which release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. At the same time we need to prepare for the climate change that cannot now be avoided.
- **Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement** – Natural resources are vital to our existence and that of communities throughout the world. We need a better understanding of environmental limits, environmental enhancement and recovery where the environment is most degraded to ensure a decent environment for everyone, and a more integrated policy framework.
- **Sustainable Communities** – sustainable communities embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level. This will involve working to give communities more power and say in the decisions that affect them; and working in partnership at the right level to get things done.

Planning Policy Statement 1 'Delivering Sustainable Development' states that planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by:

- Making land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life;
- Contributing to sustainable economic development;
- Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside and existing communities;
- Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and
- Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.

Sustainable development will be a central consideration in the preparation of the Penwith District Local Development Framework. The

council will apply sustainability appraisal methodology to the emerging documents to ensure that economic, social and environmental issues are appraised in an holistic manner.

Our Sustainable Community Strategy the '2025 Vision' will provide a strong basis for action to deliver sustainable development objectives reflecting the needs and aspirations of our local communities. The eight themes of our 2025 Vision will be used as a basis for establishing the baseline and scope of the sustainability appraisal process.

1.4 THE REQUIREMENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (SA)

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduces a requirement to carry out Sustainability Appraisal (SA) as an integral part of preparing local development documents. Sustainability Appraisal helps planning authorities fulfil the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in preparing their plans.

Planning Authorities are also required to conduct a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of local development documents in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC.

The requirement to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal and a Strategic Environmental Assessment are distinct. However, government guidance is that it is possible to satisfy the requirements of both through a single appraisal process. The methodology for Sustainability Appraisal (Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Office of the Deputy Prime Minister) is intended to ensure that Sustainability Appraisals meet the requirements of the SEA Directive and widens the Directive's approach to include social and economic issues as well as environmental issues.

SA is an iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of a plan and the extent to which implementation of the plan will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined. The Government expects Local Planning Authorities to take an integrated approach to achieving these objectives in their plans, seeking to optimise benefits across each objective.

The SA Process should:

- Take a long-term view of whether and how the area covered by the plan is expected to develop, taking into account the social, environmental and economic effects of the proposed plan;
- Provide a mechanism for ensuring that sustainability objectives are translated into sustainable planning policies;
- Reflect global, national, regional and local concerns;

- Provide an audit trail of how the plan has been revised to take into account the findings of the SA;
- Form an integral part of all stages of plan preparation, and
- Incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive.

WHO SHOULD UNDERTAKE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL?

The production of the SA is the responsibility of the planning authority. Penwith District Council intends to undertake the scoping process in-house and use members of the proposed West Cornwall Together's (the Local Strategic Partnership for Penwith and Kerrier) Sustainability Steering Group to undertake the appraisal process. This Group will include officers of Penwith District Council working independently from, but in consultation with, officers responsible for the production of the Local Development Framework Documents. The Sustainability Consultants (Levett and Thierevel) will provide the appraisal group with specialist advice and training.

CONSULTATION ON THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

The first stage in the production of a Sustainability Appraisal process is preparation and consultation on the Scope of the SA.

Guidance in the ODPM's consultation paper 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and the Local Development Frameworks' states that the 'SA should also involve the public. This should be built into the preparation process for the plan and SA Report from the beginning and sufficient time allowed at each stage'. In addition, it states that 'responses to consultation must be taken into account during the preparation of the plan and before its adoption'. When an LDD is adopted, there must be a statement made available to the public on how the SA, and the representations made on it, have been taken into account in the LDD.

All sections of this report are subject to consultation. In particular, comments are sought on the scope and content of the preliminary Sustainability Appraisal Framework, the assessment of local sustainability issues and whether there are any gaps in our assessment.

The stages of a Sustainability Appraisal (as set out in the ODPM guidance) are as follows:

Table 1 – Sustainability Appraisal : Stages and Tasks		
STAGE A : SETTING THE CONTEXT AND OBJECTIVES, ESTABLISHING THE BASELINE AND AGREEING THE SCOPE OF THE APPRAISAL PROCESS		
STAGE	TASK	PURPOSE
A1	Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives	To document how the plan is affected by outside factors and suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed
A2	Collect baseline information	To provide an evidence base for sustainability issues, effects prediction and monitoring
A3	Identify sustainability issues	To help focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages
A4	Developing the SA Framework	To provide a means by which the sustainability of the plan can be appraised
A5	Testing the plan objectives against the SA Framework	To ensure the overall objectives of the plan are in accordance with sustainability principles and to provide a suitable framework for developing options.
A6	Consulting on the scope of the SA	To consult (in accordance with our Statement of Community Involvement) with statutory bodies with social, environmental, or economic responsibilities to ensure appraisal covers key sustainability issues.

The information gathering tasks outlined in Table 1 will together form the completed Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Document. Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative process and therefore this document will be amended and refined whilst it is still in its draft form. The output of stages A1-A6 will be consultation on the sustainability scoping report.

The following stages (outlined in Table 2) will be completed alongside the development of the strategy document. The first document which will undergo this process as part of the Penwith Local Development Framework will be the Core Strategy Document. The following stages will incorporate the consultation comments from the Stage A Scoping Report.

Table 2 – Sustainability Appraisal : Stages and Tasks	
STAGE B: DEVELOPING AND REFINING OPTIONS	
B1	Appraising issues and Options
B2	Consult on the SA of emerging Options
	OUTPUT : CONSULTATION ON THE INITIAL SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
STAGE C: APPRAISING THE EFFECTS OF THE PLAN	
C1	Predict the effects of the plan, including plan options
C2	Assess the effects of the plan
C3	Mitigate adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects
C4	Develop Proposals for Monitoring
C5	Prepare the SA Report
	OUTPUT : A SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
STAGE D : CONSULTING ON THE PLAN AND SA REPORT	
D1	Consult on the SA report alongside the plan
D2	Appraise significant changes
D3	Decision making and provision of information
	OUTPUT : A SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT
STAGE E : MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN	
E1	Monitor significant effects of the plan and publish reports
E2	Respond to adverse effects
	OUTPUT : SA MONITORING SECTION IN THE ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

2.0 Task A1 – Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

The SEA Directive requires an analysis of 'main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes' and 'the environmental protection objectives established as 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'.

The SA Guidance states:

'A DPD may be influenced in various ways by other plans and programmes and by external sustainability objectives, such as those laid down in policies or legislation. These relationships should be identified to enable potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed The review should consider guidance at the international, EU or national level on sustainable development as well as other policy documents such as planning policy statements. Note should be made of any targets or specific requirements included within them and what these relate to'.

2.1 Review of other plans and programmes

The Core Strategy DPD and the SA/SEA Scoping Report have to be framed in the context of national, regional and local objectives and strategic planning, transport, environmental, social and economic policies. A comprehensive review of all relevant policies, plans and programmes (PPP's) has been carried out as part of the SA/SEA process. Table 3 below lists the relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainable development objectives (PPP's) that will affect or influence the DPD and SA/SEA process. PPP's are often in a hierarchy with the same issue covered in increasing detail from international down to local PPP's. This initial list of PPP's will form part of the first consultation process and may be expanded and altered on receipt of stakeholder feedback.

Each PPP has been reviewed and the following information recorded (see Appendix A):

- Policy/Plan/Programme Name
- Proponent body
- The level at which the PPP operates (international, national, regional, local)
- Its relevance to the LDF

- Requirements/opportunities
- Gaps or anticipated problems
- Implications for the LDF
- Implications for the SA
- Useful cross-references

TABLE 3 PPP'S WHICH WILL AFFECT OR INFLUENCE THE DPD AND SA/SEA PROCESS
INTERNATIONAL
Directive 1996/62/EC Ambient Air Quality Directive
Directive 1999/30/EC Limit values for SO ₂ , NO _x , PM ₁₀ and lead
Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework Directive
Directive 92/43/EC Habitats Directive
Directive 79/409/EEC Conservation of Wild Birds
Directive 76/160/EEC Bathing Water Quality Directive
NATIONAL
A Better Quality of Life, A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK - DETR (1999)
PPS1 : Creating sustainable communities
PPG3 (2000): Housing and Housing Update: supporting the delivery of new housing (2005)
PPG4 : Industrial, commercial development and small firms
PPS6 : Planning for town centres
PPS7 : Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
PPG9 : Nature Conservation
PPS9 : Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
PPS12: Local Development Framework
PPG13: Transport

TABLE 3 PPP'S WHICH WILL AFFECT OR INFLUENCE THE DPD AND SA/SEA PROCESS
PPG15 : Planning and the Historic Environment
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning
PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation
PPG20: Coastal Planning
PPG21: Tourism
PPS22: Renewable Energy
PPG23: Planning and Pollution Control
PPG24: Planning and Noise
PPG25 and Proposed PPS25: Development and Flood Risk
REGIONAL
A Sustainable Future for the South West: The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England
Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West
Developing the Regional Transport Strategy for the South West: Investment for the South West 2004
South West Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2016 (SW Regional Housing Body)
Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future - ODPM (2003)
The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004-2020 (South West Regional Assembly)
Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for South West England 2003-2010
Revision 2010: Empowering the Region – Renewable Energy Targets for the South West
Towards 2015 – Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism – South West England (2004)
South West Biodiversity Action Plan – SW Regional Biodiversity Partnership (2004)
Regional Economic Strategy 2006 – 2015 (Final Draft) – South West Regional Development Agency
A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West – English Heritage (2004)

TABLE 3 PPP'S WHICH WILL AFFECT OR INFLUENCE THE DPD AND SA/SEA PROCESS
COUNTY
Cornwall Structure Plan (2004)
Cornwall Waste Development Framework (2005)
Cornwall Minerals Local Plan
Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative Project (BAP)
Cornwall Community Strategy
Cornwall Local Transport Plan (LTP2) 2006 - 2011
Cornwall Heritage and Culture Strategy (2000)
Geodiversity Action Plan (GAP) for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly
A Management Plan for Cornwall AONB (2004-2009)
Action Today for a Sustainable Tomorrow – Energy Strategy for Cornwall (CSEP, 2004)
The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape Management Plan
Community Safety and Drugs Strategy 2005-2008
Other documents and policies which should be considered when formulating the LDD's (some of which have been referred to in the evidence base) include:
State of the Cornish Environment Baseline Edition (2002)
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Economic Forum and Action Evidence Base (2005)
Cornwall Environmental Records Centre
Cornwall Landscape Character Appraisal (due end 2006)
Cornwall Gypsy & Travellers Sites Assessment (due August 2006)
Joint Urban Housing Capacity Study (2001)
Cornwall Towns Study (2005)
Cornwall Quality of Life Survey (2004)

TABLE 3 PPP'S WHICH WILL AFFECT OR INFLUENCE THE DPD AND SA/SEA PROCESS
Cornwall Air Quality Strategy
WEST CORNWALL AND DISTRICT
Delivering Together, West Cornwall Together Local Strategic Partnership Strategy 2003-2006
Vision 2025 – Penwith Sustainable Community Strategy
Homes for Life in Penwith (Housing Strategy 2002/07)
Penwith Empty Property Strategy (2003)
The Penwith Local Plan (adopted February 2004)
Penwith Corporate Plan
The Hayle Area Plan 2005-2025 (consultation draft)
Kerrier Local Plan (revised deposit draft 2002)
The LDD's should also take account of the following documents (some of which are mentioned in the evidence base)
Penwith Tourism Strategy
SW Tourism Report – Tourism in Penwith
Penwith Corporate Plan
SPG Affordable Housing (2004) – Penwith District Council
Penwith Contaminated Land Strategy
Penwith Annual Monitoring Report (2005)
A Climate Change Strategy for Penwith (2006)
Urban Capacity Study 2001
Penwith Creative Industries Strategy (2000)
Penwith Parking Solutions Feasibility Study (2005)
Penzance Conservation Area Management Plan

TABLE 3 PPP'S WHICH WILL AFFECT OR INFLUENCE THE DPD AND SA/SEA PROCESS
Conservation Area Statements
West Cornwall Housing Market Assessment (due September 2006)
Wave Hub Business Case Study (Arthur D. Little)
LA Best Value General Survey (2003/04)
Parish Plans and Market and Coastal Town Initiative studies

The full results of the analysis of relationships with the identified Plans, Programmes and Policies are shown in Appendix A. These represent legislation from international to local level. The list of relevant PPP's may expand and alter during the sustainability appraisal. Where PPP's are identified as part of the consultation process they will also be reviewed. Any changes in legislation must be kept current in the SA.

All of the PPP's influence the emerging LDF to some degree. However the Penwith Sustainable Community Strategy (Vision 2025), and the draft Regional Spatial Strategy are of particular relevance. The objectives contained within these should provide the direction for planning within Penwith. The objectives of these plans are related to the sustainability objectives of the SA. These SA objectives will produce a framework in which the objectives and policies formulated within the LDF should produce the desired outcomes of these plans in a sustainable manner.

3. Task A2 Develop Base Line Information

Baseline information will provide the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and will help to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. Sufficient information on the current and future state of the plan area should be collected to allow the plan's effects to be adequately predicted. Many of the issues identified under these cross-cut the three components of sustainability; environment, economy and society. The base line evidence report is attached as Appendix B of this report.

Task A3 – Identifying the Sustainability Issues

Key Sustainability Issues

Overview of the main issues for Penwith arising from the evidence base report (Appendix B)

	Main Issues facing Penwith
	Social
1	Penwith has a higher than average elderly population, there are concerns regarding the out-migration of younger people as well as the future needs of the elderly population, especially health and accessibility issues.
2	Penwith contains some of the most deprived wards in the UK, two wards in Penzance fall in the top 10% worst deprived in the country, and about 80% of all wards are in the most 20% health deprived wards nationally. The Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (delivered through West Cornwall Together – the local strategic partnership for Penwith and Kerrier districts) is working to close the gap between the least deprived and most deprived wards in the area.
3	Crime rates in Penwith are similar to or lower than national rates, however they are higher than average for the county. Crime is principally concentrated in the main population centres of Penzance and St. Ives, and Penzance is particularly considered to be unsafe.
4	Given the predominantly rural nature of Penwith the ease with which people can access services is an important and challenging issue, car ownership is low compared to the national average and the frequency of public transport provision in the more rural areas is low.
5	The unemployment rate in Penwith is one of the highest rates in the UK and is well above the regional average.
6	As a result of the combination of low wages and high house prices, there is a real need for the provision of more affordable housing, especially rented housing.
7	The standard of housing in Penwith is significantly lower than the national average, about a quarter of all households do not have central heating and/or sole use of a bathroom. The rising cost of oil, gas and electricity could lead to a rise in the number of households living in fuel poverty.
8	The high percentage of holiday homes in some villages has had an impact on the vibrancy of rural community life and could threaten the closure of vital services e.g. village shops, schools, bus services, etc.
	Economic
1	Skills are not maintained in the workforce, the percentage of young people in full-time education or employment is considerably below the national average.
2	Earnings are extremely low compared to other parts of the UK. The poor average earnings impact upon a range of social conditions such as

Main Issues facing Penwith	
	deprivation, affordability of housing, migration patterns and health.
3	Tourism is the single largest employment sector and it can help sustain other sectors of the local economy and support services. Tourism has long been associated with seasonal and low paid employment however the season has been extended in recent years. The increased population during the peak season places a strain on local resources and services.
4	Agriculture, although declining, is still of substantial economic importance to Penwith. The Penzance/St.Ives/Hayle area contains land of significantly high agricultural quality and there is often conflict between development pressures and the need to protect land as a non-renewable resource.
5	The fishing industry, although declining, is important for employment in Hayle, Newlyn, Sennen and St. Ives and in terms of keeping a number of ports and harbours as working facilities and there remains further potential to develop opportunities based on the growing food and drink sector.
6	Penwith has a large creative industries sector which is dominated by micro-enterprises and has a high proportion of self employment, free-lance and part-time workers. There is a lack of affordable workspace for creative sector businesses to start up and expand.
7	Poor economic performance and deprivation in Penwith is partly related to the decline of traditional sectors of the economy such as agriculture, quarrying, fishing and mining. Its relative inaccessibility and geographical location has made it difficult to attract or sustain new industries.
Environmental	
1	Most priority species characteristic of Cornwall have been rapidly declining, these species have been affected by a range of factors including agricultural and fishing techniques, pollution, climate change, disturbance and human activities. There is some evidence in parts of the district of a fragmentation of ecological corridors.
2	Penwith's tourism economy is almost entirely dependent on the wealth and diversity of the district in terms of its landscape, archaeology, ecology, culture and artistic traditions. There is a need to build on the tourism industry sector whilst at the same time ensuring that the number of visitors to the area does not lead to degradation in the quality of the environment, in terms of air pollution, waste, trampling of important wildlife habitats and damage to sites of historic interest, water resources, poorly designed holiday accommodation and visual intrusion of caravan sites, etc.
3	The granting of World Heritage Site Status (St. Just area and Hayle) will bring many socio-economic benefits and could attract a significant number of visitors, however if not sensitively handled this could result in additional traffic generation and pressure on existing infrastructure, facilities and services.
4	The importance of Penwith's unique landscape and environment is reflected in the high number of national and local designations e.g. AONB, AGLV, SSSI's, conservation areas, etc., which cover a large area of the District. These designations have an impact on the amount of land

Main Issues facing Penwith	
	available for housing growth. These designations may also limit opportunities for large scale renewable energy developments.
5	Residential and commercial development along the A30 between Mounts Bay and Hayle is affecting the visual landscape quality with new road systems, piecemeal commercial development, the loss of wetland and the fragmentation of pasture land. There is a need to reduce the impact of transport infrastructure and sea defences on the wildness of the coastal strip and to contain the impact of urban development and infrastructure associated with the A30 corridor.
6	The most significant element of change to the Penwith landscape has been due to the intensification of agricultural and horticultural practices, this has resulted in the loss of field boundaries (mostly Cornish hedges) giving way to fencing and the dwarfing of smaller farmsteads by complexes of large storage and packing sheds.
7	Traffic within the Penwith area has continued to increase in recent years with particular problems during the summer months. This has led to increased congestion and parking difficulties along with the associated concerns regarding local air quality and health in traffic hotspots and the impact on nutrient deficient heath lands and associated habitats due to the deposition of nitrogen dioxide.
8	Climate change is expected to lead to an increase in flood events, storm damage, and sea level rise which is likely to cause physical damage to habitats, infrastructure and development. Higher temperatures, intense rainstorms, etc., will affect all aspects of life in Penwith including health, leisure, biodiversity, tourism and agriculture.

Task A4 – Developing the SA Framework

Vision 2025 (the Penwith Community Plan) identifies the key issues facing the District which need to be addressed if the community is to achieve the 20 year vision for the area. The full reviews of the relevant identified Plans and Policies are included in Appendix A. The review highlighted relevant objectives that the SA should consider.

The suggested Sustainability objectives have been drafted to take account of both national and local policies and plans and these have been linked to the main theme links in the Penwith Community Plan (Vision 2025).

DRAFT HEADLINE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OBJECTIVES AND THEIR LINKAGES TO NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES/OBJECTIVES							
EU Level	National Level	Regional Level		County Level	West Cornwall Level	District Level	
SEA Directive (Annex 1) issues covered	Headline objectives from ODPM Guidance for sustainability appraisal of Local Development Frameworks	SWRA Sustainability Appraisal Objectives for the Regional Spatial Strategy	Other Relevant Plans/Policies (this is not a definitive list)	Strategic Assessment of Cornwall Structure Plan	Delivering Together Strategy Action Plan (West Cornwall Together - Penwith/Kerrier Local Strategic Partnership	Vision 2025 – Penwith Sustainable Community Plan – outcomes and action plan	Draft Headline Objectives for Penwith Sustainability Appraisal
Population	To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Develop the economy in ways that meets people's needs Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	Regional Economic Strategy 2006 - 2015	To offer satisfying and fairly paid employment to all local people seeking work	To increase the economic opportunities of residents and enterprises in West Cornwall	A prosperous area with job opportunities for all Sustainable and improved long-term employment opportunities for all	Provide suitable employment opportunities for all.
Population	To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment To reduce disparities in economic performance To encourage sustained economic growth To enhance the image of the area as a business location	Develop the economy in ways that meets people's needs Meet local needs locally Increase the circulation of wealth in the region Harness the economic potential of the coast in a sustainable way	Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2015 Penwith Tourism Strategy Towards 2015 – Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism PPG21, PPS6	To develop a vibrant and sustainable economy To promote and support sustainable tourism To promote and support sustainable farming To invest to secure future prosperity and quality of life	To increase the economic opportunities of residents and enterprises in West Cornwall	A prosperous area with job opportunities for all Conducive to appropriate inward investment and local business growth Raise the productivity of our business base by developing a culture of enterprise Maximise opportunities in ports, harbours and coastal locations for both business and recreational use	Support a balanced local economy that meets the needs of the area

	To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					Support tourism, agriculture and fishing to become sustainable industries Support the district's emerging economic sectors Vibrant, prosperous towns and villages that support each other and work together	
EU Level	National Level	Regional Level	Relevant PPP's	County Level	West Cornwall Level	District Level	Draft Headline Objectives for Penwith Sustainability Appraisal
Population and human health	To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home	Develop the economy in ways that meets peoples needs Help everyone afford a comfortable standard of living Reduce poverty and income inequality Support communities that meet people's needs Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone	Housing Strategy 2002-2007 – Homes for Life in Penwith Sustainable Communities in the SW – Building for the future South West Regional Housing Strategy (2005-2016) PPS3 - Housing	To maximise access to affordable, good quality housing.	To increase the number of affordable, available, quality homes in West Cornwall To bring all social and private housing in West Cornwall into decent condition with most improvement taking place in deprived areas	An area with sufficient quality housing for all our community needs Deliver new affordable homes All residents have a realistic opportunity of a decent home that is energy efficient, healthy and designed for life, whether they own or rent Limit the impact of second homes	Provide a range of high quality, energy efficient housing of a type and cost appropriate to the community's needs
Population Human health Material Assets	To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Develop the economy in ways that meets peoples needs Help everyone afford a comfortable standard of living Reduce poverty and income inequality	Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2015 Sustainable Communities in the SW – Building for the Future PPS1	To reduce poverty and social exclusion and reduce the gap between the most disadvantaged and others To invest to secure future prosperity and quality of life	To develop a joint West Cornwall approach to provide supported housing for vulnerable people Enabling a multi-agency approach to service access and delivery	An area that supports safe, empowered and thriving communities All people will have the opportunity to access services and facilities locally A strong and active community with more opportunities for the young, old and vulnerable to play a positive role in the social, recreational and cultural life of the area	Reduce poverty and social exclusion and help everyone afford a comfortable standard of living
Population and human health	To improve health of the population overall	Improve Health Improve health	PPG17 Cornwall Community	To improve the health and well being of the	To develop an improved understanding	A place where people are healthy and active	Protect and promote human health and well-being through healthy lifestyles

health		Reduce health inequalities Promote health lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise	Strategy	population, to reduce inequalities in health and promote healthy living	of health and well-being across West Cornwall To raise expectations and promote health and well being across West Cornwall communities of place and interest Enabling a multi-agency approach to service access and delivery	Everyone in the community will have the opportunity for and access to a high quality of local health care and welfare support Reduce health inequalities All residents will be able to take responsibility and action to improve their health All residents will have access to quality leisure and recreational facilities	(including walking and cycling) and health care provision
Human health	To reduce anti-social behaviour	Support communities that meet people's needs Reduce crime and fear of crime	Community Safety and Drugs Strategy for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (2005-08)	To reduce crime and the fear of crime	To develop an improved understanding of crime data across West Cornwall To work towards improved local liaison and awareness of crime To focus on key aspects of crime reduction across West Cornwall	An area that supports safe, empowered and thriving communities Penwith will continue to be a safe place for people to live with a reduced fear of crime Reduce the harm that substance misuse causes to communities, individuals and their families	Promote safer and stronger communities through measures to reduce crime and the fear of crime and enhance community cohesion
Population Human health	To improve accessibility for those most in need To improve health of the population overall To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	Support communities that meet people's needs increase access to and participation in cultural activities Improve health Promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise	Cornwall culture and heritage strategy, PPG17 PPS1	To maximise access to community facilities and services To maintain and make accessible historic and cultural assets To improve the health and well-being of the population, to reduce inequalities in health and promote healthy living	To raise expectations and promote health and well-being across West Cornwall communities of place and interest	An area that supports safe, empowered and thriving communities A strong and active community with more opportunities for young and old to play a positive role in the social, recreational and cultural life of the area A place where people are healthy and active All residents will have access to quality leisure and recreational facilities All residents will be able to take responsibility and action to improve their health A community that values and protects its distinctive landscape and environment	Ensure accessible opportunities for all to engage in culture, leisure and recreational activity

						<p>The balanced proportion of open spaces will be safeguarded and enhanced to meet needs</p> <p>A community that protects, enhances and celebrates its culture and heritage</p> <p>Everyone in the community will have access to a high level of cultural activity</p>	
Population	To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	<p>Support communities that meet people's needs</p> <p>Promote stronger more vibrant communities</p>	Penwith LDF – Statement of community involvement	Not covered in the strategic assessment	Not specifically mentioned in the strategy	<p>An area that supports safe, empowered and thriving communities</p> <p>Local people will actively participate in decisions affecting them and have their voice heard</p>	Provide opportunities for all to participate fully in society including local democracy and decision making processes
Air Human health Climate	<p>To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities</p> <p>To improve accessibility for those most in need</p> <p>To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth</p> <p>To reduce contributions to climate change</p>	<p>Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment</p> <p>Reduce the need/desire to travel by car</p> <p>Reduce the need/desire to travel by air</p> <p>Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably</p> <p>Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive</p> <p>Support communities that meet people's needs</p> <p>Promote stronger more vibrant communities</p>	<p>Cornwall Local Transport Plan 2006-2011</p> <p>Sustainable Communities in the South West - Building for the Future</p> <p>Developing the regional transport strategy in the South West</p> <p>PPS7, PPS6, PPG4, PPS1</p>	To reduce car dependency by improving transport choice and thus increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, by bicycle and by foot	Enabling a multi-agency approach to service access and delivery	<p>An area that makes best use of its resources</p> <p>An efficient, integrated transport system meeting the needs of the local people and visitors</p> <p>An area that supports safe, empowered and thriving communities</p> <p>All people will have the opportunity to access services and facilities locally</p> <p>A community that values and protects its distinctive landscape and environment</p> <p>The quality of the natural and built environment will be maintained and valued</p>	Reduce the need to travel by car/air while providing good physical access for pedestrians/cyclists/public transport users to services, facilities and other people
Other	To improve the education and skills of the population overall	<p>Support communities that meet people's needs</p> <p>Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge</p>	A sustainable future for the SW	To raise education levels, and develop life long learning and skills development opportunities for everyone	<p>To increase access to training and education for working age residents in West Cornwall</p> <p>Achieving positive change in mainstream provision (4-19 year olds)</p>	<p>An area that provides learning opportunities for all</p> <p>Increase engagement in early years provision</p> <p>Maintain and improve standards of primary and secondary school education</p>	Maximise access for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society

					<p>Early years education, family involvement and preventing child poverty</p> <p>Raising attainment at ages 11, 14, 16 and 19</p>	<p>More opportunities for people in Penwith to access and study within Cornwall</p> <p>Access to learning in employment</p> <p>Community and family learning</p>	
Human health	<p>To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>To improve the quality of where people live</p>	<p>Support communities that meet people's needs</p> <p>Reduce crime and the fear of crime</p> <p>Improve health</p> <p>Improve health, reduce health inequalities, promote healthy lifestyles</p>	<p>A sustainable future for the SW</p> <p>PPG17</p>	<p>To reduce crime and the fear of crime</p> <p>To protect, enhance and encourage enjoyment of landscapes, the countryside and coastlines</p>	<p>To focus on key aspects of crime reduction across West Cornwall</p>	<p>A community that values and protects its distinctive landscape and environment</p> <p>The quality of the natural and built environment will be maintained and valued</p> <p>The balanced proportion of open spaces will be safeguarded and enhanced to meet needs</p> <p>An area that supports safe, empowered and thriving communities</p> <p>Penwith will continue to be a safe place for people to live with a reduced fear of crime</p> <p>A place where people are healthy and active</p> <p>Reduce health inequalities</p> <p>All residents will be able to take responsibility and action to improve their health</p> <p>All residents will have access to quality leisure and recreational facilities</p>	<p>Create, enhance and maintain cleaner, greener and safer environments</p>
Cultural heritage Landscape	<p>To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment</p>	<p>Support communities that meet people's needs</p> <p>Increase access to and participation in cultural activities</p>	<p>The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape Management Plan</p> <p>Cornwall Culture and Heritage Strategy</p>	<p>To maintain, enhance and make accessible historic and cultural assets</p>	<p>Not considered in Strategy</p>	<p>A community that protects, enhances and celebrates its culture and heritage</p> <p>Promote our culture, history and heritage worldwide and ensure</p>	<p>Value the social and cultural diversity and the communities' local distinctiveness</p>

		<p>Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets</p> <p>Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets</p> <p>Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life</p>	PPG16			<p>sustainability</p> <p>Penwith will be more widely recognised for its creative and cultural industries</p> <p>Everyone in the community will have access to a high level of cultural activity</p>	
Cultural heritage Landscape	To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment	<p>Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets</p> <p>Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets</p> <p>Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life</p>	Cornwall Heritage and Culture Strategy PPG16, PPG15	To maintain, enhance and make accessible historic and cultural assets	Not considered in Strategy	<p>A community that protects, enhances and celebrates its culture and heritage</p> <p>Promote our culture, history and heritage worldwide and ensure sustainability</p> <p>Increase access to and understanding of our historic and built environment</p>	Value, protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment
Cultural heritage Landscape	<p>To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p>	<p>Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets</p> <p>Protect and enhance landscape and townscape</p> <p>Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life</p>	PPS1, PPS7	<p>To protect, enhance and encourage enjoyment of landscapes, the countryside and coastlines</p> <p>To promote a high quality of design in accordance with sustainable construction principles and techniques</p>	Not considered in Strategy	<p>A community that values and protects its distinctive landscape and environment</p> <p>The quality of the natural and built environment will be maintained and valued</p> <p>Adapted to and mitigated against the effects of climate change</p> <p>A community that makes best use of its resources</p> <p>A community that protects, enhances and celebrates its culture and heritage</p> <p>Protect, promote our culture, history and heritage and ensure sustainability</p>	Create buildings and environments that complement our local distinctive landscape, and which work, look and wear well and are easily maintained
Soil	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets</p> <p>Promote the conservation</p>	Sustainable Communities in the SW – Building for the Future	To maximise the use of previously developed land and buildings and to ensure that land is	Not considered in strategy	<p>A community that values and protects its distinctive landscape and environment</p> <p>A community that makes best use of</p>	Minimise the consumption of, and reduce damage to, undeveloped land

	To conserve soil resources and quality	and wise use of land	PPS23	remediated as appropriate		its resources	
Biodiversity Flora Fauna	To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change) Promote the conservation and wise use of land Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape Management Plan A Management Plan for Cornwall AONB Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative Project Geodiversity Action Plan, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly South West Biodiversity Action Plan PPG20, PPG17, PPS9	To protect and enhance existing biodiversity and natural habitats	Not considered in strategy	A community that values and protects its distinctive landscape and environment The quality of the natural and built environment will be maintained and valued Bio and geodiversity in the District will be protected and enhanced Adapted to and mitigated against the effects of climate change	Value, protect and enhance the amount and diversity of wildlife and habitats (including geodiversity)
Climate Water Material assets	To reduce vulnerability to climate change To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets Reduce vulnerability to flooding, sea level rise (taking account of climate change) Minimise consumption of natural resources Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change) Develop the economy in ways that meet peoples needs Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate	Penwith Climate Change Strategy PPS25, PPS23,	Not covered in the strategic assessment of the Cornwall Structure Plan	Not considered in strategy	A community that values and protects its distinctive landscape and environment Adapted to and mitigated against the effects of climate change	Prepare for climate change, reduce vulnerability to flooding/sea level rise and keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits

		change and harness opportunities arising					
Air Climate Material assets	To reduce contributions to climate change To conserve soil resources and quality To improve air quality To minimise the production of waste	Minimise consumption of natural resources Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals Reduce waste not put to any use	Penwith Climate Change Strategy Action Today for a Sustainable Tomorrow – The Energy Strategy for Cornwall Cornwall Minerals Local Plan Waste Local Plan Renewable Energy Targets for the SW The Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the SW The Regional Waste Strategy for the SW PPG24, PPS22, PPS10	To promote high quality design in accordance with sustainable construction principles and techniques To achieve sustainable resources management (e.g. water, energy, minerals and materials) To reduce the amount of waste requiring final deposit through waste minimisation and to increase in order of priority the proportion of waste reused, recycled and composted, and recovered	Not considered in strategy	A community that makes best use of its resources Decrease the level of energy supplied by non-renewable resources Decrease the average yearly increase in waste arisings and increase participation in re-use, recycling and composting schemes Manage our water resources in the most sustainable manner A community that values and protects its distinctive landscape and environment The quality of the natural and built environment will be maintained and valued Adapted to and mitigated against the effects of climate change	Minimise the generation of waste and pollution and the consumption of energy, minerals and other non-renewable resources and maximise reuse and renewable resources e.g. energy

Notes:

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) issues are the issues identified in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive. Where the draft SA objectives do not link to one of the specific SEA issues they have been labelled 'other'.

The Strategic Appraisal of the Structure Plan for Cornwall Deposit Draft 2002 was prepared by ENTEC UK Ltd for Cornwall County Council

The table below outlines what the Penwith SA Framework will look for under each of the objectives, this table also sets out the suggested indicators which will be used for sustainability monitoring purposes.

Sustainability Objective	What the SSA will look for	Proposed indicators for monitoring purposes
1. Employment opportunities	Encouragement for a variety of employment opportunities that different people will find attractive and that provide sufficient income. Construction of live/work space to enable home working.	Proportion of people of working age who are in work Average hourly earnings for full-time employees
2. Local Economy	Economic patterns that avoid unnecessary dependence on long distance trade and travel. Promotion of local and regional markets for goods and services. Encouragement of farmers' markets and farm shops. Encouragement to local business to adopt sustainable practices. Promotion of more sustainable year-round tourism.	Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area Regional/local variations in GDP/GVA per head Percentage of developed serviced/estate type industrial premises occupied
3. Housing	Cost of appropriate housing relative to disposable incomes, especially for less well off people and key workers. Energy efficient development which reduces the annual cost of heating/lighting. Well integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes.	Affordable housing (house price/earnings affordability ratio) Housing completion figures Affordable housing completion figures Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings Percentage of residents living in 'fuel poverty'
4. Poverty/Social Exclusion	Avoidance of kinds of economic development that raise housing costs or make people on lower incomes have to spend more on car travel, or buying services commercially that used to be public or mutual. Distance to, and ease of accessing, schools, shops places of work and recreation. Avoidance of discrimination against those without access to a private car and those with mobility problems.	Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most 10% and 25% of deprived wards in the country. Access to services in rural areas Percentage of overcrowded households
5. Human health	Development that allows freedom from noise and pollution, and that enables lifestyles free from stress, anxiety and exhaustion. Development that avoids exposing poorer people to more pollution or noise, and	Percentage of residents defined as within (500m) a 15 minute walk of a GP Percentage of residents defined as within (500m)

	that give all access to leisure and recreation. Patterns of development that make walking and cycling easy and attractive as routine methods of transport.	a 15 minute walk to leisure and/or recreational facilities
6. Crime/fear of crime	Development that 'designs out crime' e.g. by providing passive surveillance and avoiding 'dead' spaces and incorporating good lighting.	All recorded crime in Penwith Fear of crime (the percentage of residents surveyed who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' whilst outside in Penwith)
7. Access to culture recreation leisure	Cultural/recreational/leisure facilities integral with development. Development of 'environment/cultural based' visitor attractions that do not damage the resource they are based on.	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award Status Percentage of residents defined as within (500m) a 15 minute walk to leisure and/or recreational facilities
8. Participation in local democracy and decision making	Patterns of development that allow people to meet more needs within local communities. Policies which will foster community involvement in the type, size and location of development. Development which encourages an active voluntary and community sector.	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their own local area
9. Reduce need to travel	Avoidance of development that encourages air travel. Distance to, and ease of accessing, schools shops, places of work and recreation. Encouragement of greater use of ICT and video conferencing Provision of bus routes and stops and safe, attractive, and direct routes for pedestrians/cyclists Patterns of development that support their use e.g. concentration of amenities in town/major village centres served by radial bus routes. Improvement of urban and rural public transport services. Development patterns that reduce the need to travel, and the avoidance of development that generates further road traffic. Improvement of alternatives to the car. Policies that encourage more efficient use of car travel (e.g. requirement for a travel plan). Policies that progressively reduce parking provision	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s)

10. Education/Skills/ Knowledge	Quality and accessibility of schools, colleges, libraries. Encouragement for a diversity of choice in skills training as part of regeneration efforts.	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in schools achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent Percentage of working age population with no formal qualifications
11. Cleaner, greener, safer	Development that contributes to positive well-being, through pleasant surroundings with well-designed public and green space. Freedom from noise and pollution.	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Percentage of residents surveyed who consider their neighbourhood is getting worse
12. Social/Culture/ Local Distinctiveness	Location and design of development to respect and improve character and settlement setting. Policies that avoid urbanising the countryside. Encouragement for use of local/traditional building materials and skills	Loss or damage to historic landscapes and their settings
13. Historic Environment	Protection of culturally and historically significant assets and qualities. Not just designated sites but also non-designated such as locally valued features and landmarks.	Loss or damage to listed buildings and their settings. Loss or damage to scheduled ancient monuments and their settings.
14. Buildings/Enviro nments complementing our landscape	Encouragement of development that strengthens links between urban and rural lives and supports farmers' sustainable stewardship of rural land. Protection of traditional landscape features e.g. hedges, field patterns, etc.	Area under agreement under the ESA schemes The area of land designated as an SSSI which is in 'unfavourable condition'.
15. Undeveloped Land	Protection of land of high agricultural value. Avoiding development that leads to the loss of productive soils, taking into account their contribution to food production, biodiversity, flood storage, groundwater recharge. Development of derelict sites which will lead to an overall neighbourhood enhancement.	Percentage of housing built on previously developed land Proportion of land stock that is derelict Amount of agricultural land graded 1,2 and 3A lost to development
16.	Protection of not only designated areas but of wildlife interest everywhere.	Net change in priority habitats and species (by

Bio/Geodiversity and Habitats	Policies which encourage the provision of new or improved wildlife habitats	type) Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value
17. Climate Change/Flood Risk/Water Management	<p>Integrated approaches to coastal management that provide for climate change to take its natural course where possible. Careful planning of port and coastal town development that delivers jobs that feed off but do not damage the environment.</p> <p>Strengthening of links between habitats to increase the likelihood of adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>New development and infrastructure not planned for areas at risk. Consideration of whether relocation or retreat might be the most viable option.</p> <p>Minimisation of water consumption, maximise use of rainwater/grey water. Use of sustainable urban drainage technology.</p>	<p>Number of people and properties affected by fluvial flood events</p> <p>Development in floodplains</p> <p>Number of people and properties affected by coastal flood events</p> <p>Percentage of main rivers in good or fair quality</p>
18. Resources/Pollution/Re-use/Renewables	<p>Designing buildings to use natural lighting, ventilation. Use of renewable energy where appropriate.</p> <p>Development that minimises diffuse as well as point source pollution.</p> <p>Approaches to transport that will reduce traffic emissions.</p> <p>Provision for composting, digestion, recycling in new development.</p> <p>Greatest possible reuse of old material in new construction and use of recycled products.</p>	<p>Proportion of energy supplied from renewable sources</p> <p>Percentage of the tonnage of household waste arisings which have been (a) recycled (b) composted (c) used to recover heat, power and other energy sources (d) landfilled</p> <p>Concentrations of selected air pollutants</p>

Task A5 SA Objective Testing

The SA objectives should be tested against each other to identify areas of potential incompatibility. Compatibility provides a rigorous framework to test the sustainability of policy options. Conflicts identified can help to highlight objectives that need to be altered or to make conflicts explicit. The suggested sustainability objectives and the compatibility matrix for the SA objectives are shown below

1. Provide suitable employment opportunities for all.
2. Support a balanced local economy that meets the needs of the area
3. Provide a range of high quality, energy efficient housing of a type and cost appropriate to the community's needs
4. Reduce poverty and social exclusion and help everyone afford a comfortable standard of living
5. Protect and promote human health and well-being through healthy lifestyles (including walking and cycling) and health care provision
6. Promote safer and stronger communities through measures to reduce crime and the fear of crime and enhance community cohesion
7. Ensure accessible opportunities for all to engage in culture, leisure and recreational activity
8. Provide opportunities for all to participate fully in society including local democracy and decision making processes
9. Reduce the need to travel by car/air while providing good physical access for pedestrians/cyclists/public transport users to services, facilities and other people
10. Maximise access for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society
11. Create, enhance and maintain cleaner, greener and safer environments
12. Value the social and cultural diversity and the communities' local distinctiveness
13. Value, protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment
14. Create buildings and environments that complement our local distinctive landscape, and which work, look and wear well and are easily maintained
15. Minimise the consumption of, and reduce damage to, undeveloped land
16. Value, protect and enhance the amount and diversity of wildlife and habitats (including geodiversity)
17. Prepare for climate change, reduce vulnerability to flooding/sea level rise and keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits
18. Minimise the generation of waste and pollution and the consumption of energy, minerals and other non-renewable resources and maximise reuse and renewable resources e.g. energy

It is considered the incompatibilities identified do not necessitate the SA Objectives to be rewritten. Some areas of potential conflict will always remain for example economic objectives and protecting biodiversity will always be difficult to reconcile but are important elements of ensuring sustainable development. Negative impacts can however be avoided through the correct implementation. The following table highlights areas where implementation will affect compatibility.

Areas where implementation will affect compatibility and recommended measures.

OBJECTIVE	IDENTIFIED INCOMPATIBILITY
<p>1 – PROVIDE SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL AND 2 – SUPPORT A BALANCED LOCAL ECONOMY THAT MEETS THE NEEDS OF THE AREA</p> <p>3 – PROVIDE A RANGE OF HIGH QUALITY, ENERGY EFFICIENT HOUSING OF A TYPE AND COST APPROPRIATE TO THE COMMUNITY'S NEEDS</p>	<p>15 – MINIMISE CONSUMPTION OF UNDEVELOPED LAND</p> <p>16 - VALUE AND PROTECT BIO/GEODIVERSITY AND HABITATS</p> <p>18 - MINIMISE WASTE/POLLUTION/USE OF NON-RENEWABLES</p> <p>The location for land for employment is important as it determines the impact on biodiversity, flood risk and soil quality. Using previously developed land may add to biodiversity but new build on open spaces would not be compatible. Social implications such as potential negative impacts such as potential negative impacts on townscape and urban vitality may arise from inappropriate clustering of land for industrial use. Measures to combat pollution have the potential to be in conflict with a buoyant economy, however providing for local needs locally will have the beneficial effect of reducing road transportation and global greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
	<p>15 - MINIMISE CONSUMPTION OF AND REDUCE DAMAGE TO UNDEVELOPED LAND</p> <p>16 – VALUE AND PROTECT BIO/GEODIVERSITY AND HABITATS</p> <p>17 - PREPARE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE, REDUCE VULNERABILITY TO FLOODING AND KEEP WATER CONSUMPTION WITHIN CARRYING CAPACITY LIMITS</p> <p>18 - MINIMISE THE GENERATION OF WASTE AND POLLUTION AND NON-RENEWABLES, MAXIMISE RE-USE AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES</p> <p>The location of land for housing is important, especially if it is new housing as it determines the impact on biodiversity, flood risk and soil quality. New homes built on previously developed land with little biodiversity value will provide an opportunity to increase biodiversity levels. Building on a flood plain however, would be incompatible with reducing flood risk, soil quality and biodiversity. The issue of keeping water consumption within carrying capacity limits also needs to be considered when planning for new housing development. Social implications such as potential negative impacts on townscape and urban/rural vitality may arise from inappropriate clustering of housing. All development will lead to an increase in the use of non-renewable resources, however the negative impacts of this should be mitigated as much as possible through the use of sustainable construction techniques, high energy efficiency specifications and the use of micro-renewable energy</p>
<p>7- ENSURE ACCESSIBLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL TO ENGAGE IN CULTURE, LEISURE AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY</p> <p>10 – MAXIMISE ACCESS FOR ALL TO SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION</p>	<p>9 – REDUCE THE NEED TO TRAVEL</p> <p>16 – VALUE AND PROTECT BIO/GEODIVERSITY AND HABITATS</p> <p>There is potential conflict here to lead to increased traffic levels due to an increased number of visitors to sites of cultural, historical, environmental and leisure interest. Measures to ensure that as far as possible such sites and also educational sites are located near to public transport or the homes of users will help to reduce the number of car journeys made. There is also a conflict between increasing accessibility to sites with valuing and protecting wildlife and habitats, an increased number of visitors to sites could lead to the trampling and erosion of habitats unless carefully managed.</p>
<p>13 – VALUE, PROTECT AND WHERE APPROPRIATE ENHANCE THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT 14 – CREATE BUILDINGS AND ENVIRONMENTS THAT COMPLEMENT OUR LOCAL DISTINCTIVE LANDSCAPE</p> <p>14 – CREATE BUILDINGS AN ENVIRONMENTS THAT COMPLEMENT OUR DISTINCTIVE LANDSCAPE</p>	<p>18 – MAXIMISE RENEWABLES, RE-USE AND RECYCLABLES</p> <p>There is a potential conflict here between the protection of conservation areas, areas of outstanding natural beauty and other national, regional and local designated sites and the need to increase the amount of energy supplied from renewable resources. Careful consideration needs to be given to ensure that these objectives are balanced. Whilst potential sites for large scale renewable energy projects are likely to be limited in Penwith the use of micro-renewables such as solar panels, photovoltaics, wind turbines, heat pumps, etc., should be encouraged.</p>
<p>17 – PREPARE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE REDUCE RISK OF FLOODING/SEA LEVEL RISE</p>	<p>17 – PREPARE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE, REDUCE VULNERABILITY TO FLOODING/SEA LEVEL RISE</p> <p>There is a potential for incompatibility here when considering the need coastal/fluvial flood defence measures and their visual impact on the landscape</p>
	<p>16 - VALUE AND PROTECT BIO/GEODIVERSITY AND HABITATS</p> <p>These objectives could be either compatible or not depending on whether areas liable to flooding are developed or not or whether any proposed flood defence schemes have the potential to destroy important habitats during their construction and use.</p>

Task A6 – Consulting on the scope of the SA

This scoping report and its appendices will be sent to statutory bodies with social, environmental, or economic responsibilities to ensure the appraisal covers the key sustainability issues and that the scope and level of detail in the report is satisfactory. These authorities include the consultation bodies designated in the SEA regulations and additional bodies that are designated as 'specific consultation bodies' in the Local Development regulations.

Further revisions to this Sustainability Appraisal Framework may be required following consultation on this Scoping Report or as further baseline evidence is collected or sustainability issues identified. Once the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives have been agreed, they will be used to appraise the likely effects of the emerging policies and proposals of the Penwith Local Development Framework.

For further information on the Penwith Sustainability Appraisal and the Local Development Framework please contact:

Sustainable Development Policy Team
Sustainable Development and Improvement Service
Penwith District Council
St Clare
Penzance
Cornwall TR18 3LU

Sustainability Appraisal – telephone Karen Clowes (01736) 336747
Local Development Documents – telephone Rachel Bray (01736) 336505