



St Wenn Neighbourhood Development Plan 2021 to 2030 Sustainability Checklist

Revised April 2021

**Produced by St Wenn NDP Steering Group
April 2021**

Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Sustainability Checklist	2
3. The Sustainability Checklist – Methodology.....	2
4. What is the plan trying to achieve?.....	2
5. What is the sustainability context?	3
6. What is the baseline situation & what are the key issues?	4
7. What would the situation be without the plan?	7
8. What are the checklist appraisal findings and recommendations?	7
9. How have the checklist recommendations been considered?.....	7
Appendix 1. Sustainability Framework.....	8
Appendix 2: Sustainability Checklist.....	13

1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

1.5 For clarity and conformity, the St Wenn Neighbourhood Development Plan seeks to follow a similar approach to Cornwall Council’s Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal¹ and as such this checklist seeks to answer the following questions:

- What is the plan trying to achieve?
- What is the sustainability context?

¹ http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/9430191/SA_Final_-_November_2014.pdf Page 1 of 13
St Wenn Neighbourhood Development Plan 2021

- What is the baseline situation and what are the key issues?
- What would the situation be without the plan?
- How has the appraisal been undertaken?
- What are the appraisal findings and recommendations?
- How have SA recommendations been considered?
- How can we best monitor the plan's impacts?

2. Sustainability Checklist

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

3. The Sustainability Checklist – Methodology

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

3.2 There are three steps to the sustainability checklist:

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

3.3 Ideally this is done more than once, in a repetitive / iterative process that refines and improves the level of sustainability of a proposal each time.

Step 1 – Selecting the Criteria

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

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

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

4. What is the plan trying to achieve?

4.1 The St Wenn Neighbourhood Development Plan is a long-term plan. The Neighbourhood Development Plan seeks to strengthen and support St Wenn's social, economic and environmental sustainability through guiding development and land-use change in such a way that it supports the Parish's prosperity whilst also helping to conserve and develop an area that is particularly rich in built diversity and heritage, set in a pleasant and attractive local landscape, and within a short distance of landscapes of county and national importance.

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

5. What is the sustainability context?

5.1 The St Wenn Neighbourhood Development Plan has been prepared in the context of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019 and its requirement that the planning system (of which the St Wenn Neighbourhood Development Plan is part) needs to perform three roles in delivering *sustainable development*.

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

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

5.3 The St Wenn Neighbourhood Development Plan focuses on the key planning issues facing St Wenn, setting out both the short term and longer term priorities for action to enable sustainable growth and increase prosperity. Relating this to the St Wenn area the sustainability context can be more explicitly captured as putting in to place the necessary measures to ensure that St Wenn delivers *sustainable development* for the benefit of its own and the surrounding communities, by achieving the following vision and objectives: ***by 2030 we will ensure that the needs of our community for housing, prosperity and community facilities are met, the special characteristics of the Parish area, including its rural feel, distinctive buildings and relationship with the surrounding countryside, landscape and wildlife, are enhanced and protected, and that the local causes and impacts of climate change are effectively tackled.***

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

A. Natural Environment and Landscape Objective.

- i. Reduce the environmental impact of development, protect and increase biodiversity.
- ii. Protect and enhance the landscape character and setting for the Parish.

B. Heritage and Design Objective

- i. Protect and enhance the architectural and historic character of the area;
- ii. Improve the quality of design of all development and change within the plan area;

C. Employment and Business Objective.

- i. Support, strengthen and help diversify local businesses at a scale appropriate to the area.
- ii. Support opportunities for local people to access local employment.
- iii. Encourage improvement of Broadband connectivity.

D. Community Facilities Objective.

- i. Support high quality, accessible and affordable community facilities to meet the changing needs of all parts of the local community.
- ii. Ensure new development is appropriate in scale to the ability of infrastructure to support it.
- iii. Support additional playspace provision for children and teenagers.

E. Housing Objective.

- i. Support a very limited amount of new and adaptable housing to meet local needs of young people, families and older people.
- ii. Ensure that the supply of existing housing remains available to meet local needs.

F. Climate Change Objective.

- i. Support local actions to tackle the causes and effects of climate change
- ii. Encourage new development to incorporate on site provision of renewable energy, low energy and low carbon technologies.

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

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

6.1 The Parish comprises 1901ha (4697 acres) of land with a strong rural character dominated by the Ruthern Valley and its tributary Demelza Stream, between which is a low ridge through the centre of the Parish. To the north the ground rises up to St Breock Downs, and to the south to Castle an Dinas and Belowda Beacon. St Wenn village and Tregonetha occupy areas on the higher ground, with long views across the terrain, whereas Rosenannon nestles on the Ruthern Valley sides.

6.2 Population growth in the parish has been significantly above Cornwall, regional and national averages. The population of the parish is ageing. Between 2002 and 2018 the proportion of children decreased significantly, whilst the proportion of 'young workers' (aged 18 to 49), dropped to around the average. Conversely, the proportion of 'older workers and early retirees' (50 to 64) grew slightly and now the proportion of the population within the 65+ age range represents nearly 25% of the community. The Parish has a lower proportion of single person households than the average for Cornwall and England

6.3 About 200 people (75.6 % of adults 16 to 74 yrs old) in the Parish are 'economically active' which is significantly higher than the proportion in the rest of Cornwall and England. About a third hold managerial/professional posts, and a further third having skilled trade occupations, and a third in more routine occupations. The percentage of those who are self-employed is more than double that for Cornwall and England Most jobs are in agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, and education, holding skilled trade and professional jobs, with a higher percentage than usual in managerial and director roles, mainly in nearby towns and Plymouth or Truro, and there are few local jobs available. Around a third of employed people work from home. There is a core of less well-educated residents for whom basic local employment may be important.

6.4 A higher proportion of the Parish population said they were in good health than the average for Cornwall and England, with a smaller proportion saying their day-to-day activities were limited by ill health.

6.5 The Index of Multiple Deprivation Score of being in the 30% most deprived areas reflects relatively low local incomes and attainment, relative isolation from services, housing affordability, and the absence of central heating in traditional properties locally. However, the latter score is skewed by the inclusion of nearby settlements in the calculations. Taken with the other data above there is possibility of there being a small core of less well educated poorly housed younger people being at risk of increasing deprivation.

6.6 House prices in St Wenn Parish have increased by around 344% since 1995. The affordability ratio for Cornwall in 2016 was 9.27, a slight decrease from 9.43 in 2008. This is significantly higher than the ratio of 8.00 for England. The current housing tenure mix in St Wenn Parish is heavily biased in favour of owner/occupation compared to Cornwall generally, and much less on the private and public rented sectors. Levels of overcrowding are lower in St Wenn Parish than in comparison to Cornwall, regional and national averages.

6.7 The proportion of second homes and holiday lets in St Wenn Parish is lower than Cornwall and Community Network Area averages at round 12% of homes. The Parish has a higher proportion of larger (4 to 5 bedroom) dwellings than has Cornwall and England, and a lower proportion of medium (2 to 3 bedroom) dwellings. However, household size is predominantly small (1 to 3 people) so there is a mismatch between dwelling and household size. Most dwellings in the Parish rely on private water supplies from boreholes and wells and rely on septic tanks, cess pits and soakaways for foul drainage.

6.8 No further dwellings are needed to meet the CLP remaining target for St Wenn Parish. The current level of housing need in St Wenn Parish is minimal.

6.9 The agricultural sector continues to be an important economic activity supporting most of the jobs based in the Parish, helping to sustain the broader rural economy and maintain the character of the landscape and environment. Tourism has the potential for further growth focusing on local environment, heritage and culture.

6.10 Many of the community work outside the Parish, in professional and/or managerial posts, mainly in nearby towns and Plymouth or Truro, and there are few local jobs available. Encouraging local business development might provide local jobs, reduce the need to travel, and increase prosperity. It is likely that many local young and working age people tend to leave the area to find work and careers. There is a higher proportion of self-employed people working in St Wenn Parish compared to Cornwall averages and the number of people working from home in the Parish is unusually high.

6.11 There is 'Superfast Broadband' through most of the parish but speeds can vary and in some northern areas it is lacking. This affects the ability of residents to access information and the performance of businesses that rely on broadband as a means of communication in a rural area.

6.12 St Wenn Parish's community has a good level of community cohesion and funding is available to support community-based initiatives from several community funding sources. Its stock of community facilities is however limited, and ongoing maintenance and improvement is a typical issue for such facilities. There are also several 'green spaces' around the Parish which contribute to its character and heritage. Although excellent and active Church and Primary School facilities and services are available locally residents have to travel out of the Parish for many key services and amenities, including health services and secondary schooling, as community facilities are rather sparse, with a village hall (at St Wenn), Church, a Methodist Chapel, Primary School, and a community car park opposite the village hall. There are no shops or pubs, and health services are all accessed outside the Parish. Formal open space is limited to one playground, a sports field and the Churchyard cemetery. However, there is plenty of informal, natural green space to which the community have access under various provisions of the CROW Act. These come to a total of 213.25ha.

6.13 The Parish has a good supply of natural recreational space, but equipped provision for children and teenagers is poor.

6.14 The Parish has a good quality green infrastructure network, with plenty of footpaths and lanes linking green 'access land', and to local open space and leisure facilities. There is a good supply of woodlands, some ancient trees and hedgerows close to villages are subject to development pressures. Internationally, nationally and locally designated nature conservation sites are present in the Parish, or nearby, and a number of areas of Cornwall BAP Priority Habitat. Protected species are also present at many locations in the parish. Common Land in the Parish provides grazing in support of local agricultural businesses, a biodiverse habitat, drainage, landscape quality, tranquil leisure opportunities and a tourism resource. St Wenn Parish is not well wooded, although there are some small (and recent) plantations and steeply incised wooded valleys that play an important role in the rural character of the local landscape. The main watercourses flowing through St Wenn Parish are the Upper River Ruthern and the Demelza Stream, both have an overall 'good' ecological and chemical quality. The Upper Ruthern is a Priority River Habitat Headwater designated as an area of high naturalness. A high proportion of the Parish falls into Grade 3 agricultural land with the remainder being Grades 4 and 5.

6.15 The Parish hosts several areas of SSSI status, including Rosenannon Bog & Downs SSSI, Mid Cornwall Moors SSSI, and the River Camel Valley and Tributaries SSSI. The latter is also a Special Area of Conservation, an international designation. About half the Parish, to the north, is within the Camel and Allen Valley Area of Great Landscape Value. The remainder is undesignated but enjoys a pleasant outlook with long vista and a dark nighttime sky. The river valleys provide contrast with their intimacy and small scale.

6.16 There are no Conservation Areas in the Parish. There are 23 Listed structures and 6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and extensive archaeology, dating from pre-historic times through to the modern. These include features such as Neolithic 'findspots', the site of a possible early medieval chapel, evidence of early and later medieval field systems, and post medieval quarries and spoil tips. Built form within the Neighbourhood Plan Area consist of bungalows, 2 storey terraces, semi-detached dwellings and detached dwellings. The scale of built-form also varies across the Neighbourhood Plan Area from modest village terraced cottages on small plots to large farmhouses with substantial acreage. There is concern that the character of the settlements is being harmed by the use of inappropriate, out of scale designs and materials.

6.17 There are no rail lines or railway station serving the Parish directly. Two infrequent bus services serve the core of the Parish giving access to Bodmin twice a week, and daily in term time to education at Nanstallon School, Robartes Junior and Bodmin College. Reliance on jobs in major employment centres means the parish has a high car dependency and car ownership is much higher than Cornwall averages. Some 94% of households in the Neighbourhood Plan area have access to at least one car or van, which is very significantly higher than the percentages for Cornwall and England, whilst the percentage with access to at least two cars or vans is also very much higher. In total, the daily travel to work alone consumes 2,593 km.

6.18 The principal road route into St Wenn Parish is the B3274 which connects with Roche to the south, and then onto the Victoria interchange on the A30 trunk road. To the north the B3274 leads to the A39. The remaining roads in the Parish are either C roads or are unclassified. These roads are quite long almost universally narrow with poor vertical and horizontal

geometry. The village centre of St Wenn is included in the County level Sensitive Traffic Route assessment as being traffic sensitive at school drop-off and pick-up periods. Within the villages the unclassified roads are often congested from parked vehicles, and speeding is seen as an issue.. St Wenn has a reasonably good network of footpaths, and many local lanes that typically have light traffic, which are local assets for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders. However, some of the lanes can be steep or have high banks, making them uncomfortable for pedestrians and cyclists. To the east immediately abutting the Parish boundary is the Saints' Way Trail.

6.19 The Parish is the location for 5 small to medium scale wind-turbines but several large individual and grouped turbines are visible in locations around the Parish. Wind speeds sufficient to support wind turbines exist across the Parish. However, the opportunities for large multi wind turbine schemes are very restricted because of the intervisibility of the existing wind turbines on the landscape setting of the Parish. There is the potential for single turbines at a scale of A to C to support farm energy independence. Potential for solar generation is fair but constrained by landscape factors affecting the southerly facing slopes. Due to its topography, St Wenn Parish may have some opportunity for hydroelectric power generation.

Key Issues

- The community prioritise the natural environment such as the countryside and landscape, local wildlife and biodiversity, and the peace and tranquillity of the area as their top three priorities
- The sense of community and Local community facilities, activities and groups are also highly prized.
- No further land needs to be allocated for new housing to comply with the Cornwall Local Plan.
- The community support continued infill on small sites, and rounding-off, subject to criteria for design.
- There is a need to support the provision of housing, services, facilities and amenities to meet the needs of an ageing population, whilst ensuring that the service, housing and employment needs of the dwindling proportion of young people and families are not neglected.
- To address the decline in the proportion of younger people, smaller affordable dwellings may be appropriate, including self-build.
- There is a clear mismatch between household size and dwelling size, and the current housing need is for 1-bedroom dwellings, suggesting a need to help address social housing need in the community by providing for some more smaller dwellings and protecting the existing remaining stock of small dwellings.
- There may also be a need for housing to support increasing numbers of elderly people may be emerging.
- The local community perceive 2nd homes and holiday-lets as a problem and wish for them to be restricted.
- The local community supports more economic growth in the Parish at a scale that is appropriate for the area, but is very wary of tourism development.
- There is a need for new small-scale rural workshops and retail, possibly including space to support live/work, home businesses and/or start up business, which must be sensitive to their surroundings and local road conditions.
- There is a need to support rural and agricultural business diversification and measures to reduce business costs, such as energy and materials, in order to support the economic base of the Parish.
- Digital access is limited in some areas and measures to correct this are required.
- Many dwellings in the Parish are not connected to the main supporting infrastructure such as water supply and drainage.
- Ongoing maintenance and improvement of local community facilities could be problematic in the future
- There are also several 'green spaces' around the Parish which contribute to its character and heritage and are worthy of protection.
- Playspace is lacking at Rosenannon and Tregonetha, and the equipment at St Wenn needs improvement.
- Trees and hedgerows close to villages are subject to development pressures
- National and local planning policies are sufficient to protect the AGLV and no local policy is needed in the St Wenn NDP.
- There are locally distinctive aspects of the landscape within and outside these areas where repair, extension and new development may not fit well within existing landscape and topography in character and form of the landscape
- The 'dark sky' above the Parish provides tranquillity and landscape and health benefits
- National and local planning policies are sufficient to protect listed heritage assets and no local policy is needed in the St Wenn NDP.
- Most of the high-quality biodiversity and geodiversity sites in the Parish is protected by international, national and county level policies so NDP policies are not necessary.
- Development continues to impact on biodiversity.

- There is poor provision of public transport in the parish which limits access to employment, shopping and services other than by car.
- Overall the community of the Parish see a need to take action to deal with the causes and impacts of climate change.
- Flooding is seen as the main local impact from climate change.
- Aiming to be Carbon Neutral by 2030 is not realistically achievable, but significant local contribution to tackling causes and impacts of climate change are possible.

7. What would the situation be without the plan?

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

8. What are the checklist appraisal findings and recommendations?

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

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

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

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

9. How have the checklist recommendations been considered?

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

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

9.3 Our conclusion is that the St Wenn Neighbourhood Plan will deliver appropriate sustainable development outcomes.

Appendix 1. Sustainability Framework

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2: Sustainability Checklist

Neighbourhood Plan Objectives	SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE IMPACT YES/NO?																			
		1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
A. Natural Environment and Landscape Objective. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the environmental impact of development, protect and increase biodiversity. Protect and enhance the landscape character and setting for the Parish. 	NO																			
Comment	A good natural environment has many physical, social and economic benefits and little negative impact.																			
B. Heritage and Design Objective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect and enhance the architectural and historic character of the area; Improve the quality of design of all development and change within the plan 	NO																			
Comment	A good built environment has many social and economic benefits and little negative impact.																			
C. Employment and Business Objective. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support, strengthen and help diversify local businesses at a scale appropriate to the area. Support opportunities for local people to access local employment. Encourage improvement of Broadband connectivity. 	NO																			
Comment	Additional prosperity derived from sustainable business development will enable better design and pollution control and improve social inclusion but will involve some land take and additional landscape impacts (which should be mitigated overall).																			
D. Community Facilities Objective. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support high quality, accessible and affordable community facilities to meet the changing needs of all parts of the local community. Ensure new development is appropriate in scale to the ability of infrastructure to support it. Support additional playspace provision for children and teenagers. 	NO																			
Comment	Supporting maintenance and enhancement of community facilities will support an inclusive and healthy community and adaptation to climate change.																			

Neighbourhood Plan Objectives	SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE IMPACT YES/NO?	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
<p>E. Housing Objective. Support a very limited amount of new and adaptable housing to meet local needs of young people, families and older people. Ensure that the supply of existing housing remains available to meet local needs.</p>	NO																			
Comment	Objective will improve design, social inclusion etc. but will involve some land take and additional impacts (which should be mitigated overall).																			
<p>F. Climate Change Objective. Support local actions to tackle the causes and effects of climate change Encourage new development to incorporate on site provision of renewable energy, low energy and low carbon technologies.</p>	NO																			
Comment	Renewable energy production and energy storage are key means of reducing carbon emissions that contribute to the climate emergency by encouraging low carbon and renewable energy use and helping to decarbonize new developments.																			

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
Policy 1 Green Infrastructure	NO																			
Comment	The negative effect on biodiversity of developments should be minimised where possible and possible improvements encouraged																			
Policy 2 Net Biodiversity Gain	NO																			
Comment	The negative effect on biodiversity of developments should be minimised where possible and possible improvements encouraged																			
Policy 3 Trees, Cornish Hedges and Hedgerows	NO																			
Comment	Trees, hedges and hedgerows should be safeguarded as part of the development process and possible improvements encouraged																			
Policy 4 Landscape	NO																			
Comment	The safeguarding of established views and vistas will provide a significant support to a feeling of personal and societal well-being																			
Policy 5 Dark Skies																				
Comment	The dark sky is enjoyed and appreciated by the community, is an educational resource, promote creative inspiration, improved sleep patterns and reduced stress and provides a more natural environment for both nocturnal and diurnal animals. However it can adversely impact community safety.																			
Policy 6 Design																				
	The achievement of a coherent set of general design principles throughout St Wenn will help provide a "sense of place"																			

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
Policy 7 - Small Business/Retail Unit Development	NO																			
Comment	Small workshop development is needed to offset the loss of employment and social cohesiveness which has been threatened by the reduction in agricultural employment in the rural areas																			
Policy 8 - Farming and Other Land Based Rural Business Diversification																				
Comment	Support for farming and other businesses which manage land sustains the economic base of the Parish and maintains the character of the landscape and environment.																			
Policy 9 Rural Tourism Accommodation	NO																			
Comment	Sustainable or 'green' tourism can bring economic benefits, a wider choice of services, and help care for the physical and built environment.																			
Policy 10 - Working from Home and Home-Based Businesses	NO																			
Comment	Home based enterprise can reduce travel needs and the associated impacts but can lead to isolation and noise problems for neighbours. Very positive impacts on economic development.																			
Policy 11 – Protection and Support for Community Facilities	NO																			
Comment	Creation and maintenance of community support infrastructure is vital to maintain societal cohesiveness and community involvement																			
Policy 12 - Local Green Spaces	NO																			

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
Comment		The provision and effective maintenance of local open spaces particularly within developments is regarded as a key part of maintaining a feeling of personal well being and social inclusion																		
Policy 13 - Recreation Spaces and Sports Pitches	NO	Green	Grey	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	Green	Green	Dark Green	Dark Green	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey
Comment		The provision of well distributed open spaces is regarded as a key part of maintaining a feeling of personal well being and social inclusion																		
Policy 14 - Footpaths and Bridleways	NO	Dark Green	Grey	White	Grey	Dark Green	Grey	Grey	Grey	White	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Dark Green	Green
Comment		Protection of footpaths bridleways and cycleways and supporting environmental improvements will significantly increase the take up of non vehicular transport modes, reduce the pollution effects of vehicle traffic flows and improve collective personal health levels																		
Policy 15 - Infill, Rounding-Off and Brownfield Housing Development	NO	Grey	Grey	White	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	White	Grey	Green	Dark Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey
Comment		Meeting the established housing need across all levels of income can help improves social inclusion and provide the necessary housing, with minor environmental downside, provided design standards are met																		
Policy 16 - Exceptional Affordable Housing Sites		Grey	Grey	White	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	White	Light Blue	Green	Dark Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey
Comment		Meeting the established affordable housing need can help improves social inclusion and provide the necessary housing, but exceptional permissions may have a more significant environmental downside.																		
Policy 17 - Extension, Replacement and Amalgamation of Existing Dwellings	NO	Grey	Grey	White	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey
Comment		Extension of domestic dwellings will expand the variety of dwellings available to meet the identified need, and with adequate consideration will not harm local character.																		
Policy 18 - Agricultural Dwellings and Mobile Homes		Grey	Grey	White	Grey	Grey	Grey	Grey	Green	White	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Grey	Grey

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
		Allowing mobile homes as part of the process of establishing an agricultural holding brings economic benefit and improve social cohesion, whilst controlling unauthorised mobile can help protect the landscape, the historic environment and biodiversity																		
Policy 19 - Second Homes and Holiday Lets	NO																			
Comment		Protecting new dwellings from use as second homes will help to bolster the supply of homes for local people and support the local economy and community facilities.																		
Policy 20 - Reducing the Causes of Climate Change																				
Comment		Developments deigned to limit carbon emission, promote the efficient use of natural resources, and re-use and recycle resources will make a local contribution to tackling the global issue of climate change.																		
Policy 21 - Reducing the Impact of Climate Change	NO																			
Comment		The creation and subsequent maintenance of effective drainage and flood control measures is key to any development within the parish as it already has many areas which are under flood threat now and where the effect of development and global warning could produce a “cliff edge” effect																		
Policy 22 - Renewable Energy Production	NO																			
Comment		Renewable energy production is a key means of reducing carbon emissions that contribute to the climate emergency.																		
Policy 23 - Local Energy Storage	NO																			
Comment		Local energy storage can encourage low carbon and renewable energy use and decarbonize new developments.																		

