

**BOVEY PARISH
NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN (REG 14)**

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
Screening Report**

August 2020



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Summary

This report describes the assessment of the Bovey Parish Neighbourhood Plan 2021-2033 (“the BPNP”) and determines that under Regulation 9 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA Regulations) the BPNP **is unlikely to result in significant environmental effects and therefore does not require a Strategic Environmental Assessment.**

This statement includes the reasons for this determination (in line with Regulation 11 of the SEA Regulations). This screening report will now be submitted to statutory consultees for comment.

A separate report provides the Habitats Regulation Assessment under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Habitat Regulations)

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A neighbourhood plan is required to meet a number of basic conditions (which are set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990), one of which requires that a Neighbourhood Plan being submitted to the Local Planning Authority must include either an environmental report (complying with the SEA Regulations) or, in the case where it has been deemed an environmental assessment under the SEA Regulations is not required, a statement of reasons for this determination.
- 1.2 This screening report considers the contents of the BPNP to determine whether or not it require a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC and associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. In particular it considers if there are likely significant effects on the environment.
- 1.3 The requirement for the draft plan to be subject a Habitats Regulation Assessment under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Habitat Regulations) is dealt with in a separate report.

About the Plan

- 1.4 The designated Bovey Tracey Neighbourhood Development Plan Area is coterminous with the Bovey Tracey Parish Boundary (Figure 1).
- 1.5 Both Teignbridge District Council ([TDC](#)) and Dartmoor National Park Authority ([DNPA](#)) approved the designation of Bovey Tracey Parish as a neighbourhood area for the purposes of developing a neighbourhood plan under Section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Both approvals are dated 4th August 2017. DNPA advised the Town Council that TDC should be the lead planning authority for the purposes of preparing our Neighbourhood Plan.
- 1.6 The plan directs development of the entire parish which encompasses the Town of Bovey Tracey, the residential/industrial areas of Heathfield, and scattered hamlets, homes and farmsteads including some in the National Park.

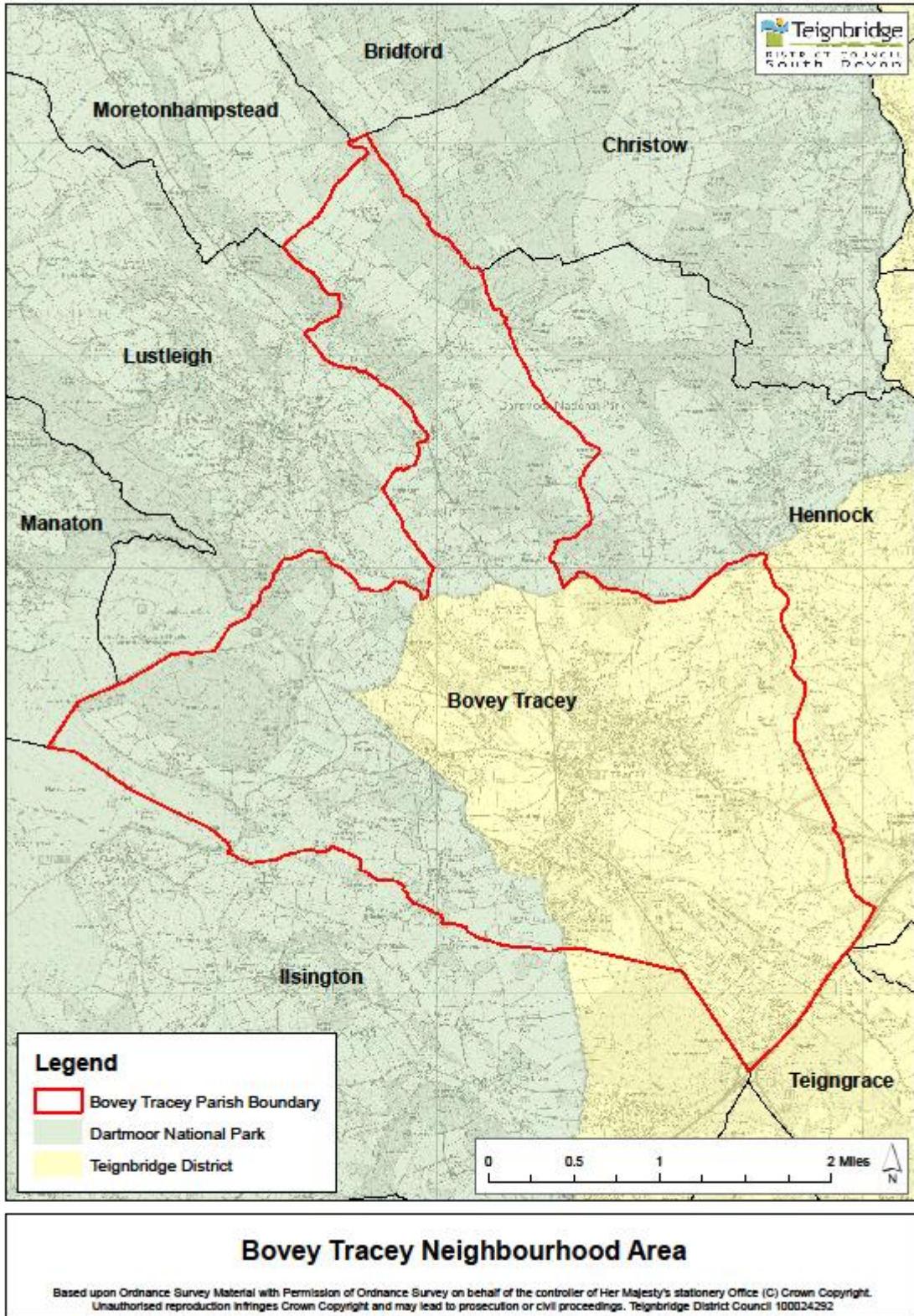


Figure 1 Map of Neighbourhood Plan Area

- 1.7 The settlement of Bovey Tracey is one of the district's main towns, and the strategic policies in the Teignbridge Local Plan 2013-2033 have made allocations for employment land and housing development in the Parish. The Teignbridge Local Plan went through examination in 2013/14 and was adopted in May 2014. This plan was subject to SEA, HRA and considerable scrutiny by statutory consultees. The neighbourhood plan does not make any substantial modifications or additions to these allocations.
- 1.8 The overarching strategic plan for Bovey Tracey in the Local plan is:

Teignbridge Local Plan Policy S19 Bovey Tracey

Bovey Tracey will continue to attract the investment needed to enable its economy and community to flourish. Policy objectives will ensure Bovey Tracey will be a place where current and future generations have access to homes, jobs and community facilities whilst protecting the area's assets. The Plan will seek to:

- a) allocate 3 hectares of land for employment development and support improvements to existing employment areas;
- b) allocate land with capacity for at least 470 homes;
- c) identify a preferred location for provision of a new 1.8 hectares Primary school site;
- d) support provision of multi-use community building and public open space at land on Le Molay-Littry Way;
- e) support town centre enhancements including improvement to public realm, improved traffic management, creation of a town square, and a new Information Centre and public toilets;
- f) enhance play space, including a new skate park in both Bovey Tracey and Heathfield;
- g) create 3 hectares additional sports pitch space;
- h) create a network of safe cycling and walking routes, including provision of a link to the Wray Valley (cycle) Trail; and
- i) retention of existing employment uses at Pottery Road.

BNPN Policies and Objectives

- 1.9 The aim and objectives of the Bovey Parish Neighbourhood Plan are based upon issues and priorities raised by local residents and businesses through a series of consultation events. These have been translated into a series of objectives and policies have been written to support those objectives. The BNPN includes policies to help guide development and identifies 17 community projects which the neighbourhood plan supports.
- 1.10 The BNPN Objectives are:
- **TO1: improve movement and road safety** by reducing road traffic congestion, controlling traffic speed and enhancing alternatives to private car use
 - **TO2: improve car parking arrangements** to support high street business viability and to enhance the street environment for local residents and to provide for electric vehicle charging.

- **HO1: provide affordable housing** for people of all ages who are unable to access market housing, with priority for those **with a strong local connection**
- **HO2: Provide for elderly people** suited to their needs, with priority for those **with a strong local connection**
- **HO3: aesthetically pleasing streets** not dominated by vehicles with provision for waste and recycling, cyclists and pedestrians.
- **HO4: provision of green/community spaces** within housing developments promote health and wellbeing
- **HO5: promote sustainable construction.**
- **LEO1: protect/enhance the natural environment** to ensure no net loss of priority habitat and species
- **LEO2 : preserve designated key views** across the parish and to maintain the landscape character
- **LEO3: promotion of sustainable urban design.**
- **CO1: promote improvements in the health and wellbeing**
- **CO2 : support the provision of a multi-use community facility.**
- **CO3: facilitate the replacement of the Bovey Tracey Primary School** to meet the present and projected needs of a growing population.
- **B&EO1: support business, service and leisure** location for residents, businesses and visitors.

1.11 The following tables list the Policies and Projects contained in the BPNP.

Table 1 - List of BPNP Policies

H1: Affordable housing H2: Housing for elderly residents H3: Provision of storage H4: Open space H5: Sustainable homes LE1: Protection and enhancement of landscape LE2: Tranquility and dark skies LE3: Native hedgerows and Devon banks LE4: a net gain in priority habitat and species LE5: Wildlife-friendly development LE6: Lowland heath LE7: Protection of bat flyways LE8: Protection of views LE9: Character areas LE10: Local Green Spaces LE12: Provision of green infrastructure	LE13: Management of green infrastructure LE14: Water courses and river banks LE15: Sustainable energy T1: Highway Safety and Environmental Impact T2: Traffic Management T3: Sustainable Travel T4: Compensation for loss of parking T5: Parking General T6: Off Street Parking C1: Provision of additional health care facilities C2: Provision of community facilities C3: Re-provision of Bovey Tracey Primary School B&E1: Application for change of use B&E2: No subdivision of existing buildings B&E3: Provision of start-up units B&E4: Internet speed and technology
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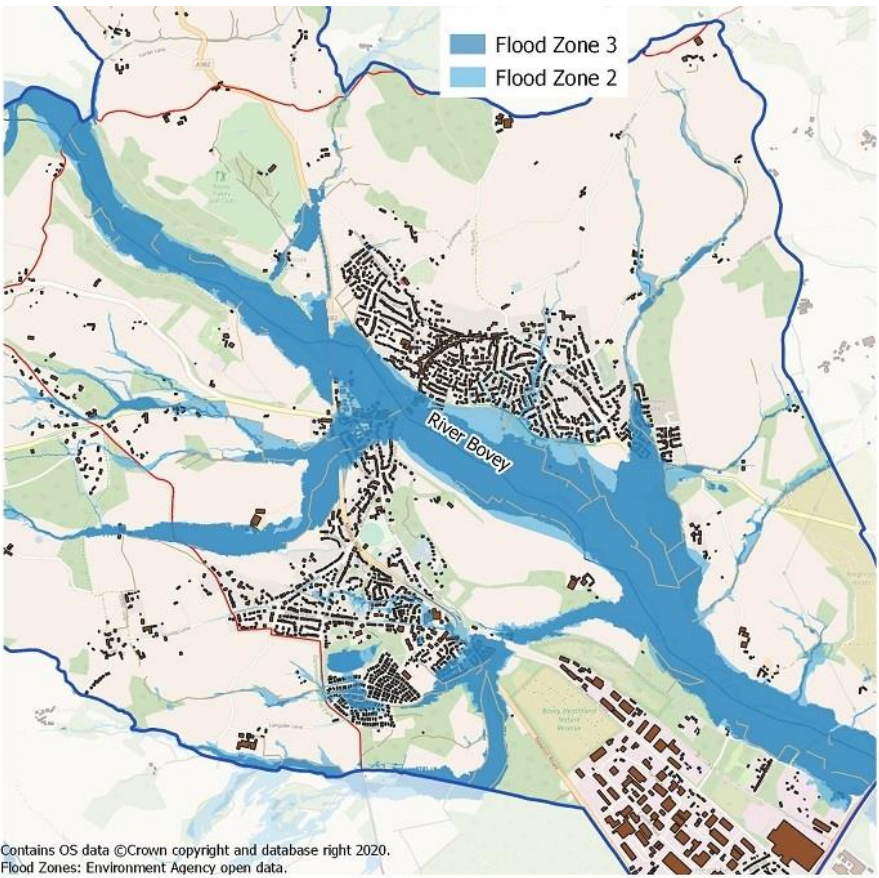
Table 2 - BPNP List of Projects

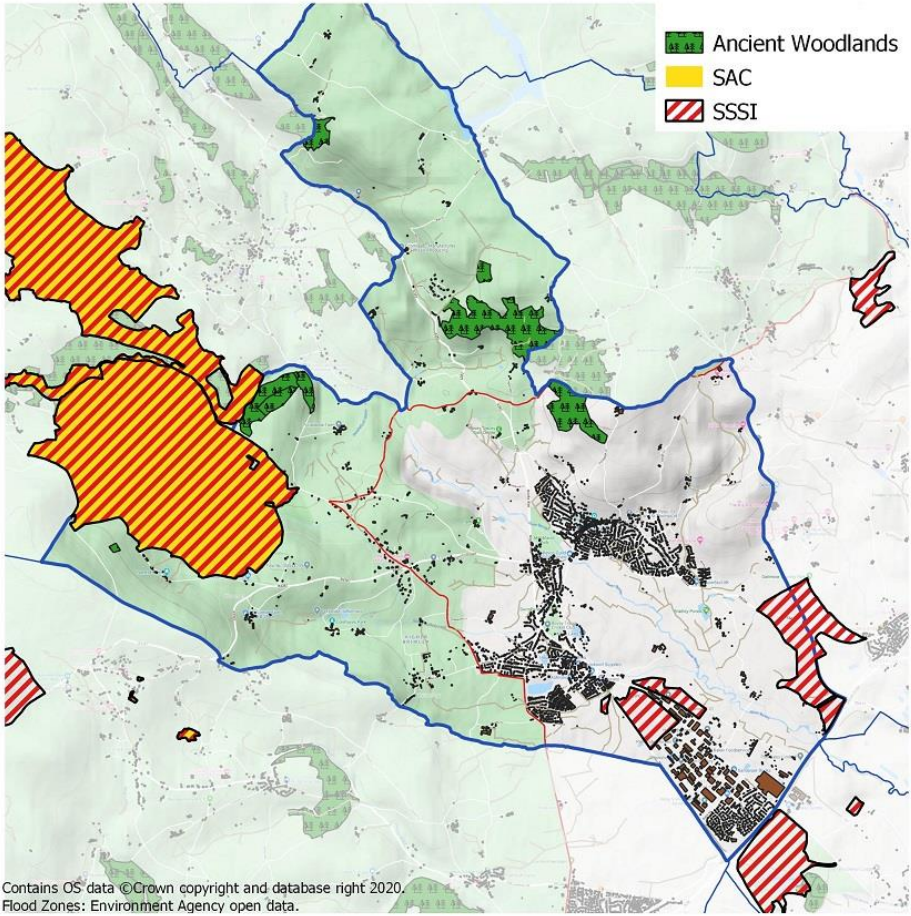
1. Affordable and Sheltered Housing	10. Bus Use Promotion
2. Bat Project	11. Electric Charging Point
3. Hedgehog Project	12. Walking-Bus
4. Wildflower Verge	13. Health and Wellbeing
5. Town Centre Traffic Management	14. Community Facilities
6. Heathfield Parking Audit	15. Jump Park Project
7. Co-op Entrance Road Safety	16. Cultural Destination
8. Old Newton Road Footway	17. Business IT
9. Speedwatch	

2 AREA OVERVIEW

2.1 The following information provides a brief summary of the primary characteristics the parish of Bovey Tracey. The BPNP preparation has included a review of the evidence.

Summary Baseline Characteristics – Bovey Tracey Parish													
Population	Around 8,200 (2011 census 7,168)												
Number of Dwellings	<p>3,220 dwellings</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Dwelling Type Distribution</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Dwelling Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Detached</td> <td>1,326</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi</td> <td>727</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Terrace</td> <td>686</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flat</td> <td>239</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caravan</td> <td>242</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dwelling Type	Count	Detached	1,326	Semi	727	Terrace	686	Flat	239	Caravan	242
Dwelling Type	Count												
Detached	1,326												
Semi	727												
Terrace	686												
Flat	239												
Caravan	242												
Parish Area	2,614 ha												
Landscape	<p>The West and North of the parish are in the National Park and have the highest level of national landscape protection. These areas are characterised by undulating hills and valleys with predominately a mix of forest and grazing cover.</p> <p>The east of the Parish, outside the National Park, is primarily in an area designated as and Area of Great Landscape Value in the Teignbridge Local Plan.</p> <p>Bovey Tracey is formed around the River Bovey valley and much of the southern part of the parish is relatively level with landscape views providing the rural townscape setting.</p>												

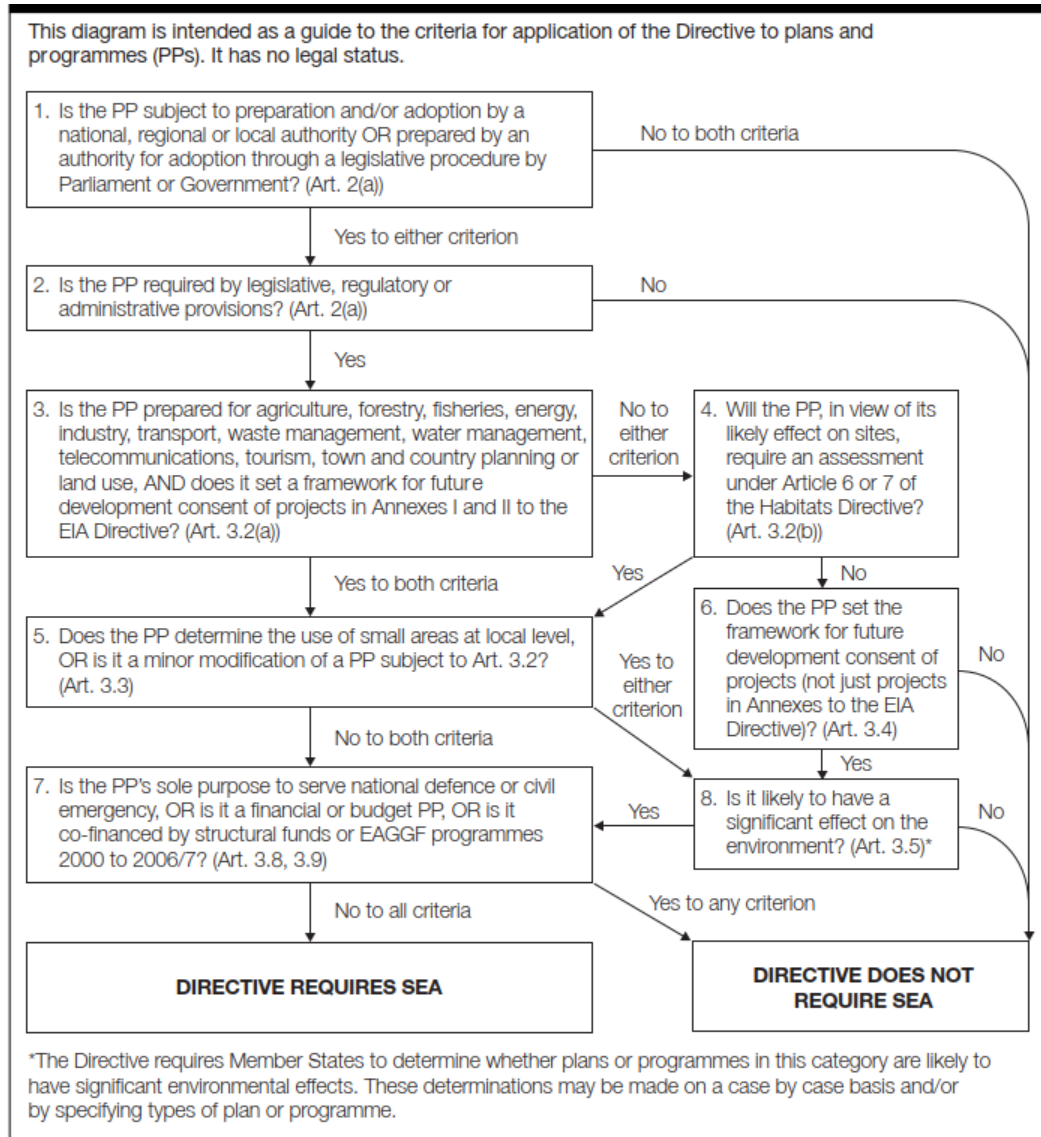
<p>Areas of flood zones</p>	<p>Significant flood plain along the River Bovey, including through the built-up area of town.</p>  <p>Contains OS data ©Crown copyright and database right 2020. Flood Zones: Environment Agency open data.</p>
<p>Ancient Woodland</p>	<p>Three Large areas of ancient woodland are all in the north and west of the parish, and almost all in the national park administrative area; Yarner Wood, Neadon Cleave, and Northcombe Copse.</p>
<p>Habitats and Species</p>	<p>Part of the South Dartmoor Woods SAC is in the western parts of the district (within the national park). The parish has parts of two greater horseshoe bat sustenance zones in the parish for the Haytor and Smallacombe Iron Mine and Chudleigh Caves and Woods bat roosts that form part of the South Hams SAC designated for Greater Horseshoe Bat protection.</p> <p>The SACs are all designated at SSSIs, and in addition there are two SSSI areas in the southern part of the parish at Bovey Heathfield and Chudleigh Knighton</p> <p>Great Plantation to the west of Heathfield is designated as a county wildlife site and contributes significantly to the ecology of the area.</p>

	 <p>Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2020. Flood Zones: Environment Agency open data.</p>
<p>Heritage Assets</p>	<p>Scheduled Monuments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Elsford cross: a wayside cross opposite the entrance to Lower Elsford Farm (listentry 1009183) • Bovey Potteries (listentry 1002638) • Earthworks (possibly civil war) on Bovey Heath (1002657) • Cromwell's Arch and adjacent arch (1003831) <p>No registered Parks and Gardens (NB – Stover Park to south of parish separated by A38)</p> <p>106 Listed Buildings; 1 Grade I listed (Church – List Entry 1334077); 6 Grade II* buildings/structures (all in the built up area of the town). The majority of the Grade II buildings are within the settlement boundary of Bovey Tracey.</p>
<p>Conservation Area</p>	<p>There is a conservation area running the length of town along the high street and through to the Bovey Potteries.</p>
<p>Teignbridge Local Plan 2013-2033</p>	
<p>Teignbridge District Local Plan 2013-2033 (Adopted) includes 6 allocations for development within the parish of Bovey: The site allocation policies are not set out as strategic within the local plan, but as most of these policies have advanced through planning and/or delivery there is no potential to significantly alter these policies.</p>	

- BT1 Dean Park** A site of approximately 5 hectares is allocated at Dean Park including for 120 homes and green infrastructure
- BT2 Bradley Bends** A site of approximately 10 hectares is allocated for mixed use development of at least 200 dwellings, 915m² of employment space and green infrastructure/road improvements
- BT2A North of Indio House** A site of approximately 1.6 hectares is allocated for residential development of 45 homes and green infrastructure
- BT2D Abbey Road Primary School Site** – potential for redevelopment of existing school site when a replacement primary school is delivered.
- BT2C Old Newton Road** A site of approximately 0.7 hectares is allocated for land for office, general industrial or storage and distribution
- BT3 Challabrook** A site of approximately 19 hectares is allocated for mixed use development of up to 270 homes and employment land with GI and flood mitigation

3 ESTABLISHING THE NEED FOR AN SEA

- 3.1 The basis for Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessments legislation is European Directive 2001/42/EC as transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, or SEA Regulations. Screening for EIA and HRA are separate processes and the HRA screening is dealt with in a separate document.
- 3.2 There are several triggers for the SA/SEA requirement and these are illustrated in the following diagram:



Establishing the Need for SEA

3.3 The following table sets out the screening undertaken to determine if an SEA is required.

Assessment of Characteristics of the BPNP against the criteria of the SEA Directive		
<p>The table below shows the assessment of whether the Bovey Parish Neighbourhood Plan (Development Plan) will require a full SEA. The questions below are drawn from the diagram above which sets out how the SEA Directive should be applied.</p>		
Stage	Y/N	Reason
<p>1. Is the PP (plan or programme) subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))</p>	Yes	<p>The preparation and adoption of the Bovey Parish Neighbourhood Plan is enabled under the Town and County Planning Act 1990 (TCPA 1990) as amended by the Localism Act 2011. The NDP is being prepared by Bovey Tracey Parish Council (as the 'relevant body') and will be 'made' by Teignbridge District Council as the Local Authority. The preparation of the NDP is subject to the following regulations: The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended) and The Neighbourhood Planning (Referendums) Regulations 2012.</p>
<p>2. Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))</p>	No	<p>Whilst the NDP is not a requirement and is optional under the provisions of the TCPA 1990, if 'made' it will form part of the development plan for the District. It is therefore important that the screening process considers whether it is likely to have significant environmental effects and hence whether an SEA is required under the Directive.</p>
<p>3. Is the PP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste ...(etc) and country planning or land use AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art. 3.2(a))</p>	Yes	<p>The plan is prepared for town and country planning and it does set a framework for urban development, (Annex II), albeit to a very minimal degree.</p>
<p>4. Will the PP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b))</p>	Yes	<p>Bovey Parish is quite close to maternity roosts within the South Hams Special Area of Conservation designated for its greater horseshoe bat population and parts of the foraging zone are within the parish.</p> <p>The Dawlish Warren (SAC) and Exe Estuary SPA/RAMSAR site are within about 10 miles of the Parish.</p> <p>A habitats regulation screening will be required in addition to assessment of likely effects.</p>

5. Does the PP Determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3)	Yes	No new land development allocations are made, however policies serve to amplify the development policies in the Teignbridge Local Plan and some local greenspace designations are made.
6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)	Yes	The NDP includes fifteen policies which are to be used for determining future applications in conjunction with the Teignbridge Local Plan (2013-2033).
7. Is the PP's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds etc.	No	
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)	No	See Annex I of this report for the assessment of the likely significance of effects on the environment.

3.4 The BPNP will be checked for general conformity with the Teignbridge Local Plan 2013-2033. The policies and proposals within the NDP must stand in general conformity with:

- EN8: Biodiversity Protection and Enhancement
- EN9: Important Habitats and Features
- EN10: European Wildlife Sites
- EN11: Legally Protected and Priority Species

Criteria for determining the likely significant effects

3.5 The Criteria for determining the likely significant effects referred to in Article 3(5) of Directive 2001/42/EC are set out below¹:

3.6 In assessing the likely effects the SEA Regulations require a description of the following to be presented:

- "The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme." (Sched 2, Para 2);
- "The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected." (Sched 2, Para 3); and
- The likely significant effects on the environment... on **issues such as**
 - (a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health
 - (d) fauna (e) flora (f) soil
 - (g) water; (h) air (i) climatic factors
 - (j) material assets
 - (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage
 - (l) landscape

¹ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/schedule/1/made>

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping for the Teignbridge Local Plan set out a framework for considering these factors. This has been modified for consideration of Neighbourhood Plans, and Annex II below provides a summary of these considerations and this has been referenced in considering the potential significant effects at in Annex I.

4 SCREENING OUTCOME

- 4.1 As a result of the screening assessment in Section 3, it is considered that there will be no significant environmental effects arising from the BPNP that were not covered in the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulation Assessment of the Teignbridge District Local Plan 2013-2033. As such it is the opinion of Teignbridge District Planning Authority that the Pre-Submission (Reg 14) Bovey Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan (August 2020) **does not** require a full SEA to be undertaken.

ANNEX I ASSESSMENT OF LIKELIHOOD OF SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

likely to have significant environmental effect?		Y/N
1. Characteristics of the Plan, having regard to:		
(a) The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;	The BPNP would, if made, form part of the statutory development plan and as such would contribute to the framework for considering future development consent of projects, but does not in itself permit development. The Plan policies set out criteria designed to help ensure the final form of development permitted meets the desires and needs of the community. However the plan only add???	N
(b) The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;	A Neighbourhood Development Plan must be in general conformity with the Local Plan for the District. Policies have a minor impact on influencing the details of some development (for example the size of a garage, not whether or not a garage is permitted).	N
(c) The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;	<p>The plan seeks to introduce additional environmental considerations in decision making in the area, and creates new policies and designations to protect areas from development and thus contributes to the sustainability of local development.</p> <p>Policies which promote additional environmental sustainability include:</p> <p>Provision of (cycle/bin) storage, electric charging point provision, Protection and enhancement of landscape, Tranquillity and dark skies, Native hedgerows and Devon banks, No net loss of priority habitat or species, Wildlife-friendly development, Protection of Lowland heath, Protection of bat flyways, Protection of views, Character areas, Local Green Spaces, Bovey and Heathfield Gateway Preservation Area, Provision of green infrastructure, Management/maintenance of green infrastructure, Water courses and river banks, and Sustainable energy.</p> <p>National policy requires a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through plan-making, including the BPNP. The effect of the BPNP is to minimise some negative impacts by ensuring environmental and social factors in decision making have priority.</p>	N

<p>(d) Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and</p>	<p>Maintaining critical Habitats for biodiversity and providing for flood storage zones in a sustainable way are key local environmental considerations. Reducing the carbon footprint of buildings and transport are relevant locally and in a global sense. The policies of the BPNP all seek to benefit these areas, individually and cumulatively.</p> <p>There are no new policies on flooding introduced, but the policies for reconnecting wildlife corridors, maintaining hedgerows and priority habitats contribute to the overall environmental benefits of the policies.</p>	N
<p>(e) The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment for example plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).</p>	<p>The BPNP has to be in general conformity with the Teignbridge Local Plan. The Teignbridge Local Plan has been subject to an SEA and HRA and has regard to European Community legislation on the environment. The policies of the BPNP are local to the Parish.</p>	N
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to:		
<p>(a) The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;</p>	<p>Residential development is supported within the settlement boundary of Bovey Tracey as allocated in the Local Plan. These long term effects are not a result of the BPNP. The BPNP supports, in principle, some community infrastructure and small scale housing. These may result in single, isolated built developments with lasting, but highly localized effects that would be permanent and irreversible.</p>	N
<p>(b) The cumulative nature of the effects;</p>	<p>The cumulative effects of policies within the BPNP are unlikely to be significant in themselves as the plan contains no specific site allocations.</p> <p>The plan raises the possibility of support for community led affordable housing for the elderly though no specific sites are set forward. If a brownfield conversion/redevelopment is not possible in-principle support matches the Adopted Local Plan's provision of affordable exception sites. The impact of a small scheme is not likely to be significant and the cumulative effects of the exception site policy has been assessed as part of the Teignbridge Local Plan SA/SEA.</p> <p>There are policies supporting provision of community facilities (health care, education etc). No sites have been identified or allocated, but as with the in-principle support identified above any site-specific proposal will be considered in relation to the policies of the adopted Local Plan.</p>	N

(c) The transboundary nature of the effects	The effects of the BPNP are unlikely to have transboundary impacts	N
(d) The risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents):	The policies in the plan are unlikely to present risks to human health or the environment.	N
(e) The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	<p>The BPNP is limited to the Parish and the scale of the policies are small and localised and are only considered to positively affect the residents of the parish. No effect is anticipated on neighbouring parishes.</p> <p>A number of Landscape policies will serve to further protect and enhancement the wider area, and all will ensure no negative impacts on the National Park.</p>	N
<p>(f) The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage; ii Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values iii Intensive land-use; 	<p>The parish contains three large areas of ancient woodland and SSSI, three Scheduled Ancient Monuments and is part of the South Dartmoor SSSI/SAC. The majority of the ancient woodlands and more habitats are within the national park and away from any likely development. The two SSSIs at Heathfield and Bovey Heath are very sensitive and close to existing development BPNP Policy LE6 – Lowland heath specifically seeks to protect these habitats.</p> <p>However, issues such as light spill will need to be considered and BPNP Policy LE2 – Tranquility and dark skies specifically seeks to address this.</p>	N
(g) The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status.	<p>Exe Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA), South Hams Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the Dawlish Warren SAC are all within 10km of Bovey Tracey Parish. Developments within this 10km zone of influences could have in combination effects. The north and west of the Parish is in the National Park which has the highest landscape protection. No development is envisaged in the national park, nor in the locally designated Area of Great Landscape Value to the East of the parish.</p> <p>The Teignbridge Local Plan policy EN10: European Wildlife Sites ensures that before development is permitted it must demonstrate that it would not have an adverse effect having regard to mitigation and/or compensation.</p> <p>These protections combined with the limited scale and scope of the proposals in the NDP are considered to result in no significant effects on the SAC's and SPA's.</p> <p>Habitats Regulations Assessment should be undertaken to further consider these issues</p>	N

ANNEX II ASSESSMENT OF PLAN AGAINST SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

Sustainability Objective	Applicable NDP policy	Details
<p>A. Natural Environment To protect, conserve and enhance the area's natural environment</p>	<p>H4: Open space H5: Sustainable homes LE1: Protection/enhancement of landscape LE2: Tranquility and dark skies LE3: Native hedgerows and Devon banks LE4: net gain in priority habitat and species LE5: Wildlife-friendly development LE6: Lowland heath LE7: Protection of bat flyways LE8: Protection of views LE9: Character areas LE10: Local Green Spaces LE12: Provision of green infrastructure LE13: Management of green infrastructure LE14: Water courses and river banks LE15: Sustainable energy T3: Sustainable Travel</p>	<p>The majority of proposed policies seek to protect the natural environment and to minimise impacts of development (development not proposed by the plan but which may come forward as a result of external policies).</p> <p>There are policies which seek to improve access to green/open spaces for the local population, in order to deliver health and wellbeing benefits as well as sustainable travel. In delivering some of this access there may be introduction of limited built form (eg cycle infrastructure) but this controlled and managed access will likely have less harm than uncontrolled impacts of e.g. recreational use.</p> <p>Sustainable construction and renewable energy policies will have limited impact, given size of global CO2 budgets, but these are important locally in building the sector and as a small part of cumulative positive impacts.</p>
<p>B. Built Environment To preserve and improve the area's built environment and heritage assets</p>	<p>LE1: Protection/enhancement of landscape LE2: Tranquility and dark skies LE8: Protection of views LE9: Character areas T2: Traffic management T3: Sustainable Travel T4: Compensation for loss of parking T5: Parking General</p>	<p>Policy LE8 makes extensive provision to ensure that specific landscape views and settings are preserved.</p> <p>Policies T2& T4 seeks to minimise traffic impacts on the town's conservation area.</p> <p>There are a number of policies seeking to minimise the impact of vehicles on the streetscape which individually and cumulatively will have minor benefits.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Applicable NDP policy	Details
	T6: Off Street Parking	
<p>C. Climate Change</p> <p>To mitigate and adapt to possible effects of climate change</p>	<p>H5: Sustainable homes LE12: Provision of green infrastructure LE14: Water courses and river banks LE15: Sustainable energy T3: Sustainable Travel</p>	<p>Policy H5 seeks to deliver homes with higher energy efficiency than building regulations, and expresses support for domestic renewable energy, and grey water/rainwater harvesting. These reduce carbon output and over the lifetime of a home will have positive impacts.</p> <p>LE14 specifically seeks to mitigate impacts of flooding and LE12, along with other open space plans, will improve the area’s resilience to weather extremes.</p> <p>LE15 and TE3 add to the reduction of CO2 output for the area.</p>
<p>D. Resource Use</p> <p>To minimise the loss or degradation of finite natural resources</p>		<p>As the plan does not make allocations there is no direct impact on resource use e.g. loss of greenfield land.</p> <p>It is possible that policies supportive in principle for community infrastructure and a community led affordable housing project may impact on resources, but these will be small scale with minimal impact individually or cumulatively. Provision of community infrastructure locally will reduce the overall need to travel which will have environmental benefits.</p>
<p>E. Jobs and Local Economy</p> <p>&</p> <p>F. Town Centres</p>	<p>B&E1: Application for change of use B&E2: No subdivision of existing buildings B&E3: Provision of start-up units B&E4: Internet speed and technology</p>	<p>The BPNP seeks to protect businesses within the town centre currently within some A-class uses in order to sustain the vitality of the town centre,</p> <p>Improvements to internet quality and access will help deliver economic and education opportunities to local residents, improving economic resilience and reducing the need to travel.</p>

Sustainability Objective	Applicable NDP policy	Details
<p>G. Housing</p> <p>To provide and maintain a sufficient supply of good quality, mixed housing, including an appropriate level of affordable housing</p>	<p>H1: Affordable housing H2: Housing for elderly residents H3: Provision of storage H4: Open space H5: Sustainable homes T2: Traffic Management T6: Off Street Parking</p>	<p>Policies H1/H2 focus on specific housing sectors which supports greater diversity in housing. H3/H4/H5 individually and cumulatively seek to increase the quality of homes for future residents.</p> <p>Parking and traffic/parking policies seek to reduce car dominance in residential areas which improves both the amenity and air quality of the area.</p>
<p>H. Health</p> <p>To support healthy lifestyles and a healthy local living environment</p>	<p>H2: Housing for elderly residents H3: Provision of storage H4: Open space LE12: Provision of green infrastructure LE13: Management of green infrastructure T1: Highway Safety/Environmental Impact T2: Traffic Management T3: Sustainable Travel C1: Provision of health care facilities C2: Provision of community facilities C3: Re-provision of Primary School</p>	<p>The BPNP features several policies which will support health and wellbeing in the community. The Housing policies will improve the quality of life of residents. Provision of Open Space, and well managed green infrastructure provides opportunities for active movement and recreation and have a direct link to improved health outcomes.</p> <p>Policy T2 specifically support provision of safe pedestrian and cyclist movement which also supports healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>Policies C1 supports community infrastructure which directly leads to improved health outcomes, and C2/C3 support education and community development which indirectly drive improved health outcomes.</p>
<p>I. Infrastructure To ensure sustainably balanced places are created or maintained, providing access to an appropriate mix of services and facilities</p>	<p>H4: Open space LE12: Provision of green infrastructure LE13: Management of green infrastructure T2: Traffic Management C1: Provision of health care facilities C2: Provision of community facilities C3: Re-provision of Primary School</p>	<p>A number of policies seek to deliver community facilities and to maintain the viability/vitality of the town centre commercial services. In combination these will contribute to maintaining the sustainability and self-containment of the area.</p>