



Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan

Scoping Report

Hayle Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

20th February 2017

Quality information

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Acronyms

AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
HNP	Hayle Neighbourhood Plan
HWRC	Household Waste Recovery Centre
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
DPD	Development Plan Document
EU	European Union
GhG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LCA	Landscape Character Area
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
NCA	National Character Area
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council
NEWP	Natural Environment White Paper
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Policy Guidance
NNR	National Nature Reserve
NVZ	Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPZ	Groundwater Source Protection Zone
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SuDS	Sustainable drainage systems
UKCP	UK Climate Projections
WFD	Water Framework Directive
WHS	World Heritage Site

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LEGEND

Hayle Neighbourhood
Plan Area

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Purpose of Issue

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**SEA OF THE HAYLE
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HAYLE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

AECOM has been commissioned to undertake an independent Strategic Environmental Assessment in support of Hayle's emerging Neighbourhood Plan.

The Hayle Neighbourhood Plan is currently being prepared as a Neighbourhood Development Plan under the Localism Act 2012. The Hayle Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared in the context of the Cornwall Local Plan. It is currently anticipated that the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan will be submitted to Cornwall Council in 2017.

Key information relating to the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan is presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Key facts relating to the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan

Name of Responsible Authority	Hayle Town Council
Title of Plan	Hayle Neighbourhood Plan
Subject	Neighbourhood plan
Purpose	The Hayle Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared as a Neighbourhood Development Plan under the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. The plan will be in general conformity with the Cornwall Local Plan.
Timescale	To 2030
Area covered by the plan	The Neighbourhood Plan area covers the administrative area of Hayle Town Council. (Figure 1.1)
Summary of content	The Hayle Neighbourhood Plan will set out a vision, strategy and range of policies for the Neighbourhood Plan area.
Plan contact point	John Bennett, Chairman of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group Email address: np@hayle.net Phone: 01736 753184

1.2 Relationship of the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan with the Cornwall Local Plan

Cornwall Council is preparing a new Local Plan to replace the district Local Plans¹ and the Cornwall Minerals Local Plan and the Cornwall Waste Local Plan. This will comprise a number of documents. The overarching document for the Local Plan, the *Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies 2010-2030* was adopted in November 2016. This set out the land use policies to meet Cornwall's economic, environmental and social needs and aims for the future, and set the framework for all subsequent documents prepared which form part of the Local Plan. Additional documents will be prepared to accompany the *Strategic Policies* in due course, including a Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD).

The *Strategic Policies* incorporates a housing target of 1,600 dwellings in Hayle during the period to 2030. It has also targeted the delivery of 19,083sqm of industrial space and 19,083sqm of office space within the wider Community Network Area to 2030. It is anticipated that the majority of this space will be delivered within or on the edge of Hayle.

Cornwall Council is currently preparing a Site Allocations DPD to support the delivery of policies within the *Strategic Policies*. The purpose of the Allocations DPD is to allocate land for a range of uses to meet the growth targets for the main towns in Cornwall, as set out in the *Strategic Policies*. Sites for development included in the Allocations DPD relate to housing growth, commercial growth and enabling infrastructure. In addition, the Allocations DPD identifies strategically important employment sites that should be safeguarded, in line with Policy 5 of the *Strategic Policies* document.

The latest version of the Allocations DPD² was released for consultation in September 2016. It allocated the following sites:

- 39 ha for mixed used development at Trevassack for 950 dwellings and approximately 3,000sqm of office space;
- 3ha of B1 & B2 employment space at Hayle Harbour; and
- 1ha for D1 educational uses at Penpol School.

It is anticipated that updated allocations for the Neighbourhood Plan area will be included in the forthcoming 'Regulation 19' consultation on the Allocations DPD to be undertaken in Spring 2017.

The Hayle Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared in the context of the Cornwall Local Plan. Neighbourhood plans will form part of the development plan for Cornwall, alongside, but not as a replacement for the Local Plan. The *Strategic Policies* seeks to give communities a solid framework within which appropriate community-led planning policy documents, including neighbourhood plans, can be brought forward. Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the Local Plan and can develop policies and proposals to address local place-based issues. In this way it is intended for the Local Plan to provide a clear overall strategic direction for development in Cornwall, whilst enabling finer detail to be determined through the neighbourhood planning process where appropriate.

¹ Including the Caradon, Carrick, North Cornwall, Penwith and Restormel Local Plans

² Cornwall Council (September 2016) *Cornwall Site Allocations Development Plan Document: Preferred options consultation*

1.3 Vision for the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan

The vision for the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan, which was developed during earlier stages of plan development, is as follows:

“

A highly connected community:

- *connected by road, rail, cycle-way, sea port, National Grid and high speed broadband;*
- *serving as a centre for renewable energy technology, business and tourism, and as a gateway to West Cornwall;*
- *celebrating a unique heritage of industry and innovation, whilst embracing the outstanding coastal and inland waterways of our cherished natural environment, in a favoured location providing for high-quality living, work and recreation;*
- *supporting individuals to develop and families to have the opportunity to stay together for their whole lives.*

Vision for the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan

”

1.4 SEA explained

SEA is a mechanism for considering and communicating the impacts of an emerging plan, and potential alternatives in terms of key environmental issues. The aim of SEA is to inform and influence the plan-making process with a view to avoiding and mitigating negative impacts. Through this approach, the SEA for the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan seeks to maximise the developing plan's contribution to sustainable development.

SEA is undertaken to address the procedures prescribed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations). The Hayle Neighbourhood Plan has been screened in by Cornwall Council to require a Strategic Environmental Assessment. To meet this requirement, the Neighbourhood Plan is undergoing an SEA process which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive.

Two key procedural requirements of the SEA Regulations are that:

1. A report (the 'Environmental Report') is published for consultation alongside the Draft Plan that presents an appraisal of the Draft Plan (i.e. discusses 'likely significant effects' that would result from plan implementation) and reasonable alternatives; and
2. When deciding on 'the scope and level of detail of the information' which must be included in the Environmental Report there is a consultation with nationally designated authorities concerned with environmental issues.

This scoping report

This 'Scoping Report' is concerned with (2) above. It presents a suggested scope for the SEA so that the nationally designated authorities (which, in England, are Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency) can provide timely comment.

1.5 SEA 'scoping' explained

Developing the draft scope presented in this report has involved the following steps:

1. Exploring the environmental context for the SEA, i.e. reviewing high level messages (e.g. from government departments and agencies in particular) with a view to gaining an understanding of broadly what the SEA needs to focus on.
2. Establishing the baseline for the SEA, i.e. the current and future situation in the area in the absence of the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan, in order to help identify the plan's likely significant effects.
3. Identifying particular problems or opportunities ('issues') that should be a particular focus of the SEA.
4. Developing a SEA Framework comprising objectives and appraisal questions on the basis of these issues which can then be used to appraise the draft plan.

1.6 Structure of this report

Key sustainability issues

The outcomes of the scoping elements introduced through steps 1–4 above have been presented under a series of key environmental themes, as follows:

- Air Quality
- Biodiversity
- Climatic Factors (including flood risk)
- Landscape and Historic Environment
- Land, Soil and Water Resources
- Population and Community
- Health and Wellbeing
- Transportation

The selected environmental themes incorporate the 'SEA topics' suggested by Annex I(f) of the SEA Directive³. These were refined to reflect a broad understanding of the anticipated scope of plan effects.

It is intended that presenting the scoping information under these themes will help enable the reader to easily locate the information of greatest interest to them. Once agreed (i.e. subsequent to the current consultation), the suggested scope presented under eight themes will provide a methodological 'framework' for the appraisal of the draft plan and alternatives.

The discussion of the scoping information each theme has been presented in Sections 2 to 9.

SEA Framework to assess policy proposals

The SEA Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be defined and subsequently analysed based on standard 'tests'. Each proposal put forward for the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan can then be assessed consistently using the framework.

The SEA objectives and appraisal questions utilised for the SEA of the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan are presented under each of the themes in Sections 2 to 9.

³ The SEA Directive is 'of a procedural nature' (para 9 of the Directive preamble) and does not set out to prescribe particular issues that should and should not be a focus, beyond requiring a focus on 'the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors' [our emphasis]

2. Air Quality

Focus of Theme:

- Air pollution sources
- Air quality hotspots
- Air quality management

2.1 Headline sustainability issues

- Air quality in the Neighbourhood Plan area is excellent, with no significant issues identified.
- There are no Air Quality Management Areas and no Air Quality Action plans in place within the Neighbourhood Plan area. The nearest AQMA is 4.5km to the east, covering Camborne, Pool and Redruth.

Due to the absence of significant and tangible air quality issues in the Neighbourhood Plan area, **air quality has been scoped out for the purposes of the SEA process.**

2.2 Sustainability context

Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- 'Planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan'.
- New and existing developments should be prevented from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of air pollution.

The *Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies 2010-2030* were adopted in November 2016. The vision statement for the plan is as follows, with four overarching key themes underpinning the context of the plan:

'Achieve a leading position in sustainable living'

1. To support the economy;
2. To enable self-sufficient and resilient communities;
3. To promote good health and wellbeing for everyone; and
4. To make the most of our environment

Objective 8 within key theme number 3 states to *'promote development that contributes to a healthy and safe population by ensuring the protection and improvement of air quality'*. Furthermore, in regard to the 28 policies listed within the 'Cornwall Local Plan Strategic Policies 2010-2030' document⁴, Policy 16 'Health and Wellbeing' directly relates to Air Quality.

The Cornwall Air Quality Strategy was prepared in 2004. The Strategy considers actions to address problems highlighted by air quality monitoring, and proposes a framework for policy decisions to maintain good air quality across the county. The Cornwall Air Quality Strategy sets out a number of objectives in relation to air quality, as follows:

- To maintain the generally good air quality across the county;

⁴ Cornwall Council (2016): 'Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies 2010-2030', [online] available to download from: <http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/localplancornwall> last accessed [02/02/17]

- To reduce air pollution where monitoring highlights areas exceeding or predicted to exceed national standards; and
- To address air pollutants from all significant sources, including indoor air quality which is as a direct result of outdoor air pollution.

The mechanisms used to deliver these objectives will be:

- Use scientific methods to build up a picture of air quality in Cornwall;
- To identify measures to address the main air pollution scenarios within Cornwall (in particular traffic related pollution hotspots, china clay dust and transboundary pollution) having taken into account the economic, environmental and social sustainability implications of these measures; and
- To ensure air quality is addressed across a range of policies within the county.

In terms of the local context, Cornwall Council is required to monitor air quality across the county under Section 82 of the Environment Act (1995), report regularly to Defra and take action where nationally set levels are likely to be exceeded. Monitoring is undertaken to assess levels of nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, ozone, benzene and particulates. Where exceedances exist, areas are declared as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and local authorities are required to produce an Action Plan to improve air quality in the area.

2.3 Baseline summary

2.3.1 Summary of current baseline

There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in the Neighbourhood Plan area. The closest AQMA, located 4.5km to the east, covers Camborne, Pool and Redruth and is designated for exceedance in the nitrogen dioxide annual mean due to road traffic.

Whilst air quality in many parts of Cornwall is good, there are significant air quality issues in some locations, largely related to road transport.

2.3.2 Summary of future baseline

Future development within the Neighbourhood Plan area has the potential to increase the amount of traffic on the key routes through the Hayle, with the potential for increasing pollutants of nitrogen dioxide and particulates.

However Cornwall Council is in the process of preparing a Clean Air for Cornwall Strategy that is expected to be published in spring 2017. This Strategy is being produced to highlight the issues of poor air quality and brings together the action plans for all six Air Quality Management Areas in the county. The Strategy also details the current planning policy and guidance for developers and provides the Council's commitments to improving air quality.

Ultimately, the strategy aims to ensure that everyone has an understanding of Cornwall's air quality and how they can help take steps to improve problem areas. Cornwall recently undertook consultation on the draft of the Strategy (October 2016)⁵ and comments are now being incorporated and the Strategy finalised.

⁵ Cornwall Council (October 2016); 'Clean Air for Cornwall Strategy Incorporating the Cornwall Air Quality Action Plan (consultation draft)' [online] available from <<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/21983443/clean-air-for-cornwall-strategy-main-body.pdf>> last accessed [08/02/17]

3. Biodiversity

Focus of Theme:

- Nature conservation designations
- Habitats
- Species
- Geodiversity

3.1 Headline sustainability issues

- Whilst no European designated sites are located within the Neighbourhood Plan area, the four Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) contain habitats and species listed in the annexes of the European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC).
- The entirety of the Neighbourhood Plan area is located within an Impact Risk Zone for one or more SSSIs.
- A variety of locally important wildlife sites also feature within the Neighbourhood Plan area, including four County Wildlife Sites (two of which are also SSSIs), and the Copperhouse Pool RSPB reserve. .
- Non-designated sites of significance include Paradise Park, home to over 140 species of bird, and the Hayle Estuary RSPB reserve.
- The integrity of the Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats present both in and around the Neighbourhood Plan area should be preserved and protected in order to prevent the loss, fragmentation and deterioration of the distinctive ecological character of Hayle. .

3.2 Sustainability context

At the European level, the EU Biodiversity Strategy⁶ was adopted in May 2011 in order to deliver an established new Europe-wide target to *'halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020'*.

Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- Contribute to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity by minimising impacts and achieving net gains in biodiversity wherever possible.
- Promote the 'preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks' and the 'protection and recovery of priority species'. Plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries.
- Set criteria based policies for the protection of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites, giving weight to their importance not just individually but as a part of a wider ecological network.
- Take account of the effects of climate change in the long term. Adopt proactive strategies to adaptation and manage risks through adaptation measures including green infrastructure (i.e. 'a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities').
- Plan positively for 'green infrastructure' as part of planning for 'ecological networks'.

⁶ European Commission (2011) Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 [online] available at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/EP_resolution_april2012.pdf last accessed [30/01/17]

- High quality open spaces should be protected or their loss mitigated, unless a lack of need is established.

The Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP)⁷ sets out the importance of a healthy, functioning natural environment to sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal well-being. It was in part a response to the UK's failure to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity by 2010 and it signalled a move away from the traditional approach of protecting biodiversity in nature reserves to adopting a landscape approach to protecting and enhancing biodiversity. The NEWP also aims to create a green economy in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature. It includes commitments to:

- Halt biodiversity loss, support functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks by 2020;
- Establish a new voluntary approach to biodiversity offsetting to be tested in pilot areas;
- Enable partnerships of local authorities, local communities and landowners, the private sector and conservation organisations to establish new Nature Improvement Areas; and
- Address barriers to using green infrastructure to promote sustainable growth.

Reflecting the commitments within the Natural Environment White Paper and the EU Biodiversity Strategy, 'Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services' aims to '*halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people*'⁸.

The *Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies 2010-2030* were adopted in November 2016. Objective 10(b) within key theme number 4 states to '*maintain and enhance an effective network of open space and environmental stewardship for our ecosystem services network for wildlife*'. Furthermore, in regard to the 28 policies listed within the document, Policy 22 'European Protected Sites – mitigation of recreational impacts from development' and Policy 23 'Natural Environment' directly relate to Biodiversity.

Additionally, The Cornwall Biodiversity Action Plan⁹ is presented in 4 volumes:

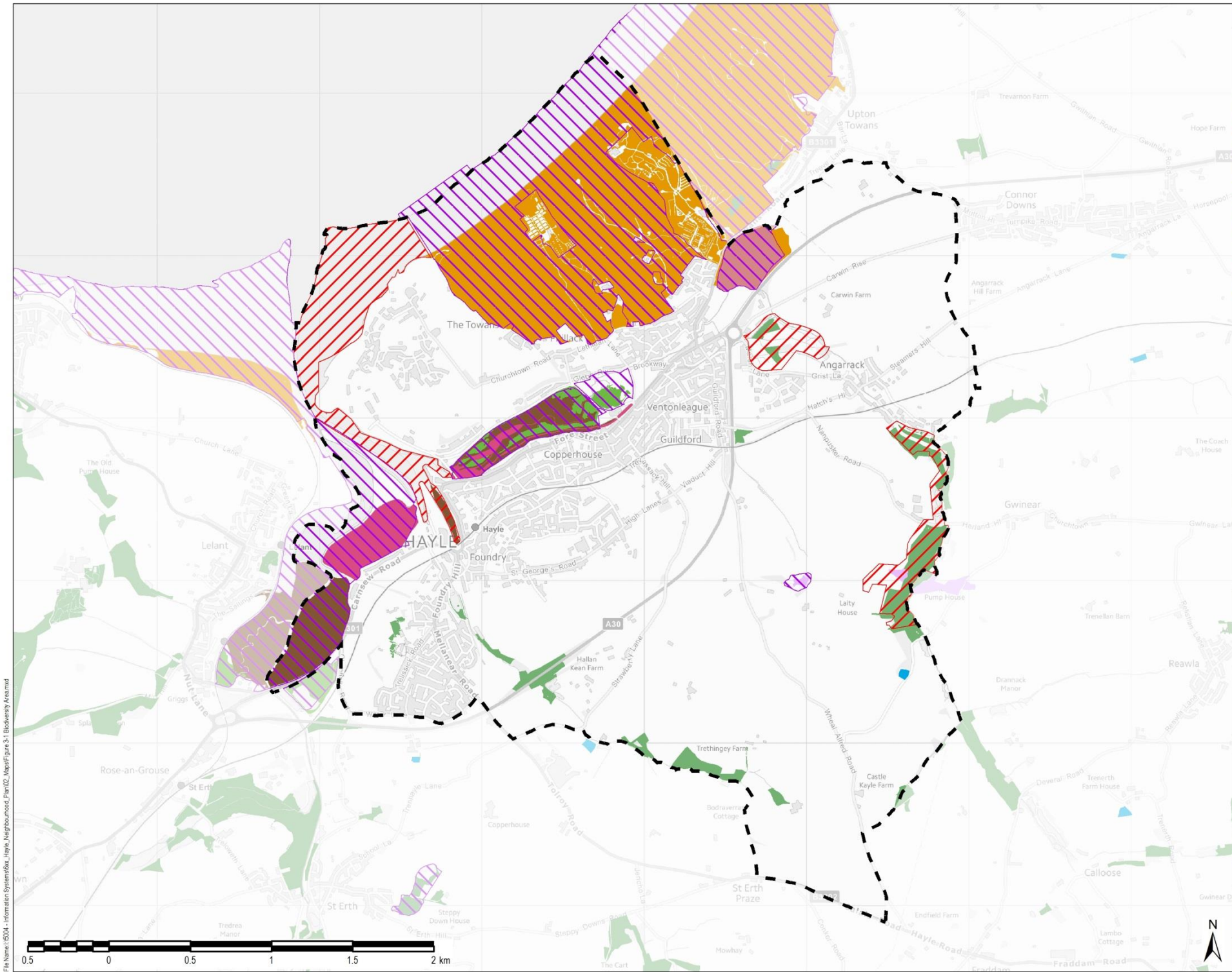
- *Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 1: Audits and Priorities*
- *Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 2: Action Plans*
- *Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 3: Action Plans 2004*
- *Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 4: Priority Projects 2010-2015*

In 1996 the Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative (CBI) produced '*Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 1: Audits and Priorities*'. Following on from the recommendations in this document, Action Plans were produced for the Cornish priority habitats and species and published in '*Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 2: Action Plans*'. A further volume, '*Cornwall's Biodiversity Volume 3: Action Plans 2004*' was produced in line with the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP) process, highlighting the UK BAP priority habitats and species occurring in Cornwall. This comprised of 25 habitat and 127 species Action Plans, each written by local experts. In light of a progress review, Cornwall's BAP is currently being reviewed and updated, taking into consideration the new UK list of priority habitats and species, and the England Biodiversity Strategy (EBS) delivery framework. This document '*Volume4: Priority Habitats*' will contain the revised list for Cornwall.

⁷ Defra (2012) The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (Natural Environment White Paper) [online] available at: <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf> last accessed [03/02/17]

⁸ DEFRA (2011): 'Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services', [online] Available to download from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services> last accessed [03/02/17]

⁹ Cornwall Council (2017): 'Biodiversity and Geological Conservation', [online] Available at: <https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/biodiversity-and-geological-conservation/?page=12898> last accessed [03/02/17]



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- Hayle Neighbourhood Plan Area
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- County Wildlife Sites
- Coastal saltmarsh
- Coastal sand dunes
- Deciduous woodland
- Lowland fens
- Lowland heathland
- Mudflats
- Saline lagoons
- Traditional orchard

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3.3 Baseline summary

3.3.1 Summary of current baseline

Whilst no European Designated Sites are present within the Neighbourhood Plan area, there are four nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) located wholly or partly within the parish boundary, containing habitats and species listed in the annexes of both the European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC). Additionally, the Neighbourhood Plan area contains locally designated sites and a variety of BAP Priority Habitats and Species, discussed below.

The entirety of the Neighbourhood Plan area is located within a SSSI Impact Risk Zone (IRZ) for one or more of the SSSIs. IRZs are a GIS tool/dataset which maps zones around each SSSI according to the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified. They specify the types of development that have the potential to have adverse impacts at a given location. Natural England is a statutory consultee on development proposals that might impact on SSSIs.

Gwithian to Mexico Towans SSSI

The Gwithian to Mexico Towans SSSI was notified in 1987 under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and is 371.1ha in size. The SSSI is also designated as a Geological Conservation Review site, illustrating successive erosional and depositional phases in coastal development and demonstrating the relict nature of the cliffed coastline that allows examination of the interface between dunes and the sub-dune surface. Additionally, the Gwithian to Mexico Towans forms part of the Hayle Dune Systems, designated as a County Wildlife Site. The citation for this SSSI states¹⁰:

'Gwithian to Mexico Towans constitutes the second largest dune system in Cornwall, stretching for approximately 3km along the North Cornwall coast from Hayle to Gwithian. These north-west facing dunes rise to a maximum height of over 60m. This exposed, dynamic dune system is subject to the full force of Atlantic gales, resulting in several large blow-outs along the seaward margin. This complex and extensive dune system supports a rich and diverse flora.'

The extensive dune system supports a number of rare native plant species including Balm-leaved Figwort (*Scrophularia scorodonia*) and Hairy-fruited Cornsalad (*Valerianella eriocarpa*). Additionally, the various sections of the dune ecosystem, including the unstable foredunes, short turf of the intervening areas of herb-rich calcareous grassland, drier dune-slacks, wetter dune-slacks and the small cliff flushes, are diverse and unique in terms of the flora they support. Furthermore, the extensive dune system is important for its butterflies and moths, with the small pond on Phillack Towans one of the few locations in Cornwall supporting a population of the Great Pond Snail (*Lymnaea stagnalis*).

A number of condition assessments have been undertaken between 2010 and 2014 in the 8 units which comprise the Gwithian to Mexico Towans SSSI. 99.2% of the SSSI is classified as 'unfavourable-recovering', with 0.08% classified as 'destroyed'.

Hayle Estuary & Carrack Gladden SSSI

The Hayle Estuary & Carrack Gladden SSSI was notified in 1993 under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and is 190.3ha in size. This site is also designated as a RSPB Reserve and a County Wildlife Site.

The Hayle Estuary is a strategic location for migratory bird species and is of special importance for its wintering wildfowl and wading birds located in the annexes of the European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC), including the Widgeon (*Anas Penelope*), Golden Plover (*Pluvialis apricaria*), Grey Plover

¹⁰ Natural England (no date): 'Gwithian to Mexico Towans SSSI' [online] available to access via: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1004171> > last accessed [08/02/17]

(*Pluvialis squatarola*), Curlew (*Numenius arquata*) and Teal (*Anas crecca*). The citation for the estuary states¹¹:

'The site consists of an extensive area of intertidal mudflats and sandflats that have accumulated over Lower Devonian slates at the mouth of the Hayle and Angarrack Rivers. There is a small area of saltmarsh in the south-west corner of Lelant Water, whilst a larger area of saltmarsh and reed-bed is located at the north-eastern end of Copperhouse Pool. A central triangular spit extending into the main estuary supports a small, denuded area of sand dune and dune grassland. . Carnsew Pool is a bunded tidal reservoir with intertidal mudflats grading into deeper, open water which is retained at low tide. Copperhouse Pool, to the east, is a shallow tidal reservoir with intertidal mudflats'

Carrack Gladden comprises areas of maritime heath and grassland which support the nationally scarce Soft-leaved Sedge (*Carex montana*). The upper cliffs between Carrack Gladden and Hawks Point to the east are covered with dense wind-pruned scrub in which hazel (*Corylus avellana*) is dominant. On the steeper wet cliffs below are Ivy Broomrape (*Orobancha hederæ*) and Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*), both of which are nationally scarce species.

Based on the most recent condition assessments undertaken in 2010, 91.6% of the SSSI is classified as 'favourable' with the remaining 8.4% classified as 'unfavourable-recovering'.

Loggans Moor SSSI

Located approximately 1.5 km north-east of Hayle, immediately adjacent to the A30 road, Loggans Moor SSSI was notified in 1986 under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and is 10.7ha in size. The SSSI is also designated as a Local Wildlife Site. The citation for this SSSI states¹²:

'Loggans Moor is a particularly species rich meadow site resulting from a long period of traditional farming on the series of small meadows, marshland and pasture. The site exhibits both calcareous and marshy grassland together with tall herb, standing water and running water habitats all of which are affected by the base-rich conditions'

Based on the most recent condition assessment undertaken in 2010, the entirety of the SSSI is classified as 'unfavourable recovering'.

Wheal Alfred SSSI

Located approximately 1.5 km east of Hayle, Wheal Alfred SSSI was notified in 1990 under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and is 1.1ha in size. The SSSI is also designated as a Geological Conservation Review site, and is of mineralogical importance due to Cornwall and West Devon's former mining activities. The citation for this SSSI states¹³:

'Although a major copper producer, lead ores were also mined here for a time. The dumps cover a considerable area, but one very large dump north of Lower Treglisson is famous for exceptional specimens of pyromorphite of an unusual earthy colour. The mine dumps yield material pertinent to the study of two isomorphous mineral series – pyromorphite-mimetite-vanadinite and mixed-agardite'

Based on the most recent condition assessment undertaken in 2013, Wheal Alfred SSSI is classified as 'favourable'.

Locally designated Sites

In addition to the Hayle Estuary and Hayle Dune Systems, there are two further County Wildlife Sites located wholly or partly within the Neighbourhood Plan area: Marsh Lane Meadows and Gwinear Tips &

¹¹ Natural England (no date): 'Hayle Estuary & Carrack Gardens SSSI', [online] available to access via <<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1003229>> last accessed [08/02/17]

¹² Natural England (no date): 'Loggans Moor SSSI' [online] available to access via: <<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1001479>> last accessed [08/02/17]

¹³ Natural England (no date): 'Wheal Alfred SSSI' [online] available to access via: <<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1003552>> last accessed [08/02/17]

Trungle Valley. Furthermore, the Upton Towans Local Nature Reserve is located directly adjacent to the coastal boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area, in the neighbouring parish of Gwinear-Gwithian.

Further sites of interest within the Neighbourhood Plan area include Paradise Park & Jungle Barn¹⁴, and the King George V Memorial Walk. Paradise Park is a wildlife sanctuary located toward the south western corner of the Neighbourhood Plan area. Open to the public in 1973, the park now has over 140 species of bird and is the founder of the World Parrot Trust (launched in 1989). The King George V Memorial Walk extends for 3km adjacent to Copperhouse Pool, and was rated as 'outstanding' in the 2015 South West in Bloom competition, noted for the variety and quality of flora. Hayle has taken Gold in this competition for a record 10 years in a row, which is an excellent achievement¹⁵.

Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats

The majority of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Habitats¹⁶ located within the Neighbourhood Plan area are situated within the SSSIs previously mentioned, with their importance recognised by these nationally designated significant sites. These include:

- Coastal Sand Dunes within the Gwithian to Mexico Towans SSSI;
- Coastal Sand Dunes, Intertidal Mudflats and Sandflats, Saline Lagoons and Coastal Saltmarsh within the Hayle Estuary & Carrack Gladden SSSI; and
- Lowland Fens within Loggans Moor SSSI.

Additionally, there is a Deciduous Woodland BAP Priority Habitat corridor extending from Angarrack through to Nanpusker Farm and onto Higher Treglisson Farm to the south, bordering Angarrack River. An additional corridor extends from Trethingey Farm to Tolroy Holiday Village, bordering the River Penpol.

Figure 3.1 (overleaf) shows the location of designated sites and BAP Priority Habitats located within the Neighbourhood Plan area.

3.3.2 Summary of future baseline

Habitats and species possibly face increasing pressures from future development within the Neighbourhood Plan area, with negative impacts on the wider ecological network. However, as the majority of the BAP Habitats and species are located within nationally and locally designated sites, this attaches a level of existing protection on Hayle's valuable ecological features. Furthermore, the exacerbation of climate change effects has the potential to lead to changes in the distribution and abundance of species, and changes to the composition and character of habitats.

Benefits to biodiversity have the potential to arise from the increasing integration of biodiversity considerations within decision making, as observed in a number of policies outlined in the *Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies* document.

¹⁴ Paradise Park (2017): 'About Us – History', [online] available to access via: <<http://paradisepark.org.uk/about-us/history/>> last accessed [09/02/17]

¹⁵ Hayle in Bloom (2017): 'South West in Bloom', [online] available to access via: <<http://www.hayleinbloom.org.uk/>> last accessed [09/02/17]

¹⁶ MAGIC (2017): 'Interactive Mapping Tool' [online] available to access via: <<http://www.magic.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>> last accessed [08/02/17]

3.4 What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Biodiversity SEA theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Protect and enhance all biodiversity and geological features.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support continued improvements to the status of the nationally designated sites of significance within the Neighbourhood Plan area, including the Gwithian Towans to Mexico Towans SSSI, Hayle Estuary & Carrack Gladden SSSI, Loggans Moor SSSI and Wheal Alfred SSSI? • Support the status of the locally designated sites of interest? • Protect and enhance semi-natural habitats? • Protect and enhance priority habitats, and the habitat of priority species? • Achieve a net gain in biodiversity? • Support enhancements to multifunctional green infrastructure networks? • Support access to, interpretation and understanding of biodiversity and geodiversity?

4. Climate Change

Focus of Theme:

- Greenhouse gas emissions by source
- Greenhouse gas emissions trends
- Effects of climate change
- Climate change adaptation
- Flood risk

4.1 Headline sustainability issues

- Fluvial and coastal flood risk is an issue for the Neighbourhood Plan area. This is likely to increase as a result of urban development, land use change and climate change. The Causeway section of the B3301 is particularly vulnerable.
- The majority of the southern part of Hayle is within a Critical Drainage Area.
- Cornwall has recorded consistently higher greenhouse gas (GhG) emissions per capita than both the South West and England since 2005. Also, Cornwall's average reduction in emissions per capita between 2005 and 2012 is lower than its regional and national counterparts.
- The Hayle Neighbourhood Plan should seek to increase the Neighbourhood Plan area's resilience to the effects of climate change by supporting and encouraging adaptation strategies.

4.2 Sustainability context

In its 2007 strategy on climate change, the European Commission assesses the costs and benefits of combating climate change and recommends a package of measures to limit global warming to 2° Celsius.¹⁷ In relation to energy, the Commission recommends that the EU's energy efficiency improves by 20% and the share of renewable energy grows to 20% by 2020.

The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment is published on a 5-yearly cycle in accordance with the requirements of the Climate Change Act 2008. It required the Government to compile an assessment of the risks for the UK arising from climate change, and then to develop an adaptation programme to address those risks and deliver resilience to climate change on the ground. For both the 2012 and the 2017 UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, the Adaptation Sub-Committee commissioned an evidence report to achieve the following:

- *'Based on the latest understanding of current, and future, climate risks and opportunities, vulnerability and adaptation, what should the priorities be for the next UK National Adaptation Programme?'*¹⁸

The evidence report contains six priority risk areas requiring additional action in the next five years, see below:

1. Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure;
2. Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures;
3. Risk of shortages in the public water supply, and for agriculture, energy generation and industry;

¹⁷ Commission of the European Communities (2007) Limiting Global Climate Change to two degrees Celsius: The way ahead for 2020 and beyond [online] available at: <<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2007:0002:FIN:EN:PDF>> last accessed [27/01/17]

¹⁸ GOV UK: 'UK Climate Change Risk Assessment Report January 2017', [online] available to download from: <<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-2017>> last accessed [27/01/17]

4. Risks to natural capital, including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity;
5. Risks to domestic and international food production and trade; and
6. New and emerging pests and diseases, and invasive non-native species, affecting people, plants and animals

Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- Support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate as a 'core planning principle'.
- There is a key role for planning in securing radical reductions in greenhouse gases (GhG), including in terms of meeting the targets set out in the Climate Change Act 2008¹⁹. Specifically, planning policy should support the move to a low carbon future through:
 - Planning for new development in locations and ways which reduce GhG emissions;
 - Actively supporting energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings;
 - Setting local requirements for building's sustainability in a way that is consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy;
 - Positively promoting renewable energy technologies and considering identifying suitable areas for their construction; and
 - Encouraging those transport solutions that support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion.
- Direct development away from areas highest at risk of flooding, with development 'not to be allocated if there are reasonably available sites appropriate for the proposed development in areas with a lower probability of flooding'. Where development is necessary, it should be made safe without increasing levels of flood risk elsewhere.
- Take account of the effects of climate change in the long term, taking into account a range of factors including flooding. Adopt proactive strategies to adaptation and manage risks through adaptation measures including well planned green infrastructure.

The Flood and Water Management Act²⁰ highlights that alternatives to traditional engineering approaches to flood risk management include:

- Incorporating greater resilience measures into the design of new buildings, and retro-fitting properties at risk (including historic buildings);
- Utilising the environment in order to reduce flooding, for example through the management of land to reduce runoff and through harnessing the ability of wetlands to store water;
- Identifying areas suitable for inundation and water storage to reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere;
- Planning to roll back development in coastal areas to avoid damage from flooding or coastal erosion; and
- Creating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)²¹

Further guidance is provided in the document 'Planning for SuDS'.²² This report calls for greater recognition of the multiple benefits that water management can present. It suggests that successful SuDS are capable of 'contributing to local quality of life and green infrastructure'.

¹⁹ The Climate Change Act 2008 sets targets for greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions through action in the UK of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO₂ emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.

²⁰ Flood and Water Management Act (2010) [online] available at: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents>

²¹ N.B. The provision of Schedule 3 to the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 came into force on the 1st of October 2012 and makes it mandatory for any development in England or Wales to incorporate SuDS.

²² CIRIA (2010) 'Planning for SuDS – making it happen' [online] available to access via http://www.ciria.org/Resources/Free_publications/Planning_for_SuDS_ma.aspx last accessed [04/02/17]

The *Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies* were adopted in November 2016. Objective 9(a) and 9(d) within key theme number 4 states to 'reduce energy consumption while increasing renewable and low carbon energy production' and to 'increase resilience to climate change'. Furthermore, in regard to the 28 policies listed within the document, the following directly relate to Climate Change:

- Policy 14: Renewable and low carbon energy;
- Policy 15: Safeguarding renewable energy;
- Policy 25: Green infrastructure; and
- Policy 26: Flood risk management and coastal change

4.3 Baseline summary

4.3.1 Summary of current baseline

Potential effects of climate change

The outcome of research on the probable effects of climate change in the UK was released in 2009 by the UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) team²³. UKCP09 gives climate information for the UK up to the end of this century and projections of future changes to the climate are provided, based on simulations from climate models. Projections are broken down to a regional level across the UK and are shown in probabilistic form, which illustrate the potential range of changes and the level of confidence in each prediction.

As highlighted by the research, the effects of climate change for the south west by 2050 for a medium emissions scenario²⁴ are likely to be as follows:

- The central estimate of increase in winter mean temperature is 2.1°C and an increase in summer mean temperature of 2.7°C; and
- The central estimate of change in winter mean precipitation is 17% and summer mean precipitation is -20%.

Resulting from these changes, a range of risks may exist for the Neighbourhood Plan area. These include:

- Increased incidence of heat related illnesses and deaths during the summer;
- Increased incidence of illnesses and deaths related to exposure to sunlight (e.g. skin cancer, cataracts);
- Increased incidence of pathogen related diseases (e.g. legionella and salmonella);
- Increase in health problems related to rise in local ozone levels during summer;
- Increased risk of injuries and deaths due to increased number of storm events;
- Effects on water resources from climate change;
- Reduction in availability of groundwater for abstraction;
- Adverse effect on water quality from low stream levels and turbulent stream flow after heavy rain;
- Increased risk of flooding, including increased vulnerability to 1:100 year floods;
- Changes in insurance provisions for flood damage;
- A need to increase the capacity of wastewater treatment plants and sewers;
- A need to upgrade flood defences;

²³ The data was released on 18th June 2009: See: <<http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/>> last accessed [04/02/17]

²⁴ UK Climate Projections (2009) South West 2050s Medium Emissions Scenario [online] available at: <<http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/23687?emission=medium>> last accessed [07/02/17]

- Soil erosion due to flash flooding;
- Loss of species that are at the edge of their southerly distribution;
- Spread of species at the northern edge of their distribution;
- Deterioration in working conditions due to increased temperatures;
- Changes to global supply chain;
- Increased difficulty of food preparation, handling and storage due to higher temperatures;
- An increased move by the insurance industry towards a more risk-based approach to insurance underwriting, leading to higher cost premiums for business;
- Increased demand for air-conditioning;
- Increased drought and flood related problems such as soil shrinkages and subsidence;
- Risk of road surfaces melting more frequently due to increased temperature; and
- Flooding of roads.

Flood Risk

At the western boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area, sections of land surrounding the River Hayle Estuary are located within Flood Zone 3, showing that the area could be flooded from a river by a flood that has a 1% (1 in 100) or greater chance of happening each year. The Causeway section of the B3301 (a key transport route through Hayle) is at high risk and therefore particularly vulnerable. Additionally, land adjacent to Copperhouse Pool and the River Angarrack is also located in Flood Zone 3. **Figure 4.1** displays the flood risk areas present in the Neighbourhood Plan area.

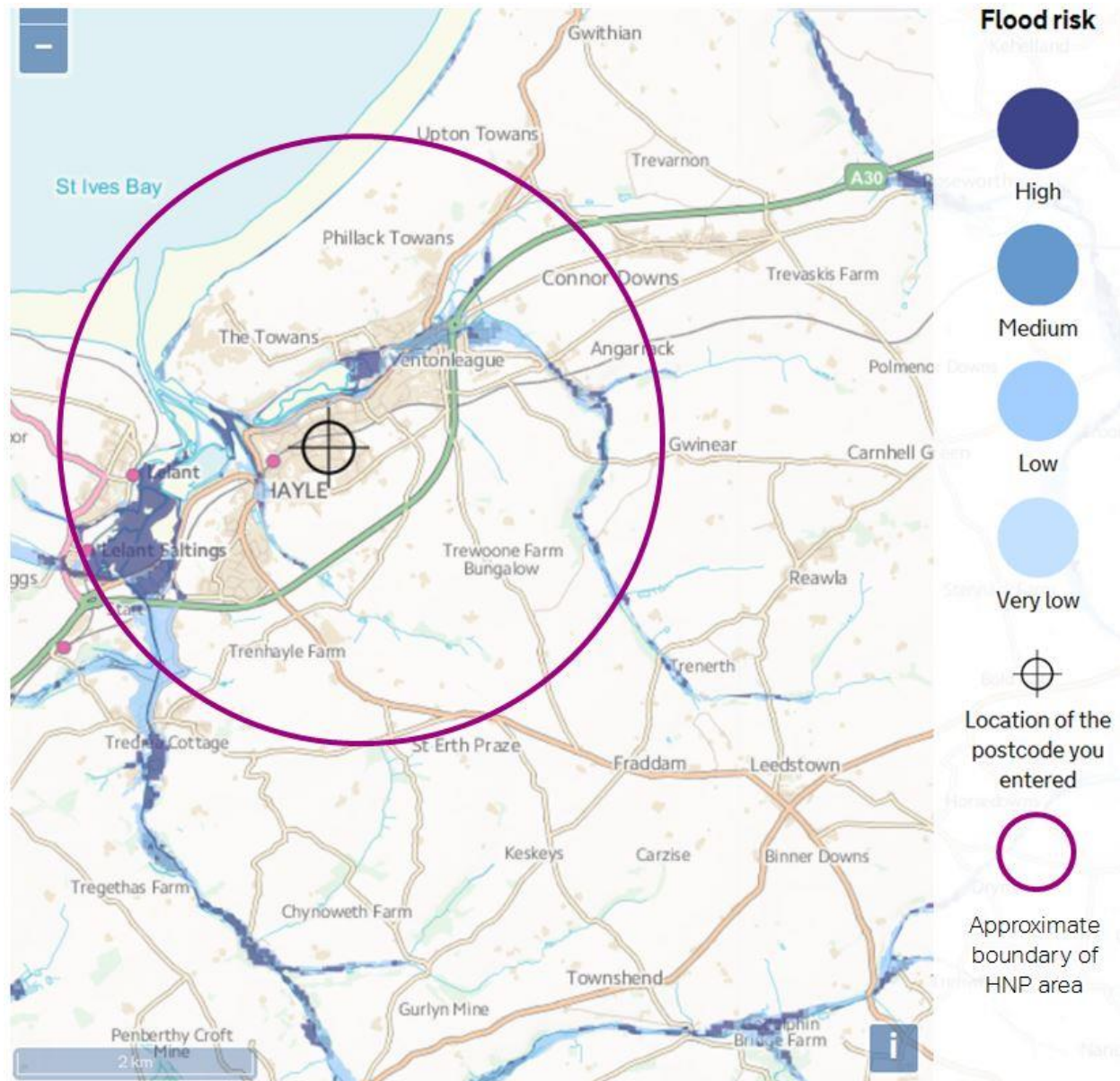


Figure 4.1: Fluvial flood risk within the Neighbourhood Plan area²⁵

Additionally, surface water drainage and sewer flooding is also a risk for some parts of the Neighbourhood Plan area, seen below in **Figure 4.2**. The majority of the southern part of Hayle is within a Critical Drainage Area.

²⁵ GOV UK (2017): 'Long term flood risk assessment for locations in England', [online] available to access from: <<https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk/>> last accessed [27/01/17]

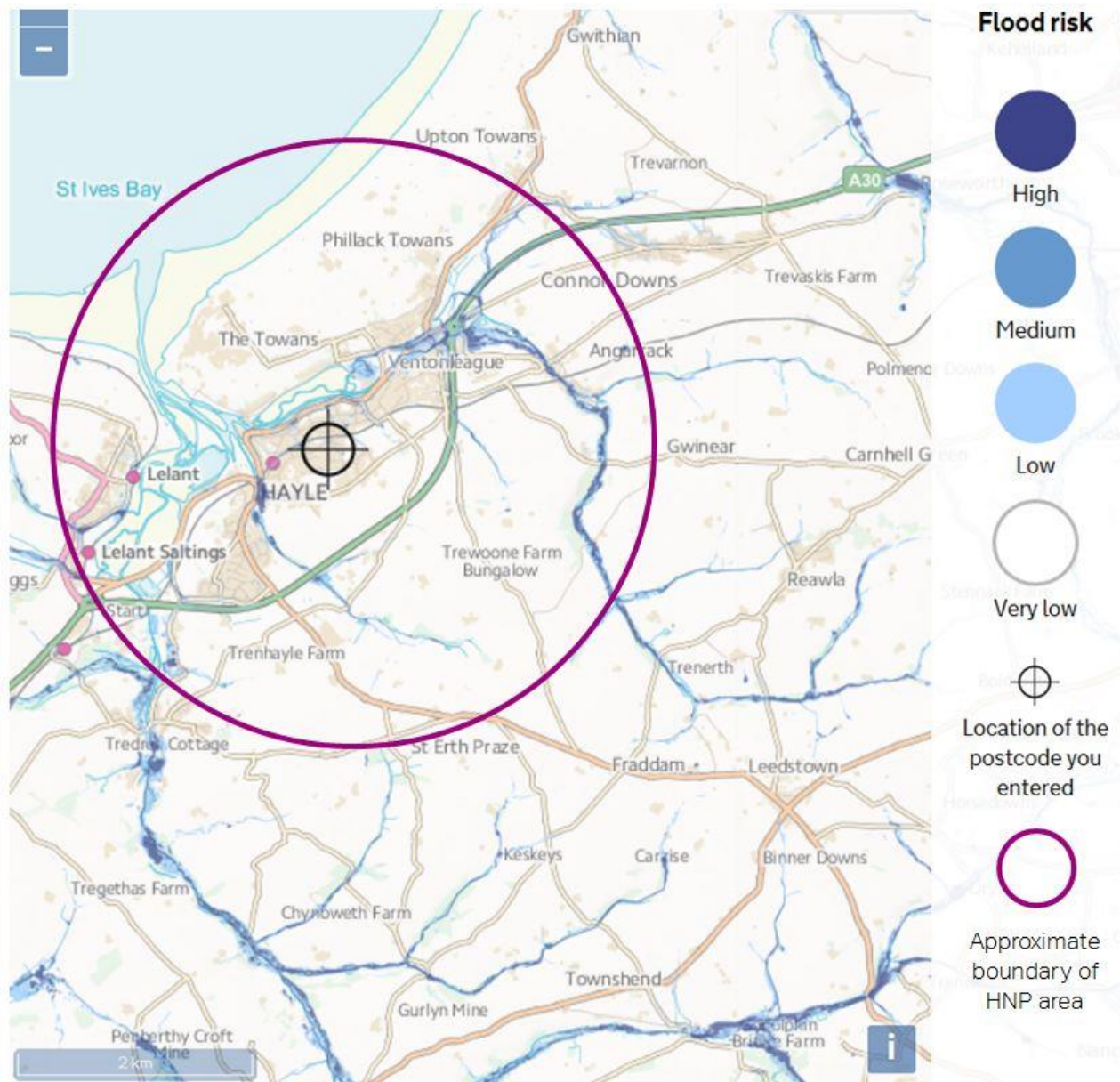


Figure 4.2: Surface water flood risk within the Neighbourhood Plan area

Greenhouse gas emissions

In relation to greenhouse gas emissions, source data from the Department of Energy and Climate Change suggests that Cornwall has had consistently higher per capita emissions total than both the South West and England since 2005. Additionally, Cornwall has also seen a reduced average reduction in emissions per capita between 2005 and 2012 (15.8%) compared to the South West (16.4%) and England (a 16.6% reduction). See **Table 4.1** below for more details.

Table 4.1: Carbon dioxide emissions and sources, plus emissions per capita, 2005-2012²⁶

	Industrial and Commercial (t CO ₂)	Domestic (t CO ₂)	Transport (t CO ₂)	Total (t CO ₂)
Cornwall				
2005	2.9	2.6	2.1	7.6
2006	2.9	2.6	2.1	7.6
2007	2.7	2.5	2.1	7.4
2008	2.5	2.5	2.1	7.1
2009	2.3	2.3	2.0	6.6
2010	2.4	2.4	2.0	6.8
2011	2.2	2.1	1.9	6.2
2012	2.3	2.3	1.9	6.4
South West				
2005	2.9	2.5	1.9	7.3
2006	2.8	2.5	1.9	7.2
2007	2.7	2.4	1.9	7.0
2008	2.6	2.3	1.8	6.8
2009	2.3	2.1	1.8	6.2
2010	2.4	2.3	1.7	6.4
2011	2.1	2.0	1.7	5.8
2012	2.2	2.2	1.6	6.1
England				
2005	3.0	2.5	1.7	7.2
2006	3.0	2.5	1.7	7.2
2007	2.8	2.4	1.7	6.9
2008	2.7	2.4	1.6	6.7
2009	2.4	2.2	1.5	6.1
2010	2.5	2.3	1.5	6.3
2011	2.3	2.0	1.5	5.7
2012	2.4	2.2	1.4	6.0

²⁶ Department of Energy and Climate Change (2011) Official statistics: Local Authority carbon dioxide emissions, UK local and regional CO₂ emissions: subset dataset (emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities) available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-emissions-estimates> 2005 to 2012 accessed on [05/02/17]

4.3.2 Summary of future baseline

Climate change has the potential to increase the occurrence of extreme weather events in the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan area, with increases in mean summer and winter temperatures, increases in mean precipitation in winter and decreases in mean precipitation in summer. This is likely to increase the risks associated with climate change (including fluvial flooding) with an increased need for resilience and adaptation. The Causeway section of the B3301 (a key transport route through Hayle) is particularly vulnerable.

In terms of climate change mitigation, per capita emissions are likely to continue to decrease as energy efficiency measures, renewable energy production and new technologies become more widely adopted. However the allocation of 1,600 new dwellings in Hayle facilitated through the *Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies* document will comprise a large increase in the built footprint of the Neighbourhood Plan area, which may lead to a future increase in overall emissions.

4.4 What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Climate Change SEA theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Promote climate change mitigation in the Neighbourhood Plan area	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit the increase in the carbon footprint of the plan area from population growth? • Promote the use of sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport? • Reduce the need to travel? • Increase the number of new developments meeting sustainable design criteria? • Generate energy from low or zero carbon sources? • Reduce energy consumption from non-renewable resources?
Support the resilience of the Neighbourhood Plan area to the potential effects of climate change	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that no development takes place in areas at higher risk of flooding, taking into account the likely effects of climate change? • Improve and extend green infrastructure networks in the plan area to support adaptation to the potential effects of climate change? • Sustainably manage water run-off, reducing surface water runoff (either within the plan area or downstream)? • Ensure the potential risks associated with climate change are considered through new development in the plan area? • Increase the resilience of biodiversity in the plan area to the effects of climate change, including enhancements to ecological networks?

5. Landscape and Historic Environment

Focus of Theme:

- Landscape and townscape character and quality
- Designated and non-designated sites and areas
- Setting of cultural heritage assets
- Archaeological assets

5.1 Headline sustainability issues

- The 'Port of Hayle', part of the wider Cornish and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site complex, is located within the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- Eight distinct landscape character areas have been visualised within the Neighbourhood Plan area, noted for their distinctive heritage features.
- The Hayle Conservation Area and Phillack Conservation Area are located within the Neighbourhood Plan area, designated for their special architectural and historical interest.
- The Neighbourhood Plan area has a rich historic environment, with nine scheduled monuments, one registered park and garden and over 130 listed buildings nationally designated for their cultural heritage resource.
- Future management within the Neighbourhood Plan area should seek to preserve and enhance the outstanding universal value of the WHS and seek to protect the setting of heritage assets and landscape/townscape quality.

5.2 Sustainability context

The vision contained within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site Management Plan (2013-2018)²⁷ states:

'We believe that by protecting, conserving and enhancing the outstanding universal value of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site it will reinforce cultural distinctiveness, and become a significant driver for economic regeneration and social inclusion.'

The aims within the 2013-2018 Management Plan for the next 25 years and beyond are as follows:

- To protect, conserve and enhance the historical authenticity, integrity and historic character of the Site for current and future generations;
- To promote opportunities within the Site for heritage-led regeneration;
- To communicate the distinctiveness of Cornish mining culture and identity;
- To promote public access to sites, collections and information;
- To undertake and facilitate research to increase knowledge and understanding;
- To interpret and present the history and significance of Cornish mining to the highest quality;
- To promote educational use of the Site; and
- To optimise the contribution of the Site to the local economy.

A Supplementary Planning Document is also being prepared for the World Heritage Site. A draft plan was released for consultation in 2016²⁸ and sets out how the planning system will seek to protect,

²⁷ Cornwall Council (2013): 'World Heritage Management Plan', [online] available to download from: <<http://www.cornish-mining.org.uk/news/world-heritage-management-plan-now-available>> last accessed [03/02/17]

conserve, present and transmit its World Heritage Sites to future generations. Reiterating national policy, substantial harm to the WHS should be wholly exceptional, and the Supplementary Planning Document is concerned with protecting the special features that make the Cornish and West Devon Mining Landscape worthy of being a WHS, in addition to ensuring that all stakeholders have a shared understanding and an accountable, transparent description of how the management system works.

Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- Protect and enhance valued landscapes, giving particular weight to those identified as being of national importance.
- Heritage assets should be recognised as an 'irreplaceable resource' that should be conserved in a 'manner appropriate to their significance', taking account of 'the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits' of conservation, whilst also recognising the positive contribution new development can make to local character and distinctiveness.
- Set out a 'positive strategy' for the 'conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment', including those heritage assets that are most at risk.
- Develop 'robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area. Such policies should be based on stated objectives for the future of the area and an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics'.
- Consider the effects of climate change in the long term, including in terms of landscape. Adopt 'proactive strategies' to adaptation and manage risks through adaptation measures including well planned green infrastructure.

The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England²⁹ sets out its vision for the historic environment. It calls for those who have the power to shape the historic environment to recognise its value and to manage it in an intelligent manner in light of the contribution that it can make to social, economic and cultural life.

The *Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies 2010-2030* were adopted in November 2016. Objective 10(a) within key theme number 4 states to 'respect the distinctive character of Cornwall's diverse landscapes'. Furthermore, in regard to the 28 policies listed within the document, the following directly relate to the Landscape and Historic Environment.

- Policy 23: Natural environment;
- Policy 24: Historic environment; and
- Policy 25: Green infrastructure.

5.3 Baseline summary

5.3.1 Summary of current baseline

Landscape

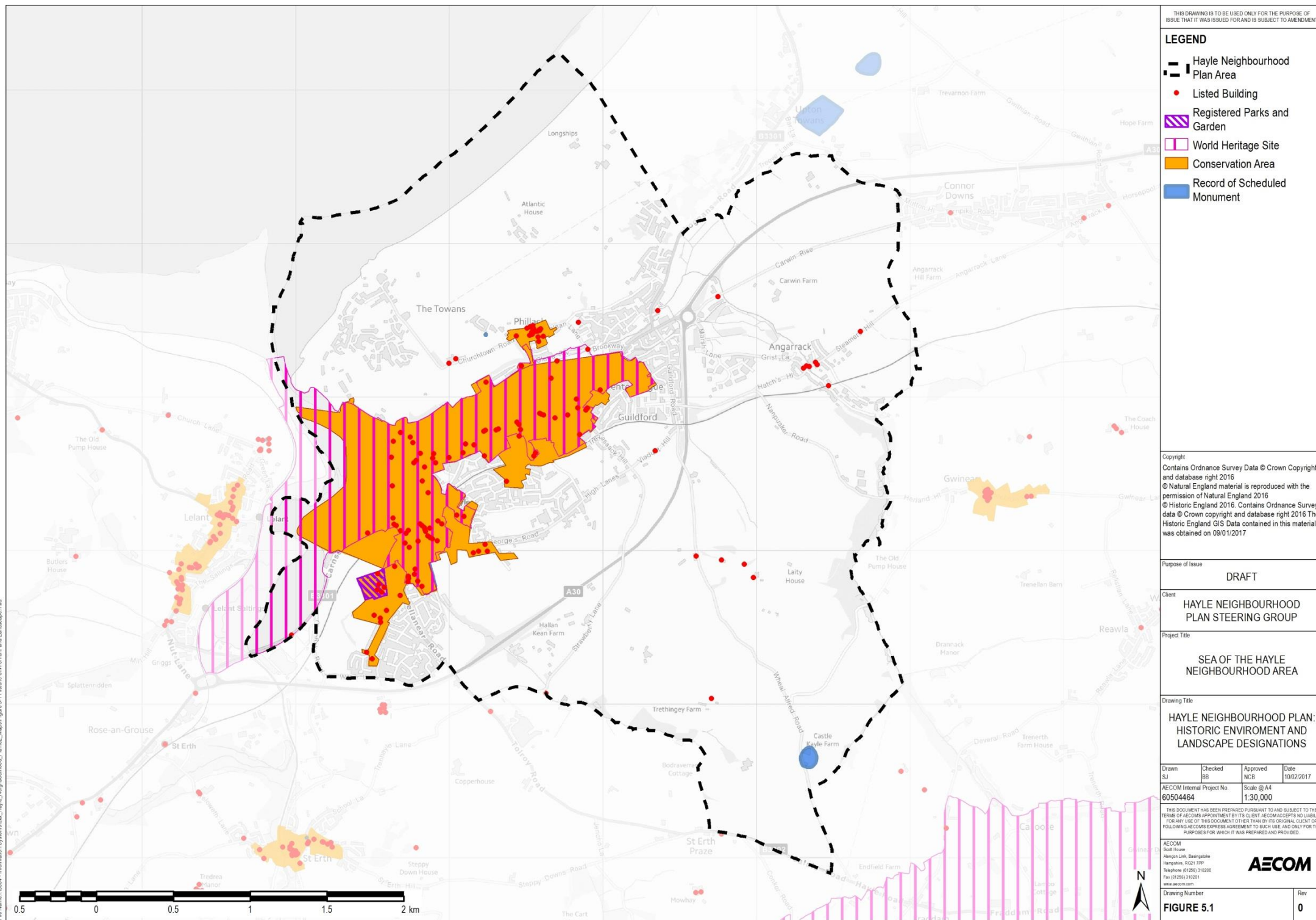
The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2006, encompassing ten areas within the region with significant mining heritage, including the 'Port of Hayle'. Much of the landscape of Cornwall and West Devon was transformed in the 18th and early 19th century as a result of the rapid growth of pioneering copper and tin mining. In the early 19th century, Hayle was the most important mining port and steam engine manufacturing centre in the world. The

²⁸ LUC on behalf of Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site Office (September 2016) Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site, Supplementary Planning Document http://www.cornish-mining.org.uk/sites/default/files/WHS_Supplementary_Planning_Document_2016.pdf

²⁹ HM Government (2010) The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England [online] available at: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6763.aspx last accessed [30/01/17]

Outstanding Universal of the WHS is a reflection of both the integrity and authenticity of the area, and is determined based on the following criterion:

- Exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town planning or landscape design;
- Bear a unique or at least an exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation which is living or which has disappeared; and
- Be an outstanding example of a type of building or architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant change(s) in human history.



THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT

LEGEND

- Hayle Neighbourhood Plan Area
- Listed Building
- Registered Parks and Garden
- World Heritage Site
- Conservation Area
- Record of Scheduled Monument

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Purpose of Issue
DRAFT

Client
HAYLE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN STEERING GROUP

Project Title
SEA OF THE HAYLE NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

Drawing Title
HAYLE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN:
HISTORIC ENVIROMENT AND
LANDSCAPE DESIGNATIONS

Drawn SJ	Checked BB	Approved NCB	Date 10/02/2017
AECOM Internal Project No 60504464		Scale @ A4 1:30,000	

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FIGURE 5.1

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The Port of Hayle³⁰ is one of the ten areas forming the WHS, and contained two iron foundries famous for their intense rivalries: Harvey's (1779 - 1903) and Copperhouse (1820 - 1869). This contributed to the development of Foundry and Copperhouse as individual settlements at either end of the town, located around the sites of these two companies. Harvey's helped produce the largest steam engines ever built, and was the workplace and meeting place of some of the most established and well regarded steam engineers including Richard Trevithick and Arthur Woolf.

With regards to landscape character, the Neighbourhood Plan area falls within National Character Area (NCA) 152: Cornish Killas. The NCA is broad but provides some context to the character of the Neighbourhood Plan area, with the following characteristics from the NCA profile³¹ particularly relevant:

- *A coastline of rugged, sheer cliffs, sandy beaches with rolling surf and dramatic sand dune systems to the north;*
- *Numerous fishing villages and small ports, many now developed into bustling summer tourist destinations, with small caves, quays and fish cellars slipways predominating;*
- *An undulating shillet (shale) plateau, with open vistas and a characteristic network of stone faces earthen banks (Cornish hedgebanks), many enclosing fields in use since medieval times;*
- *Renewable energy structures, such as wind and solar farms, which are a recent addition to the landscape;*
- *Broadleaved woodland valleys, dominated by internationally important western oak woodland habitat, which dissect the plateau and lead to the south coast;*
- *Important industrial archaeological sites, including hard rock mining with its distinctive engine houses and quarrying sites, some of which form part of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS;*
- *A dispersed settlement pattern of hamlets, farmsteads, historic mining villages, often formed of simple, austere buildings, with nonconformist chapels and wayside crosses, and located where steeply incised valleys meet the coast.*

At the local level, in 2016 AECOM produced a Heritage and Character Assessment³² for the Neighbourhood Plan area, defining eight distinctive landscape character areas (LCA), summarised below and visualised in **Figure 5.2**:

1. *Hayle Beach Towans and Phillack*: This character area is focused around the medieval church town of Phillack, the neighbouring Towans and the open expanse of sandy beach on the northern boundary.
2. *Hayle Estuary and Hayle Harbour*: Historic harbour quays, canals, sluice pools and other maritime infrastructure, which survive largely intact, provide a unique industrial maritime character.
3. *Foundry and Penpol*: The historic Hayle railway viaduct is a prominent feature, with regular trains running above the busy Foundry Square roundabout providing movement and a link to the industrial past.
4. *Copperhouse and Residential Core*: South of Commercial Road, steep gradients are noticeable along the streets which lead away from Copperhouse Pool. The area is predominantly residential with retail, with a good provision of open space.
5. *Rural/Urban Fringe*: With undulating agricultural landscape sandwiched between the urban edge of Hayle and the A30 bypass, this character area has key views of the World Heritage Site and Hayle estuary, with a network of Public Rights of Way connecting Hayle to the surrounding rural countryside.

³⁰ Cornish Mining World Heritage (no date): 'Port of Hayle', [online] accessible via: <<http://www.cornish-mining.org.uk/areas-places-activities/port-hayle>> last accessed [08/02/17]

³¹ Natural England (2014): 'NCA Profile 152: Cornish Killas', [online] available to download via: <<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6654414139949056?category=587130>> last accessed [08/02/17]

³² AECOM (2016): 'Hayle Heritage and Character Assessment' (produced for the Hayle Neighbourhood Planning Steering Group)

6. *Industrial Estate and Loggans Moor Roundabout*: With a mixture of land uses including commercial, retail, leisure and recreation, the accommodating buildings are typically large scale, occupying large footprints and equivalent to 2-4 stories in height.
7. *Wheal Alfred and Open Agriculture*: Loggans Moor SSSI and Wheal Alfred SSSI are located within a patchwork of large open arable fields divided by Cornish hedgebanks.
8. *Angarrack*: Formerly a centre of the mining and quarrying industry dating back to the sixteenth century, Angarrack is a small village located in a steep, narrow valley, with the River Angarrack flowing through the village centre.

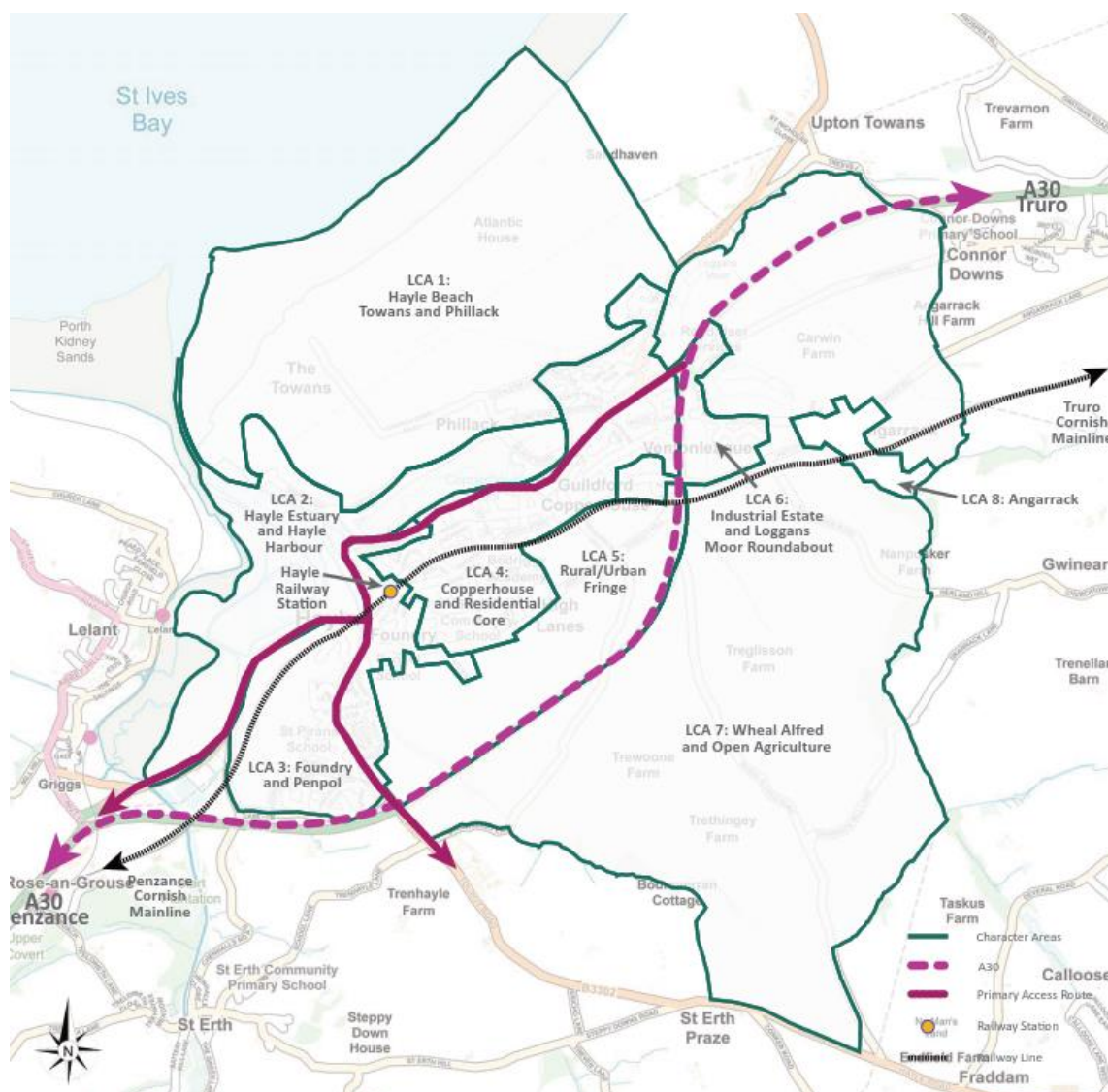


Figure 5.2: Landscape Character Areas within the Neighbourhood Plan area – as visualised in the 'Hayle Heritage and Character Assessment' undertaken by AECOM in May 2016

Historic Environment

The Neighbourhood Plan area has a rich historic environment. Numerous features are recognised through the historic environment designations, including the previously mentioned World Heritage Site, and the nationally designated statutory listed buildings and scheduled monuments discussed below. The Hayle Conservation Area and Phillack Conservation Area are also located within the Neighbourhood Plan area, designated for their special architectural and historic interest, with further details on these presented below.

Historic England is the statutory consultee for certain categories of listed building consent and all applications for scheduled monument consent. The historic environment is protected through the

planning system, via conditions imposed on developers and other mechanisms. The Neighbourhood Plan area contains no Grade I listed buildings, eleven Grade II* listed buildings and one hundred and twenty one Grade II listed buildings.

The Grade II* listed buildings are as follows:

- Downes (Roman Catholic Convent, part of St Michael's Hospital);
- Summerhouse at approximately 20m north east of the Downs;
- Summerhouse at approximately 120m north of the Downs;
- Terrace walls immediately north of the Downs;
- Terrace walls at approximately 40m north of the Downs;
- Former offices and remains of Foundry of Harvey and Company;
- Church of St Elwyn;
- Church of St Phillack (St Felicitas);
- The White Hart Hotel;
- Glanmor House; and
- Bodriggy House (No.21) Sea Lane and No.42 Bodriggy Street, including front garden walls.

Scheduled monuments are sites of national importance and protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. According to the National Heritage List for England³³, there are nine scheduled monuments in the Neighbourhood Plan area, listed below:

- Wayside cross called The Mexico Cross, 250m north east of Riviere Farm, Phillack;
- Round at Castle Kayle Farm;
- Small multivallate hillfort, early Christian memorial stone and C19 landscaped paths at Carnsew;
- Railway bridge;
- Wayside cross-head in Phillack churchyard, south west of the church;
- Churchyard cross in Phillack churchyard, south of the church;
- An early Christian memorial stone and a wayside cross in Phillack churchyard, south east of the church;
- Black Road causeway, Black Bridge and World War II reservoir at Wilson's Pool; and
- Late C18-C19 mill complex, ropeworks and associated water management system immediately east of Millpond Avenue, Foundry.

Historic parks and gardens are noted as a fragile and finite resource by Historic England³⁴, as they can easily be damaged beyond repair or lost forever. Designated in 1994, The Downes (St Michael's Convent) is a Grade II listed park and garden, registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 for its special historic interest. Built in 1880, the house and gardens were described in the Gardener's Chronicle in 1898, which commented³⁵:

'The Downes is nearly perfect... the place will appeal as a fine example of formal gardening, which has been pursued without altogether forgetting the beauty of hardy plants naturally grouped, and of unbroken greensward'

³³ Historic England: National Heritage List for England: <<http://list.historicengland.org.uk>> last accessed [08/02/2017.]

³⁴ Historic England (2017): 'Registered Parks and Gardens' [online] available at: <<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/what-is-designation/registered-parks-and-gardens/>> last accessed [08/02/17]

³⁵ Historic England (2017): 'The Downes (St Michael's Convent)' [online] accessible via: <<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1001305>> last accessed 08/02/17]

Since 2008, Historic England has released an annual Heritage at Risk Register. The Heritage at Risk Register highlights the Grade I, Grade II and Grade II* listed buildings, scheduled monuments, conservation areas, wreck sites and registered parks and gardens in England deemed to be 'at risk'. There are two scheduled monuments within the Neighbourhood Plan area feature on the latest Heritage at Risk Register³⁶ for South West England, published in October 2016, with the condition, principal vulnerability and trend of each scheduled monument listed below:

- Castle Kayle (earthwork), Phillack, Hayle: Condition - extensive significant problems; Principal vulnerability - permitted development; Trend - declining; and
- Hayle inscribed stone, Hayle: Condition - generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems; Principal vulnerability - deterioration, in need of management; Trend - declining.

There are two conservation areas within the Neighbourhood Plan area. Hayle Conservation Area covers the settlements of Foundry and Copperhouse, famous for the intense rivalry between the two iron foundries making Hayle the most important mining port and steam engine manufacturing centre in the world during the 19th century: Harvey's (1779 - 1903) and Copperhouse (1820 - 1869). Phillack Conservation Area encompasses the historical village of Phillack. The conservation areas share a boundary (approximately 100m) at the north western corner of Copperhouse Pool. At the time of this scoping report, it is not possible to determine whether either of the conservation areas is 'at risk', as neither has undergone an appraisal.

It should be noted that not all of the historic environment features within the Neighbourhood Plan area is subject to statutory designations, and non-designated features comprise a large part of what people have contact with as part of daily life – whether at home, work or leisure. Although not designated, many buildings and areas are of historic interest and are seen as important by the local community. For example, there are significant records of post medieval sites and monuments located within Hayle Conservation Area, with their exact locations mapped and viewable on Cornwall Council's Interactive Map³⁷, as well as a number of medieval, prehistoric and modern sites and monuments within the wider Neighbourhood Plan area.

Figure 5.2 (overleaf) shows the designated landscapes and historical sites located within the Neighbourhood Plan area.

5.3.2 Summary of future baseline

New development has the potential to lead to incremental but small changes in landscape and townscape character and quality in and around the Neighbourhood Plan area. This includes from the loss of landscape features and visual impact. However, new development need not be harmful to the significance of a heritage asset, and in the context of the Neighbourhood Plan area there is opportunity for new development to enhance the historic setting of the town and better reveal assets' cultural heritage significance, educating both local residents and visitors to Hayle.

Existing historic environment designations, including associated with the internationally designated World Heritage Site, national designations and the locally designated conservation areas will support a level of protection for key features and areas of historic environment interest in the Neighbourhood Plan area.

³⁶ Historic England (2016): 'Heritage at Risk Register 2016: South West', [online] available to download from: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2016-registers/> last accessed [09/02/17]

³⁷ Cornwall Council (2017): 'Cornwall Council Interactive Map', [online] available via: <https://map.cornwall.gov.uk/website/ccmap/?zoomlevel=1&xcoord=187430&ycoord=64380&wsName=ccmap&layerName=>> last accessed [09/02/17]

5.4 What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Landscape and Historic Environment SEA theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Protect, maintain and enhance the Neighbourhood Plan area's cultural heritage resource, including the historic environment and archaeological assets.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the Cornish and West Devon Mining Landscape, meeting the aims and objectives within the latest Management Plan for the World Heritage Site, as well as, when prepared, the Supplementary Planning Document currently being prepared for the World Heritage Site? • Conserve and enhance Hayle Conservation Area and Phillack Conservation Area, and compliment the Landscape Character Areas identified in the Hayle Heritage and Character Assessment? • Conserve and enhance buildings and structures of architectural or historic interest? • Support the integrity of the historic setting of key buildings of cultural heritage interest? • Conserve and enhance local diversity and distinctiveness? • Support access to, interpretation and understanding of the historic environment?
Protect and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and townscapes.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and protect the integrity, authenticity, and outstanding universal value of the World Heritage Site? • Conserve and enhance landscape and townscape features located within the Character Areas for Hayle? • Support the integrity of the Hayle Conservation Area and Phillack Conservation Area?

6. Land, Soil and Water Resources

Focus of Theme:

- Soils resource
- Waste management
- Watercourses
- Water availability
- Water quality

6.1 Headline sustainability issues

- A detailed agricultural land classification assessment has been undertaken in the Neighbourhood Plan area, with a number of areas of land classified as Grade 2 and Grade 3a Agricultural Land, noted for being the best and most versatile for agricultural purposes.
- There is a household waste recovery centre (HWRC) located approximately 1 km outside of the south eastern boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- Water supply and provision is provided by South West Water, with a fairly recent £2 million mains rehabilitation programme within the Neighbourhood Plan area aiming to maintain and improve supply.

6.2 Sustainability context

The EU's Soil Thematic Strategy³⁸ presents a strategy for protecting soils resources in Europe. The main aim of the strategy is to minimise soil degradation and limit associated detrimental effects linked to water quality and quantity, human health, climate change, biodiversity, and food safety.

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) drives a catchment-based approach to water management. In England and Wales there are 100 water catchments and it is Defra's intention to establish a 'framework for integrated catchment management' across England. The Environment Agency is establishing 'Significant Water Management Issues' and recently presented second River Basin Management Plans to ministers. The plans seek to deliver the objectives of the WFD namely:

- Enhance the status and prevent the further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands which depend on aquatic ecosystems;
- Promote the sustainable use of water;
- Reduce the pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances; and
- Ensure the progressive reduction of groundwater pollution.

Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- Protect and enhance soils. The value of best and most versatile agricultural land should also be taken into account.
- Prevent new or existing development from being 'adversely affected' by the presence of 'unacceptable levels' of soil pollution or land instability and be willing to remediate and mitigate 'despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate'.
- Encourage the effective use of land' through the reuse of land which has been previously developed, 'provided that this is not of high environmental value'. Whilst there is no longer a

³⁸ European Commission (2006) Soil Thematic Policy [online] available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/soil/index_en.htm> last accessed [30/01/17]

national requirement to build at a minimum density, the NPPF requires local planning authorities to 'set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances'.

- Produce strategic policies to deliver the provision of a variety of infrastructure, including that necessary for water supply.
- With regards to waste, the NPPF does not contain any specific waste policies as waste planning policy will be published as part of the National Waste Management Plan.

Other key documents at the national level include Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England³⁹, which sets out a vision for soil use in England, and the Water White Paper⁴⁰, which sets out the Government's vision for a more resilient water sector. It states the measures that will be taken to tackle issues such as poorly performing ecosystems, and the combined impacts of climate change and population growth on stressed water resources. In terms of waste management, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England⁴¹ recognises that environmental benefits and economic growth can be the result of a more sustainable approach to the use of materials.

The *Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies* were adopted in November 2016. Objective 9(b) within key theme number 4 states to 'make the best use of our resources by maximising the use of previously used land'. Furthermore, in regard to the 28 policies listed within the document, the following directly relate to Land, Soil and Water Resources.

- Policy 19: Strategic waste management principles;
- Policy 20: Managing the provision of waste management facilities; and
- Policy 21: Best use of land and existing buildings

6.3 Baseline summary

6.3.1 Summary of current baseline

Quality of agricultural land

The Agricultural Land Classification classifies land into six grades (plus 'non-agricultural' and 'urban'), where Grades 1 to 3a are recognised as being the 'best and most versatile' land and Grades 3b to 5 are of poorer quality. In terms of the location of the best and most versatile agricultural land, a detailed classification has been carried out in some locations⁴², including:

- Land located between the A30 and the settlements of Copperhouse and Foundry is classified as Grade 3a Agricultural Land;
- Land to the east of The Causeway section of the B3301, encompassing Paradise Park, is also classified as Grade 3a Agricultural Land;
- There are patches of Grade 2 and Grade 3a Agricultural Land located between the boundaries of the Riviere Towans and Mexico Towans; and
- At the north eastern boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area, near to Connor Downs, there is a patch of Grade 3a Agricultural Land.

³⁹ Defra (2009) Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England [online] available to download from:

<<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-our-soils-a-strategy-for-england>> last accessed [30/01/17]

⁴⁰ Defra (2011) Water for life (The Water White Paper) [online] available at <<http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm82/8230/8230.pdf>> last accessed [30/01/17]

⁴¹ Defra (2011) Government Review of Waste Policy in England [online] available at:

<<http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13540-waste-policy-review110614.pdf>> last accessed [30/01/17]

⁴² MAGIC Interactive Map (2017): 'Landscape; Post 1988 Agricultural Land Classification (England)' [online] layer available to view using the following mapping tool: <<http://www.magic.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>> last accessed [30/01/17]

Recycling centres

There is no Household Waste and Recycling Centre (HWRC) located within the Neighbourhood Plan area. The nearest HWRC is St Erth, located outside of the western boundary of the area. St Erth HWRC is open between 9am -4pm seven days a week, except Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day⁴³.

Watercourses

The main watercourses flowing through the Neighbourhood Plan area are the River Hayle, the River Penpol and the River Angarrack. Water supply and water provision in the area is provided by South West Water. In 2009, South West Water invested £2 million into Hayle's water network – part of the mains rehabilitation programme completed at the turn of this decade and focussed on improving and maintaining supply and water quality⁴⁴.

Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs) have been defined by the Environment Agency in England and Wales to protect groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs that are used for public drinking water supply. The zones show the risk of contamination from activities that might cause groundwater pollution in the area. In the Neighbourhood Plan area, there are four small Zone 1 groundwater SPZs in close proximity to another, defined as the 50 day travel time from any point below the water table to the source. These Zone 1 SPZs are surrounded by a Zone 2 groundwater SPZ, covering an approximate diameter of 700m and located along the north eastern boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area within the Gwithian to Mexico Towans SSSI.

The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) requires Member States to identify areas where groundwater has nitrate concentrations of more than 50 mg/l nitrate or is thought to be at risk of nitrate contamination. Areas associated with such groundwater are designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) within which Member States are required to establish Action Programmes in order to reduce and prevent further nitrate contamination. There is a NVZ for groundwater that covers the majority of the southern part of the Neighbourhood Plan area, including the part of Hayle town south of the railway station.

6.3.2 Summary of future baseline

Due to increasing legislative and regulatory requirements, there are increasing pressures to improving recycling and composting rates.

In terms of water quality, the requirements of the Water Framework Directive are likely to lead to continued improvements to water quality in watercourses in the wider area. Water quality has the potential to be affected by pollution incidents in the area, the presence of non-native species and future physical modifications to water bodies.

⁴³ SITA Cornwall (no date): 'ST Erth HWRC' [online] available at: < <http://www.sitacornwall.co.uk/managing-your-waste/recycling/st-erth-hwrc> > last accessed [09/02/17]

⁴⁴ South West Water (2009): 'Mains improvement works in Hayle', [online] available at: <<https://www.southwestwater.co.uk/index.cfm?articleid=6911>> last accessed [09/02/17]

6.4 What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Land, Soil and Water Resources SEA theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Ensure the efficient and effective use of land.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of previously developed land? Avoid the development of the best and most versatile agricultural land, which in the Neighbourhood Plan area may comprise Grade 3a agricultural land?
Promote sustainable waste management solutions that encourage the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the amount of waste produced? Support the minimisation, reuse and recycling of waste? Maximise opportunities for local management of waste in order to minimise export of waste to areas outside? Encourage recycling of materials and minimise consumption of resources during construction?
Use and manage water resources in a sustainable manner.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support improvements to water quality? Minimise water consumption? Protect groundwater resources

7. Population and Community

Focus of Theme:

- Population size
- Population density
- Age structure
- Deprivation
- House prices and affordability
- Homelessness
- Education and skills

7.1 Headline sustainability issues

- There is an ageing population within the Neighbourhood Plan area, with a higher proportion of residents within the 60+ age group than the average for South West and England. Nevertheless, the value aligns to the average for Cornwall, suggesting that this is a county-wide trend.
- The population increase within the Neighbourhood Plan area broadly aligns with the regional and national average, but is 0.9% higher than the average for Cornwall.
- The Neighbourhood Plan area performs excellently in terms of the outdoor quality of life, with sufficient access to fresh air and green spaces.
- The Neighbourhood Plan area is particularly deprived with regards to the income, employment, living environment and indoor quality of life Index of Multiple Deprivation categories. Furthermore, 64.1% of households within Hayle are deprived in some way, which is 4.3% higher than the average for Cornwall (59.8%) and notably higher than the regional and national counterparts (8.9% and 6.5% higher, respectively).

7.2 Sustainability context

Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- To 'boost significantly the supply of housing', local planning authorities should meet the 'full, objectively assessed need for market and affordable housing' in their area. They should prepare a Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period.
- With a view to creating 'sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities' authorities should ensure provision of affordable housing onsite or externally where robustly justified.
- In rural areas, when exercising the duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities, local planning authorities should be responsive to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing, including through rural exception sites where appropriate. Authorities should consider whether allowing some market housing would facilitate the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs.
- The NPPF attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. It explains how good design is a key aspect in sustainable development, and how development should improve the quality of the area over its lifetime, not just in the short term. Good architecture and landscaping are important, with the use of design codes contributing to the delivery of high quality outcomes. Design should reinforce local distinctiveness, raise the standard more generally in the area and address the connections between people and places.

- The social role of the planning system involves 'supporting vibrant and healthy communities'.
- The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities
- Promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.
- Ensure that developments create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion. Places should contain clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public spaces, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.
- Ensuring that there is a 'sufficient choice of school places' is of 'great importance' and there is a need to take a 'proactive, positive and collaborative approach' to bringing forward 'development that will widen choice in education'.

The 'Ready for Ageing?' report, published by the Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change⁴⁵ warns that society is underprepared for an ageing population. The report states that *'longer lives can be a great benefit, but there has been a collective failure to address the implications and without urgent action this great boon could turn into a series of miserable crises'*. The report recognises that the supply of specialist housing for the older generation is insufficient for the demand. There is a need for central and local Government, housing associations, and house builders to ensure that these housing needs are better addressed, giving as much priority to promoting an adequate market of social housing for the older generation as is given to the younger generation.

The *Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies* were adopted in November 2016. All of the six objectives within key themes 1 and 2 directly relate to Population and Community. Furthermore, in regard to the 28 policies listed within the document, the following are relevant to this SEA theme:

- Policy 3: Role and function of places;
- Policy 4: Shopping, services and community facilities;
- Policy 5: Business and tourism;
- Policy 6: Housing mix;
- Policy 7: Housing in the countryside; and
- Policy 8: Affordable housing.

⁴⁵ Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change (2013) Ready for Ageing? [online] available at: <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/lords-select/public-services-committee/report-ready-for-ageing/> last accessed [03/02/17]

7.3 Baseline summary

7.3.1 Summary of current baseline

Population

Table 7.1: Population growth 2001-2011⁴⁶

Date	Hayle	Cornwall	South West	England
2001	8,317	499,114	4,928,434	49,138,831
2011	8,939	532,273	5,288,935	53,012,456
Population Change 2001-2011	+7.5%	+6.6%	+7.3%	+7.9%

According to the most recently available census data (see **Table 7.1**) Hayle has seen an increasing population (7.5%), the rate of which broadly aligns to averages observed for the South West (7.3%) and England (7.9%), but is 0.9% higher than the average for Cornwall (6.6%).

Age structure

Table 7.2: Age Structure (2011)⁴⁷

	Hayle	Cornwall	South West	England
0-15	18.0%	16.9%	17.5%	18.9%
16-24	9.5%	10.1%	11.3%	11.9%
25-44	23.8%	22.5%	24.6%	27.5%
45-59	18.5%	20.8%	20.1%	19.4%
60+	30.2%	29.7%	26.4%	22.3%
Total Population	8,939	532,273	5,288,935	53,012,456

The percentage of residents living within the Neighbourhood Plan area aged between 0-24 is 27.5%, broadly aligning with the averages for Cornwall (27%), but lower than the regional and national averages (28.8% and 30.8% respectively). The biggest proportion of residents within Hayle are aged 60+ (30.2%), which is slightly higher than the average for Cornwall, but 3.8% and 7.9% higher than the regional and national counterparts. The working population of Hayle (those residents aged 25-59) is 42.3%, lower than the averages for Cornwall (43.3%), the South West (44.7%) and England (46.9%). Therefore, based on the data presented in **Table 7.2**, Hayle is supporting an ageing population.

Household deprivation

Census statistics measure deprivation across four 'dimensions' of deprivation, summarized below:

- **Employment:** Any person in the household (not a full-time student) that is either unemployed or long-term sick.

⁴⁶ ONS (no date): Census 2011: Population Density 2011 (Table QS102EW); Population Density 2001 (Table UV02)

⁴⁷ ONS (no date): Census 2011: Age Structure 2011 (Table KS102EW)

- **Education:** No person in the household has at least a level 2 qualification and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student.
- **Health and Disability:** Any person in the household that has generally 'bad' or 'very bad' health, or has a long term health problem.
- **Housing:** The household accommodation is either overcrowded (with an occupancy rating of -1 or less), in a shared dwelling or has no central heating.

Table 7.3: Relative household deprivation dimensions⁴⁸

	Hayle	Cornwall	South West	England
Household not deprived	35.9%	40.2%	44.8%	42.5%
Deprived in 1 dimension	35.2%	34.6%	33.2%	32.7%
Deprived in 2 dimensions	22.4%	19.9%	17.6%	19.1%
Deprived in 3 dimensions	6.0%	4.8%	4.0%	5.1%
Deprived in 4 dimensions	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%

Based on the most recently available census data (see **Table 7.3**), 64.1% of households within Hayle are deprived in some way, which is 4.3% higher than the average for Cornwall (59.8%), and significantly higher than the regional and national counterparts (8.9% and 6.5% higher, respectively). The percentage of households in Hayle which fall within the 'deprived in 1 dimension', 'deprived in 2 dimensions' and 'deprived in 3 dimensions' categories is greater than the percentages observed for Cornwall, the South West and England. Additionally, 0.5% of households in the Neighbourhood Plan area are deprived in four dimensions, with this the only category where the percentage for Hayle broadly aligns to the regional and national averages.

Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD) is an overall relative measure of deprivation constructed by combining seven domains of deprivation according to their respective weights, as described below. The seven deprivation domains are as follows:

- **Income:** The proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income, including those individuals that are out-of-work and those that are in work but who have low earnings (satisfying the respective means tests).
- **Employment:** The proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market, including those individuals who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.
- **Education, Skills and Training:** The lack of attainment and skills in the local population.
- **Health Deprivation and Disability:** The risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. Morbidity, disability and premature mortality are also considered, excluding the aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.
- **Crime:** The risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.
- **Barriers to Housing and Services:** The physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services, with indicators categorised in two sub-domains.

⁴⁸ ONS (no date): Census 2011: 'Households by Deprivation Dimensions 2011 (Table QS119EW)

1. 'Geographical Barriers': relating to the physical proximity of local services
 2. 'Wider Barriers': relating to access to housing, such as affordability.
- **Living Environment:** The quality of the local environment, with indicators falling categorised in two sub-domains.
 3. 'Indoors Living Environment' measures the quality of housing.
 4. 'Outdoors Living Environment' measures air quality and road traffic accidents.

Two supplementary indices (subsets of the Income deprivation domains), are also included:

- **Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index:** The proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.
- **Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index:** The proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.

Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. They are standardized geographies designed to be as consistent in population as possible, with each LSOA containing approximately 1,000 to 1,500 people. In relation to the IMD 2015, LSOAs are ranked out of the 32,844 in England and Wales, with 1 being the most deprived. Ranks are normalized into deciles, with a value of 1 reflecting the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England and Wales (see **Table 7.4**).

There are five LSOAs that are either fully or partially in the Neighbourhood Plan area:

- E01018978: Cornwall 057A is located within the eastern section of the Neighbourhood Plan area, including the village of Angarrack and Wheal Alfred (towards the centre). The north western corner of this LSOA borders the coast, overlooking St Ives Bay and including the Phillack Towans. This LSOA covers approximately 50% of the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- E01018981: Cornwall 057B encompasses the northern third of the urbanised area of Hayle. This LSOA covers approximately 10% of the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- E01018982: Cornwall 057C is located at the centre of the western boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan, including the Hayle Towans, Riviere Towans and the Mexico Towans, also including the important village of Phillack. The LSOA is bordered by the River Hayle to the west and the King George V Memorial Walk to the south east, overlooking Copperhouse Pool. This LSOA covers approximately 15% of the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- E01018983: Cornwall 057D covers the south western section of the Neighbourhood Plan area and includes the area around Paradise Park and Jungle Barn, and St Michael's Hospital. Additionally, the Hayle Estuary Nature Reserve is located beyond the western boundary. This LSOA covers approximately 10% of the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- E01018984: Cornwall 057E encompasses the central and southern thirds of the built up part of Hayle, including the former industrial areas of Copperhouse and Foundry. The railway line and the A30 mark the northern and southern boundaries, with this LSOA covering approximately 15% of the Neighbourhood Plan area. Additionally, Hayle Community School and Bodriggy Academy are also located within this LSOA.

Analysis of the data presented in Table 7.4 below reveals the following inferences:

General Trends

E01018978: Cornwall 057A is within the top 30% most deprived LSOAs in England, with low levels of income and employment, and significant geographical, housing and service barriers. There is a notable contrast between the relatively good outdoor quality of life (top 40% least deprived) compared to the indoor quality (top 10% most deprived). The LSOA performs poorly in terms of education, skills and training (top 40% most deprived).

E01018981: Cornwall 057B has a workforce with average levels of income, employment and education, and performs reasonably well across the majority of domains and sub-domains within the IMD. The LSOA performs poorly in regards to the living environment (top 30% most deprived) and there is a significant contrast in the quality of indoor and outdoor quality of life (top 20% most deprived compared to top 30% least deprived, respectively).

E01018982: Cornwall 057C is within the top 30% most deprived LSOAs in England, with low levels of income, employment and education. The outdoor quality of life is excellent, with fairly limited geographical barriers. In comparison, the indoor living environment is ranked within the top 10% most deprived.

E01018983: Cornwall 057D is the least deprived LSOA within the Neighbourhood Plan area overall, and is recognised for having an excellent outdoor quality of life, few incidents of crime, a fairly skilled adult workforce with limited income deprivation affecting children. Comparatively, there are significant geographical barriers (top 20% most deprived) and barriers to housing and services (top 30% most deprived).

E01018984: Cornwall 057E is the most deprived LSOA within the Neighbourhood Plan area overall, falling in the top 20% most deprived domains for income, education, employment, health and disability, and income deprivation affecting both children and adults. Similar to the other LSOAs within the Neighbourhood Plan area, there is a significant contrast between outdoor (top 20% least deprived) and indoor environment (top 20% most deprived).

Table 7.4: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015⁴⁹

LSOA	Overall IMD	Income	Employment	Education, Skills and Training	Health Deprivation and Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	Children and Young People Sub-domain	Adult Skills Sub-domain	Geographical Barriers Sub-domain	Wider Barriers Sub-domain	Indoors Sub-domain	Outdoors Sub-domain
E01018978: Cornwall 057A																
<i>Rank</i>	7,733	8,215	8,870	11,176	8,191	10,446	6,502	4,069	9,560	8,289	6,970	17,526	5,004	14,008	2,126	22,419
<i>Decile</i>	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(6)	(2)	(5)	(1)	(7)
E01018981: Cornwall 057B																
<i>Rank</i>	16,284	14,070	13,465	17,587	17,406	19,559	17,888	9,818	16,140	13,642	19,014	15,248	14,758	13,354	5,726	25,542
<i>Decile</i>	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(6)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(2)	(8)
E01018982: Cornwall 057C																
<i>Rank</i>	8,660	9,502	9,566	9,410	14,310	7,743	17,747	1,575	12,148	9,794	6,304	14,003	20,527	9,473	660	26,264
<i>Decile</i>	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(3)	(6)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(5)	(7)	(3)	(1)	(8)

⁴⁹ DCLG (2015): 'English Indices of Deprivation', [online] available to download from: <<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>> last accessed [05/02/17]

LSOA	Overall IMD	Income	Employment	Education, Skills and Training	Health Deprivation and Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	Children and Young People Sub-domain	Adult Skills Sub-domain	Geographical Barriers Sub-domain	Wider Barriers Sub-domain	Indoors Sub-domain	Outdoors Sub-domain
E01018983: Cornwall 057D																
Rank	18,873	16,006	17,096	19,703	18,868	26,283	9,395	16,271	23,043	13,877	16,993	21,277	6,268	15,767	10,344	30,759
Decile	(6)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(9)	(3)	(5)	(8)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(2)	(5)	(4)	(10)
E01018984: Cornwall 057E																
Rank	3,598	3,343	2,425	4,862	4,632	10,096	9,534	9,144	4,562	4,632	4,311	5,746	16,629	6,011	4,886	29,103
Decile	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(6)	(2)	(2)	(9)

Similarities between the LSOAs

Poor performance (top 30% most deprived deciles)

- E01018978: Cornwall 057A, E01018982: Cornwall 057C and E01018984: Cornwall 057E fall within the top 30% most deprived deciles for employment, income, with both older people and children facing significant income deprivation.
- Other than E01018983: Cornwall 057D, the remaining four LSOAs within the Neighbourhood Plan area fall within the top 30% most deprived deciles in the living environment domain and indoors sub domain.
- E01018978: Cornwall 057A, E01018983: Cornwall 057D and E01018984: Cornwall 057E fall within the top 30% most deprived deciles for LSOAs in England, with significant barriers to housing and services.

Good performance (top 30% least deprived deciles)

- Other than E01018978: Cornwall 057A, the remaining four LSOAs within the Neighbourhood Plan area are in the top 30% least deprived deciles for the outdoor environment, reflecting the availability of recreational areas and access to pedestrian and cycle networks and proximity to the South West Coastal Path. Moreover, E01018978: Cornwall 057A falls within 40% least deprived deciles.

Contrasts between the LSOAs

- E01018981: Cornwall 057B and E01018983: Cornwall 057D have average levels of employment and income in comparison to the other three LSOAs.
- Other than E01018984: Cornwall 057E, which falls in the top 20% most deprived decile, the remaining four LSOAs within the Neighbourhood Plan area perform averagely within the adult skills sub domain.
- E01018978: Cornwall 057A and E01018983: Cornwall 057D have significant geographical barriers in comparison to the other three LSOAs, reflecting their relative distance from the services and facilities within the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- In regards to the 'crime' domain there are notable variations between the LSOAs, with E01018983: Cornwall 057D in the 20% least deprived, E01018981: Cornwall 057B showing average levels of crime, and the remaining three LSOAs within the Neighbourhood Plan area within the top 40% most deprived deciles.

Housing tenure

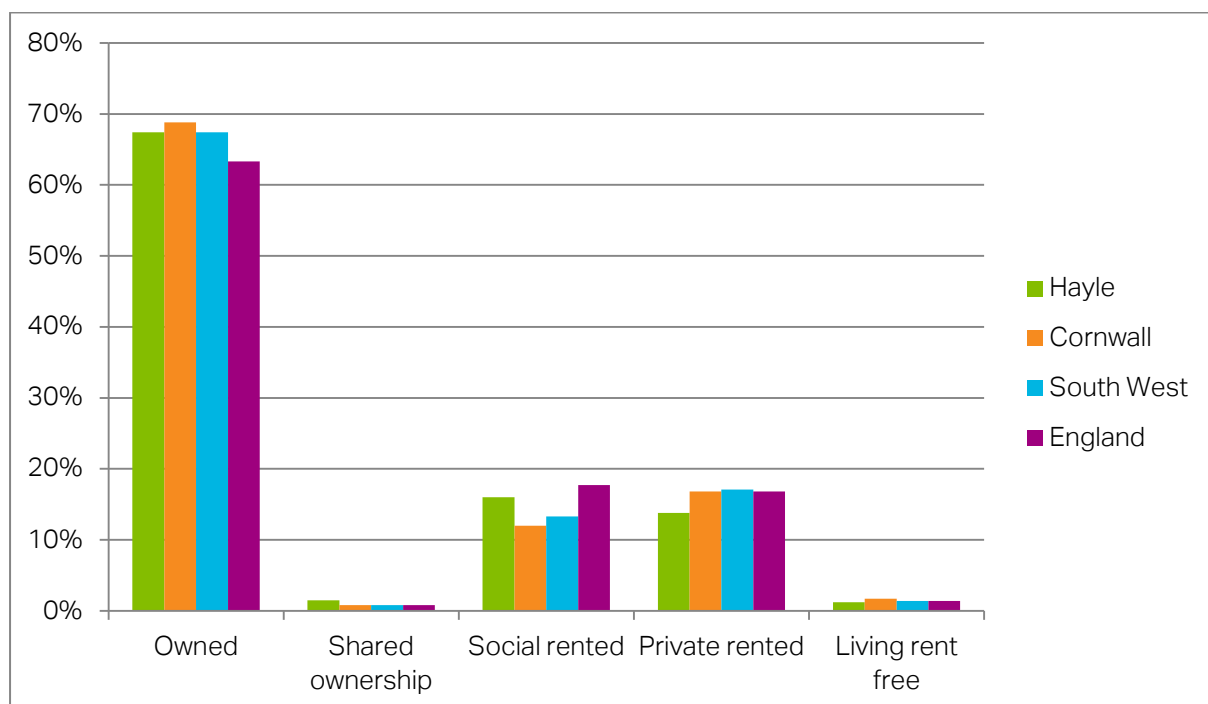


Figure 7.1: 'Tenure by Household' ⁵⁰

The majority of residents within Hayle (67.4%) own their home outright or with a mortgage (Figure 7.1), broadly aligning with the averages for Cornwall and the South West, but 4.1% greater than the national average. The percentage of residents living in socially rented households is approximately 4.0% and 3.7% greater than the averages for Cornwall and the South West respectively. Furthermore, fewer people within Hayle live in privately rented households compared to the regional and national averages.

Education

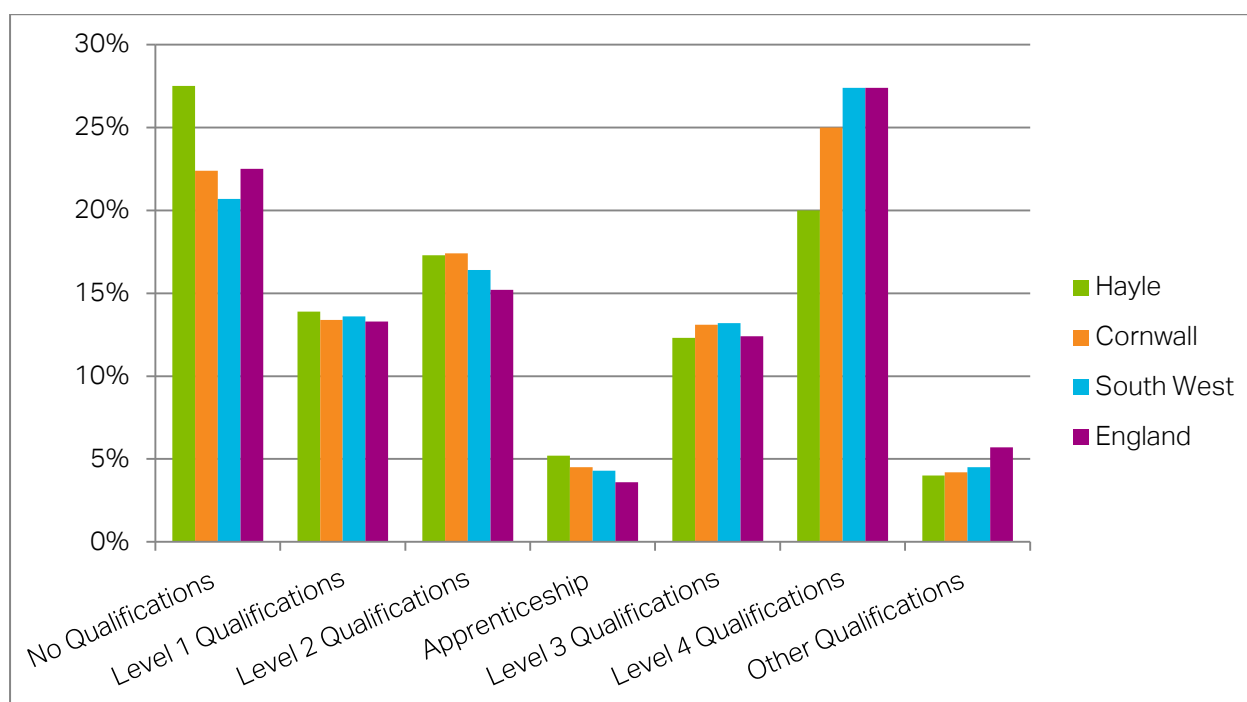


Figure 7.2: 'Highest level of Qualification' ⁵¹

⁵⁰ ONS (no date): Census 2011: Tenure-Households 2011 (Table QS405EW)

With regards to the most recently available census data (see **Figure 7.2**), 27.5% of residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area have no qualifications, a percentage which is at least 5% higher than the averages for Cornwall, the South West and England. The opposite trend is observed for those residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area which have level 4 qualifications, with the 20% value for Hayle at least 5% lower than the regional and national counterparts. Although there are significant contrasts between the highest and lowest qualification levels, the percentage of residents in Hayle who have an apprenticeship or a level 1, 2 or 3 qualification broadly aligns with the regional and national averages.

Employment

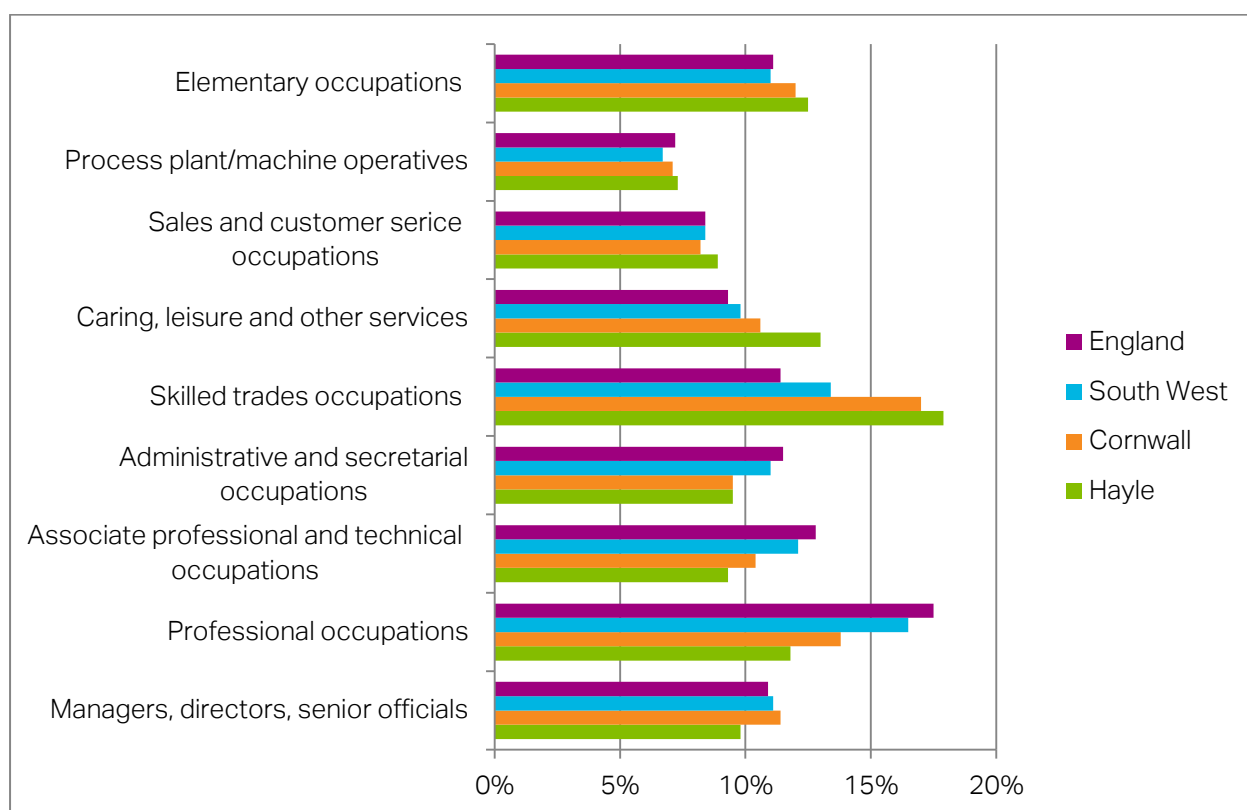


Figure 7.3: 'Occupation of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment'⁵²

As highlighted in **Figure 7.3**, there are a significantly higher proportion of residents (aged 16-74) in Hayle who are employed in skilled trade occupations if compared to the regional and national averages. The same trend is observed for residents who are employed in caring, leisure and other service industries. Three occupation categories employ fewer residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area compared to the averages for Cornwall, the South West, and England, including:

- Associate, professional and technical occupations;
- Professional occupations; and
- Managers, directors and senior officials.

The fewer people employed within these three highly skilled occupational categories might be a reflection of the educational trends previously discussed, with fewer residents in Hayle having the relevant qualifications to gain employment in these sectors.

Post-16 students travel to neighbouring colleges of Penwith, Camborne and Falmouth to undertake specific courses, as Hayle Community School does not offer A-Levels.

⁵¹ ONS (no date): Census 2011: Highest Level of Qualification 2011 (Table QS501EW)

⁵² ONS (no date): Census 2011: 'Occupation 2011' (Table KS608EW)

7.3.2 Summary of future baseline

The population of the Neighbourhood Plan area increased between the years 2001-2011, which was higher than the average increase for Cornwall. Over 30% of residents are aged 60+, indicating the presence of an ageing population within the Neighbourhood Plan area.

The suitability of housing for local requirements depends in part on the successful implementation of policies outlined in the *Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies*.

7.4 What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Population and Community SEA theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Cater for existing and future residents' needs as well as the needs of different groups in the community, and improve access to local, high-quality community services and facilities.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the development of a range of high quality, accessible community facilities? Encourage and promote social cohesion and encourage active involvement of local people in community activities? Minimise fuel poverty?
Reduce deprivation and promote a more inclusive and self-contained community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain or enhance the quality of life of existing local residents? Improve the availability and accessibility of key local facilities, including specialist services for disabled and older people? Support the provision of land for allotments and cemeteries?
Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing, and ensure an appropriate mix of dwelling sizes, types and tenures.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the provision of a range of house types and sizes? Support enhancements to the current housing stock? Meet the needs of all sectors of the community? Provide quality and flexible homes that meet people's needs? Promote the use of sustainable building techniques, including use of sustainable building materials in construction? Provide housing in sustainable locations that allow easy access to a range of local services and facilities?

8. Health and Wellbeing

Focus of Theme:

- Health indicators and deprivation
- Influences on health and well-being

8.1 Headline sustainability issues

- The majority of residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area consider themselves to have 'very good health' or 'good health'. However, although favourable compared to the Cornwall averages, this percentage is lower than the regional and national averages.
- Comparatively, 7.6% of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area report either 'bad health' or 'very bad health', which is 1.3% higher than Cornwall, 2.5% higher than the South West and 2.2% higher than the average for England.
- An ageing population has the potential to increase pressures on healthcare services, and is therefore a significant influence on future health and wellbeing in the Neighbourhood Plan area.

8.2 Sustainability context

Key messages from the NPPF include:

- The social role of the planning system involves 'supporting vibrant and healthy communities'.
- A core planning principle is to 'take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all'.
- The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities'
- Promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.
- Set out the strategic policies to deliver the provision of health facilities.
- Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.

In relation to other key national messages in relation to health, Fair Society, Healthy Lives⁵³ ('The Marmot Review') investigated health inequalities in England and the actions needed in order to tackle them. Subsequently, a supplementary report was prepared providing additional evidence relating to spatial planning and health on the basis that there is: "overwhelming evidence that health and environmental inequalities are inexorably linked and that poor environments contribute significantly to poor health and health inequalities".

The increasing role that local level authorities are expected to play in providing health outcomes is demonstrated by recent government legislation. The Health and Social Care Act 2012 transferred responsibility for public health from the NHS to local government, giving local authorities a duty to improve the health of the people who live in their areas. This will require a more holistic approach to health across all local government functions. Cornwall's 'Public Health Team' promotes the health and wellbeing of residents within the county, using the 'Live Well model' as their guiding principle for

⁵³ The Marmot Review (2011) The Marmot Review: Implications for Spatial Planning [online] available to download from: <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=106106> last accessed [27/01/17]

developing objectives, working closely with Public Health England, NHS England and the Department of Health⁵⁴.

The *Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies* were adopted in November 2016. Objective 7 within key theme number 3 states to 'meet a wide range of local needs in order to improve quality of life and reduce social exclusion'. Objective 8 within key theme number 3 states to 'promote development that contributes to a healthy and safe population by providing and ensuring the appropriate levels of open space and the protection and improvement of air quality'. Furthermore, in regard to the 28 policies listed within the document, the following are relevant to the Health and Wellbeing SEA theme:

- Policy 16: Health and wellbeing
- Policy 25: Green infrastructure

8.3 Baseline summary

8.3.1 Summary of current baseline

Health indicators and deprivation

Deprivation is a significant contributor to poor health and can have adverse effects on wellbeing, with elements related to poor housing quality, living environment, income and employment previously discussed in detail in **Chapter 7**. As highlighted in **Figure 8.1**, general health is generally favourable in the Neighbourhood Plan area, with 76.4% of residents reporting either 'very good health' or 'good health' in the most recent census. Although favourable, this percentage is lower than the averages for Cornwall (78.8%), the South West (81.5%) and England (81.4%). Comparatively, 7.6% of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area report either 'bad health' or 'very bad health', which is 1.3% higher than Cornwall, 2.5% higher than the South West and 2.2% higher than the average for England.

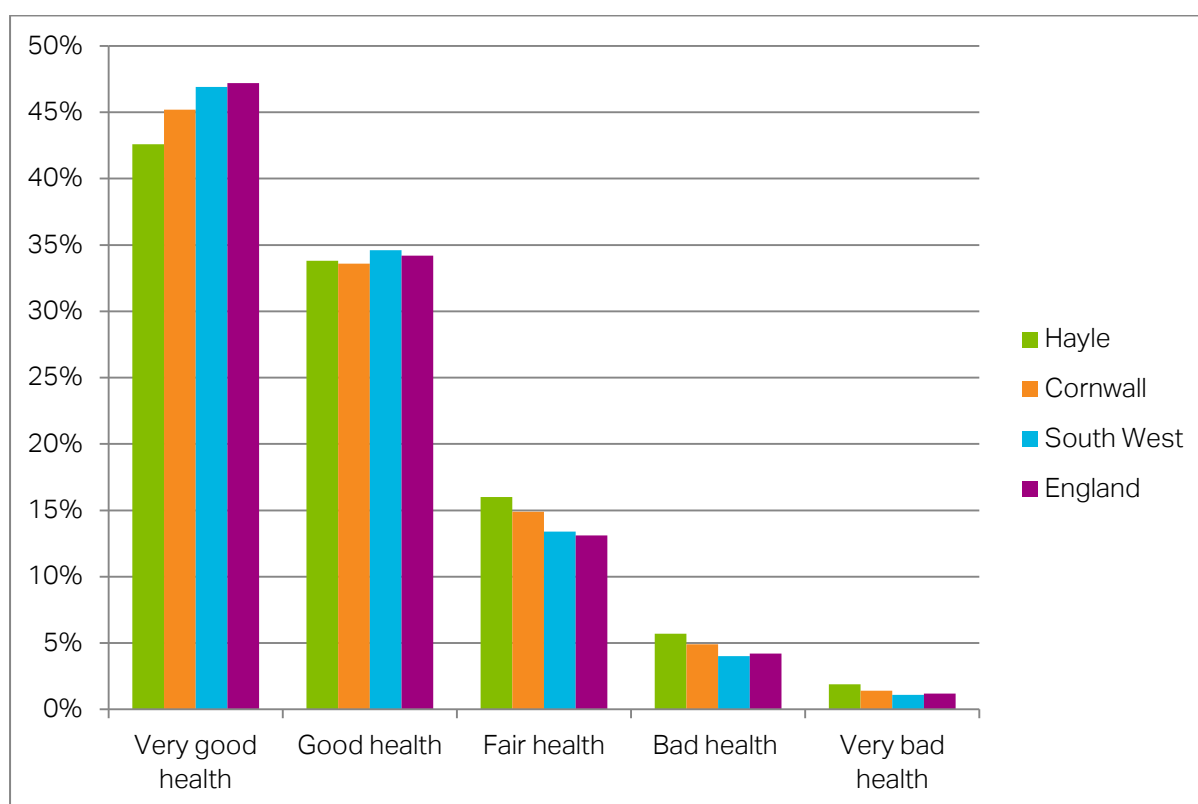


Figure 8.1: 'General Health'⁵⁵

⁵⁴ Cornwall Council (2017): 'Public Health Cornwall', [online] available via: <<https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/public-health-cornwall/>> last accessed [03/02/17]

The higher than average levels of 'very bad health' and 'bad health' within the Neighbourhood Plan area aligns with the disability data presented in **Table 8.1**. 23.6% of residents in Hayle reported that their daily activities were limited in some way, which is 2.2% higher than Cornwall, 5.2% higher than the South West and 6% higher than the average for England.

Table 8.1: Disability⁵⁶

	Hayle	Cornwall	South West	England
Activities limited 'a lot'	12.0%	10.0%	8.3%	8.3%
Activities limited 'a little'	11.6%	11.4%	10.2%	9.3%
Activities 'not limited'	76.4%	78.6%	81.6%	82.4%

8.3.2 Summary of future baseline

Residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area have access to the Bodriggy Health Centre, with the option of travelling to neighbouring surgeries in Praze, Camborne, Marazion and St Ives. A growing population within the Neighbourhood Plan area might place future pressures on these health centres.

An ageing population has the potential to place additional pressures on health services in the area.

8.4 What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Health and Wellbeing SEA theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Improve the health and wellbeing residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote accessibility to a range of leisure, health and community facilities, for all age groups? Align to the five key priority areas outlined in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment? Provide and enhance the provision of community access to green infrastructure, in accordance with Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards? Reduce noise pollution? Promote the use of healthier modes of travel? Improve access to the countryside for recreational use?

⁵⁵ ONS (no date): Census 2011: 'General Health 2011' (Table QS302EW)

⁵⁶ ONS (no date): Census 2011: 'Long-term Health Problem or Disability 2011' (Table QS303EW)

9. Transportation

Focus of Theme:

- Transportation infrastructure
- Traffic flows and congestion
- Accessibility
- Car ownership
- Travel to work

9.1 Headline sustainability issues

- Hayle railway station is located within the Neighbourhood Plan area with services to local, regional and national destinations. St Erth, which is located to the west of Neighbourhood Plan area, has more frequent services to a wider range of destinations, including on the St Ives branch line and nationally.
- The linear road network through the town presents limited opportunities for alternative solutions to deal with possible future traffic management issues along the A30, B3301 and B3302. New development has the potential to increase traffic on key routes through Hayle, with a number of pinch points causing issues for travellers.
- There are a number of regular bus services operated by First Kernow, including commuter services to Truro, Penzance, local schools and colleges.
- Residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area have good access to both cycle and walking networks, with Route 3 of the Cornish Way and a section of the South West Coastal Path providing access to open spaces.

9.2 Sustainability context

European and UK transport policies and plans place emphasis on the modernisation and sustainability of the transport network. Specific objectives include reducing pollution and road congestion through improvements to public transport, walking and cycling networks and reducing the need to travel. National policy also focuses on the need for the transport network to support sustainable economic growth.

'Connecting Cornwall 2030'⁵⁷ is the third Local Transport Plan (LTP) for Cornwall. The plan is a strategic policy tool through which the council exercises its responsibilities for planning, management and the development of transport in the county. The vision of the plan is that by 2030 *'transport in Cornwall will be excellent, with our transport system connecting people, communities, businesses and services in a way that is reliable, efficient, safe, inclusive and enjoyable'*. In order to achieve this goal, the LTP is supported by implementation plans that cover 3-4 year periods up until 2030, with the most recent plan covering the period 2015-2019.

The *Cornwall Local Plan: Strategic Policies* were adopted in November 2016. Objective 8 within key theme number 3 states to *'promote development that contributes to a healthy and safe population by providing for opportunities for walking and cycling'*. Furthermore, in regard to the 28 policies listed within the document, Policy 27 'Transport and accessibility' is directly relevant to the Transportation SEA theme.

⁵⁷ Cornwall Council (2011): 'Connecting Cornwall: 2030 Strategy', [online] Available via: <<http://www.cornwall.gov.uk/transport-and-streets/transport-policy/local-transport-plan-connecting-cornwall-2030/connecting-cornwall-2030-strategy/>> last accessed [03/02/17]

9.3 Baseline summary

9.3.1 Summary of current baseline

Rail network

Hayle Station is located in the centre of the Neighbourhood Plan area, with a regular mainline service from Penzance to London Paddington, connecting Hayle to Truro (approximately a 30 minute journey), Plymouth (approximately a 2 hour journey, with connecting services to London Paddington). More frequent, direct services to London Paddington depart from St Erth station (approximately 2km south of the Neighbourhood Plan area), which also provides connecting services to the branch line to St Ives and Carbis Bay.

Bus network

In regards to the bus network, as of February 2017 there are seventeen services which connect Hayle to a variety of locations in Cornwall, including St Ives, Camborne, Redruth and Truro. The principal bus operator is 'First Kernow', with further details of the main services highlighted in **Table 9.1** below. Additionally, a number of these services connect Hayle to schools and colleges including Penwith College and Truro College. Detailed timetable information is accessible through the Traveline website.

Table 9.1: Main bus routes within the Neighbourhood Plan area⁵⁸

Service and Service Provider	Route Details	Regularity of Service
1 (St Ives Minibus Service)	Penbeagle – St Ives – Hayle	Every 45 minutes between 10:50 and 17:36 (no Sunday service)
14 (First Kernow)	St Ives – Camborne – Redruth – Truro	Half hourly service between 06:23 and 18:50 (runs Wed, Thurs, Fri)
18 (First Kernow)	Penzance – Camborne – Redruth – Truro	Every 30 minutes throughout the day (runs Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat).
236 (First Kernow)	Camborne – Hayle – Penwith College	Two services, the first departing from Hayle at 08:38 and the second arriving into Hayle at 16:47 (runs Wed, Thurs, Fri)
238 (First Kernow)	Marazion – Leedstown - Truro	Two daily services, the first departing from Hayle at 08:19 and the second arriving into Hayle at 16:57 (runs Wed, Thurs, Fri)
241 (First Kernow)	Penzance – Hayle – Truro College	Two daily services, the first departing from Hayle at 08:16 and the second arriving into Hayle at 17:04 (runs Wed, Thurs, Fri)
515 (Age UK)	Penzance – St Erth – Hayle	Every 3 hours (no Sunday service)
T1 (First Kernow)	Penzance – Camborne – Redruth – Truro	Every 30 minutes between 06:16 and 17:48 (runs Mon, Tues). Hourly Sunday service between 08:14 and 18:14.
T2 (First Kernow)	St Ives – Camborne – Redruth – Truro	Every 30 minutes between 06:16 and 17:48 (runs Mon, Tues). Hourly Sunday service between 09:48 and 16:48.

⁵⁸ Traveline (2017): 'Bus Timetables: Hayle', [online] available to download from: <<http://www.traveline.info/>> last accessed [08/02/17]

Service and Service Provider	Route Details	Regularity of Service
X18 (First Kernow)	Penzance – Hayle – Truro	Single service, departing from Hayle at 07:19 (Mon to Fri)

Road network and congestion

The A30 provides the main route from the strategic road network to Hayle. Additionally, the B3301 provides a key route through, navigating alongside Copperhouse Pool and the Hayle Estuary and leading back to the A30 via Rose-an-Grouse after passing through Foundry. Furthermore, the B3302 extends from Foundry to Helston, passing through the villages of Praze and Leedstown before joining the A394 at Sithney Common.

In terms of congestion, there are only two main access points into Hayle from the A30, leading to a significant proportion of the town's traffic being taken along the B3301. Additional congestion issues exist on the B3302, as there is a farm and food packaging facility towards Leedstown (approximately 2.5km south east of the Neighbourhood Plan area) which increases the frequency of tractors and lorries utilising this road. At the local level, St George's Road and High Lanes (extending north east from Foundry Square) have congestion issues during term times, as parents drop off and pick up their children from Hayle Community School and Penpol School.

Cycle and Footpath network

The Cornish Way⁵⁹ is a cycle network extending from Land's End to Bude. Route 3 of this network passes through the Neighbourhood Plan area, running adjacent to the Hayle Estuary and Carnsew Pool before reaching Copperhouse Pool and passing out of the Neighbourhood Plan area via Gwinear.

The South West Coast Path⁶⁰ navigates along the coastal boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area, allowing walkers access to St Ives to the north west, and along the coast towards Godrevy Lighthouse and the Godrevy-Portreath Heritage Coast.

Availability of cars and vans

In regards to access to vehicles within the Neighbourhood Plan area, the proportion of households with no access to a car or van in Hayle (19.9%) is higher than the average for Cornwall (17.3%) and the South West (18.9%), but lower than the national average of 25.8% (see **Figure 9.1**).

⁵⁹ Sustrans (no date): 'The Cornish Way', [online] available at: <<http://www.sustrans.org.uk/ncn/map/route/cornish-way>> last accessed [08/02/17]

⁶⁰ South West Coastal Path (2017): 'Walk – Hayle to St Ives', [online] available at: <<https://www.southwestcoastpath.org.uk/walksdb/155/>> last accessed [08/02/17]

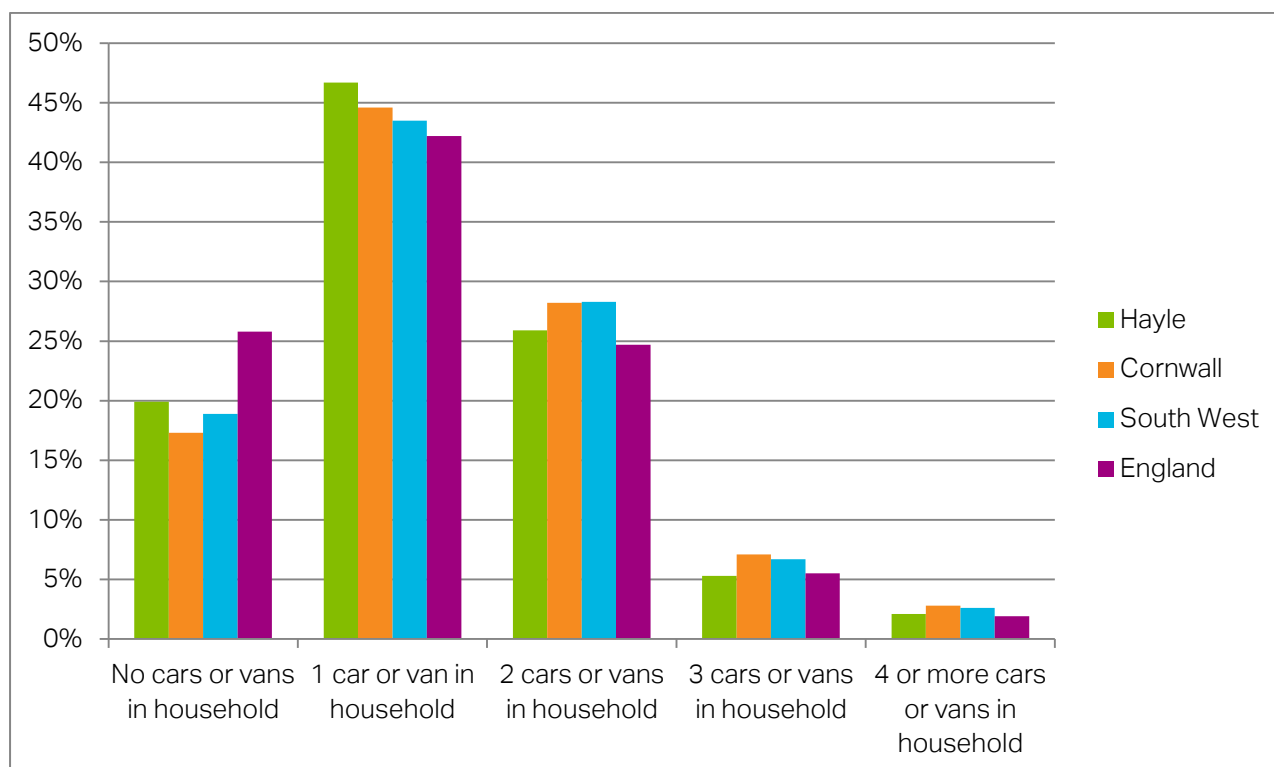


Figure 9.1: 'Car and van ownership'⁶¹

Travel to work

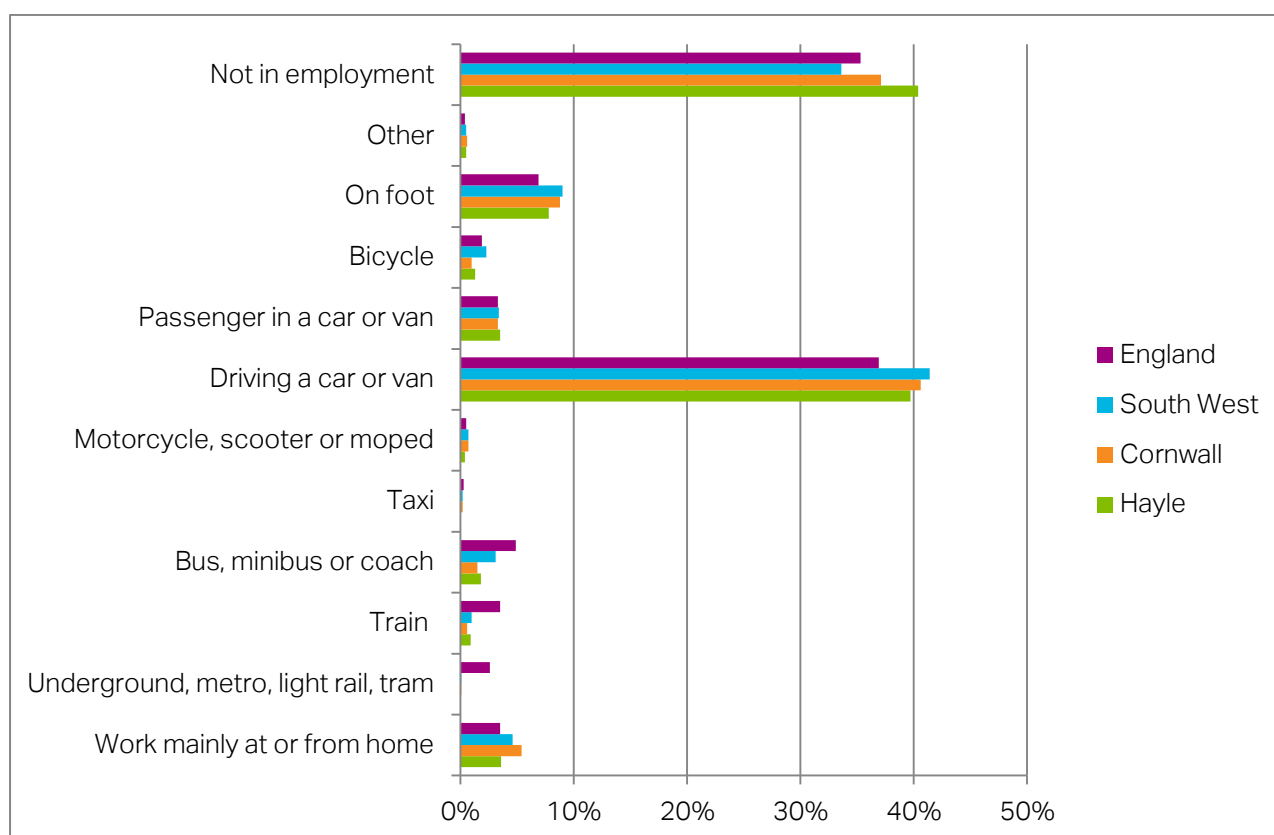


Figure 9.2: 'Method of Travel to Work'⁶²

⁶¹ ONS (no date): 'Car or Van Availability 2011', (Table QS416EW)

⁶² ONS (no date): Census 2011: 'Method of Travel to Work 2011' (Table QS701EW)

Based on the most recent census data, the most popular method of traveling to work in Hayle is via driving a car or van (39.7%), similar to the averages for Cornwall (40.6%) and the South West (41.4%), but 2.8% higher than the national average of 36.9%. After driving, the most second most popular method of travelling to work in Hayle is on foot, with the value of 7.8% lower than the averages for Cornwall (8.8%) and the South West (9.0%) but higher than the national average of 6.9%.

9.3.2 Summary of future baseline

New development has the potential to increase traffic along the key routes through Hayle, with a number of pinch points causing issues for travellers. It is considered that the existing road infrastructure has inadequate access requirements for the proposed development areas within the Neighbourhood Plan area, including from the A30.

9.4 What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Transportation SEA theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Promote sustainable transport use and reduce the need to travel.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the need to travel through sustainable patterns of land use and development? • Encourage modal shift to more sustainable forms of travel? • Enable sustainable transport infrastructure enhancements? • Facilitate working from home and remote working? • Improve road safety? • Reduce the impact on residents from the road network?

10. Next Steps

10.1 Subsequent stages for the SEA process

Scoping (the current stage) is the second stage in a six-stage SEA process:

- Screening (NPPG Stage A)
- Scoping (NPPG Stage B)
- Assess reasonable alternatives, with a view to informing preparation of the draft plan (NPPG Stage C)
- Assess the draft plan and prepare the Environmental Report with a view to informing consultation and plan finalization (NPPG Stage D / E)
- Publish a 'statement' at the time of plan adoption in order to 'tell the story' of plan-making/SEA (and present 'measures decided concerning monitoring') (NPPG Stage F)

The next stage will involve appraising reasonable alternatives for the Hayle Neighbourhood Plan. This will consider alternative policy approaches for the Neighbourhood Plan. The findings of the appraisal of these alternatives will be fed back to the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group so that they might be taken into account when preparing the draft plan.

Once the draft ('pre-submission version') plan has been prepared by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, it will be subjected to SEA and the Environmental Report prepared for consultation alongside it.

Following consultation on the draft Neighbourhood Plan / Environmental Report, the plan will be finalised and submitted to Cornwall Council for subsequent Independent Examination.

10.2 Consultation on the Scoping Report

Public involvement through consultation is a key element of the SEA process. At this scoping stage, the SEA Regulations require consultation with statutory consultation bodies but not full consultation with the public.

The statutory consultation bodies are the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England. The Scoping Report has been released to these three statutory consultees.

Consultees are invited to comment on the content of this Scoping Report, in particular the evidence base for the SEA, the identified key issues and the proposed SEA Framework.

10.3 Download and viewing details

The Scoping Report can be downloaded at:

<http://np.hayle.net/>

This consultation period runs from 20th February 2017 until 27th March 2017. Comments on the Scoping Report should be sent to:

John Bennett, Chair, Hayle Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

Email address: np@hayle.net

All comments received on the Scoping Report will be reviewed and will influence the development of the SEA where appropriate.

