

# **Rendlesham Neighbourhood Plan**

## **Sustainability Review**

**Rendlesham Parish Council**

July 2014

**Rendlesham Neighbourhood Plan**  
**Sustainability Review**

**Reference: E208.C1.Rep02**

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### **Glossary:**

NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	National Planning Practice Guidance
RNP	Rendlesham Neighbourhood Plan
RPC	Rendlesham Parish Council
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SASR	Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
SF	Sustainability Framework
SR	Sustainability Review
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Sustainability Review (SR) of the Rendlesham Neighbourhood Plan (RNP). This SR helps the RNP meet its Basic Conditions by demonstrating how it will contribute to achieving sustainable development in Rendlesham<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.2 It has been produced by Rendlesham Parish Council (RPC) with guidance and input from Evolution Town Planning LLP.
- 1.3 In December 2013 a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (SASR) was produced and consulted upon. In the absence, at that time, of a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening opinion from the District Council the SASR was produced in line with the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SEA Regs) on a precautionary basis in the event SEA may be required.
- 1.4 The District Council has confirmed that SEA is not required on the draft RNP which was the subject of a Regulation 14<sup>2</sup> public consultation between 16<sup>th</sup> June and 27<sup>th</sup> July 2014 – see Appendix 1.
- 1.5 Nonetheless national planning guidance states that Rendlesham Parish Council (RPC) *“must demonstrate how its plan will contribute to achieving sustainable development”* and *“a sustainability appraisal may be a useful approach for doing this”*.
- 1.6 It is important to note that *“Sustainability Appraisal of the type that is legally required for development plan documents is not required for neighbourhood development plans [...] Neighbourhood development plans are not required to undertake the type of sustainability appraisal required for a local plan”*<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> The Core requirement of the NPPF

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/637/contents/made>

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.pas.gov.uk/neighbourhood-planning/-/journal\\_content/56/332612/4078383/ARTICLE](http://www.pas.gov.uk/neighbourhood-planning/-/journal_content/56/332612/4078383/ARTICLE)

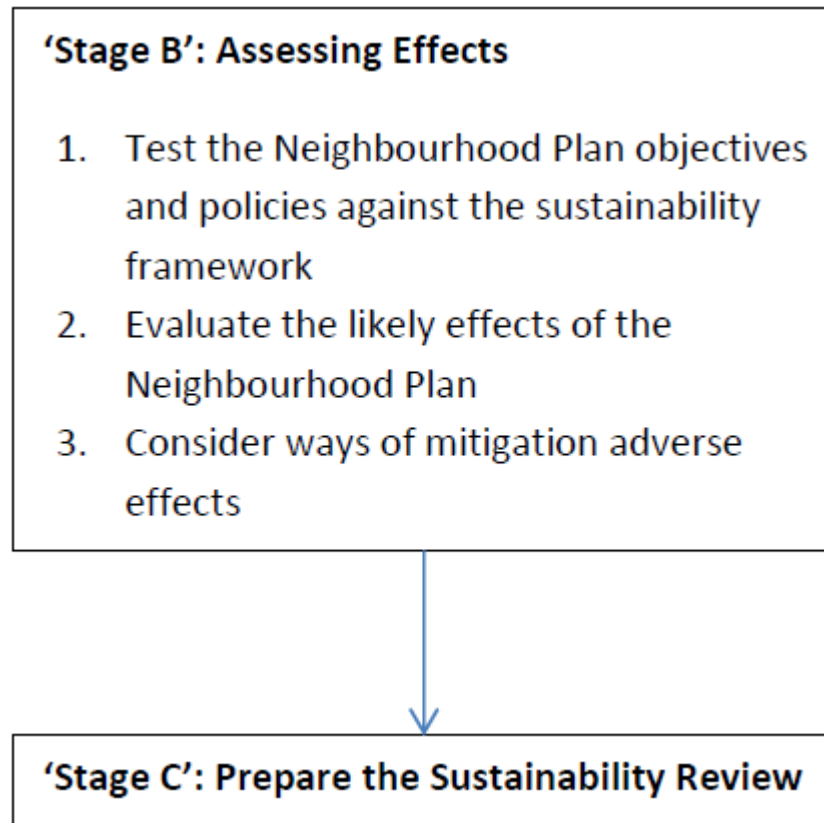
1.7 Accordingly this SR has been produced mirroring relevant guidance<sup>4</sup> for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), as described in the SASR, because it is good planning practice to do so.

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<sup>4</sup> NPPG Paragraph: 014 Reference ID: 11-014-20140306

## 2.0 Methodology

2.1 The SASR was produced following Stage A of the SA process. This SR will mirror, where relevant, Stages B and C of the SA process:



2.2 This SR will review the sustainability impact<sup>5</sup> of the RNP Vision, Objectives and Policies against the SA framework proposed in the SASR. If any significant negative effects are identified then mitigation will be considered. Any significant negative effects remaining, after mitigation has been considered, will be the subject of monitoring proposals.

2.3 The needs to consider reasonable alternatives and monitor likely significant effects are requirements of the SEA Regs. As the RNP does not require SEA and is not legally required to undertake SA it is not required to consider alternatives or monitor likely significant effects.

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<sup>5</sup> [http://www.pas.gov.uk/neighbourhood-planning/-/journal\\_content/56/332612/4078383/ARTICLE](http://www.pas.gov.uk/neighbourhood-planning/-/journal_content/56/332612/4078383/ARTICLE)

### 3.0 Sustainability of the RNP Vision and Objectives

3.1 This section reviews the compatibility of the RNP Vision and Objectives with the Sustainability Framework (SF) set out in the SASR. The SF is set out in Appendix 2 of this SR for ease of reference.

3.2 The results of this assessment are summarised in the Table 1 below where √ means that both objectives can operate simultaneously to mutual benefit, 0 means there is no apparent effect between objectives and X identifies a negative compatibility of objectives. The full assessment is set out in Appendix 3 with reasons given for the scores.

SR Table 1		RNP Vision and Objectives																						
Sustainability Framework Objectives	Vision	Objective 1	Objective 1a	Objective 1b	Objective 1c	Objective 1d	Objective 1e	Objective 1f	Objective 2	Objective 2a	Objective 2b	Objective 3	Objective 3a	Objective 3b	Objective 3c	Objective 3d	Objective 3e	Objective 3f	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 6a		
	Social	1	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	0	√	√	0	√	√	0	√	0	√	√
2		√	0	0	0	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3		√	√	0	0	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0	0	0	
4		√	√	0	0	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	√	0	0	
5		√	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	
6		√	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0
7		√	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0
8		√	√	0	0	√	√	√	0	√	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	√	0	√	0	0	0	0
Environmental	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	√	√	
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0
	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	14	√	√	0	√	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	√	0	0	0	0	√	√
	15	√	√	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	√	√	
	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	0
	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	19	√	√	√	√	0	0	0	0	√	√	√	0	0	√	√	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0
Economic	20	√	√	0	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	√	0	0	
	21	√	√	√	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0
	22	√	√	0	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	√	0	0	
	23	√	√	0	√	0	0	√	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	√	0	0	0	√	0	0	

3.3 The Vision and Objectives are reviewed ahead of the policies in case any additional policy responses are triggered because the negative compatibilities between objectives indicate they are required.

3.4 As can be seen from summary Table 1 above no negative compatibilities between RNP objectives and sustainability objectives were identified. Therefore no policy responses are considered necessary.

## 4.0 Compatibility of the RNP Policies

4.1 This section reviews the compatibility of the RNP Policies with the Sustainability Framework (SF) set out in the SASR. The SF is set out in Appendix 2 of this SR for ease of reference.

4.2 The results of this assessment are summarised in the Table 2 below where √ means that both objectives can operate simultaneously to mutual benefit, 0 means there is no apparent effect between objectives and X identifies a negative compatibility of objectives. The full assessment is set out in Appendix 4 with reasons given for the scores.

SR Table 2		RNP Policies			
		RNPP1	RNPP2	RNPP3	
Sustainability Framework Objectives	Social	1	√	√	√
		2	0	0	0
		3	0	√	0
		4	0	√	√
		5	√	0	0
		6	√	0	0
		7	√	0	0
		8	√	√	√
	Environmental	9	0	0	0
		10	0	0	0
		11	0	√	√
		12	0	0	√
		13	0	0	0
		14	√	0	0
		15	0	0	0
		16	0	0	0
		17	0	√	√
		18	0	0	0
		19	√	√	√
	Economic	20	√	0	0
		21	√	0	0
		22	√	0	0
		23	√	0	0

4.3 The RNP policies are reviewed separately to the Vision and Objectives because they will guide the development of land, will form part of the Development Plan and



therefore RPC need to be clear the policies will contribute to the achievement of sustainable developments in Rendlesham.

- 4.4 As can be seen from summary Table 2 above no negative compatibilities between RNP policies and sustainability objectives were identified. Therefore no mitigation is considered necessary as the RNP policies will lead to, where relevant, a positive effect on sustainability across social, environmental and economic issues relevant to Rendlesham.

## 5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1 The Vision and Objectives of the RNP have been tested against the Sustainability Framework from the SASR. The results showed no anticipated negative effects on sustainability objectives from the RNP Vision and Objectives and therefore no additional policy responses were considered necessary to ensure the RNP contributes to sustainable development.
- 5.2 The Policies of the RNP have been tested against the Sustainability Framework from the SASR. The results showed no anticipated negative effects on sustainability objectives from the RNP Policies and therefore no mitigation was considered necessary to ensure the RNP contributes to sustainable development.
- 5.3 This Sustainability Review has been undertaken mirroring relevant guidance<sup>6</sup> for Sustainability Appraisal set out in national planning guidance, as previously described in the SASR, because it is good planning practice to do so.
- 5.4 Rendlesham Parish Council considers this Sustainability Review demonstrates their Neighbourhood Plan has been sustainably prepared and therefore meets the relevant Basic Condition<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> NPPG Paragraph: 014 Reference ID: 11-014-20140306

<sup>7</sup> Paragraph: 065 Reference ID: 41-065-20140306

## Appendix 1

**Determination Statement on the need for Strategic  
Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the second draft  
Rendlesham Neighbourhood Plan**

## **1. Introduction**

In some circumstances a Neighbourhood Plan could have significant environmental effects and may fall within the scope of the Environmental Assessment of Plan and Programmes Regulations 2004 and so require strategic environmental assessment.

One of the basic conditions that will be tested by the independent examiner is whether the making of the Plan is compatible with European Union Obligations. Whether a Neighbourhood Plan requires a strategic environmental assessment, and the level of detail needed will depend on what is proposed in the draft Neighbourhood Plan.

This screening report is designed to test whether or not the contents of the Rendlesham Neighbourhood Plan (draft pre-submission June 2014) requires a full Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The legislative background below outlines the regulations that require the use of this screening exercise. Section 4 provides a screening assessment of the likely significant effects of the Plan and the need for a full SEA.

The Draft Neighbourhood Plan provides specific planning policy guidance for the future development of the district centre within the village of Rendlesham and the types of uses which will be acceptable with what will be a newly defined district centre area (RNPP1 and RNPP2). One further policy (RNPP3) identifies a need for allotment provision but does not allocate land for that use. Provision of allotments is expected to be achieved as part of any new housing or mixed use site allocations. These allocations will be the responsibility of the Suffolk Coastal District Council through its Site Specific Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document which is currently in the early stage of preparation.

The vision, objectives and policies of the Neighbourhood Plan are based on the key issues raised by local people. Central to this is the fact that Rendlesham is a community which has seen significant planned expansion over the past 10 years as a redevelopment of a former airbase. However, two key community assets the Angel Theatre and the Sports Centre have been closed to the public since 2009. These two buildings are currently subject to planning applications seeking their re-development and therefore their potential loss. As a relatively new community with a noticeably younger population than is common elsewhere throughout Suffolk Coastal district, consolidation of the district centre and the range of uses it contains is seen as vital to Rendlesham remaining a sustainable settlement and a sustainable community.

The Neighbourhood Plan also acknowledges the significant employment opportunities which exist within the former technical side of the base but notes that planning policies for this area will be dealt with by the District Council through its Site Specific Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document.

## **2. Legislative Background**

The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal legislation is European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the Environment". This document is also known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment or SEA Directive. European Directive 2001/ 42/ EC is transposed into English Law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, or SEA Regulations. Detailed Guidance of these regulations can be found in the Government publication "A Practical Guide to Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive" of September 2005 ("the Practical Guide"). This guide sets out a flowchart and a series of numbered questions for assessment which is reproduced below.

The SEA regulations include a definition of “plans or programmes” to which the regulations apply, and which included that such programmes must be “required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions.”

A Neighbourhood Development Plan is not required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions. It is an optional process under the provision of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (subsequently amended by the Localism Act 2011). However, once a Neighbourhood Plan is “made” it becomes part of the statutory development plan for the area to which it applies. As such, it therefore forms part of a plan that is required by legislative provisions.

The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, Schedules 2 and 3 contain specific provision in respect of Neighbourhood Development Plans. Schedule 2 makes provision in relation to the Habitats Directive. The Directive requires that any Neighbourhood Development Plan likely to have a significant effect on a European site must be subject to an appropriate assessment. (Question 4 of the flowchart)

Schedule 3 makes provision in relation to Environmental Impact Assessment but is applicable only to Neighbourhood Development Orders and not to Neighbourhood Development Plans.

### **3. Criteria for assessing the effects of Neighbourhood Plans**

The Neighbourhood Plan triggers a requirement (S9 of SEA Regulations) to determine whether it is likely to have a significant environmental effect. This requirement is discharged by the “responsible authority” being “the authority by which or on whose behalf [the plan] is prepared” (S2 of SEA Regulations). S9 further sets out that “Before making a determination...the responsible authority shall:

- (a) take into account the criteria specified in Schedule 1 to these Regulations (EIA Regulations); and
- (b) consult the “consultation bodies.”

The “consultation bodies” are defined in section 4 of the SEA Regulations. As the responsible authority, Suffolk Coastal District Council has sought the opinions from the statutory consultation bodies English Heritage, the Environment Agency and Natural England. Their comments are summarised in Section 5 below and appended in full to this determination.

Schedule 1 of the EIA Regulations sets out the criteria for determining likely significant effects as follows:

- The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources.
- The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy.
- The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.
- Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme.

- The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection).

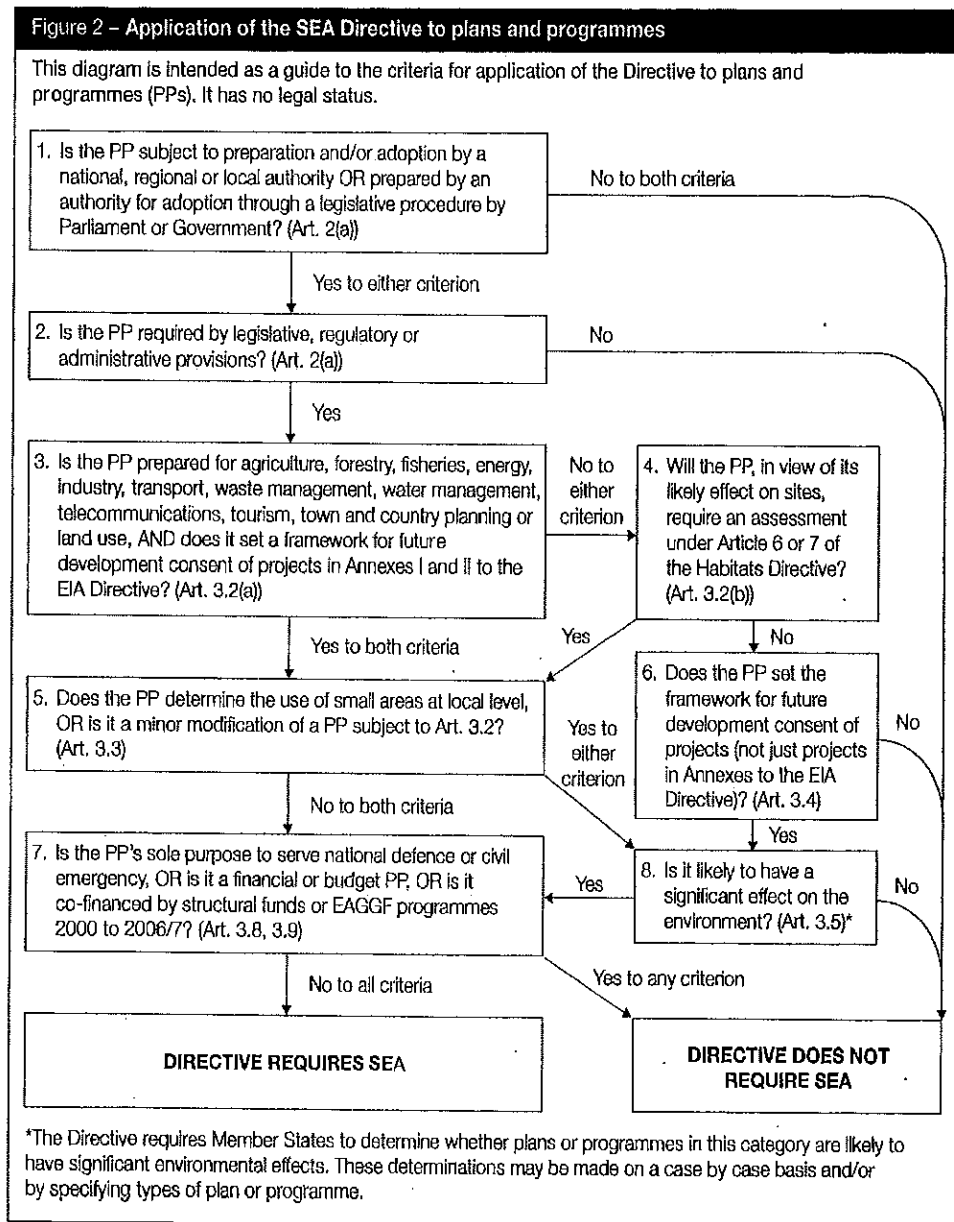
Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to:

- The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects.
- The cumulative nature of the effects.
- The trans boundary nature of the effects.
- The risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents).
- The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected), the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
  - special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
  - exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values;
  - intensive land-use; and
  - the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

Source: Annex 2 of SEA Directive 2001/42/EC

#### 4. Assessment

The diagram below illustrates the process for screening a planning document to ascertain whether a full SEA is required.



Source: A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2005)



**Assessment of whether Rendlesham Neighbourhood Plan will require a full Strategic Environmental Assessment**

<b>Stage</b>	<b>Response</b>	<b>Reason</b>
1. Is the PP subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))	Y	The preparation of and adoption of the Neighbourhood Plan is allowed under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011. The neighbourhood plan is being prepared by Rendlesham Parish Council as the "relevant body" and, subject to successful completion of the relevant processes as set out in The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012; and The Neighbourhood Planning (referendums) Regulations 2012, will be "made" by Suffolk Coastal District Council as the local authority.
2. Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	Y	A Neighbourhood Development Plan is not required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions. It is an optional process under the provision of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (subsequently amended by the Localism Act 2011). However, once a Neighbourhood Plan is "made" it becomes part of the statutory development plan for the area to which it applies. As such, it forms part of a plan that is required by legislative provisions.
3. Is the PP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a))	N	The policies contained in the Neighbourhood Plan determine the use of very small area of land at the local (parish) level (Art 3 (3))
4. Will the PP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b))	N	The scope of the plan does not include housing or employment allocations. These matters are left to the Local Plan.

<p>5. Does the PP determine the use of small areas of land at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art 3.2? (Art 3.3)</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The only site specific policies relate to the long term use of the district centre. These essentially relate to potential new uses akin to those currently provided for.</p>
<p>6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The neighbourhood plan is to be used for determining future planning applications but not housing or employment.</p>
<p>7. Is the PP's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9)</p>	<p>Question not applicable</p>	
<p>8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)</p>	<p>N</p>	<p>The neighbourhood plan does not allocate land for housing or employment those matters being left to the Local Plan. The plans influence is limited to controlling the redevelopment of land and buildings within the district centre and for the provision of allotments linked to possible new housing provision. Any new housing provision will be identified and its impact assessed through the Local Plan.</p>

## 5. Consultation with Statutory Bodies

The Council has a duty to consult with specified environmental organisations (Natural England; English Heritage; and Environment Agency) when determining the need for SEA. In situations where SEA is not deemed to be required, it also has a duty to prepare a statement of its reasons for this determination. An SEA Screening Statement was sent to the following organisations:

- Natural England
- Environment Agency
- English Heritage.

Their comments are summarised below

Organisation	Comment
Natural England	I am pleased to confirm that Natural England is satisfied with the conclusion of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report (June 2014) that the Rendlesham Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have a significant effect on the environment. On this basis we support your conclusion that a Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required.
Environment Agency	We have reviewed the Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report ('the report') dated June 2014 and confirm that we agree with the assessment under section 4 of the report. We agree with the conclusion under section 5 of the report that there is no requirement to conduct a Strategic Environmental Assessment in this case.
English Heritage	<p>For the purposes of this consultation, English Heritage will confine its advice to the question "Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment?" in respect of our area of concern, cultural heritage. Our comments are based on the information supplied in the Screening Report as well as the Pre-Submission Draft of the Rendlesham Neighbourhood Plan (dated June 2014).</p> <p>The Screening Report indicates that the Council considers that the Rendlesham Neighbourhood Plan will not significantly affect any special natural characteristics or cultural heritage of the plan area. On the basis of the information supplied, and in the context of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of SEA Directive, English Heritage concurs with the Council that the preparation of an SEA is not required.</p> <p>The views of other statutory bodies should be taken into account before the overall decision on the need for an SEA is made.</p> <p>To avoid any doubt, this does not reflect our obligation to provide further advice on later stages of the SA/SEA process and potentially, to specific proposals which may subsequently arise in the Neighbourhood Plan where we consider that, despite the absence of SA/SEA these would have an adverse effect upon the historic environment.</p>

## 6. Conclusion

Following completion of the flowchart screening, it is concluded that the Rendlesham Neighbourhood Plan will not have any significant environmental impacts and, therefore, that a SEA is not required. This conclusion has been verified through consultation with the Consultation Bodies identified in Section 5 above.

This note therefore constitutes the Council's "Determination Statement" outlining the process that has led to the conclusion that a SEA is not required.

## 7. The Statement of Determination

It is considered that a Strategic Environmental Assessment is NOT required for the revised draft Rendlesham Neighbourhood Plan for the reasons set out in section 4 above.

Signed

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Kelly', written over a faint horizontal line.

Dated

7<sup>th</sup> August 2014

Countersigned

Dated

<b>Policy No</b>	<b>Policy</b>
RNPP1 (pg36)	<p>In the Rendlesham District Centre (as defined in Plan x) the emphasis will be on maintaining and enhancing those uses and services the community has identified.</p> <p>Redevelopment or change of use of existing or established public buildings and/or key facilities will be permitted where the redevelopment or change of use is for either leisure, education, retail or community use.</p> <p>Proposals for redevelopment or change of use involving employment development will only be permitted where they maintain and enhance the existing or established leisure, education, retail or community uses and future needs thereof.</p> <p>Proposals for redevelopment or change of use involving residential development will only be permitted where they maintain and enhance the existing or established employment, leisure, education retail or community uses and future needs thereof.</p>
RNPP2 (pg 47)	<p>The Rendlesham District Centre Local Green Space (as defined in Plan 21) will not be developed because of its close proximity to and its special and local character to the community it serves. This protected area will be maintained and enhanced and where appropriate funds derived from development elsewhere in Rendlesham should support this.</p>
RNPP3 (pg 57)	<p>In Rendlesham there are not allotments. New residential or mixed use development on Allocated Sites is required to make provision towards meeting the identified local need.</p>

## Appendix 2

## Sustainability Framework

Sustainability objectives	Appraisal criteria/sub-objectives
1. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population overall	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet some of the health and wellbeing needs of Rendlesham and its residents?</li> <li>• Improve access to services in Rendlesham?</li> </ul>
2. To maintain and improve levels of education and skills in the population overall	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve qualifications and skills of young people?</li> <li>• Improve qualifications and skills of adults?</li> </ul>
3. To reduce crime and anti-social activity	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce actual levels of crime?</li> <li>• Reduce the fear of crime?</li> <li>• Reduce noise and odour concerns?</li> </ul>
4. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	<p>Will the RNP reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</p>
5. To improve access to key services for all sectors of the population	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve accessibility to key local services?</li> <li>• Improve accessibility to shopping facilities?</li> <li>• Improve access to child care?</li> </ul>
6. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce unemployment overall?</li> <li>• Reduce long-term unemployment?</li> <li>• Provide job opportunities for those most in need of employment?</li> <li>• Help to improve earnings?</li> </ul>
7. To meet the housing requirements of the whole community	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce homelessness?</li> <li>• Provide enough housing?</li> <li>• Increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?</li> <li>• Reduce the number of unfit homes?</li> </ul>
8. To improve the quality of where people live and to encourage community	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the satisfaction of people with their</li> </ul>

participation	<p>neighbourhood as a place to live?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase access to natural green space?</li> <li>• Encourage engagement in decision making?</li> <li>• Increase the number of people involved in volunteer activities?</li> <li>• Improve ethnic relations?</li> <li>• Improve access to cultural facilities?</li> </ul>
9. To maintain and where possible improve air quality	Will the RNP improve air quality?
10. To maintain and where possible improve water quality	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the quality of inland waters?</li> <li>• Improve the quality of coastal waters?</li> </ul>
11. To conserve soil resources and quality	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise the loss of greenfield land to development?</li> <li>• Minimise loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land to development?</li> <li>• Maintain and enhance soil quality?</li> </ul>
12. To use water and mineral resources efficiently, and re-use and recycle where possible	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote sustainable use of minerals?</li> <li>• Promote sustainable use of water?</li> <li>• Maintain water availability for water dependant habitats?</li> </ul>
13. To reduce waste	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce household waste?</li> <li>• Increase waste recovery and recycling?</li> </ul>
14. To reduce the effects of traffic on the environment	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affect traffic volumes?</li> <li>• Reduce the need for local travel?</li> <li>• Increase the proportion of journeys made using modes other than the private car?</li> </ul>
15. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses from energy consumption	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption?</li> <li>• Increase the proportion of energy needs being met</li> </ul>



	by renewable sources?
16. To reduce vulnerability to flooding	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise future risk and reduce existing risk of flooding to people and property from rivers and watercourses?</li> <li>• Minimise future risk and reduce existing risk of flooding to people and property on the coast?</li> <li>• Minimise future risk and reduce existing risk of coastal erosion?</li> <li>• Minimise future risk and reduce existing risk of damage to people and property from storm events?</li> </ul>
17. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and enhance statutory and non-statutory sites designated for their nature conservation interest?</li> <li>• Help deliver the targets and actions for habitats and species within the Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan, particularly those protected under national and international law?</li> <li>• Help to reverse the national decline in farmland birds?</li> <li>• Protect and enhance sites, features and areas of geological value in both urban and rural areas?</li> </ul>
18. To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas of historical and archaeological importance	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical and cultural value in both urban and rural areas?</li> <li>• Protect and enhance sites, features and areas of archaeological value in both urban and rural areas?</li> </ul>
19. To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?</li> <li>• Improve the landscape and/or townscape?</li> </ul>
20. To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>• Improve the resilience of business and the economy?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote growth in key sectors?</li> <li>• Improve economic performance in advantaged and disadvantaged areas?</li> <li>• Encourage rural diversification?</li> </ul>
21. To revitalise town and district centres	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the range of employment opportunities, shops and services available in town centres?</li> <li>• Decrease the number of vacant units in town or district centres?</li> </ul>
22. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce commuting?</li> <li>• Improve accessibility to work by public transport, walking and cycling?</li> <li>• Reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?</li> <li>• Increase the proportion of freight transported by rail or other sustainable modes?</li> <li>• Increase the consumption of locally produced food and good?</li> </ul>
23. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	<p>Will the RNP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage indigenous business?</li> <li>• Encourage inward investment?</li> <li>• Make land available for business development?</li> </ul>

## Appendix 3

SR Table 3

RNP Vision and Objectives

Sustainability Framework Objectives	Vision	Objective 1	Objective 1a	Objective 1b	Objective 1c	Objective 1d	Objective 1e	Objective 1f	Objective 2	Objective 2a	Objective 2b	Objective 3	Objective 3a	Objective 3b	Objective 3c	Objective 3d	Objective 3e	Objective 3f	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 6a		
Social	1	√ Enhance quality of life and env. Attributes	√ Improved health and wellbeing through provision of leisure facilities	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Promoting community facilities improves wellbeing	√ Encouraging uptake of sports will improve health	√ Promoting sustainable transport improves health	0 Unrelated	√ Will improve health	√ Will improve health	√ Will improve health	0 Unrelated	Improves well being for those people and their families	Access to open space improves health	0 Unrelated	√ Provision for cycling improves health	√ Improves access to services	0 Unrelated	√ Improves health and wellbeing	0 Unrelated	√ Improves health	√ Improves health	
	2	√ Preserving and enhancing quality of life and empowerment of local people	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Provision for clubs and societies could improve skills	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ School places near to home will benefit young people	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Can help improve skills and qualifications through increased connectivity	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	
	3	√ Through the empowerment of local people reducing fear of crime and potentially levels of crime	√ Provision of community facilities reducing incidences of anti-social activity	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Provision of clubs and activities is known to reduce anti-social behaviour	√ Providing sports and leisure facilities to reduce anti-social behaviour	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Can reduce anti-social activity	√ Can reduce anti-social activity	√ Can reduce anti-social activity	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Reduces anti-social behaviour	√ Reduces likelihood of anti-social behaviour	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated
	4	√ Through economic growth, infrastructure and empowerment	√ Provision of community facilities to reduce social exclusion	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Provision of clubs and activities is known to reduce social exclusion	√ Providing facilities in the centre to reduce social exclusion	√ Reduces social exclusion	0 Unrelated	√ Can reduce social exclusion	√ Can reduce social exclusion	√ Can reduce social exclusion	√ Affordable housing will reduce poverty and social exclusion	√ Reduces poverty and social exclusion	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Improved infrastructure can reduce social exclusion	√ Reduces poverty	√ Reduces social exclusion	√ Reduces poverty and social exclusion	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	

5	√ Through provision of infrastructure	√ Improving accessibility to services	√ Identifying land uses for the District Centre will help access to key local services	√ More retail outlets will mean greater access to key services and shopping facilities	0 Unrelated	√ Providing sports and leisure facilities will improve access to these services	√ Promoting adequate car parking improves access to facilities and services	√ School places near to home improves access to this key service	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Cycling provision improves sustainable access to facilities	√ Provision of key services improves access	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated
6	√ Via economic growth	0 Unrelated	√ Identifying land uses for the District Centre will help provide some job opportunities	√ More retail outlets could increase employment opportunities	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Reduces unemployment and improves job opportunities	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated
7	√ Through the aim to create a sustainable community	0 Unrelated	√ Identifying land uses for the District Centre helping to meet housing requirements	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Will meet the housing needs of the community	√ Will meet the housing needs of the community	√ Will meet the housing needs of the community	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Meets housing needs	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	
8	√ Through enhancing quality of life	√ Provision of community and leisure facilities to improve community satisfaction and access to cultural facilities	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Provision of clubs and activities will encourage community participation	√ Providing sports and leisure facilities will increase community participation	√ Promoting sustainable transport to improve the quality of where people live and increasing access to natural green space	0 Unrelated	√ Improves the quality of where people live by improving satisfaction	√ Improves the quality of where people live by improving satisfaction	√ Improves the quality of where people live by improving satisfaction	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Increases access to green space	√ Improvements to street scene improve townscape	√ Shared space schemes and cycling provision should increase satisfaction	√ Improves quality of life	0 Unrelated	√ Improves the quality of where people live and encourages volunteer activities	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	

Environmental

9	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Promoting sustainable transport improves air quality	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Improves air quality	√ Improves air quality	
10	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	
11	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Helps improve soil quality	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	
12	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Promoting sustainable transport reduces fuel usage	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	
13	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	
14	√ Integrated infrastructure which will include roads	√ By providing adequate facilities in Rendlesham reducing the need to travel	0 Unrelated	√ Better retail offer in the centre would reduce the need to travel outside of Rendlesham	√ Increased provision of community facilities in the centre of the village to reduce the need to travel outside of the village	√ Encouraging sports and providing facilities in the centre will reduce the need to travel and the effects thereof	√ Sustainable transport reduces the effect of traffic	√ School places close to home reduces the effects of traffic	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Road obstructions and inconsiderate parking can reduce the proportion of travel by bicycle	√ Sustainable transport can reduce the effects of traffic on the environment	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Reduces traffic volumes	√ Reduces traffic volumes
15	√ Through enhancing environmental attributes and creating sustainable developments	√ By providing facilities in Rendlesham, reducing travel and reducing travel emissions	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Reduces emissions from transport	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Sustainable transport reduces emissions from traffic	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Reduces emissions	√ Reduces emissions	



22	√ Through creating a sustainable community	√ Provision of facilities in the District Centre would help reduce commuting	0 Unrelated	√ Increased retail offer in the centre to reduce commuting	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Sustainable transport encourages efficient patterns of movement	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Can reduce commuting	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Reduces commuting	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated
23	√ Through economic growth in Rendlesham	√ Improving the facilities on offer in Rendlesham will help encourage indigenous business and inward investment	0 Unrelated	√ Greater retail offer to encourage inward investment	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Sustainable transport could encourage inward investment	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Should encourage inward investment	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Encourages indigenous business and inward investment	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated



## Appendix 4

SR Table 4

Sustainability Framework Objectives		RNP Policies			Sustainability Framework Objectives		RNP Policies		
		RNPP1	RNPP2	RNPP3			RNPP1	RNPP2	RNPP3
Social	1	√ Improves access to services	√ Improves health	√ Improves well being	Environmental	13	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated
	2	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated		14	√ Reduces the need to travel	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated
	3	0 Unrelated	√ Could reduce anti-social behaviour	0 Unrelated		15	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated
	4	0 Unrelated	√ Reduces social exclusion	√ Reduces social exclusion		16	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated
	5	√ Improves access to services	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated		17	0 Unrelated	√ Conserves and enhances ecology	√ Conserves and enhances ecology
	6	√ Reduces unemployment	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated		18	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated
	7	√ Contributes to housing need	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated		19	√ Enhances townscape and reduces underused land	√ Enhances townscape	√ Reduces underused land
	8	√ Improves the quality of where people live	√ Improves quality of where people live by improving green space	√ Increases volunteer activity and participation		20	√ Promotes economic growth	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated
Environmental	9	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	Economic	21	√ Increases range of employment	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated
	10	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated		22	√ Encourages efficient patterns of movement	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated
	11	0 Unrelated	√ Minimises loss of green field land	√ Maintains soil quality		23	√ Inward investment and indigenous growth	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated
	12	0 Unrelated	0 Unrelated	√ Encourages resource efficiency					

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