



Stanton Drew Draft Sustainability Appraisal

November 2018 [updated from February 2018].



Stanton Drew Sustainability Appraisal

Introduction and Methodology

About this Report

The purpose of this scoping report is to identify the sustainability issues within the Parish of Stanton Drew and to set objectives for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Neighbourhood Plan that can be used to determine how the Neighbourhood Plan will address these issues.

Legislation at both a European and national level sets out the requirement to achieve sustainable development. In 2004 the European Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) set out the requirement for SEA, which has been incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal process in the UK. UK planning law also places a requirement on local development plan documents to ensure a contribution to sustainable development through Sustainability Appraisal.

This report will be the subject of consultation with Bath and North East Somerset (B&NES) Council, the Environment Agency, Natural England, and English Heritage.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development has been defined by the Government as '*a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come*'. It is about considering the long-term environmental, social and economic issues and impacts. A set of shared UK principles provide the guidance to achieve the purposes of sustainable development. These principles form the basis for policy in the UK:

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

The land use planning process is a key tool in the delivery of sustainable development. The Stanton Drew Neighbourhood Plan, which is currently being prepared, will need to be in conformity with the Local Development Plan of B&NES, as it will (if passing examination and referendum) comprise part of a hierarchy of the development plan documents that make up the planning policy framework for the council area. The Neighbourhood Plan can help to achieve sustainable development in the Parish, whilst at the same time helping to ensure that any adverse environmental impact is minimised.



The Parish of Stanton Drew

The Stanton Drew Neighbourhood Plan encompasses the civil parish of Stanton Drew, which comprises of the village of Stanton Drew, hamlets of Stanton Wick and Bromley.

Map of Stanton Drew Parish Boundary

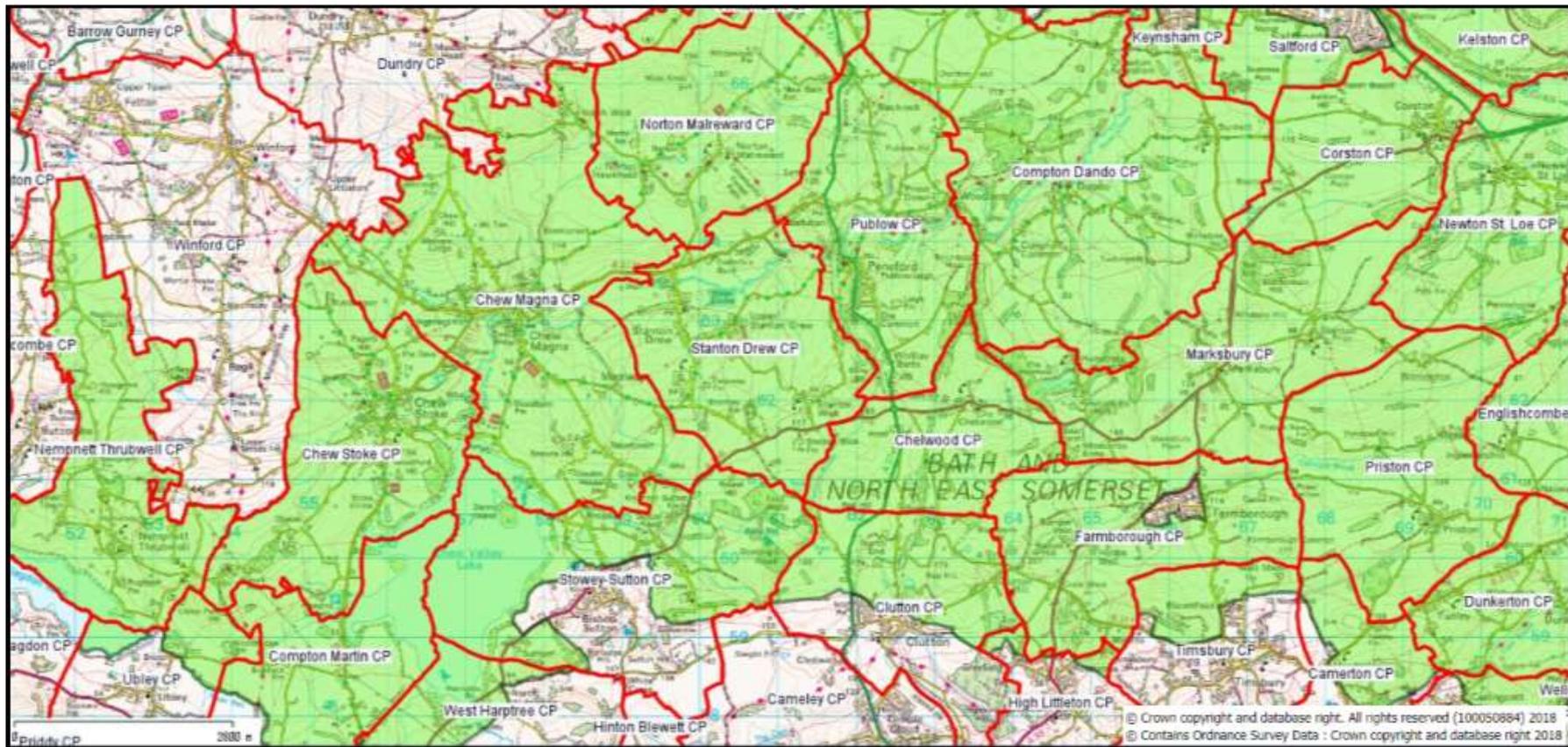


Figure 1 Map of Stanton Drew Parish Boundary in relation to surrounding Bath & North-east Somerset parishes. Green shading denotes the Green Belt.



Neighbourhood Plan Scope and Main Objectives

The Localism Act 2010 introduced Neighbourhood Planning into the hierarchy of spatial planning in England, giving communities the right to shape their future development at a local level. In October 2013, Stanton Drew Parish Council was successful with its application to become a Neighbourhood Planning area. The Stanton Drew Neighbourhood Plan reflects community-wide comments, observations and concerns about its future, bringing them together with census information, strategic and statistical evidence into a “living promise” that mirrors the community’s overwhelming desire to preserve what is best about the Parish of Stanton Drew today – its open rural environment and landscape, its small-village ambience, its history and its sense of place and timelessness -- while ensuring that it has a plan for the future to ensure the continuing health, happiness and well-being of all its residents.

The plan has been produced by a Neighbourhood Planning Steering Group including Parish Council members and community volunteers. The Neighbourhood Plan includes policies for deciding where development should take place and the type and quality of that development, together with policies influencing social and community growth.

Four key areas are being explored in the preparation of the plan:

- Planning and Development
- Environment and Landscape
- Facilities and Services
- Transport and Movement

Methodology

This report has been produced by Stanton Drew Parish Council and the Stanton Drew Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group. This Sustainability Appraisal has been based on the Parish gathering baseline environmental evidence, identifying key issues and problems and engaged with B&NES Council.

The methodology for this initial scoping stage of the Sustainability Appraisal was developed in accordance with the following guidance:

- *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive* (ODPM, 2005)
- Planning Advisory Service (PAS) Sustainability Appraisal online guidance at: www.pas.gov.uk

This report meets the scoping requirements of the SEA Directive. See attached appendices for an overview of how SEA requirements incorporated in this report.



Government guidance outlines a five-stage process for undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal:

- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
- Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects
- Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal
- Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan and the Sustainability Appraisal
- Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the plan

This scoping report is Stage A in above process and consists of five tasks:

Task A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainable development objectives. The development of the Neighbourhood Plan (NHP) may be influenced by other plans or programmes and by external environmental objectives such as those laid down in policies or legislation. This stage outlines that policy context, ensuring compliance and highlighting any issues or constraints that may apply to Stanton Drew NHP.

Task A2: Collecting baseline information.

The description of the baseline environment and elements within it establishes information on the current context and highlights sensitive elements within the plan area. The information that has been collected is relevant to SEA objectives and is relevant to the characteristics of the plan to provide the evidence base against which its potential effects can be measured and assessed.

Task A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems

Within the Parish, certain sustainability issues are more significant than others, e.g. flooding. These issues will need to be highlighted as areas of concern within the Sustainability Appraisal. Issues are identified through:

- The review of relevant regional and local plans and programmes.
- Identification of baseline characteristics.
- Sustainability issues known locally.

The key sustainability issues have been divided into environmental, social and economic and set out in a table.



Task A4: Developing the Sustainability Appraisal framework.

The sustainability framework will be used during the next stage to test options and the draft Plan. The starting point for identifying a set of draft objectives specific to the Parish are those objectives considered in the Sustainability Appraisal of the B&NES Core Strategy.

Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal.

This report will be sent to statutory consultees and others with an interest in sustainability issues. Feedback from the consultation will be considered and – where appropriate – taken on board in the ongoing Sustainability Appraisal process.

Policy Context (task A1)

This section provides a summary of key relevant plans and programmes which could influence the Stanton Drew Neighbourhood Plan.

The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are incorporated into all levels of planning policy. The Stanton Drew Neighbourhood Plan will sit within a hierarchy of national and local planning policies and will need to be in ‘general conformity’ with the local development plans. It is therefore, this scoping report does not propose to review all international, national and regional policies other than the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), as the Sustainability Appraisal of the B&NES Core Strategy reviewed all programme, policies, strategies and guidance that were taken into account in drafting these documents.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The NPPF sets out a presumption in favour of sustainable development, so that it is clear that development deemed ‘sustainable’ can be approved without delay. Local and Neighbourhood Plans policies guide how this presumption will be applied at a local level, in line with 12 core planning principles. Of particular relevance to the Parish are direct references to rural economies and communities, and also the continued importance placed on the protection of the Green Belt.

The Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of the Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open: the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence. The Green Belt serves five purposes:

- to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas
- to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another
- to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment



- to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns
- to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land

The NPPF states that a local planning authority should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in Green Belt. Exceptions to this are:

- buildings for agriculture and forestry
- provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and for cemeteries, as long as it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land within it
- the extension or alteration of a building provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building
- the replacement of a building, provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces
- limited infilling in villages, and limited affordable housing for local community needs under policies set out in the Local Plan
- limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites (brownfield land), whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purpose of including land within it than the existing development

B&NES Local Plan (consisting of the Core Strategy 2014 & Placemaking Plan 2017)

The Adopted B&NES Local Plan is made up of the Core Strategy (2014) and Placemaking Plan (2017). The B&NES Local Plan sets out the policy framework for the location and level of new housing and other development and is the key development plan document for the next 20 years. The B&NES Local Plan contains policies applicable to Stanton Drew. For example, Stanton Drew Parish has been identified as a village ‘washed over’ by the Green Belt.

Part two of the BaNES Adopted Placemaking Plan [2017] states:

‘Para 64. ... ‘For settlements washed over by the Green Belt, Policy GB2 will apply as set out in the Green Belt Development Management Policies section. Any proposals outside the HDBs would be considered inappropriate development in the Green Belt and Core Strategy Policy CP8 would apply’ (P35)



Para 301 'Development in villages within the Green Belt 300. There are a number of settlements in the District that are washed over by the Green Belt. These are: Chew Magna, Chew Stoke, Claverton, Combe Hay, Corston, Englishcombe, Freshford, Hinton Charterhouse, Kelston, Marksbury, Monkton Combe, Newton St. Loe, Pensford, Priston, Shoscombe, South Stoke, Stanton Drew (including Upper Stanton Drew and Highfields), Tunley, Upper Swainswick, and Wellow. (p.128)

Para 302: The NPPF confirms that although the construction of new buildings is regarded as inappropriate development in Green Belt, limited infilling in villages is considered an exception to this policy. The Core Strategy defines 'infilling' in relation to housing as the filling of small gaps within existing development e.g. the building of one or two houses on a small vacant plot in an otherwise extensively built up frontage, the plot generally being surrounded on at least three sides by developed sites or roads

Para 303: There is no longer any specific reference to the need to define 'infill boundaries' or distinction made between residential and other developments in this context. Nevertheless, Housing Development Boundaries continue to be defined for those washed over Green Belt villages in which infilling for housing development would be acceptable and to help avoid dispute over whether particular sites are covered by infill policies and provide certainty as to where residential development would be acceptable in Green Belt settlements.'

POLICY GB2 DEVELOPMENT IN GREEN BELT VILLAGES

'Development in villages in the Green Belt will not be permitted unless it is limited to infilling and in the case of residential development the proposal is within the defined Housing Development Boundary' (pp 128).

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

- WILDthings Biodiversity Action Plan for Bath and North East Somerset (2006)

The BAP is a strategic framework for the conservation and enhancement of habitats and species. The BAP includes a series of Habitat Action Plans each covering a priority habitat and species. There are a number of BRERC Sites of Nature Conservation Interests within the Neighbourhood Plan area [figure 2].



Flood Risk Assessment

- Bath and North East Somerset Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2008 evidence base document used to inform the production of the local authority's Local Development Framework. The study provides a summary of flood risk in the local authority area, along with how development and allocations may be affected by flooding.
- Regard has been had to the Bristol Avon Catchment Flood Management Plan, Summary Report – June 2012. http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/static/documents/Leisure/_CFMP_Bristol_Avon_2012.pdf



Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)

- Rural Landscapes of Bath North East Somerset LCA Supplementary Planning Document (2003).

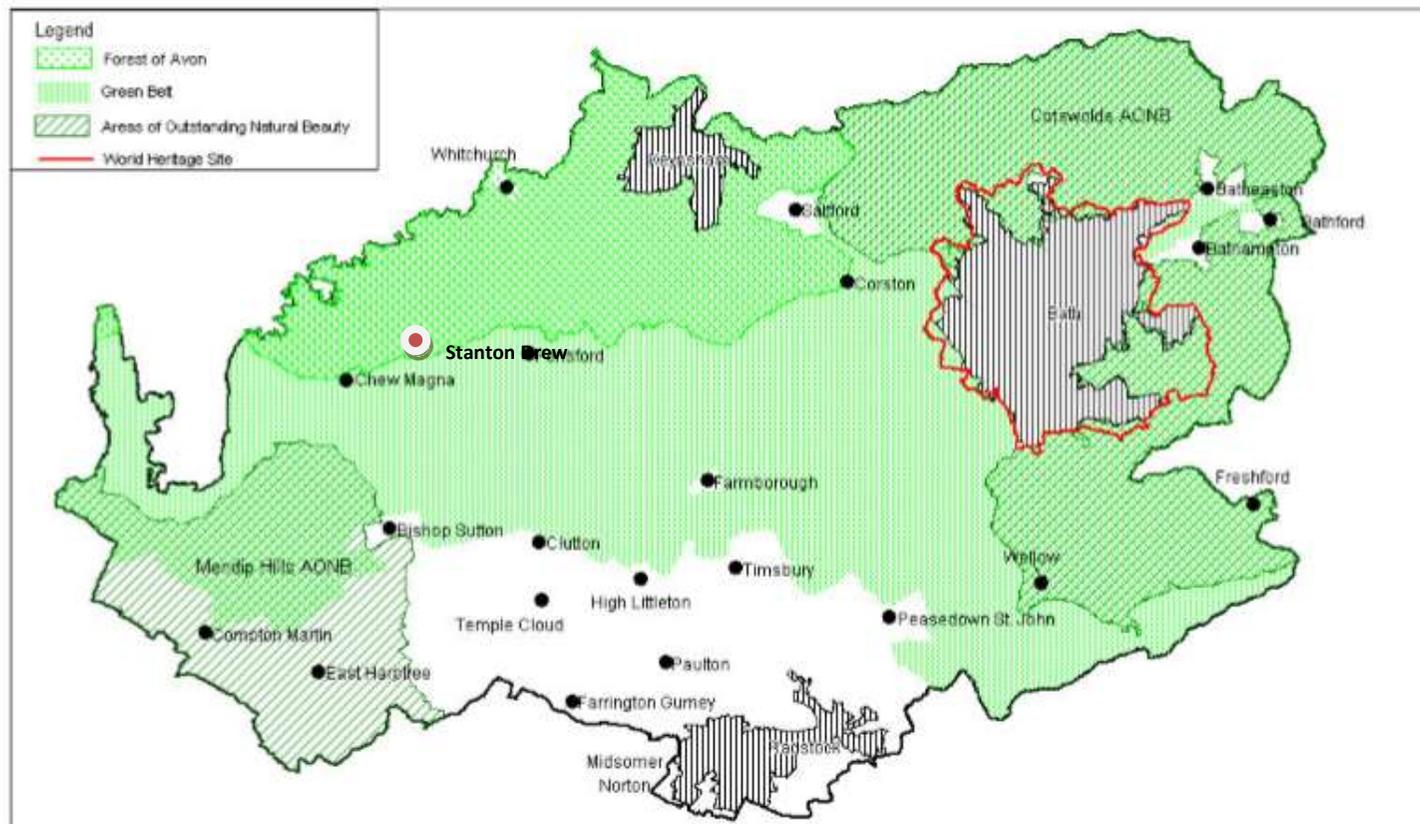
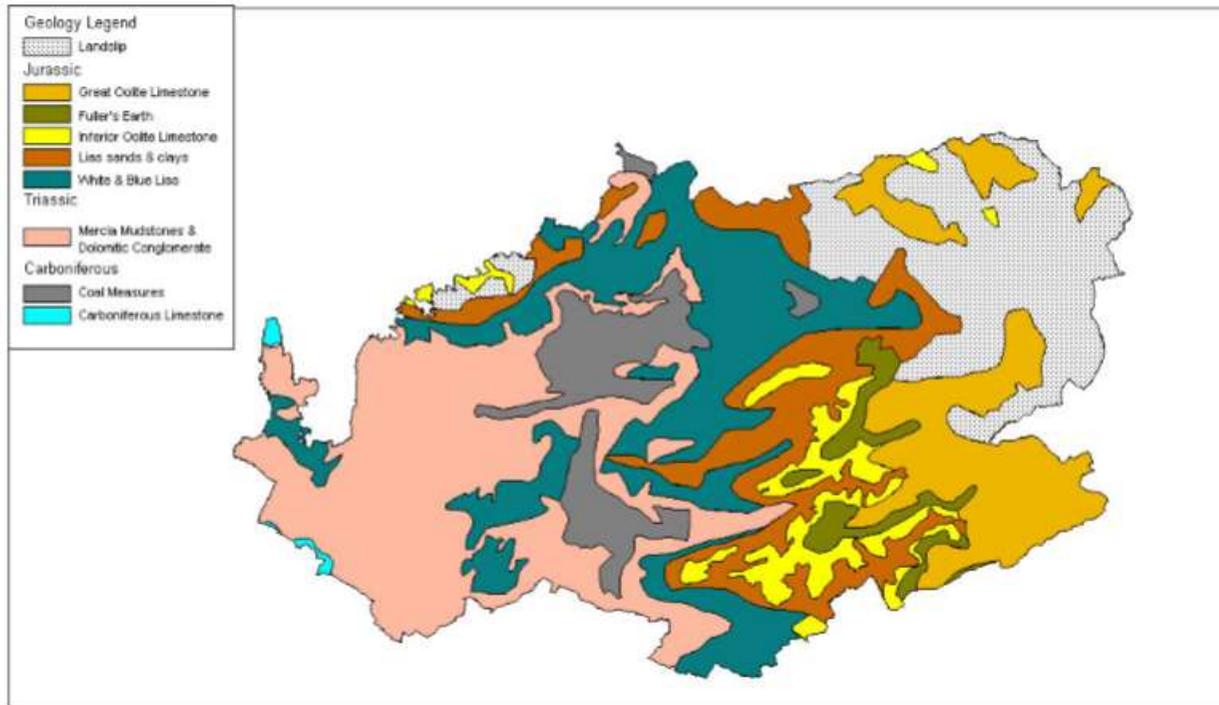


Figure 2 Statutory & other local designations, [Rural Landscapes of Bath North East Somerset LCA Supplementary Planning Document [2003]

The assessments identify and describe the component features and characteristics of the landscape and guide the maintenance and enhancement of landscape character and local distinctiveness. The neighbourhood plan area is set within a sensitive rural landscape. Information included in the assessments should be used to inform the location of sites of development and the type of development along with a reference for conservation and enhancement activities.



<i>Geological Strata</i>	<i>Geological Period and Age (million years ago)</i>
Alluvium	Quaternary (1.8 to present)
Terrace Loam and Gravel	
Head	
Great Oolite Limestone	Jurassic (210-144)
Fuller's Earth	
Inferior Oolite Limestone	
Midford Sands	
Lower Lias Clay	
White and Blue Lias Limestone	
Penarth Group Shale and Mudstone	Triassic (245-210)
Mercia Mudstone	
Dolomitic Conglomerate	
Upper Coal Measures	Carboniferous (360-286)
Pennant Sandstone	
Lower Coal Measures	
Carboniferous Limestone	

Figure 3 Geology of BaNES & summary of geological succession within BaNES. [p8 & 9 Rural Landscapes of Bath North East Somerset LCA Supplementary Planning Document [2003].



Figure 4 Topography and drainage. [p 10 Rural Landscapes of Bath North East Somerset LCA Supplementary Planning Document[2003].

3.3 Topography

3.3.1 The complexity of the underlying geology and the nature of the drainage pattern are the principal determinants of the varied topography within the area. Man has had a smaller but nevertheless distinctive additional influence on the topography through coal mining activities. These have resulted in some significant man-made “hills”



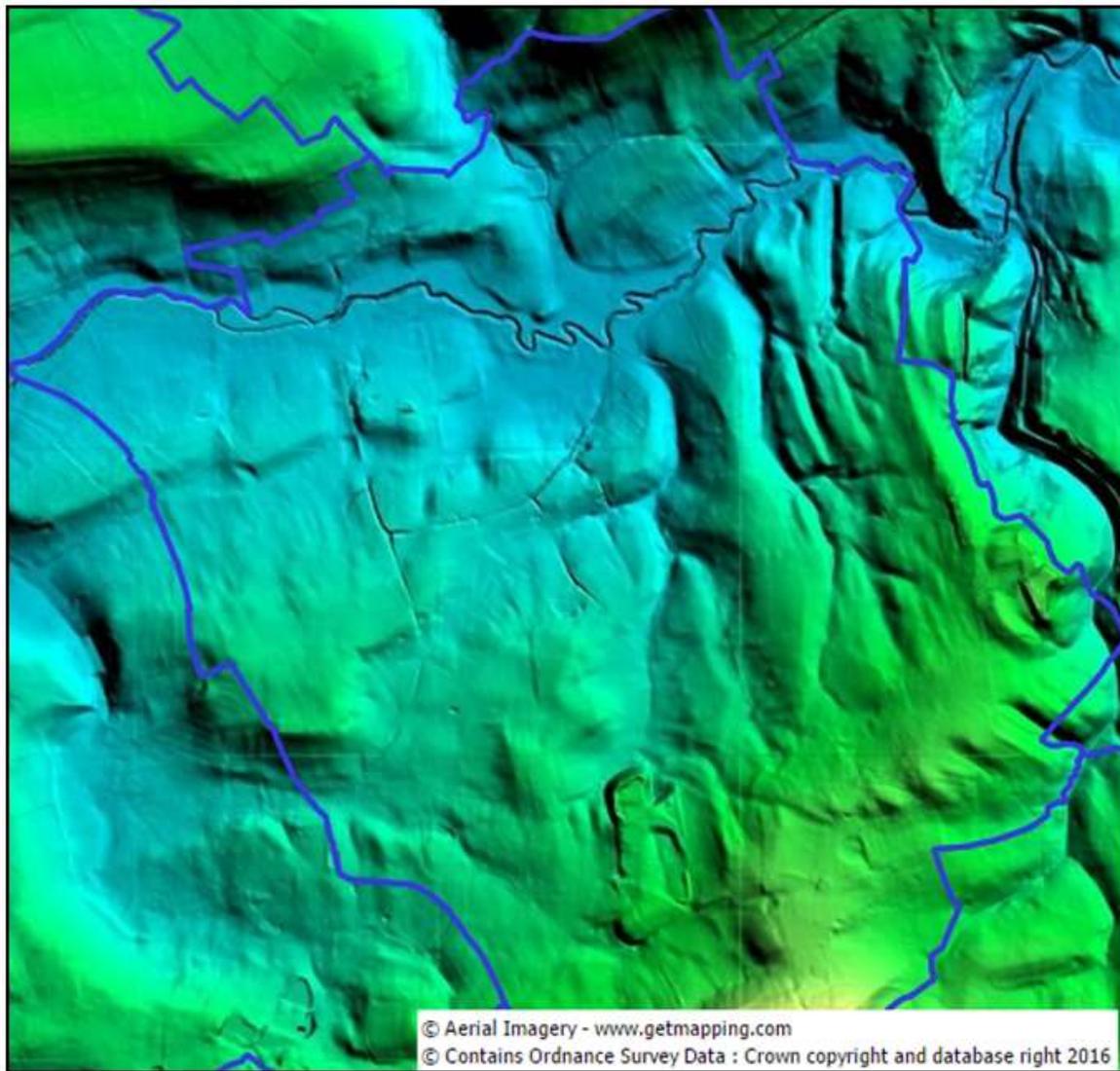


Figure 5 Terrain model for the Parish of Stanton Drew outlined in blue.

4.2.3 Essentially, the landscape of the region remained natural and the small human population of the time had little impact on the environment until post-glacial times (around 10,000 years ago) when we begin to find much more evidence of human activity, usually in the form of flint artifacts and the waste from their manufacture which occurs throughout the region. These Mesolithic hunter gatherer populations lived in small groups and moved within relatively large territories exploiting both animal and plant communities.

Organized clearance of natural vegetation began in earnest during the early Neolithic period, around 6,000 years ago when the management of domesticated animals and the growing of food crops such as wheat and barley begins to be recognised in the archaeological record. These first farmers almost certainly co-existed with other human groups who still practiced the more traditional hunting and gathering economy that had dominated human subsistence over the previous 6,000 years. However, to what extent these early farmers manipulated and changed the landscape in the area is difficult to determine and hunting and gathering probably still continued. Evidence from the Somerset Levels prehistoric timber trackways dating to the early Neolithic suggests by this time forest stands were already of varying ages and that the natural 'wild woods' of any substance may well be quite rare. Analysis of the timbers used to make up these trackways also indicates a high level of carpentry skill and woodland management. For instance, much of the roundwood derived from coppiced stools.

4.2.4 Settlement sites of this period are extremely rare, the only possible house site, a round timber framed structure about 3m across was excavated at Chew Park Farm in the 1950's, now beneath the waters of Chew Lake. As the period advances however, new types of monuments are found in the landscape expressing symbolic relationships both between the living and the dead and between the living and their environment. Really good examples of this relationship are found at Stanton Drew and Stony Littleton. At Stanton Drew, the stone circles of the late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age which is a Scheduled Monument of national importance and an associated earlier earth bank and timber enclosure sited by the River Chew are clearly visible from the hills around. There is strong evidence to suggest that this visibility was apparent at the time and that landscape features themselves may have had special significance to these prehistoric human groups...' [p13].



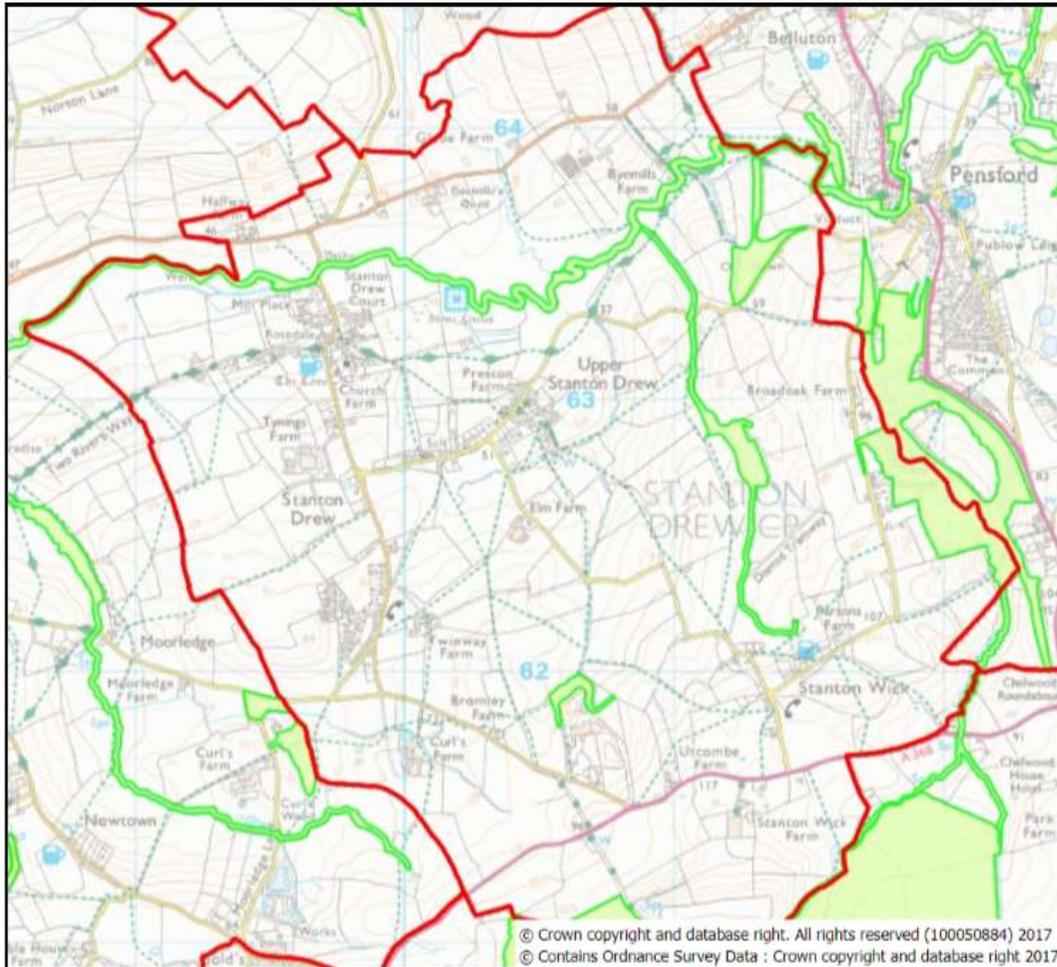


Figure 6 Green shading signifies BRERC Sites of Nature Conservation Interest.

'5.1 Ecological / Wildlife Characteristics Landscape and wildlife are intimately linked. The underlying influence upon local wildlife is the combination of climate, geology, soils and topography. This controls the broad range of habitat types that can occur in an area. Detailed habitat characteristics are then shaped and refined by land use and land management activities. It is these habitat characteristics that determine the wildlife around us, and which help to shape, structure, and enliven the landscape. [p17].



5.2 The richest and ecologically most important habitats are typically those associated with the least intervention and manipulation. These are classified as 'semi-natural' habitats and include semi-natural ancient woodlands, broadleaved woodlands, species-rich hedgerows, species-rich grasslands, river corridors, ponds and lakes. These habitats tend to support the highest diversities of native plant and animal species and can be critical to the continued survival and propagation of many rare and scarce species. It is from these habitats that the sound of most bird song and buzzing insects will be heard, where the fragrance of wild ramsons or honeysuckle will be smelt, where the sights of spring and summer flowers will be seen, and where the freedom of circling buzzards will be felt. So, as well as being ecologically important, these features also help to enliven our landscapes and to make them special' [p17].

5.4 Farming is the main land use and land management activity in the area and so exerts a major influence upon the local ecology and landscape character. As elsewhere, farming here has responded to consumer demands and European subsidies, resulting in the adoption of modern and intensive farming techniques. So fields that were once used to produce hay or were kept as permanent pasture and which sustained a whole variety of wildlife from harebells to barn owls, have been converted to silage or arable crops that often support little wildlife. [p18].

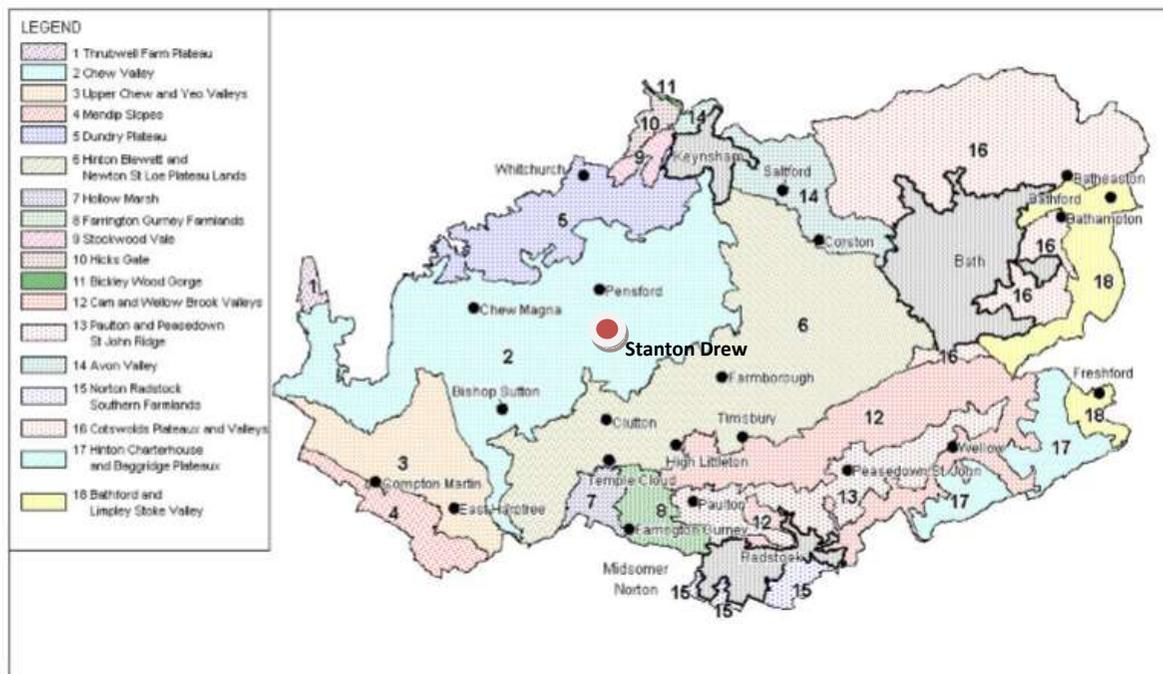
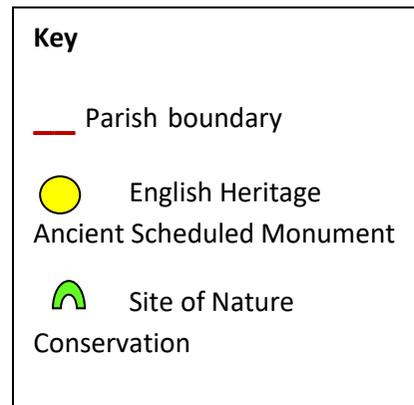
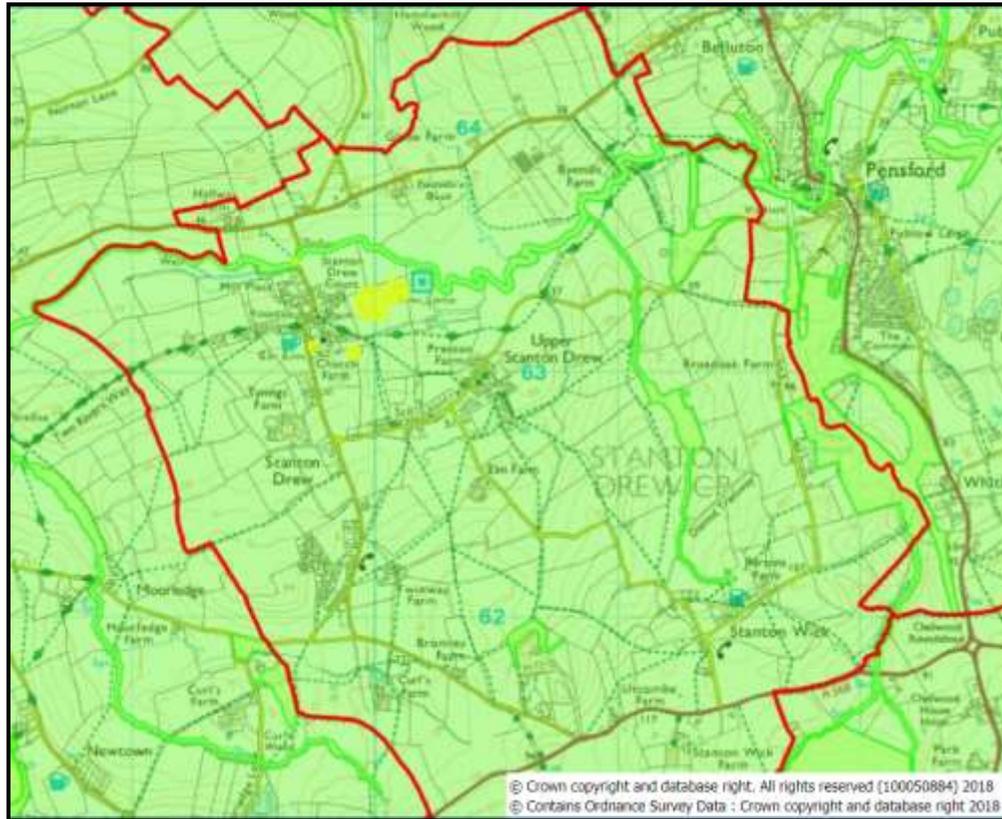


Figure 7 Landscape character areas [p22 Rural Landscapes of Bath North East Somerset LCA Supplementary Planning Document [2003].



Bristol and Bath Green Belt

The Plan area sits falls within Bristol and Bath Green Belt. This designation highlights the sensitive and outstanding nature of the setting of the Parish.



Next Steps

Appendix A at the end of this report provides a summary of the local programmes, plans and other documents which influence the Neighbourhood Plan. Key objectives and indicators have been identified from the emerging local authority plans and other key plans.



These have been incorporated into the sustainability framework and used to inform baseline data and the identification of key issues. Note that the policy context for the Stanton Drew Neighbourhood Plan Sustainability Appraisal is not static. Therefore, as further relevant plans or programmes are developed, they should be reviewed and incorporated within the assessment at future stages of publication of this Sustainability Appraisal report.

Sustainability Context (task A2)

A collection of information on environmental, social and economic characteristics of the Parish is required to provide a basis for predicting and monitoring the effects of the policies of the Neighbourhood Plan. The topic areas considered by this scoping report encompass those required by Sustainability Appraisal guidance and SEA Regulations, and have been informed by the topics included in the Core Strategy Sustainability appraisals of the local authority.

Table: Baseline Information Topics

Topic	SEA Regulation Topic	Sustainability Theme
Biodiversity	Biodiversity	Environmental
	Fauna	
	Flora	
Landscape	Landscape	
Heritage and Character	Cultural Heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	
Water	Water	
Soil	Soil	
Climatic Factors	Climatic Factors	
Roads, Transport and Movement		Economic
The Local Population	Education and Employment	Social
	Health	
	Housing	
Air Quality	Transport	Environmental
Material Assets	Housing and Facilities	Social/Economic



Biodiversity

The Plan area supports a wide range of habitats and a diverse flora and fauna. Designations along with plans and programme that cover the area aim to provide protection and management to protect habitats.

The Stanton Drew Neighbourhood Plan has been subject to an HRA Screening and all recommendations have been incorporated into the Draft Plan.

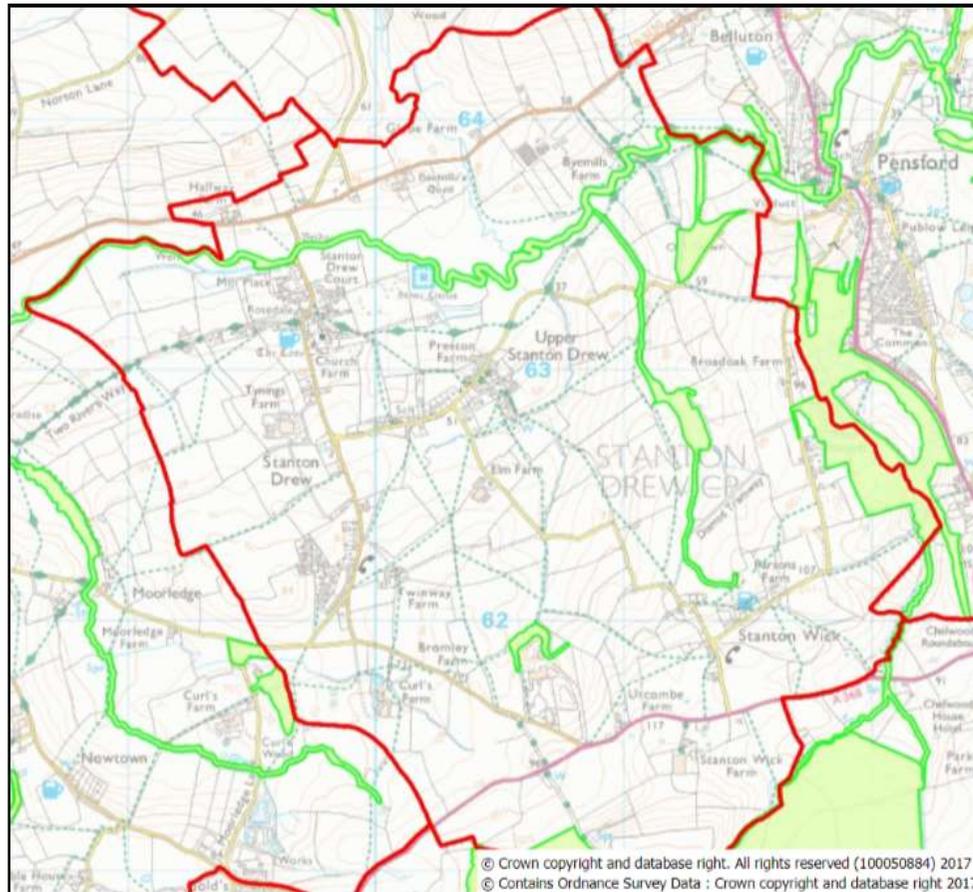


Figure 8 Green shading represents Site of Nature Conservation Interest [SNCI] – local designation. Blue line represents Parish Boundary.

Regional and Local Priority Habitats

At regional and local levels Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) provide a strategic framework for the conservation and enhancement of habitats and species. Strategic Nature Areas (SNAs) and priority habitats are identified to improve habitat networks and to sustain wildlife within them.

Stanton Drew Parish contains a number of protected species including bat species namely noctules, greater horseshoe and pipistrelle. During the mid-1990's reference was made to greater crested newts. Other species include owls (barn owl, little owl and tawny owl), merlin, skylark, birds of prey, kingfishers and otters are also in evidence throughout the Parish, many species of water birds pass through on migration paths. A wide range of habitats and a diverse range of flora and fauna are in evidence across the Parish. Meadowlands along the River Chew support many species including butterflies and moths. Grasslands are important as these provide a habitat for species which in turn support other endangered animals such as Barn Owls.

Landscape Designations

The Plan area sits within Bristol and Bath Green Belt and this designation notes the sensitive and outstanding nature of the setting of the Parish.

Character

Stanton Drew Parish is located within the Chew Valley Character Area*. The landform is especially undulating in the south leading to the Mendip foothills and north leading to the Norton Malreward & Dundry ridges. Stanton Drew village is located in the valley dip at the base of the Norton Malreward ridge and the hamlet of Stanton Wick is located on the plateau above Stanton Drew, at the base of the Clutton ridge. The settlements are linear in type; generally, consist of a core of traditional vernacular buildings with modern development around the edges, and walls also typically present. The A37 crosses north-south through the area, whilst the A368 and B3130 cross east to west. A network of narrow hedge-lined minor roads and green lanes (often sunken) connects the village, hamlets and farms.

The overall character is described as tranquil and harmonious, unified by a gently sloping and undulating landform, with a general dip from south to north, landscape which can in places reveal expansive, sweeping views.

[*As defined in Supplementary Planning Guidance - Rural Landscapes of Bath & North East Somerset: A Landscape Character Assessment 2003.]

Dark Skies

The rural nature of the landscape, combined with the 'dark skies' contribute to the tranquillity of the area. The CPRE has developed maps to show comparative levels of both across England and are available to inform planning policy development and planning applications. CPRE

<http://www.cpre.org.uk/wht-we-do/countryside/tranquil-places>



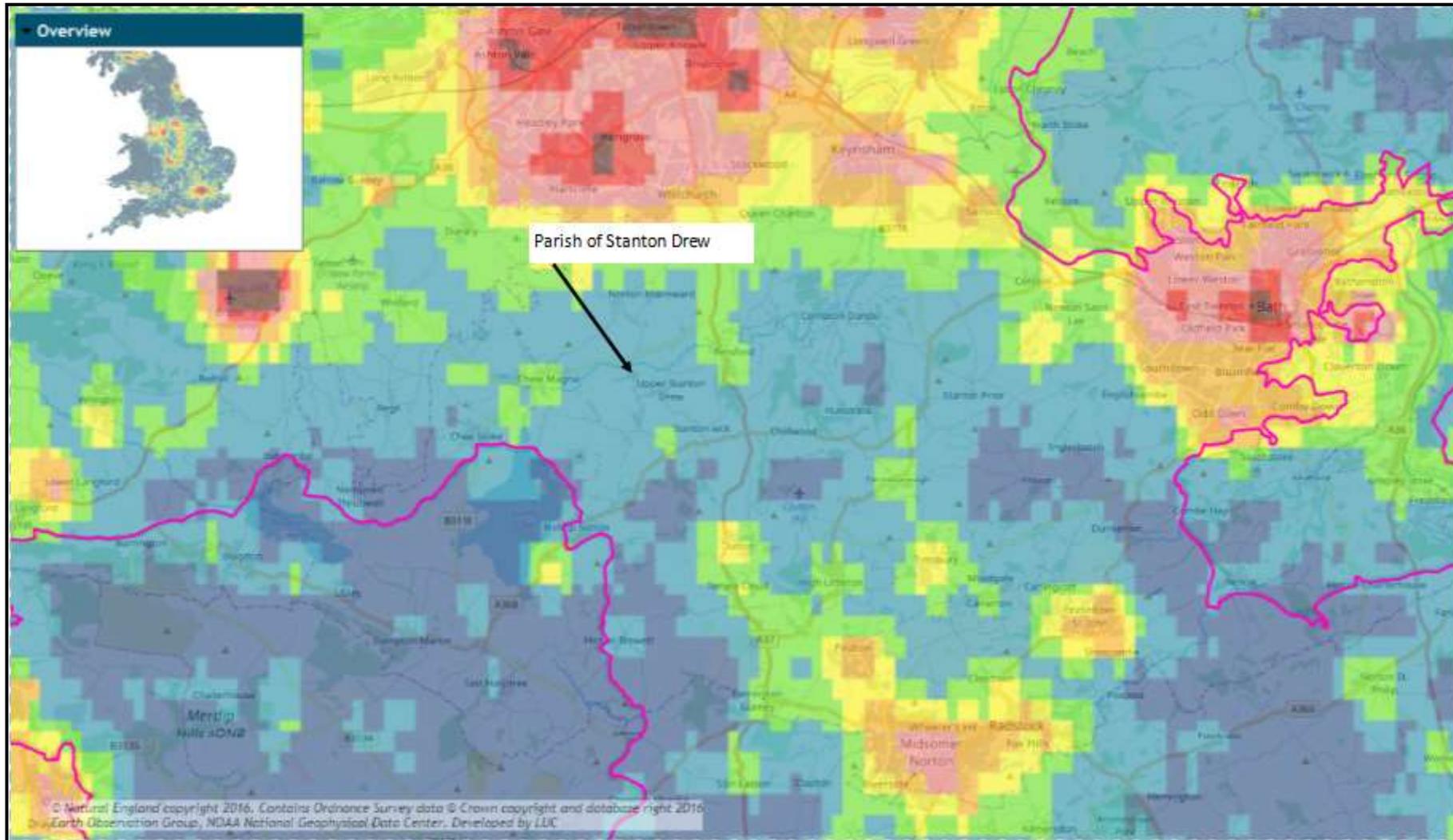


Figure 9 Dark skies in & around Stanton Drew Parish. Pink line denotes Cotswold AONB to the northeast & Mendip Hills AONB to the southwest. Image courtesy of CPRE.



Heritage and Character

Whilst some medieval features remain on the older dwellings of Stanton Drew and Stanton Wick, the majority of the older housing dates back to the early 18th century. The character of the Parish is therefore of individual houses many built from locally quarried Bristol Pennant stone and Box Oolitic limestone dating back to housing to support farming and large estates. There is therefore no one predominant character of housing across the Parish but more a mixed 'pallet' of different designs, age and building materials. There were some small developments built in the 1950's, 1960's 1980's and 1990's which in turn add to the mixture.

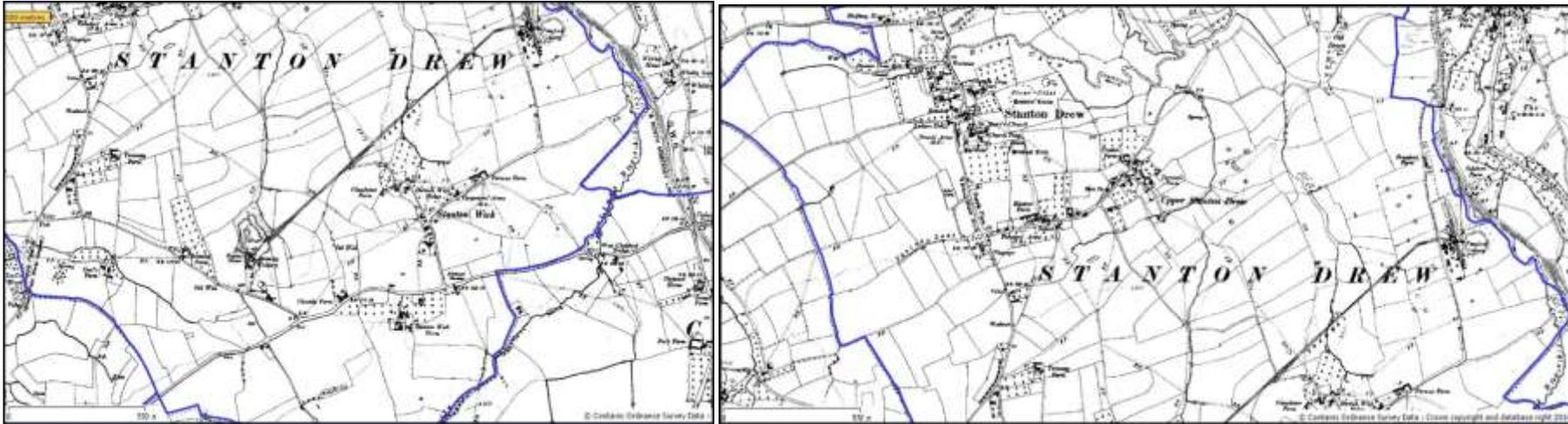


Figure 10 Development in 1922-1933

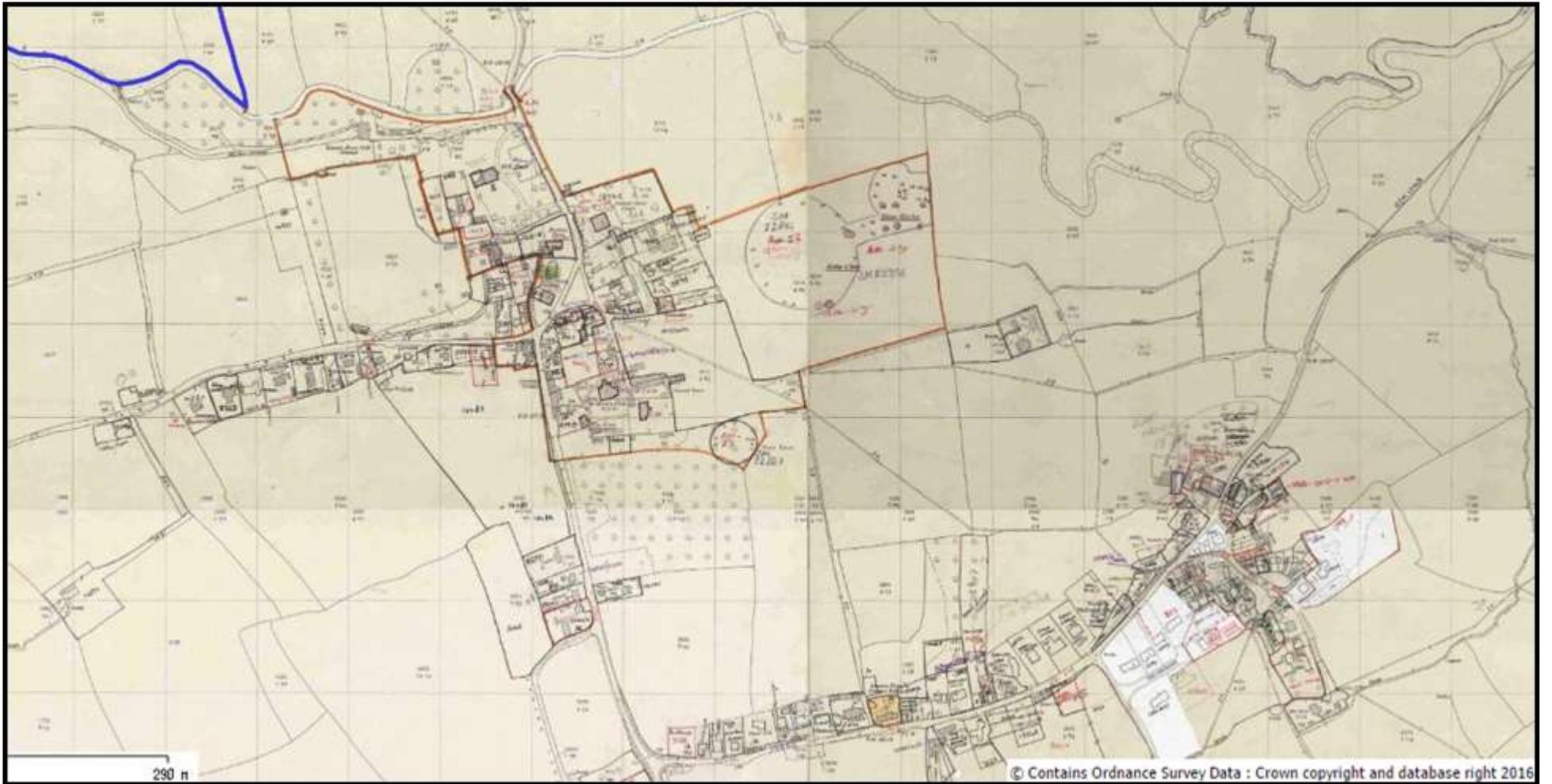


Figure 11 Housing development in main village & Upper Stanton Drew & Tarnwell [to the south & east] in 1960s.

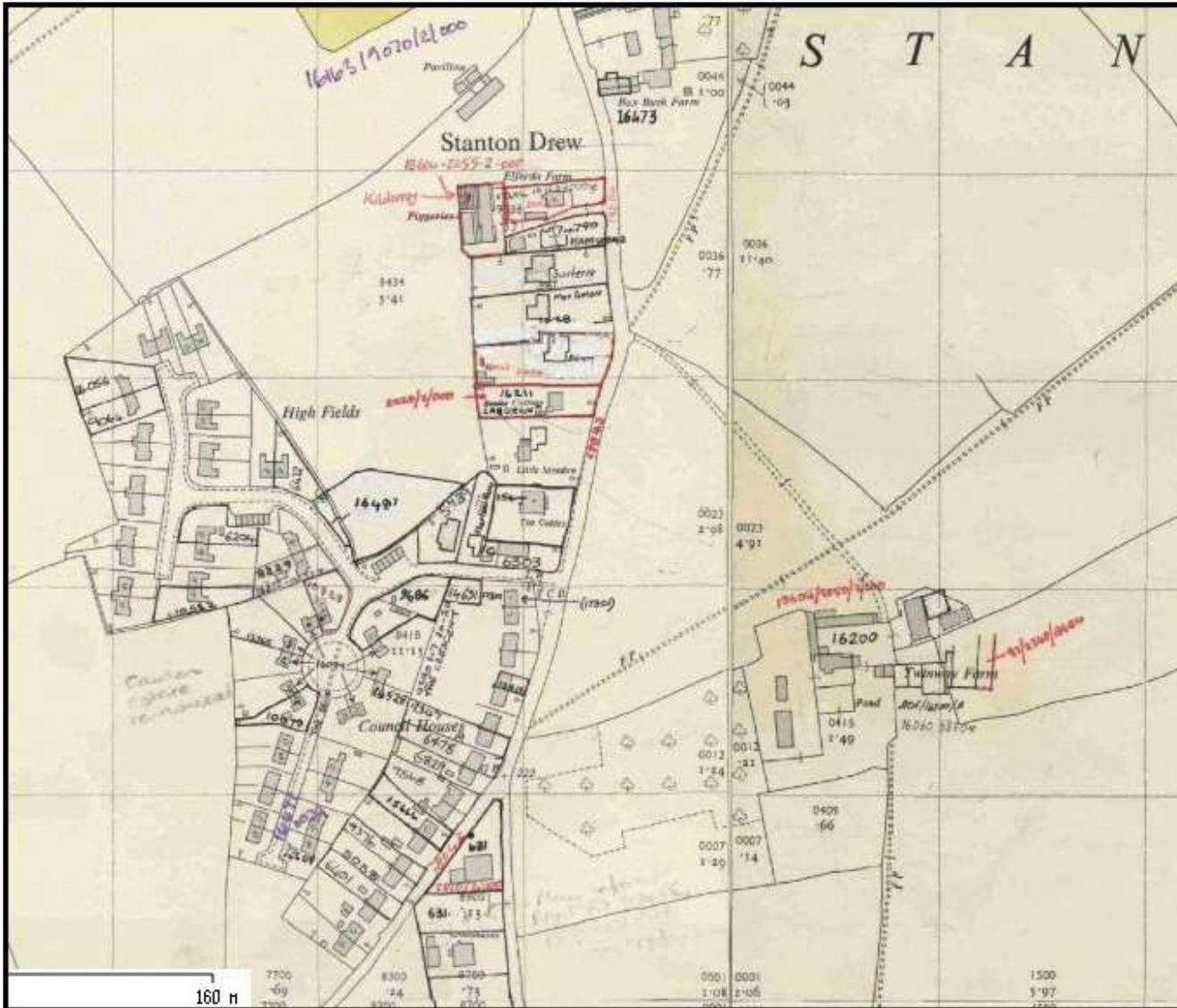


Figure 13 Housing development of The Drive, Highfields & Crescent in 1960s.



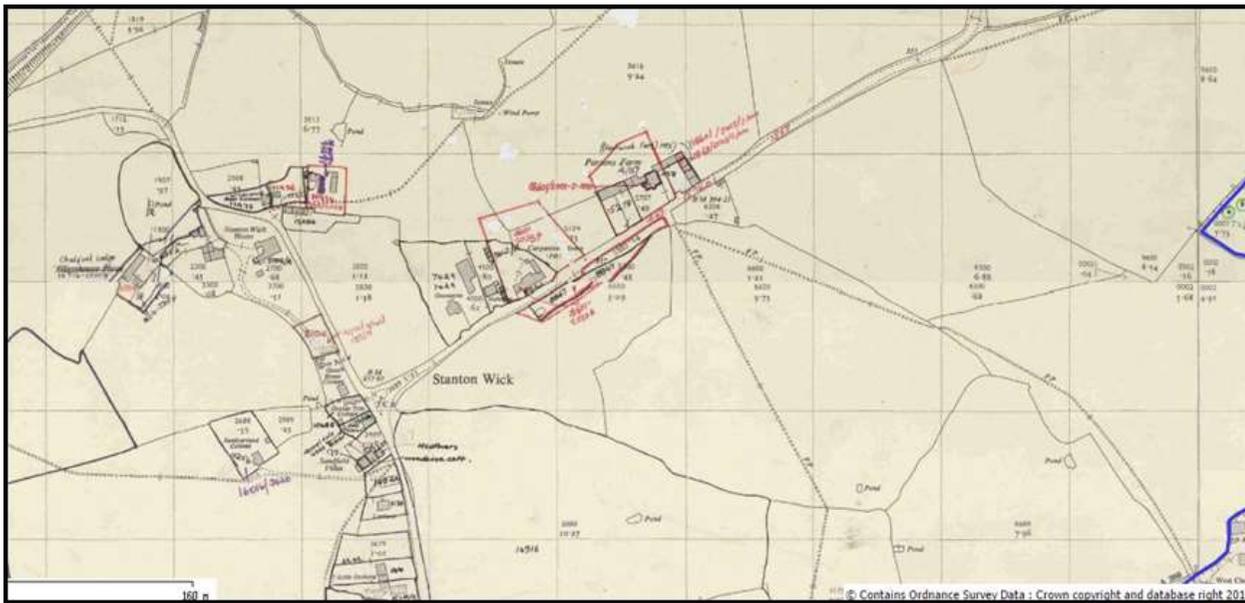


Figure 14 Housing development in Stanton Wick in 1960s.

Listed Buildings and Structures

There are several listed buildings within the Plan area, a full list can be found at Appendix 3 of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeology

There are several ancient monuments within the Plan area including the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Stone Circle & Quoit Circle, a full list can be found at Appendix 4 of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Water River Systems and Waterways

The River Chew flows west to east through the Parish [figure 2] and several tributaries flow north and south into the river.

Flooding

The Parish is within predominantly within Flood Zone 1 area (EA designation) which means there is a 1 in 100 annual probability of a flood event, however the River Chew is designated Zone 2&3 as shown below;

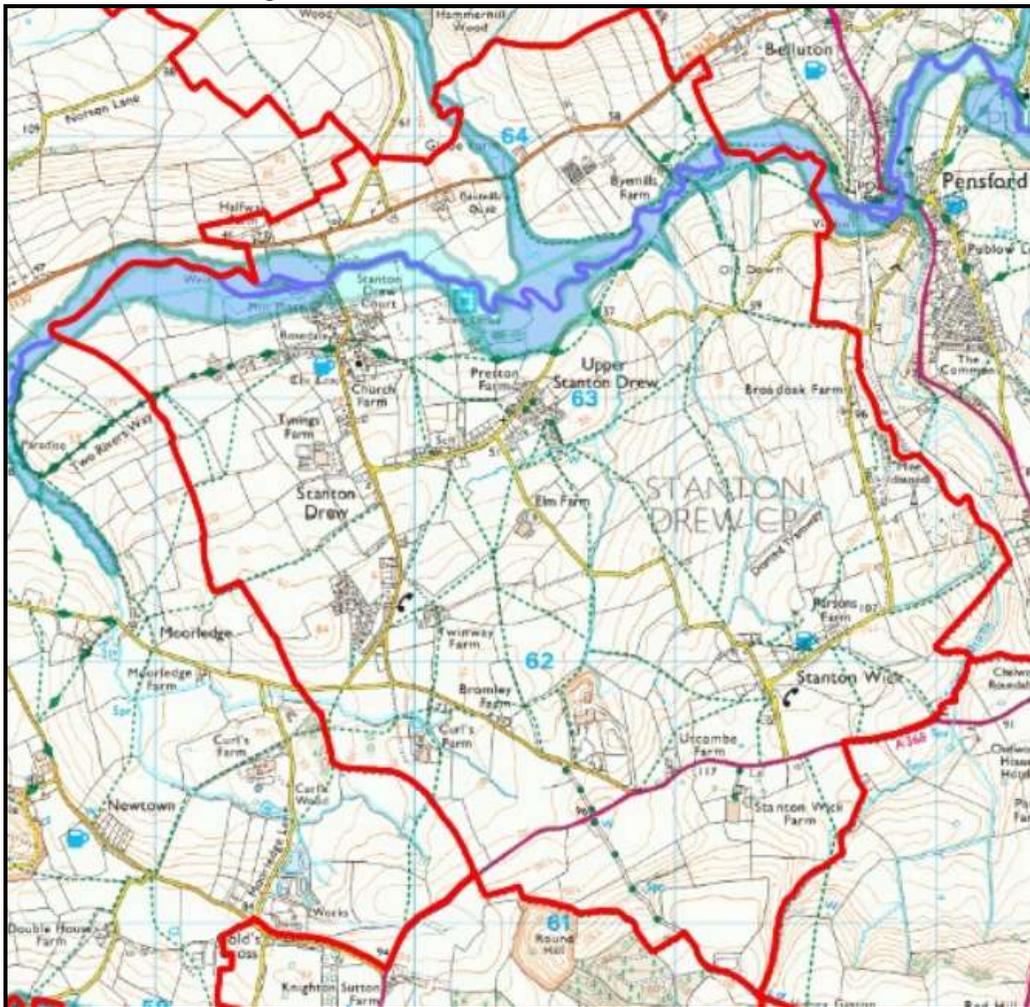


Figure 15 Zones 2& 3 Flooding categorisation shown in blue shading.



Soils

The rocks of region are all of sedimentary origin and range in rock type through limestone, sandstones, clays (marl) to coals. Bristol Pennant stone has over the years been quarried and used for local building. Evidence of this is particularly apparent with cottages built in the latter half of the 19th century and the earlier cottages (Source: B&NES LCA & Magic.gov.uk).

Climatic factors

It is now widely recognised that climate change is an inescapable fact and that its causes and consequences must be addressed. Climate change measures are planned for at a local, national and international level. B&NES have highlighted the need to encourage lower electricity, oil and gas consumption in light of evidence to indicate that national and international carbon reduction targets are not being met at a local level.

Roads, Transport and Movement

Road Network

The A368, B3230 and Bromley Road are the main routes through the Parish, linking much of the Parish and surrounding parishes to the cities of Bath and Bristol. The Parish includes many medieval, partially sunken lanes and hedges that are judged of historic significance. The main routes are typically busy with commuting traffic between 7:30-9:00 am and 4:00-6:00pm with pinch points in the centre of Stanton Drew and Upper Stanton Drew at school drop off time. At other times of the day tranquillity is restored and it is predominantly used by farm vehicles, the movement of livestock and local residents for work and recreational purposes.

In addition to Bromley Road there are a number of other minor roads, including Stanton Wick Lane, Moorledge and Wick Lanes, which are often used during peak commuting periods by residents of surrounding parishes or Bristol International airport traffic looking to bypass traffic around Chew Magna or commuting to Bristol.

Public Transport

Current bus services are limited both in terms of journeys and the times of services making commuting to Bath and other potential employment places impractical if not impossible. There is a limited bus service into Bristol making commuting to Bristol possible if slow.

Cycle

The Parish does not have any designated car free cycle ways.



Walking

There are a number of public footpaths in the area. The footpaths are well used by locals and tourists.

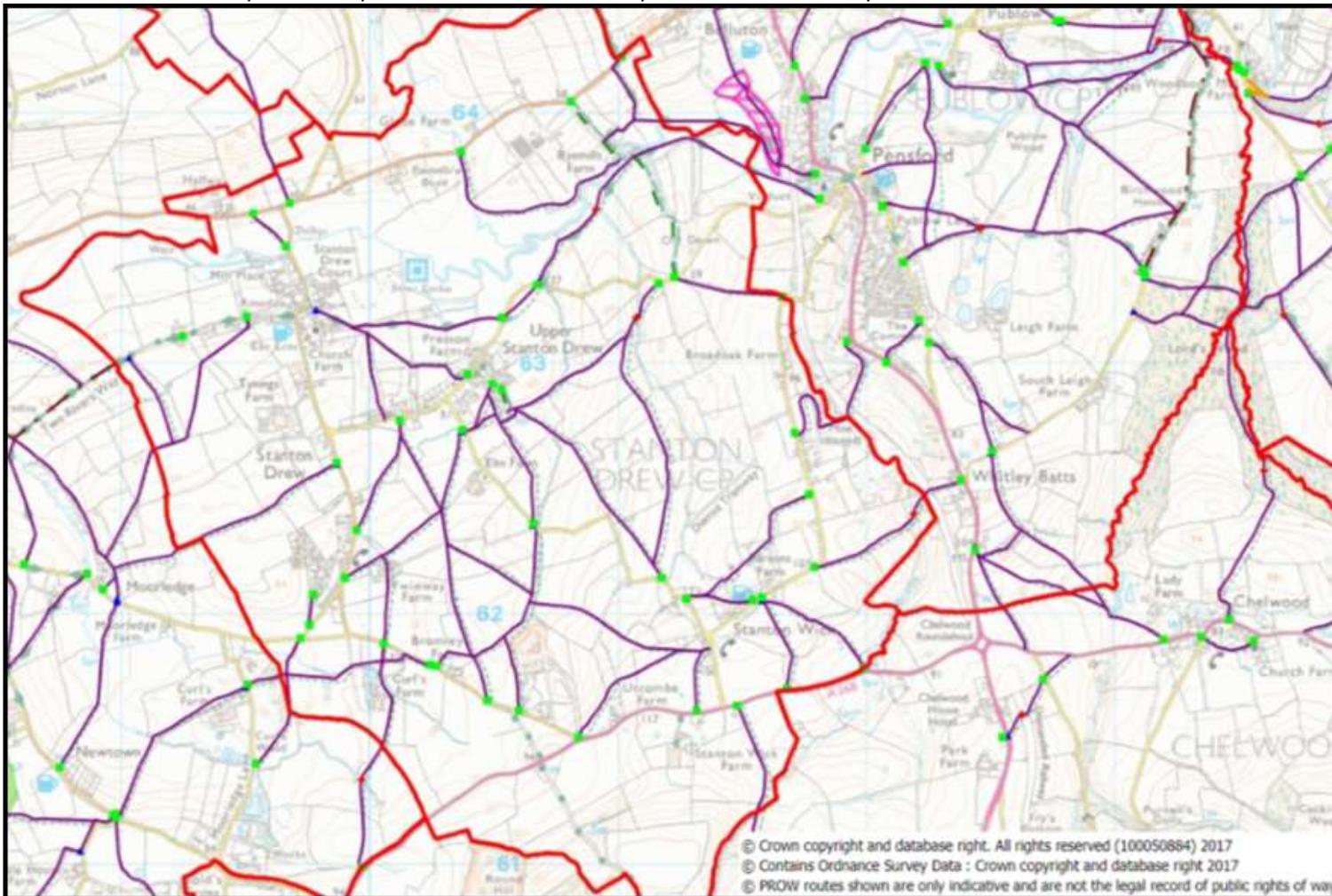


Figure 16 PROWs shown in purple.

The Local Population – facts and characteristics (2011)

Population 787 comprising

- 379 males
- 408 females
- 39 0-4 yrs
- 45 5-9yrs
- 67 10-15 yrs
- 61 16-24 yrs
- 164 25-44 yrs
- 224 45-64 yrs
- 100 65-74yrs
- 87 75yrs +

- 757 white

- 415 very good health
- 241 good health

- 184 full time employed
- 87 part time workers
- 97 self employed
- 96 retired
- 50 work from home daily
- 7 use public transport to get to work
- 283 use private cars to get to work

When measured against national statistics, the Parish is not within deprived areas (The information available relates to the neighbourhood level statistics or 'Lower Layer Super Output Areas' (LSOAs). However not all residents necessarily enjoy the same levels of prosperity, health and access to housing and services. Source: www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk



Health

The Parish has no surgeries, necessitating travel to Chew Stoke, Cameley or into the environs of Bath or Bristol.

Housing

As Stanton Drew Parish is washed over by the Green Belt housing development has been limited to infilling or redevelopment within the housing development boundary, which in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.

Education and Employment

There are is a primary school in the Parish and relatively limited employment opportunities other than Kelston Sparkes Ltd, H. Curtis & Sons Ltd and Stanton Court Nursing Home. There are approximately 70 small businesses and homeworkers in the Parish.

Key Neighbourhood Facilities

The Parish's key facilities including:

- Village Hall [Lecture Hall] and car park
- Neighbourhood Watch Scheme
- St Mary's Church
- Monthly Community Café at St Mary's Church
- Playing area in Highfields
- Cricket ground on the Bromley Road/Highfields
- The Druid's Arms
- The Carpenter's Arms

Key Environmental and Sustainability Issues (task A3)

Within the Parish, certain sustainability issues are more significant than others, e.g. lack of public transport or limited broadband, which has a profound impact on Stanton Drew Parish. These issues will need to be highlighted as areas of concern within the Sustainability Appraisal. Issues are identified through:



- the review of relevant regional and local plans and programmes
- identification of baseline characteristics
- local knowledge

Key Issues



There are a number of sustainability issues and challenges facing the Parish. While the plan area offers a high-quality environment for those who live, work and visit the area, the Neighbourhood Plan will need to manage and seek to resolve a series of issues over its lifetime to achieve sensitive development that

meets environmental, social and economic needs of the Parish. The absence of a Neighbourhood Plan (and as a consequence a lack of vision and strategy for land use in the Parish), will result in fewer opportunities to address the issues and challenges facing the parish in a coordinated way.

The list of sustainability issues and baseline environmental information set out in this report, along with the framework from the Core Strategy from the local authority, together with other plans, has been used to formulate the sustainability objectives which form the basis of the Sustainability Framework. The draft framework for Stanton Drew Neighbourhood Plan is set out below.

Objectives are listed on the left and in a right-hand column will be expanded on to further explain how the objective may be applied to the Neighbourhood Plan.

Objectives	X	X X	0	✓	✓ ✓	Supporting Evidence
Objective1: Improve the health and well-being of all communities					✓ ✓	Yes. Policy P&D1, SD2, EL1, EL4, aim to increase community involvement and cohesion. Policy P&D1, P&D2 and 3 will encourage more people to move into the Parish which will contribute to a more vibrant and cohesive community The Transport & Movement and Facilities & Services section seek to improve health & well-being within of the community.
Objective 2: Meet identified needs for sufficient, high quality and affordable housing					✓ ✓	Yes. Policy P&D1, P&D2 and SD3, SD4, SD5 seek to support housing through reusing existing buildings and conversions in line with the NPPF
Objective 3: Promote stronger more vibrant and cohesive communities and reduce anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime					✓ ✓	Yes. Policy BP1 aims to increase community involvement and cohesion. Policy P&D 2 and SD3 will encourage more people to move into the Parish which will contribute to a more vibrant and cohesive community.
Objective 4: Build a strong, competitive economy and enable local businesses to prosper					✓ ✓	Policy BP1, BP2, BP3 seek to protect and encourage traditional and new businesses to relocated into the Parish



						Policy BP3 further facilitates businesses moving into the Parish
Objective 5: Ensure everyone has access to high quality and affordable public transport and promote cycling and walking				✓		<p>Yes</p> <p>The Facilities and Services section of the plan has the intention to encourage widespread use of the local bus service</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan Transport and Movement section has the intention of promoting green modes of transport such as cycling and walking.</p>
Objective 6: Protect and enhance local distinctiveness				✓ ✓		<p>Yes</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan will support future housing development which will reflect the character, varied materials and varied build design as identified through the Parish Design Statement</p> <p>Policies EL1, SD2, SD3, SD4, SD5.1, SD5.2, SD5.5 seek to protect and enhance local distinctiveness.</p>
Objective 7: Protect and enhance the district's historic, environmental and cultural assets				✓ ✓		<p>Yes.</p> <p>The plan makes reference to the Green Belt.</p> <p>Policies EL1, EL6, SD2, SD3, SD4, SD5.2, SD5.4, SD5.5 seek to protect and enhance the Parish's historic, environmental and cultural assets.</p> <p>Policies EL2 and EL3 seek to protect and enhance their existing ancient hedgerows and trees within the Parish.</p>
Objective 8: Encourage and protect habitats and biodiversity (taking account of climate change)				✓ ✓		<p>Yes</p> <p>Policies EL2, EL3, EL4, seek to protect and enhance their existing ancient hedgerows and trees within the Parish.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect European sites for bats and other species under biodiversity.</p>

Objective 9: Reduce land, water, air, light, noise pollution					✓✓	Yes Policies EL5, EL7 all support improvement of the environment. The Neighbourhood Plan transport and movement section has the intention of promoting green modes of transport such as cycling and walking thereby reducing the effect of pollution created by vehicles.
Objective 10: Increase resilience to climate change including flood risk					✓✓	Yes Policies EL2, EL3, EL4 all support improvement of the environment.

Appendix A

1. National planning Policy Framework: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/60777/2116950.pdf
2. B&NES Core Strategy (2014): http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sitedocuments/Planning-and-Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Placemaking-Plan/pmp_options.pdf
3. B&NES Placemaking Plan Document: <http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/services/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/placemaking-plan>
4. Bath and North East Somerset Local Plan 2007: http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/sites/default/files/sitedocuments/Planning-and-Building-Control/Planning-Policy/Local-Plan/local_plan_141108_web_version.pdf
5. Chew Valley Neighbourhood Plan <http://www.cvnpc.co.uk/>
6. Publow with Pensford Neighbourhood Plan www.publow-with-pensford-pc.gov.uk/pc/neighbourhood-planning
7. Clutton Neighbourhood Plan <http://cluttonneighbourhoodplan.info/>
8. Stowey Sutton Neighbourhood Plan www.sspcnp.org

