

Assessment of vision and high-level planning objectives, strategic options and policies against the SA/SEA framework as outlined in Table 5 of the Baseline Scoping Report.

**Compatibility Analysis: Vision and suite of high-level planning objectives with Sustainability Objectives.**

Sustainability objective	Vision and suite of high-level planning objectives (see page 4 of the preferred strategy)
1. Climate Change	Compatible
2. Renewable Energy	Compatible
3. Flood Risk	Compatible
4. Natural Resources	Compatible
5. Geodiversity	Compatible
6. Biodiversity	Compatible
7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage	Compatible
8. Cultural Heritage	Compatible
9. Landscape	Compatible
10. Special Qualities	Compatible
11. Sustainable Use of land	Compatible
12. Sustainable Design	Compatible
13. Infrastructure	Compatible
14. Transport	Compatible
15. Waste	Compatible
16. Minerals	Compatible
17. Housing	Compatible
18. Affordable Housing	Compatible
19. Health and Wellbeing	Compatible
20. Location of Growth	Compatible
21. Strengthening Skills	Compatible
22. Economy	Compatible
23. Employment	Compatible
24. Tourism	Compatible
25. Farm Diversification	Compatible
26. Retail and Town Centres	Compatible

**Table I: Overview of assessment of spatial options.**

	Option A: Sustainable Place Making (see page 5 of the preferred strategy)	Option B: Prioritising Economic Growth (see page 6 of the preferred strategy)	Option C: East/West Diversity and Difference (see page 6 of the preferred strategy)
1. Climate Change	+	+	?
2. Renewable Energy	+	+	0
3. Flood Risk	?	?	?
4. Natural Resources	?	?	?
5. Geodiversity	0	0	0
6. Biodiversity	?	?	?
7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage	?	-	-
8. Cultural Heritage	+	?	+
9. Landscape	+	?	?
10. Special Qualities	+	?	?
11. Sustainable Use of land	+	-	-
12. Sustainable Design	?	?	?
13. Infrastructure	?	?	?
14. Transport	+	?	+
15. Waste	+	+	0
16. Minerals	0	0	0
17. Housing	+	+	+
18. Affordable Housing	+	+	+
19. Health and Wellbeing	+	?	?
20. Location of Growth	+	-	-
21. Strengthening Skills	+	+	+
22. Economy	+	+	+
23. Employment	+	+	+
24. Tourism	+	+	+
25. Farm Diversification	0	+	0
26. Retail and Town Centres	+	+	+

**Table 2: Overview of assessment of growth options.**

	Low Level of Growth (see page 5 of the preferred strategy)	Medium Level of Growth (see page 6 of the preferred strategy)	High Level of Growth (see page 6 of the preferred strategy)
1. Climate Change	-	-	?
2. Renewable Energy	+	-	-
3. Flood Risk	?	?	-
4. Natural Resources	+	?	-
5. Geodiversity	0	0	0
6. Biodiversity	?	?	?
7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage	+	-	-
8. Cultural Heritage	?	?	?
9. Landscape	0	?	?
10. Special Qualities	0	?	?
11. Sustainable Use of land	?	?	?
12. Sustainable Design	?	?	?
13. Infrastructure	0	-	?
14. Transport	-	+	+
15. Waste	0	0	0
16. Minerals	0	0	0
17. Housing	-	0	+
18. Affordable Housing	-	+	+
19. Health and Wellbeing	0	+	+
20. Location of Growth	?	?	?
21. Strengthening Skills	-	0	+
22. Economy	?	+	+
23. Employment	-	+	+
24. Tourism	-	+	+
25. Farm Diversification	-	+	+
26. Retail and Town Centres	-	+	+

**Table 3: Overview of assessment of strategic policies (pages 25 – 32 of the preferred strategy).**

SAO/SP	Major development in the National Park	Sustainable development in the National Park	Sustainable management of natural resources	Climate change	Good design	Sustainable sense of place	Environmental protection	Historic environment	Housing requirement	Affordable housing	Sustainable communities	Sustainable transport and active travel	Sustainable infrastructure	Vital and viable retail centres	Economic well-being	Farm diversification	Sustainable tourism	Employment land requirement	Safeguarding existing employment sites	Renewable energy	Waste	Minerals
1	+	+	0	++	+	+	0	0	-	0	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	+	0	+
2	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	-	0	++
5	+	+	+	+	-	0	++	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?
6	+	++	++	+	0	0	+	0	?	0	+	?	+	0	-	?	?	?	0	-	0	0
7	+	++	0	?	+	?	+	++	-	0	0	?	+	+	+	?	0	?	0	-	0	+
8	+	++	0	?	+	+	++	++	?	+	+	?	+	?	0	?	0	?	0	+	0	0
9	+	++	0	0	+	?	?	+	?	0	0	+	+	0	+	?	0	?	0	-	+	0
10	+	++	0	0	+	?	?	+	?	0	0	+	+	0	+	?	0	?	0	-	+	0
11	?	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	+	-	-	-	?	+	-	0	-
12	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
14	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	+	+	++	+
16	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
18	0	0	0	?	-	+	+	0	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0
19	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
20	0	0	0	+	0	++	0	?	?	?	+	+	0	+	+	-	?	?	+	+	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
22	?	+	+	?	+	+	0	0	++	+	0	+	+	+	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	+
23	?	+	+	?	+	+	0	0	++	+	0	+	+	+	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	+
24	+	+	0	?	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	+	++	+	++	0	0	+	+	?
25	0	0	+	?	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	?	+	+	++	++	+	+	0	+	+	+
26	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	?	+	0	+	+	+	+	?	0	++	?	?	+	+	0

**Table 4: Detailed assessment of spatial options.**

	<b>Option A: Sustainable Place Making</b> (see page 5 of the preferred strategy)	<b>Option B: Prioritising Economic Growth</b> (see page 6 of the preferred strategy)	<b>Option C: East/West Diversity and Difference</b> (see page 6 of the preferred strategy)
<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Strategy focuses on building community resilience with an emphasis on reducing vulnerability to climate change.	Focus of economic growth on green energy may have significant positive benefits in the areas ability to develop resilience against the likely and predicted effects of climate change.	Having less restrictive policy for development in the West of the park may enhance long term climate vulnerability, however the restriction in the east may slightly restrict ability to reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change.
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	Option encourages use of locations with access to services and facilities. Reducing private car reliance. Restrictive growth pattern will limit increases in GHG emissions from new housing and associated activities (recreation and employment), Concentration of development within Brecon will increase opportunities for district schemes.	Focus of economic growth on green energy may have significant positive benefits in the areas ability to develop locally appropriate renewable energy schemes.	No predicted impacts.
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Impacts largely dependent on the location of development sites.	Impacts largely dependent on the location of development sites.	Impacts largely dependent on the location of development sites.
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Impacts largely dependent on the location of development sites. Focus of development in Brecon could have adverse effects on the River Usk.	Impacts largely dependent on the location of development sites. Focus of development in Brecon could have adverse effects on the River Usk.	Impacts largely dependent on the location of development sites.
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No predicted impacts.	No predicted impacts.	No predicted impacts.
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Dependent on location of development sites. However under this strategy the impacts on the area's biodiversity is likely to be minimised.	Dependent on the location of development sites. This higher levels of growth in this option increases the likelihood that adverse effects on biodiversity may result.	Dependent on location of growth, release of greenfield sites in the West of the park could result in loss of biodiversity.
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	There will be pressure on the character of Brecon as a result of concentrating development needs, although predicted potential significant benefits to outlying areas in terms of promoting sense of place through community led developments.	Dependent on the location of development sites. There may be significant impact if development were to impact on traditional settlement character and built form. Listed buildings and conservation areas may be adversely affected. Growth in key settlements may adversely affect local character and townscape. Limited growth in areas not so attractive to the market will be protected from significant loss of character.	Dependent on location of development sites. Growth in the West may impact on the historic dispersed settlement pattern of the West, impacting on the Historic Landscape pattern. However areas of the east may see limited growth protecting the settlement character, listed buildings and conservation areas.
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	The strategy proposes to support community level growth which could have a potential positive impact on community cultural resilience.	Potentially the level of growth associated with this option could work against cultural cohesiveness, however could provide opportunities for growing the Welsh Language.	The west of the Park is arguably more culturally cohesive than the East which has seen a larger influx of in-migration. Potentially growing the West could impact on this cohesiveness, impacting the intangible nature of living and working there.
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Dependent on location of development sites. However under this strategy the concentration of new development within Brecon on brownfield sites will limit impacts on the landscape and special qualities.	Dependent on location of development sites. The higher levels of growth proposed under this option are more likely to result in landscape impacts.	Dependent on location of development sites. Development of greenfield sites is likely to have adverse effects on local landscapes.

<b>10. Special Qualities</b>	Dependent on location of development sites. However under this strategy the concentration of new development within Brecon on brownfield sites will limit impacts on the landscape and special qualities.	Dependent on location of development sites. The higher levels of growth proposed under this option are more likely to result in landscape impacts.	Dependent on location of development sites. Development of greenfield sites is likely to have adverse effects on local landscapes.
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	Strategic development option seeks to concentrate development on brownfield site, with limited release of greenfield land.	There is insufficient PDL within the NP to meet the objectives of this option, predicted significant release of greenfield sites to meet development needs.	Potential negative impacts predicted due to the necessity to release greenfield sites in the West of the Park.
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Dependent on location of development sites.	Dependent on location of development sites.	Dependent on location of development sites.
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	Greater critical mass of people within the Key settlement to provide opportunities to maintain and enhance existing services. Unplanned growth outside of key settlements means infrastructure providers are less able to forward plan services to meet additional need.	Greater critical mass of people across the park to maintain existing services, and provide impetus for improvements. However there is also potential for significant pressures on existing infrastructure.	Greater critical mass of people across the park to maintain existing services, and provide impetus for improvements. However there is also potential for significant pressures on existing infrastructure especially on the West of the Park which is more dispersed in character.
<b>14. Transport</b>	Concentration of Development within Brecon will be supported by active travel.	Over-reliance on private vehicles will become an increasing limiting factor, especially in more rural locations. Increasing opportunities for remote working but limited to areas with good digital infrastructure. Potential for rollout of electric vehicles to be transformative, particularly where renewable generation exists.	Potential positive effects. Dispersal of development across the Park may help to maintain the viability of public transport especially to the West of the park. In turn increasing access to the Park and its attractions for visitors.
<b>15. Waste</b>	Concentration of Development within Brecon will increase the viability of existing recycling facilities.	Potential for growth in energy from waste developments as part of green economy.	No predicted impacts.
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No predicted impacts.	No predicted impacts.	No predicted impacts.
<b>17. Housing</b>	Option provides opportunities for community led housing opportunities, aimed at improving community taxability.	Opportunities for the expansion of existing communities. Potential to improve housing opportunities and support existing communities.	Opportunities for the expansion of existing communities especially in the West which hasn't seen development opportunities over the last plan period. Potential to improve housing opportunities and support existing communities.
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	Option provides opportunities for community led housing opportunities, aiming at high levels of local needs housing.	Option would engender a higher level of growth, providing higher levels of affordable housing through the market. Option seeks to increase the local economy within the park, potentially impacting on future need for affordable housing.	Option would provide better opportunities for distributing affordable housing across the National Park.
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Option concentrates development on PDL sites in Brecon, enabling concentration of services and facilities to promote and sustain health and wellbeing of resident population. However this may limit opportunities in outlying areas.	More housing could mean a greater population able to access health and wellbeing benefits of the National Park, including working age populations. Market led development would need policy intervention to ensure positive impacts for Health and Wellbeing.	More housing opportunities in the West of the Park could have positive impacts on opportunities for our communities to access health and wellbeing benefits. Market led development would need policy intervention to ensure positive impacts for Health and Wellbeing.
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	This option concentrates development on the most sustainable settlement within the National Park supporting the vibrancy of the area with the greatest population density. The option would support community viability and vibrancy by supporting community led growth in outlying areas.	This option seeks to enable the market to guide the location of development. Predicted development patterns see growth along the A40 corridor and focus on the Settlements of Gilwern and Govilon. These settlements have less services and facilities and jobs to cater for community need than Brecon. Potentially this approach would result in the creation of dormitory towns in the South East of the Park.	Option provides growth in West in dispersed settlements poorly served by infrastructure, services, facilities and public transport options. Growth may improve options to build social capital within these communities, especially if linked to improved employment opportunities. However growth in the west will add to the use of the private car.

<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	Some potential for community support for mixed demographic in smaller communities with potential to support smaller schools.	Increasing population leading to increasing school and FE cohorts triggering wider range of appropriate options locally.	Support for mixed demographic in smaller communities with potential to support smaller schools.
<b>22. Economy</b>	Option could restrict development of new rural businesses. However the focus of development within Brecon could potentially grow the localised economy, with benefits filtering to the outlying areas.	Option would allow development of new employment opportunities in areas of need in industries supported by the Mid-Wales Growth deal.	Potential positive effects. Dispersal of development across the Park may provide opportunities for new employment development in the West of the Park.
<b>23. Employment</b>	Option could restrict development of new rural businesses. However the focus of development within Brecon could potentially grow the localised economy, with benefits filtering to the outlying areas.	Option would allow development of new employment opportunities in areas of need in industries supported by the Mid-Wales Growth deal. Support unit greater diversity in employment opportunities.	Option could restrict development of new rural businesses. However the focus of development within Brecon could potentially grow the localised economy, with benefits filtering to the outlying areas.
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Positive impact. Some issues of land allocation away from principal settlements.	Positive impact providing more opportunities for development to support tourism industry.	Positive impact. Poor public transport an issue but no more than elsewhere.
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	No predicted impacts.	Support for local food production could provide greater opportunities for farm diversification and agriculture in general.	No predicted impacts.
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Increasing population of the primary key settlement increases customer base for retail centres. Community led growth in outlying settlements could support retail outside of towns.	Support for local food production may have positive knock on impacts in relation to retail specialisms within town centres.	supporting rural population in west of NP in hinterland to Llandeilo and Llandovery helps support continued vitality of these as retail centres serving the wider population.

**Table 5 Detailed assessment of growth options.**

	<b>Low Level of Growth</b> (see page 5 of the preferred strategy)	<b>Medium Level of Growth</b> (see page 6 of the preferred strategy)	<b>High Level of Growth</b> (see page 6 of the preferred strategy)
<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Slightly restricts ability to reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change. Aging population may be most vulnerable to impacts of climate change	Slightly restricts ability to reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change. Aging population may be most vulnerable to impacts of climate change	Retention of younger working population may provide communities better placed to meet the challenges of climate change, however the higher levels of growth may result in greater impacts as a result of development
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	Low levels of growth will limit the increases in GHG emissions from new housing and associated activities (recreation, employment etc.)	Moderate levels of growth will result in equivalent growth in emissions of GHG from new housing and associated activities.	High level of growth will result in higher levels of new GHG emissions from new housing and associated activities. However densities are such that CHP becomes more viable.
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Dependent on site locations, however lower levels of growth will put less pressure on the NPA to release flood vulnerable development land	Dependent on site locations, moderate levels of growth will put some pressure on the NPA to release flood vulnerable development land	Dependent on site locations, however higher levels of growth will put significant pressure on the NPA to release flood vulnerable development land
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Low levels of growth will limit adverse effects on soil condition, potentially have no significant impact on air or water quality.	Predicted effects are uncertain, and potentially dependent on site locations, however moderate levels of growth could increase traffic movements that could have impacts on air quality.	Potential for increase in local air quality impacts from increased density of developed forms as a result of higher growth. Similarly impacts on water quality as a result of sewerage treatment issues from increasing load on the network, especially in towns in close proximity to SACs.
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No predicted effects	No predicted effects	No predicted effects
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Dependent on location of development sites	Dependent on location of development sites.	Dependent on location of development sites. The higher levels of growth in this option increase the likelihood that adverse effects on biodiversity may result.
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Dependent on the location of development sites. Lower levels of growth will have less of an impact on settlement patterns within the historic landscape.	Dependent on the location of development sites. Medium levels of growth have the potential to impact on listed buildings and conservation areas.	Dependent on the location of development site. Listed buildings, conservation areas and archaeological sites may be affected. High levels of growth may adversely affect local character.
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Limiting growth opportunities, may have a significant impact on the areas ability to retain population and continue cultural traditions such as the Welsh Language.	Medium levels of growth may work to support cultural identity without providing for in migration which could lessen cultural coherence.	Higher level of growth could potentially impact on cultural cohesiveness, however retention of working age people could be of benefit in relation to building strong communities.
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Low levels of housing with no expansion of development boundaries is likely to avoid adverse effects on the landscape and special qualities.	Site dependent, however medium levels of growth has the potential for landscape change, potentially impacting on the special qualities of the NP.	Site dependent, however higher levels of growth puts more pressure on the release of sites for development. This could potentially have detrimental impact on the landscape and special qualities.
<b>10. Special qualities</b>	Low levels of housing with no expansion of development boundaries is likely to avoid adverse effects on the landscape and special qualities.	Site dependent, however medium levels of growth has the potential for landscape change, potentially impacting on the special qualities of the NP.	Site dependent, however higher levels of growth puts more pressure on the release of sites for development. This could potentially have detrimental impact on the landscape and special qualities.
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	Site dependent. Lower levels of growth provide more opportunities to limit development to PDL	Site dependent. Medium levels of growth means that there is more pressure on greenfield	Site dependent. Higher levels of growth means that there is more pressure on the release of greenfield sites



<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Site dependent. Lower levels of growth limit economies of scale to provide innovative solutions to housing need.	Site dependent.	Site dependent. Higher levels of growth means that there is more scope for innovation in housing design / economies of scale to provide Renewables / Community Heat Power.
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	lower levels of growth should be accommodated within existing infrastructure plans and should have no predicted effects.	Medium levels of growth may exert pressure on existing utility network without development density to make upgrading financially viable.	Whereas high levels of growth will place pressure on the existing network, the density may be sufficient to provide the economies of scale necessary for upgrades to the system. Development may be of sufficient scale to support community level renewables.
<b>14. Transport</b>	Possible school closures leading to increased travel distances for schooling.	Increased potential for viable numbers for alternative transport systems. However, without any intervention this option would see an increase in use of private transport.	Increased potential for viable numbers for alternative transport systems. However, without any intervention this option would see an increase in use of private transport.
<b>15. Waste</b>	No predicted effects.	Increased waste countered by increased potential for viable local innovative solutions.	increased waste countered by increased potential for viable local innovative solutions.
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No predicted effects.	No predicted effects.	No predicted effects.
<b>17. Housing</b>	Meets housing need based on demographic projections, however development options will be limited. Less provision of AH through market led development.	Potential oversupply of housing based on demographic projections. Some opportunity for a range of sizes and tenures.	Oversupply of housing based on demographic projections. Greater opportunities to provide a range of dwelling types. Greater provision of AH through the market..
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	Limited opportunities for growth will restrict opportunities for the provision of Affordable Housing through the market.	Some opportunities for a range of sizes and tenures; More potential for the delivery of affordable housing through market development.	Extended opportunities for a range of sizes and tenures. Growth levels could provide a significant level of affordable housing through market development.
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	No predicted effects.	More housing could mean a greater population able to access health and wellbeing benefits of the National Park, including working age populations.	More housing could mean a greater population able to access health and wellbeing benefits of the National Park, including working age populations. Greater density of development, has the potential for impacts on health and wellbeing if not managed through policy intervention in relation to design. However this is identified as mostly positive.
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Dependent on location of development sites.	Dependent on location development sites.	Dependent on location of development sites.
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	Potential school closures. Sub-viable numbers for FE provision , increasing need to travel for range of FE.	Some minor positive benefits, scale of growth may affect levels of developer contributions which could affect educational provisions.	Potential for increasing cohorts for FE and subsequent increase in provision locally. May have minor effect in enhancing local SD skills in construction and renewable energy supply chains.
<b>22. Economy</b>	Option could restrict development of new rural businesses this option does not allow for additional housing that may be required for people to work in the area.	Housing growth at this scale may have some positive impact on economic development.	Housing growth at this scale is predicted to have a positive impact on economic growth.
<b>23. Employment</b>	Option could restrict development of new rural businesses. Restriction in housing will limit opportunity to create strong links between employment and housing.	Option provides some opportunity to create better links between housing and employment. Site dependent.	Option provides some opportunity to create better links between housing and employment. Site dependent.
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Lower housing growth could put pressure on existing housing market for the provision of holiday let/second homes/air bnb use.	Option provides some opportunity to retain local people to service the tourism industry with some capacity within the existing housing market to provide accommodation.	Option provides positive opportunities to service the tourism industry. Greater capacity within the housing market to meet need for second homes/holiday homes.

<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Lower growth levels will have an impact on the retention of young people to service farm diversification.	Medium level of growth provides some opportunity to retain local people to service farm diversification.	Option provides positive opportunities to service farm diversification.
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Lower levels of growth could impact on the viability of town centres.	Medium levels of growth could potentially provide some support for town centres, especially if development is linked to towns.	High levels of growth could potentially provide support for town centres, especially if development is linked to towns.

**Table 6: Detailed assessment of strategic policies (pages 25 – 32 of the preferred strategy).**

**Major development in the national park**

<b>Assessment Summary</b>	Given the restrictive nature of this policy it will have positive effects against many of the environmental objectives. Uncertain objectives are identified around economic objectives, although acknowledging the potential benefits of the policy to the tourism industry.	
<b>1. Climate Change</b>	The policy should ensure that major development that would have a detrimental effect on the environment will only place in exceptional circumstances.	+
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	The policy should ensure that major development that would have a detrimental effect on the environment will only place in exceptional circumstances. It is assumed that a detrimental effect on the environment includes leading to increased flood risk therefore this policy should have a positive effect on this objective.	+
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	The policy should ensure that major development that would have a detrimental effect on the environment will only place in exceptional circumstances. It is assumed that a detrimental effect on the environment includes leading to an increased take on natural resources and therefore this policy should have a positive effect on this objective.	+
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	The policy should ensure that major development that would have a detrimental effect on the environment will only place in exceptional circumstances. It is assumed that a detrimental effect on the environment includes leading to loss or damage of geodiversity assets and therefore this policy should have a positive effect on this objective	+
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	The policy should ensure that major development that would have a detrimental effect on the environment will only place in exceptional circumstances. It is assumed that a detrimental effect on the environment includes leading to loss or damage of biodiversity and therefore this policy should have a positive effect on this objective	+
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	The policy should ensure that major development that would have a detrimental effect on the environment will only place in exceptional circumstances. It is assumed that a detrimental effect on the environment includes leading to negative effects on the historic environment and therefore this policy should have a positive effect on this objective	+
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	The policy should ensure that major development that would have a detrimental effect on the environment will only place in exceptional circumstances. It is assumed that a detrimental effect on the environment includes leading to negative effects on the historic environment and therefore this policy should have a positive effect on this objective	+
<b>9. Landscape</b>	The policy should ensure that major development that would have a detrimental effect on the environment will only place in exceptional circumstances. It is assumed that a detrimental effect on the environment includes leading to negative effects on the landscape and special qualities of the park therefore this policy should have a positive effect on this objective	+
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	Site specific, uncertain of potential impacts	?
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	No predicted effects, although there is the possibility that this policy may hamper the delivery of ICT infrastructure (e.g. masts) and additional sewerage treatment capacity	0
<b>14. Transport</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>15. Waste</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>17. Housing</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>22. Economy</b>	Restricting major developments within the Park could have adverse effects on the local economy. However, conversely if major developments were to be allowed these could have adverse effects on the tourism sector which plays an important role in the parks economy.	?
<b>23. Employment</b>	Restricting major developments within the Park could have adverse effects on the local economy and jobs creation. However, conversely if major developments were to be allowed these could have adverse effects on the tourism sector which plays an important role in the parks economy.	?
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Restricting major development within the park will preserve the attractiveness of the environment, contributing towards the appeal of the area to tourism.	+
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	No predicted effects	0

## Sustainable development in the national park

<b>Assessment Summary</b>	This policy has been assessed as having mainly positive effects against the SA/SEA objectives as it seeks to enable development that supports the two purpose of the National Park whilst at the same time assisting the social and economic wellbeing of local communities. Significant positive effects have been predicted in relation to biodiversity, cultural heritage, landscape, population and the economy.
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Policy enshrines the principles of sustainable development which is predicted to have positive benefits to the ability of the Park's ability to adapt to a changing climate	+
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of sustainable development	0
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of sustainable development	0
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Policy enshrines the principles of sustainable management of natural resources significantly contributing to achieving this objective.	++
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	Policy enshrines the principles of sustainable management of natural resources contributing to achieving this objective.	+
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Policy enshrines the principles of sustainable management of natural resources whilst protecting and enhancing ecosystem resilience, and as such will go some way to achieving this objective	++
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Policy seeks to conserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the National Park, which includes the Historic Landscape and Built Heritage	++
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Policy seeks to conserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the National Park, which includes the Historic Landscape and Built Heritage	++
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Policy seeks to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the National Park	++
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of sustainable development	0
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of sustainable development	0
<b>14. Transport</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of sustainable development	0
<b>15. Waste</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of sustainable development	0
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>17. Housing</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of sustainable development Especially criterion V.	0
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of sustainable development Especially criterion V.	0
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Policy enshrines the principles of the WBFGA through criterion V which is predicted to have a positive impact on the objective to promote sustainably managed opportunities for health and wellbeing.	+
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of sustainable development	0
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>22. Economy</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective in so much as it seeks multiple benefits for each of the pillars of sustainability (criterion IV)	+
<b>23. Employment</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective in so much as it seeks multiple benefits for each of the pillars of sustainability (criterion IV)	+
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective in so much as it seeks to promote opportunities for understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park. (criterion II)	+
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	No direct predicted effects	0

## Sustainable management of natural resources

<b>Assessment Summary</b>	This policy has been assessed as having mainly positive effects against the SA/SEA objectives as it seeks to enable development that supports the sustainable management of Natural Resources. Significant positive effects have been identified in relation to the policies contribution to meeting objectives towards Natural Resources and Biodiversity.
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of SMNR	0
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of SMNR	0
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of sustainable development	0
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Policy enshrines the principles of sustainable management of natural resources significantly contributing to achieving this objective.	++
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	Policy enshrines the principles of sustainable management of natural resources contributing to achieving this objective.	+
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Policy enshrines the principles of sustainable management of natural resources whilst protecting and enhancing ecosystem resilience, and as such will go some way to achieving this objective	++
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>9. Landscape</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>14. Transport</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>15. Waste</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>17. Housing</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Nature based solutions can support health and wellbeing. This policy is predicted to have indirect positive impacts as a result of establishing SMNR principles into all new development	+
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>22. Economy</b>	Policy enshrines principles of SMNR into all new development which is predicted to provide benefits to the local economy, whilst also ensuring that proposals for new economic development will provide improved environmental performance	+
<b>23. Employment</b>	Policy enshrines principles of SMNR into all new development which is predicted to provide benefits to the development of a sustainable agricultural economy	+
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential indirect effect engendered from the benefits to the environment from SMNR, which could improve attractiveness of the area to Tourism.	0
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Policy enshrines principles of SMNR into all new development which is predicted to provide benefits to the development of a sustainable and diversified agricultural economy	+
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	No direct predicted effects	0



## Climate change

<b>Assessment Summary</b>	<p>There are mixed effects predicted as a result of the implementation of this policy. Significant positive environmental effects are predicted as a result of the requirement for resource and energy efficiency under this policy. However the economic impacts of higher than standard construction methods have uncertain impacts in relation to the provision of housing, and other economic generating development.</p> <p><i>Further evidence should be gathered in relation to actual costs of developing to proposed construction standards and its impact on affordable housing. Evidence should also be gathered around costs of operation of carbon neutral buildings.</i></p>
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Policy makes climate change a primary consideration for all development proposals.	++
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	In the policy imperative to ensure development responds to the challenge of climate change adaptation and carbon neutrality it is predicted that development will increase the use of renewable energy sources in design and operation.	++
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Mitigating impacts in relation to climate change will necessitate development to be designed to minimise future risk to increased flood events.	++
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Policy imperative to limit and mitigate causes of climate change is predicted to have positive impacts in relation to the consumption of and sustainable management of Natural Resources.	++
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	Policy is considered to limit impacts on Geodiversity through encouraging use of sustainable construction methods limiting the need to utilise geological reserves within the NP	+
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Positive effects are predicted as a result of environmental benefits policy will engender.	+
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Policy will require development to utilise modern technologies, and renewable energy systems to meet the challenge of the policy, potentially leading to conflict with existing built heritage and historic landscape, however this is dependent on detailed site based considerations.	?
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Potentially policy will bring about challenges to lifestyle choices inherent within our existing cultures and cause some conflict with existing concepts of what development provides. However there are also predicted benefits in terms of enabling development to provide more sustainable lifestyles to support existing communities.	?
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Although the policy may facilitate development forms which challenge traditional built form, it is considered that this will not in of itself have any direct impact on these objectives	0
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	No direct effects predicted.	0
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	The policy will ensure that future development, in working towards carbon neutrality, will provide significant positive outcomes in relation to this objective	++
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	No direct effects predicted.	0
<b>14. Transport</b>	Policy seeks to ensure that development limits the need for travel and transport by unsustainable modes.	++
<b>15. Waste</b>	Policy direction towards carbon neutrality, especially in operation, will provide considerable benefits towards this objective, especially around sustainable waste assimilation.	+
<b>16. Minerals</b>	Policy is considered to limit pressure on existing mineral operation through encouraging sustainable resource use in construction.	+
<b>17. Housing</b>	Potential impacts in relation to the future viability of housing schemes potentially hindering market delivering housing needed to meet demographic needs. However there are significant benefits in terms of the future affordability of living within the park making such houses more desirable at point of sale.	?
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	Potential impacts in relation to the future viability of affordable housing development on market housing sites from (potential) increased costs of construction (unproven at this point), however positive impacts are predicted in relation to benefits to the affordability of operation of such buildings in their future occupation.	?
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Positive benefits are predicted from providing development which contributes to the future well-being of our communities, by addressing likely and predicted impacts of climate change.	+
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Positive benefits are predicted in relation to this objective, policy directs development towards sustainable locations, limiting future impacts on areas more vulnerable to the future impacts of climate change	+
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	No direct effects predicted.	0
<b>22. Economy</b>	Uncertain effects in relation to this objective, although it is considered that there are potential economic benefits around the operation of carbon neutral buildings, and future proofing development to meet the challenges of climate change, added initial costs associated with such development may limit the range of developers/businesses looking to develop within the National Park.	?
<b>23. Employment</b>	Uncertain effects in relation to this objective, although it is considered that there are potential economic benefits around the operation of carbon neutral buildings, and future proofing development to meet the challenges of climate change which may increase job opportunities – The added initial costs associated with such development may limit the range of developers/businesses looking to locate within the Park, potentially impacting on the range and number of future jobs	?
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Uncertain effects in relation to this objective, may create significant opportunities around eco-tourism, however may limit the development of traditional forms of Holiday Accommodation. Will provide significant benefits in relation to the future sustainability of tourism operation within the Park.	?
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Potential positive impacts around opportunities for development to provide climate change mitigation, will prove challenging for traditional forms of agricultural development requiring planning permission (will not apply to forms of agricultural development benefiting from PD)	?
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	No direct effects predicted.	0

## Good design

<b>Assessment Summary</b>	<p>Policy in general provides positive benefits to a range of sustainability objectives. Significant positive effects are predicted in relation to objectives around Sustainable Design. Assessment has highlighted that there is an incompatibility between policy aspirations for improved design standards and viability of market provision of Affordable Housing.</p> <p><i>Further evidence should be gathered in relation to actual costs of developing to proposed design standards and its impact on affordable housing.</i></p>
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Policy places a requirement on development to contribute to the creation of sustainable places which by definition will promote increased resilience and responsiveness to climate change adaptation measures	+
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Requirement for the contribution to sustainable places may have some indirect positive impacts on this objective	0
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	Policy may have negative impact on the Geodiversity of the Park if resources are put under pressure to provide locally sourced stone etc.	-
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Policy requires all development to provide good design to the benefit of the Built Heritage and Historic Landscape	+
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Policy requires all development to provide good design to the benefit of Cultural Heritage	+
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Policy requires all development to contribute to the creation of attractive places, which is predicted to have positive effects on Landscape and Special Qualities	+
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Policy requires development to demonstrate quality, sustainable and inclusive design	++
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>14. Transport</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>15. Waste</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>16. Minerals</b>	Policy seeking development to respond to cultural traditions may put pressure to expand mineral operations within the park	-
<b>17. Housing</b>	no direct predicted effects	0
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	Higher design standards may impact on AH viability	-
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Creation of attractive, sustainable and accessible places will provide positive benefits to resident communities health and wellbeing	+
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	requirement for local craftsmanship could provide a basis to improve local skill set in this area	+
<b>22. Economy</b>	Policy supports local craftsmanship aiming at supporting the local economy	+
<b>23. Employment</b>	Policy supports local craftsmanship which could generate more jobs within this area of the local economy	+
<b>24. Tourism</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Policy will contribute to the creation of attractive retail centres	+

## Sustainable sense of place

<b>Assessment Summary</b>	The Spatial Strategy as expressed through this policy provides a good balance between focusing development in the key settlements whilst allowing for demonstrated local needs to be met in smaller settlements and rural areas. The growth in key settlements utilising previously development land will help to support certain regeneration needs in the towns and improve levels of community vitality, with associated social and economic benefits. It will also help to service the needs of surrounding areas. The strategy prevents the general dispersal of development across the wider Park countryside. Significant positive effects have been predicted in relation to the housing objective. Through the moderate levels of growth proposed there will inevitably be increases in levels of land and resource use as well as increased greenhouse gas emissions from increased activities. However by focusing growth in the key settlements, the wider effects on the special qualities of the National Park should be minimised and through concentration of growth the strategy should also reduce the need to travel, particularly by private car.
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Predicted positive impacts from directing future development to most sustainable settlements, most resilient to the impacts of climate change	+
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Concentration of development within key settlements may have potential impacts on soil, water and air quality	-
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	There will be pressure on the character of Brecon as a result of concentrating development needs, although potential significant benefits to outlying areas in terms of promoting sense of place through community led developments	?
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Policy introduces potential for community led growth which could help support the cultural heritage of the National Park including strength of the Welsh Language.	+
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Concentrating development within key settlements may help limit impacts on the wider National Park Landscape and Special Qualities bringing about positive benefits. However, growing principle settlements in an inappropriate manner may have significant impacts on the Landscape and could potentially undermine achievement of this objective. Understanding implications of policy is site dependent.	?
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	Strategic development option seeks to concentrate development on brownfield site, with limited release of greenfield land.	++
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Positive effects predicted as a result of the provisions for community led growth and emphasis on place based	0
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	Greater critical mass of people within the Key settlement to provide opportunities to maintain and enhance existing services. Unplanned growth outside of key settlements means infrastructure providers are less able to forward plan services to meet additional need.	?
<b>14. Transport</b>	Concentration of Development within Brecon will be supported by active travel.	+
<b>15. Waste</b>	Concentration of development within key settlements will provide opportunities to support existing waste facilities	+
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>17. Housing</b>	Policy is considered to have a positive impact in relation to the development of integrated and viable and vibrant communities.	++
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	Greatest need for affordable housing is known to be within Brecon, the policy of constricting development where there is greatest need will go some way to achieving this objective	+
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to this objective, however this is only potential effect as indirect result of policy direction to provide development within locations which have good siting opportunities to access the countryside for the benefit of health and wellbeing	0
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	This policy concentrates development on the most sustainable settlement within the National Park supporting the vibrancy of the area with the greatest population density. The policy also supports community viability and vibrancy by supporting community led growth in sustainable outlying areas.	++
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	Policy has potential to support this sustainability objective through greater concentration of people within key settlements, supporting the viability of existing education facilities.	+
<b>22. Economy</b>	Policy is restrictive of development within reopen countryside limiting to National Policy objectives, there is some scope for rural development within the more sustainable settlements. However the concentration of development within existing towns such as Brecon could potentially grow the localised economy, with benefits filtering to the outlying areas.	+
<b>23. Employment</b>	Policy is restrictive of development within reopen countryside limiting to National Policy objectives, there is some scope for rural development within the more sustainable settlements. However the concentration of development within existing towns such as Brecon could potentially grow the localised economy, with benefits filtering to the outlying areas.	+
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Policy directs new development to the most sustainable settlements best supported by sustainable transport, thereby ensuring that new tourism development is located so as to limit impacts on NP special qualities, Potentially provides benefits to local economies	+



<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Policy supports development within the main retail centres, supporting their viability and vitality.	<b>+</b>

## Environmental protection

<b>Assessment Summary</b>	Overall this policy is considered to have positive effects in a range of objectives. No further action is identified as necessary.  Effectiveness of the policy in meeting SA objectives in implementation should form part of future monitoring regimen.
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Policy seeks to protect geodiversity from harmful impacts of development	<b>++</b>
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	The policies actively support the protection and enhancement of biodiversity within the Park, including protection of important wild species both within and outside of designated sites, protecting the water environment, preventing habitat fragmentation,	<b>++</b>
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Protection of open spaces should have a positive impact on the historic environment and built heritage siting within it.	<b>+</b>
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Protection of important open spaces should contribute to a community's ability to hold outdoor events such as agricultural shows etc.	<b>+</b>
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Policy seeks to protect the special qualities (and by extension landscape quality)	<b>++</b>
<b>9. Landscape</b> <b>10. Special Qualities</b>	Policy seeks to protect important green infrastructure from development however does not prevent the release of greenfield land to development	<b>?</b>
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>14. Transport</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>15. Waste</b>	Positive impacts identified through objective to conserve important geodiversity	<b>+</b>
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>17. Housing</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	The policy ensures that all developments will protect public open space and recreation facilities.	<b>+</b>
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>22. Economy</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>23. Employment</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>24. Tourism</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	No predicted effects	<b>0</b>

## Historic environment

<b>Assessment Summary</b>	<p>In summary this policy has demonstrated the potential for positive and significant positive effects in relation to a range of objectives, unsurprisingly objectives in relation to heritage matters are seen as well served by policy objectives. There are uncertain effects identified with the impact of the concentrated nature of the spatial strategy. This could potentially be addressed through detailed site survey and master planning of principle settlements.</p> <p>Negative effects are predicted in relation to minerals, however the Mineral policy has been developed to address potential conflicts and limit opportunities for new mineral extraction.</p>
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	Conservation of historic buildings may put pressure on existing geological reserves for building stone	?
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	The policy ensures that all developments will protect historic landscapes. The policy also ensures the protection and enhancement of identified special landscapes and cultural heritage, including archaeological features and historic landscapes.	++
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	The policy ensures the protection and enhancement of the cultural heritage of the park, including intangible features associated with a place	++
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Historic landscapes and elements of the special qualities relating to cultural heritage are protected through this policy	+
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	potential conflict between sustainable design concepts and the protection of historical assets	?
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>14. Transport</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>15. Waste</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>16. Minerals</b>	Potential pressure for locally sourced stone in order to serve the building conservation aspirations of this policy. Resulting in increased mineral operations within the park	-
<b>17. Housing</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Policy protection of cultural heritage is predicted to have a positive impact on objectives around cohesive communities and the Welsh language	+
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Encouraging development within the sustainable locations identified (Brecon, Talgarth, Crickhowell, Hay) will also mean concentrating development on locations with some of the richer and significant architectural and archaeological value. Although impacts of development arising from objective is recognised and controlled through the policy. The extent to which it can be fully mitigated will be site specific.	?
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	Potential for increased demand in skilled tradespeople to undertake specialist work on buildings of historic significance.	0
<b>22. Economy</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>23. Employment</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Potential tourism benefits and attraction in relation to a well conserved historic environment.	+
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Farm diversification often relies on the conversion of existing redundant rural buildings, this policy is seen as enabling to the sympathetic re-use of such buildings where this would like to their conservation.	+
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Many of the retail centres are also conservation areas. Policy will ensure that the character of these areas are maintained and enhanced providing a more attractive (productive) retail environment. Potential additional cost implications in relation to town centre renovations which could be prohibitive to improving the retail environment.	?

## Housing requirement

<b>Summary Assessment</b>	<p>The policy position is predicted to bring positive and significantly positive benefits in relation to socio-economic sustainability objectives. The impacts of the level of housing required is uncertain or in some instances considered to bring about negative impacts.</p> <p><i>Mitigative policy to be developed to address potential impacts of higher levels of housing development on the environment, specifically as relates to Climate Change adaptation and Biodiversity.</i></p>
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Retention of younger working population may provide communities better placed to meet the challenges of climate change, however the higher levels of growth may result in greater impacts as a result of development. Higher levels of new GHG emissions from new housing and associated activities.	-
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	No direct effects predicted as a result of this requirement.	0
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Dependent on site locations, however levels of growth will put significant pressure on the NPA to release flood vulnerable development land. Indirect impacts of increasing areas of development on flood risk should also be taken both positive and negative given WG requirement for SuDs	?
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Potential for increase in local air quality impacts from increased density of developed forms as a result of higher growth. Similarly impacts on water quality as a result of sewerage treatment issues from increasing load on the network, especially in towns in close proximity to SACs	-
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No direct effect predicted	0
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Dependent on location of development sites. The higher levels of growth in this option increase the likelihood that adverse effects on biodiversity may result.	?
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Dependent on the location of development site. Listed buildings, conservation areas and archaeological sites may be affected. Medium to high levels of growth may adversely affect local character.	-
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Levels of growth could potentially impact on cultural cohesiveness, however retention of working age people could be of benefit in relation to building strong communities.	?
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Site dependent, however higher levels of growth puts more pressure on the release of sites for development. This could potentially have detrimental impact on the landscape and special qualities.	?
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>	Site dependent. Higher levels of growth means that there is more pressure on the release of greenfield sites.	?
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	Site dependent. Levels of growth means that there is more scope for innovation in housing design / economies of scale to provide Renewables / Community Heat Power.	?
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Whereas levels of growth will place pressure on the existing network, the density may be sufficient to provide the economies of scale necessary for upgrades infrastructure provision. Development may be of sufficient scale to support community level renewables	?
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	Increased potential for viable numbers for alternative transport systems. However, level of growth, will be an increase in transport activity within the park.	?
<b>14. Transport</b>	increased waste countered by increased potential for viable local innovative solutions	0
<b>15. Waste</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>16. Minerals</b>	Oversupply of housing based on demographic projections. Greater opportunities to provide a range of dwelling types. Greater provision of AH through the market.	++
<b>17. Housing</b>	Extended opportunities for a range of sizes and tenures. Growth levels could provide a significant level of affordable housing through market development	++
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	Potential for a greater population to be able to access health and wellbeing benefits of the National Park, including working age populations. Greater density of development, has the potential for impacts on health and wellbeing if not managed through policy intervention in relation to design. However this is identified as mostly positive.	+
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Dependent on location of development sites	?
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Potential for increasing cohorts for FE and subsequent increase in provision locally. May have minor effect in enhancing local SD skills in construction and renewable energy supply chains.	+
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	Housing growth at this scale is predicted to have a positive impact on economic growth	++
<b>22. Economy</b>	Housing level is the minimum set out within the Headroom Assessment necessary to maintain existing levels of employment. Option provides some opportunity to create better links between housing and employment.	++
<b>23. Employment</b>	Option provides positive opportunities to service the tourism industry. Greater capacity within the housing market to meet need for second homes/holiday homes	+
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Option provides positive opportunities to service farm diversification	+
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Higher levels of growth could potentially provide support for town centres, especially if development is linked to towns	+
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>		

## Affordable housing

<b>Summary Assessment</b>	Assessment has identified significant positive effects in relation to Housing and Affordable housing, and positive effects in relation to Health and wellbeing and cultural heritage. It is considered that many of the objectives will not be impacted by this policy objective and site specific issues are identified in relation to the sustainable use of land. There will be need for potential mitigation from any release of greenfield site, subject to more detailed site investigations and consideration against GI Strategy (emerging)
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Opportunities to increase affordable housing stock has potential positive benefits. Strengthening communities where cultural heritage is under threat retaining young people and families.	<b>+</b>
<b>9. Landscape</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	Potential negative impacts could arise as a result of policy position enabling extensions to settlements for the provision of affordable housing, potentially this could result in the release of greenfield sites.	<b>?</b>
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>14. Transport</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>15. Waste</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>17. Housing</b>	Policy will ensure that a range of housing types are provided to meet housing need	<b>++</b>
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	Policy aims to maximise the delivery of affordable housing and will go some way to realising this objective	<b>++</b>
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Proposal will provide housing for those in the community who are in need, helping contribute to the well-being goal of a more equal Wales	<b>+</b>
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Potential negative impacts in relation to this objective engendered through criterion (d) exception sites, however this will be site specific	<b>?</b>
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	Policy will provide housing potentially leading to the retention of young people and families, strengthening opportunities for local school and HE facilities.	<b>+</b>
<b>22. Economy</b>	Policy will provide housing potentially leading to the retention of an economically active individuals.	<b>+</b>
<b>23. Employment</b>	Positive impacts observed in relation to economy have the potential to result in the retention and creation of jobs within the area.	<b>+</b>
<b>24. Tourism</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>

## Sustainable communities

<b>Summary Assessment</b>	This policy has been identified as having positive effects against sustainable community (social) objectives given that it provides a policy imperative for development to contribute towards sustainable communities.	
<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Policy has some predicted positive effects in relation to this objective especially in relation to the development relating to future community sustainability	<b>+</b>
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impacts in relation to this objective, however this is only indirect as a result of requirement for community sustainability	<b>0</b>
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of sustainable development	<b>0</b>
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of sustainable development	<b>0</b>
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Policy requires development to support the environmental sustainability of communities, this is predicted to bring about biodiversity conservation enhancements	<b>+</b>
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Policy requires development to support the cultural sustainability of communities and considered to generate positive outcomes against this objective	<b>+</b>
<b>9. Landscape</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	no direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Policy seeks to support community sustainability	<b>+</b>
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	Policy aims to protect the future sustainability of a community and protect essential facilities from adverse impact	<b>+</b>
<b>14. Transport</b>	No direct Predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>15. Waste</b>	Policy seeks to support local essential services and facilities which would include waste facilities and gives opportunity for the development of community based waste solutions	<b>+</b>
<b>16. Minerals</b>	no direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>17. Housing</b>	Policy is predicted to have some positive impact in relation to the objective however this is only potential effect as an indirect result of policy direction towards principles of sustainable development	<b>0</b>
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Potential positive impacts from focus of development on community sustainability	<b>?</b>
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Policy seeks to protect the viability of local communities through ensuring development contributes to future environmental and cultural sustainability	<b>+</b>
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>22. Economy</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>23. Employment</b>	No directed predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>24. Tourism</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	No direct predicted effects	<b>0</b>
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Positive benefits to retail centres predicted from policy direction to support community vitality	<b>+</b>

## Sustainable transport and active travel

<b>Summary Assessment</b>	Policy has been assessed as having largely positive effects against sustainable economic objectives, and uncertain impacts in relation to environmental factors. Positive effects are identified from the promotion of public transport, walking and cycling.	
<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Policy aims to reduce the need to travel by private car. Potential positive effects in relation to delivering this objective	+
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	Policy should bring about energy efficiency in relation to transport.	+
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Positive predicted effects in relation to air quality from reduced carbon based travel	+
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Potential indirect positive effects from policy however these are uncertain and cannot be directly quantified	?
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Impacts will be site specific	?
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Uncertain impacts in relation to this policy - enabling facilities to improve public transport may provide positive impacts e.g. increasing access options to cultural events	?
<b>9. Landscape</b>	The policy imperative to increase sustainable transport options and prohibit new road building (other than in exceptional circumstances) should provide positive benefits in relation to achieving these objectives	+
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	No direct predicted effects, although potentially greenfield land may be required in relation to criteria (a) and (d)	?
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Policy aims to improve sustainable accessibility as a result of all new development	+
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	no direct predicted effects	0
<b>14. Transport</b>	Policy provides positive impacts in relation to this objective, more detail could be provided in relation to new and evolving technologies.	+
<b>15. Waste</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>17. Housing</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Policy seeks to ensure that new development will have improved accessibility from non-private modes which should contribute to positively to a range of wellbeing goals, e.g. cohesive communities, equality, resilience	+
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Policy seeks to ensure new development promotes sustainable transport modes	+
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	Potential positive impacts resulting from development being better connected to larger settlements by sustainable transport to increase accessibility to a wide range of HE	+
<b>22. Economy</b>	Improved accessibility and reduced need to travel by private car will have positive benefits to support a thriving locally based economy in the park	+
<b>23. Employment</b>	Policy aims to ensure all development is well connected through sustainable transport modes to services and facilities. This potentially could increase access to existing jobs.	+
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Policy seeks to improve and promote accessibility by means other than the private car. This potentially will ensure that there will be access to tourism facilities and attractions through a choice of travel options.	+
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Uncertain how this policy could support farm diversification, other than ensuring future schemes are connected via sustainable transport modes	?
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Improved accessibility and reduced need to travel by private car will have positive benefits to support a thriving locally based retail economy in the park	+



## Sustainable infrastructure

<b>Summary Assessment</b>	The policy has been assessed as having positive effects against a range of SA objectives, with a significant positive effect identified in relation to infrastructure provision.	
<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Policy aims to ensure that all new infrastructure development provides sustainable benefits to the community, this is predicted as improving the resilience of communities to the likely effects of climate change	+
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	Policy will enable the provision of infrastructure necessary to service Renewable Energy schemes, potentially encouraging the installation of such schemes.	+
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Criterion (b) will result in the potential protection and enhancement of environmental assets as a result of future infrastructure development.	+
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Criterion (b) will result in the potential protection and enhancement wildlife as a result of future infrastructure development.	+
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Criterion (b) will result in the potential protection and enhancement cultural heritage as a result of future infrastructure development.	+
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Criterion (b) will result in the potential protection and enhancement cultural heritage as a result of future infrastructure development	+
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Criterion (b) will result in the potential protection and enhancement natural beauty as a result of future infrastructure development	+
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	Site dependent	?
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Site dependent	?
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	Policy enables the development of essential infrastructure to meet community need. Policy is considered to provide significant positive impacts in relation to this objective.	++
<b>14. Transport</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>15. Waste</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>17. Housing</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Policy will provide positive benefits around cohesive communities.	+
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>22. Economy</b>	Improved infrastructure is predicted to have positive benefits on the economy	+
<b>23. Employment</b>	Improved infrastructure is predicted to have positive benefits in relation to the retention and creation of jobs through better servicing the employment offer	+
<b>24. Tourism</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Improved infrastructure is predicted to improve opportunities for sustainable diversification of rural activity	+
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Improved infrastructure is predicted to improve the viability of the retail offer and attractiveness of Town Centre for the location of businesses	+



## Vital and viable retail centres

<b>Summary Assessment</b>	Concentrating retail within defined areas will help to maintain the character of town centres and support the tourism sector, with associated spin-offs in other areas of the tourist economy. An improved retail offering within the main towns will also help reduce the need to travel to other centres. Positive impacts have been identified in relation to sustainable economic development objectives.	
<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Protecting and enabling retail uses appropriate to the size of the settlements will help to reduce the need to travel, both locally for everyday needs and also to access wider retail needs in the larger settlements within the Park.	+
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Site specific issue, areas of retail and town centres are located within areas of identified flood	?
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Protection of the retail areas will help to maintain the character of town centres.	+
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	The protection of town centres should contribute to retaining the character and „sense of place“ of the identified retail centres. Concern is raised in relation to the protection of retail outside of town centres, e.g. Village and Rural shops and the role these play within the cultural heritage of the area	?
<b>9. Landscape</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	Concentrating provision of retail development within existing town centres should limit the requirement for the release of greenfield sites to service retail need	+
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>14. Transport</b>	Retail function is concentrated on those areas of the National Park best serviced by public transport.	+
<b>15. Waste</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>17. Housing</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Strengthening town centres is considered to provide positive benefits towards well-being goals of cohesive communities.	+
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Retail function is concentrated on those areas of the park assessed to be most sustainable	+
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>22. Economy</b>	Maintaining and enhancing the retail offering within the Park will help to provide opportunities for those working in the retail sector. In addition the provision of a strong and locally distinctive retail sector should have spin-offs in other areas of the local economy if it attracts more visitors to the Park	+
<b>23. Employment</b>	Maintaining and enhancing the retail offering within the Park will help to provide opportunities for those working in the retail sector. In addition the provision of a strong and locally distinctive retail sector should have spin-offs in other areas of the local economy if it attracts more visitors to the Park	+
<b>24. Tourism</b>	The provision of a strong and locally distinctive retail sector should have spin-offs in other areas of the local economy if it attracts more visitors to the Park to the benefit of the tourism economy.	+
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Strengthening the retail economy within the National Park will provide opportunities for spin-off development as farm diversification	+
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Policy seeks to protect and enhance existing retail centres to the benefit of the future vibrancy and viability. Policy does not address in of itself the need to support the evolution of town centres.	+

## Economic well-being

<b>Summary Assessment</b>	<p>In summary it is considered that this policy will have an overall significant impact in the achievement of a range of SA objectives. Unsurprisingly significant benefits are identified in relation to the economy, employment tourism and farm diversification elements. However positive effects are identified in areas in relation to climate change and renewables.</p> <p>Minor negative effects are predicted in relation to biodiversity and sustainable use of land, It is considered that the biodiversity strategic policy should provide mitigation necessary to address this identified issue.</p> <p>The LDP should develop detailed policy in relation to development in the countryside.</p>
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	The policy encourages development in sustainable locations supported by sustainable transport initiatives and promotes development forms within the 'green' economy	+
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	Policy provides for the development of appropriately scaled renewable energy schemes	+
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	no direct predicted effects	0
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Potential negative impacts arising from the siting of rural development.	-
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Policy requires development to be appropriate to the form of the character and landscape setting	+
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Policy requires development to be appropriate to the form of the character and landscape setting	+
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	potential requirement for the release of greenfield land to support rural enterprise, sustainable tourism and development serving 'green' economy	-
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	Policy enables development within green services which could include provision of sustainable infrastructure	+
<b>14. Transport</b>	Policy seeks to concentrate new economic development within Primary and Key Settlements, best supported by sustainable transport	+
<b>15. Waste</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>17. Housing</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Policy could result in positive benefits to community health and wellbeing regarding community cohesion and prosperity through increasing opportunities for	0
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Policy provides economic development to be located within sustainable settlements, or supported by sustainable transport	+
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>22. Economy</b>	Policy enables development which will contribute directly to the development of the economy. Options support both town based and rural development	++
<b>23. Employment</b>	Policy enables development which would support and enhance the existing employment offer within the NP	++
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Policy makes provision to support sustainable tourism	++
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Policy supports farm diversification and farm shops	++
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Policy supports development within town centres. Caution whether farm shops located outside of the towns will negatively impact in any meaningful way on retail function of town centre	?

## Farm diversification

<b>Assessment Summary</b>	<p>In summary the assessment has determined that the effects this policy will have are largely site specific.</p> <p>This suggests that detailed policy should be developed for the Deposit LDP, supported by detailed guidance on the implementation of a successful farm diversification scheme. Ideally this should be developed in concert with NRW/Farming representatives.</p> <p>Detailed policy in relation to Farm Diversification should specify the requirement to re-use existing buildings over the development of new structures where possible, and ensure that grouping of structures occurs where this is viable to the nature of the diversification.</p> <p>Emerging work in relation to farmyard characterisation should inform detailed policy development.</p>
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Site specific dependent on the nature and location of the development. Mitigative policies in relation to climate change could address potential for negative impact.	?
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	Site specific dependent on the nature and location of the development. Potentially farm diversification of the future may provide a range of renewable energy proposals.	?
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Site specific dependent on the nature and location of the development. Mitigative policies in relation to flood risk could address potential for negative impact.	?
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Site specific dependent on the nature and location of the development. Mitigative policies in relation to natural resources could address potential for negative impact.	?
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Site specific dependent on the nature and location of the development. Mitigative policies in relation to biodiversity could address potential for negative impact.	?
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Site specific dependent on the nature and location of the development. Mitigative policies in relation to the historic landscape could address potential for negative impact. Where traditional vernacular farm buildings are brought back into positive use as part of the diversification proposal this could have a positive impact on achievement of the objective.	?
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Site specific dependent on the nature and location of the development. Potential benefits to the support of traditional farming communities	?
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Site specific dependent on the nature and location of the development. Potential negative impacts in relation to landscape through new development in open countryside, however re-use of traditional buildings could have positive impacts on these objectives.	?
<b>10. Special qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	Potentially this policy will require the release of green field sites in open countryside contrary to the aims of this objective.	-
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Site specific dependent on the nature and location of the development.	?
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>14. Transport</b>	The rural nature of most farming enterprises means that implementation of this policy will most likely increase the use of private car use.	-
<b>15. Waste</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>17. Housing</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	No direct effects predicted	0
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Potentially policy will support the viability and wellbeing of farming communities	+
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	It is very likely that enabling development through this policy will require development in countryside locations, contrary to the objectives of this policy.	-
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	Opportunities to diversify the rural economy will build and diversify the skills base within the area.	+
<b>22. Economy</b>	Provides opportunities to provide positive support to the rural economy, diversification lending to overall resilience.	+
<b>23. Employment</b>	Policy implementation could result in the preservation of farm workers in struggling farming units, and potentially create employment opportunities.	+
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Diversification and tourism are heavily intertwined. Policy provides support to grow the tourism industry	+
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Policy provides significant opportunities to meet this objective	++
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	No direct effects predicted	0

## Sustainable tourism

<b>Summary Assessment</b>	<p>Development of the tourism sector will help support the park's economy and promote the vitality of some settlements thereby having a positive effects against social objectives. However the increase in visitor numbers could have adverse effects in terms of climate change, natural resources. Similarly the pressure tourism development can have on the existing housing market is identified</p> <p><i>Mitigative policy relating to local needs housing within the Deposit LDP could address some of the adverse social impacts identified.</i></p>
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Uncertain effects predicted, likely to be an increase in GHG emissions as a result of increased visitors traveling to the area by public car.	?
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Unknown effects, large areas of the NP are within the NRW flood zone, will require policy specific to avoidance of flood risk to avoid any future negative impact	?
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Potential negative impacts from increases on tourism numbers leading to soil erosion and increased emissions	-
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Increased visitor numbers may lead to increased disturbance of habitats, however policy seeks to ensure future development proposals take place without impact on wildlife	?
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Potential negative impacts on Historic Landscapes and Built Heritage are considered and mitigated for within the policy.	0
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Potential negative impacts on cultural heritage recognised within policy and accounted for.	0
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Potential negative impacts on Historic Landscapes and Built Heritage are considered and mitigated for within the policy.	0
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	The policy may result in the release of greenfield sites to support tourism development especially in outlying settlements.	-
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	no predicted effects	0
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>14. Transport</b>	Policy aims at providing development in accordance with needs of tourism, does not relate superficially to that being accessible by sustainable transport. These two may not necessarily be compatible. Other policies in the plan may provide mitigation for identified negative impacts	?
<b>15. Waste</b>	no predicted effects	0
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>17. Housing</b>	Potential negative effects from increasing tourism numbers putting pressure on existing (and new) houses for tourism accommodation	-
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	Increasing visitor numbers will overly inflate the housing market leading to greater levels of need for affordable housing.	-
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Increasing opportunities for visitors through development of attractions, opening up access etc., will also provide benefit to resident communities' health and wellbeing.	+
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Policy aims to contribute towards the vitality of local communities through provision of development that would contribute to sustainable economic development. Policy does require that future development respects Purposes. However policy does not limit such development to locations defined by LDP as sustainable	?
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	Increase of visitor numbers as envisioned through this policy position should lead to a need for a skilled workforce to service the provision.	+
<b>22. Economy</b>	Policy is aimed at supporting a flourishing tourism economy in the park	++
<b>23. Employment</b>	Policy should result in the creation of additional jobs within sustainable tourism	++
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Policy enables the development of proposals to increase opportunities for understanding and enjoyment of the park without harm to the special qualities for which the Park was designated. It is considered that the policy goes some way to support a sustainable tourism within the NP.	++
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Policy supports appropriately scaled development for tourism accommodation. Past applications for farm diversification schemes seem to focus on tourism development as an achievable diversification development.	+
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Policy aims at increasing visitor numbers in a manner appropriate to the National Park which should have a positive impact on the future vitality and viability of our Town Centres.	++

## Employment land requirement

<b>Summary Assessment</b>	<p>In summary this policy is considered to have significant positive effects in relation to Economy and Employment objectives. With a range of other positive effects identified through the benefits allocation of land for employment could bring.</p> <p>There are uncertain effects in relation to retail and town centre, and this could be mitigated in terms of ensuring that employment land is reserved for those uses that benefit from an out of town centre location, without impacting on retail health of the town centres. Monitoring should be developed in relation to this element for LDP2, and regular updates to the ELR undertaken.</p>	
<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Impacts largely dependent on the uses that come forward on the allocations	?
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	Impacts largely dependent on the uses that come forward on the allocations.	?
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Site dependent	?
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Impacts dependent on the proposals that come forward on the development land. Other policies within the plan could potentially mitigate for any adverse impact	?
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Impacts dependent on the proposals that come forward and location of the development land. Other policies within the plan could potentially mitigate for any adverse impact	?
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Impacts dependent on the proposals that come forward and location of the development land. Other policies within the plan could potentially mitigate for any adverse impact	?
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Impacts dependent on the proposals that come forward and location of the development land. Other policies within the plan could potentially mitigate for any adverse impact. Positive impacts are identified if some of the development land within the requirement is provided in smaller communities	?
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Impacts dependent on the proposals that come forward and location of the development land. Other policies within the plan could potentially mitigate for any adverse impact	?
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	Impacts dependent on the proposals that come forward and location of the development land. Other policies within the plan could potentially mitigate for any adverse impact	?
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Impacts dependent on the proposals that come forward	?
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>14. Transport</b>	Impacts dependent on the proposals that come forward and location of the development land. Other policies within the plan could potentially mitigate for any adverse impact	?
<b>15. Waste</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>17. Housing</b>	Level of employment land identified is considered to be supported by the level of housing within the plan. This will go some way to providing for vibrant and viable communities	+
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Additional employment land will contribute to well-being goals around prosperity	+
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Impacts dependent on the proposals that come forward and location of the development land. Other policies within the plan could potentially mitigate for any adverse impact	?
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	Additional employment land could potentially provide opportunities around on the job training linked to government objectives around increasing numbers of apprenticeships.	+
<b>22. Economy</b>	Level of employment land identified meets the future employment needs of the National Park as quantified in the 2017 ELR, which is predicted to sustain and enhance the economic performance of the NP	++
<b>23. Employment</b>	Level of employment land identified meets the future employment needs of the National Park as quantified in the 2017 ELR	++
<b>24. Tourism</b>	No predicted effects (may be indirect benefits)	0
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Employment land may support the future diversification of the rural economy	+
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Impacts dependent on the proposals that come forward and location of the development land. Other policies within the plan could potentially mitigate for any adverse impacts.	?



## Safeguarding existing employment site

<b>Summary Assessment</b>	The protective nature of this policy is predicted having positive and significant positive impacts on objectives relating to sustainable economic development.	
<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Policy seeks to retain the location and extent of existing employment uses. Therefore there are no direct environmental benefits or negative impacts identified.	0
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	Policy seeks to retain the location and extent of existing employment uses. Therefore there are no direct environmental benefits or negative impacts identified.	0
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Some of the sites are located within the C2 flood zone as identified by NRW	?
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Policy seeks to retain the location and extent of existing employment uses. Therefore there are no direct environmental benefits or negative impacts identified.	0
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Policy seeks to retain the location and extent of existing employment uses. Therefore there are no direct environmental benefits or negative impacts identified.	0
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Policy seeks to retain the location and extent of existing employment uses. Therefore there are no direct environmental benefits or negative impacts identified.	0
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Policy seeks to retain the location and extent of existing employment uses. Therefore there are no direct environmental benefits or negative impacts identified.	0
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	Policy position seeks to protect existing areas of development for the provision of Employment land. Position will contribute positively to the achievement of this objective	+
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Policy will not in of itself contribute to the delivery of this objective.	0
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	Providing certainty for the location of employment uses is predicted to have benefits for future infrastructure provision, through providing certainty of location and density of employment uses.	+
<b>14. Transport</b>	All existing sites are in settlements with the best provision of public transport.	+
<b>15. Waste</b>	Safeguarding existing uses will support existing local waste facilities	+
<b>16. Minerals</b>	no predicted effects	0
<b>17. Housing</b>	Policy doesn't directly support this objective, however indirect benefits are predicted on the viability of future housing schemes if existing employment uses are safeguarded, protecting future markets from workers etc.	+
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Safeguarding existing uses could help support job security which will have positive impacts on resident workers mental and physical wellbeing	+
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Existing sites are located in settlements assessed to be the most sustainable locations	+
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	Safeguarding employment land potentially could lead to the retention of families and young people contributing to the viability of retaining schools and HE facilities within the locality	+
<b>22. Economy</b>	Policy will ensure that current economic activity is protected and maintained during the plan period	++
<b>23. Employment</b>	Policy aimed at protecting employment levels into the future.	++
<b>24. Tourism</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	All existing sites contain some element of retail. The extent which this impacts on the existing retail centre is not known. Policy implementation should be monitored into the future to ensure no new retail occurs	?

## Renewable energy

<b>Summary Assessment</b>	<p>This policy has been predicted to have positive effects against SA/SEA objectives on greenhouse emissions. There is uncertainty related to whether hydro power will impact on water resources, quality, and biodiversity, the local and historic environment due to the visual impacts that may result from the installation of renewable energy equipment.</p> <p>Detailed policy should address these potential concerns.</p>
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Policy aims at supporting the development of schemes to support community energy schemes. This is predicted to have positive impacts in relation to future resilience to climate change. The limitation of scale will potentially prevent more viable schemes being developed.	+
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	Policy aims at supporting appropriately scaled renewable energy schemes. The limitation of scale will potentially prevent more viable schemes being developed.	+
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	Potential changes in water flow (and future flood risk) as a result in increased Hydro schemes emerging through policy position	?
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Some toenail impacts identified in relation to impacts on water from new hydro schemes impacting on abstraction, flow and minor changes to water quality	-
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Potential negative impacts on biodiversity, e.g. Hydro schemes and fish migration patterns	-
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Potential negative impacts from the development of renewable energy schemes on Historic Landscape and Built Heritage as schemes are potential incongruous in form with traditional development. Impacts are limited to a certain degree from the restrictions in scale the policy asserts	-
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Proposals for community level development may help ensure sustainability of communities into the future	+
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Some potential negative impacts arising from new renewable energy development within the landscape, although impacts are mitigated to a significant degree from restrictions in scale asserted by the policy.	-
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	Policy is very likely to result in the release of greenfield sites in areas away from Primary and Key Settlements	-
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Policy aims to improve the energy efficiency of whole communities, but may not of itself have any direct impact on the sustainability of all future development	0
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	Policy could bring about improvements to infrastructure, especially in relation to CHP etc.	+
<b>14. Transport</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>15. Waste</b>	Potential increase in energy from waste facilities to serve community CHP as a result of this policy	+
<b>16. Minerals</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>17. Housing</b>	Policy seeks to encourage community master planning which could through its action improve social cohesion	+
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	Community level renewable energy schemes should improve the affordability of occupation	+
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Community level renewable energy schemes should go some way to meeting well-being goals for our resident communities	+
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Policy does not limit development to sustainable locations. It is considered that it will have direct benefit to the vibrancy and vitality of local communities that take up energy planning/community scale schemes	+
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	Increase in renewable energy provision within the NP will require a skilled work force to install and service the development	+
<b>22. Economy</b>	Increase in renewable energy provision within the NP will boost economic performance of NP, both through energy generation and installation of the schemes	+
<b>23. Employment</b>	Policy could generate additional employment in renewable energy sectors within the NP to install and service such developments.	+
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Policy could provide opportunities for existing tourism facilities to install Renewable Energy systems making these businesses more sustainable into the future	+
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Policy unlocks opportunity for farm diversification schemes around energy generation.	+
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Increase in the provision of renewable energy options within the NP may help reduce running costs for existing retailers and businesses located within Town Centres, increasing future viability	+

## Waste

<b>Summary Assessment</b>	Due to the generally restrictive nature of this policy, it has been assessed as having either positive or neutral effects against the range and majority of objectives. Allowing for the provision of local waste facilities will reduce the distance that certain waste streams will need to be transported for processing and will also encourage the up-take in recycling. The requirement that all development will need to provide for recycling directly supports the SA objective on natural resources, waste and the circular economy.
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<b>1. Climate Change</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Policy assertion that no new provision for regional waste facilities is considered to remain status quo in terms of impacts on natural resources from waste management	0
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Policy assertion that no new provision for regional waste facilities is considered to have positive impacts on the landscape and special qualities	+
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	no direct predicted effects	0
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	Policy requires all new development to demonstrate sustainable management of waste, through reduction and recycling	+
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>14. Transport</b>	restriction of scale of facilities provided within the park has the potential for the transportation of waste outside of the area, potentially increasing the need for fossil fuel based transport	?
<b>15. Waste</b>	Policy requires all new development to demonstrate sustainable management of waste, through reduction and recycling	++
<b>16. Minerals</b>	Policy promotes the recycling of all materials this could equally apply to mineral resources in development	+
<b>17. Housing</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	No direct predicted effects	0
<b>22. Economy</b>	Policy should encourage resource efficiency in design and operation of businesses, thus improving viability of economic development	+
<b>23. Employment</b>	Policy should encourage resource efficiency in design and operation of businesses, thus improving viability of existing and future jobs	+
<b>24. Tourism</b>	Policy will improve the resource efficiency of the tourism industry	+
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Policy will improve the resource efficiency of future farm diversification projects adding to their sustainability and financial viability	+
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	Policy will improve the resource efficiency of retail and town centre development	+



## Minerals

<b>Summary Assessment</b>	The generally restrictive nature of these policies means that the effects that have been predicted are largely neutral or positive. There is uncertainty against the geodiversity objective as minerals workings can result in important geodiversity 'find'.	
<b>1. Climate Change</b>	Encouraging local supply where that sustainability benefits will reduce the need for large-scale importing of mineral products, therefore reducing GHG emissions associated with fossil fuel based transport.	+
<b>2. Renewable Energy</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>3. Flood Risk</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>4. Natural Resources</b>	Safeguarding mineral resources from sterilisation will make them available for extraction by future generations. Supporting the provision and use of secondary and recycled aggregates will help to reduce the demand for primary aggregates and directly support this objective.	++
<b>5. Geodiversity</b>	Restrictions on mineral extraction will mean that there are limited opportunities for geodiversity features to become exposed. However to counter this, areas of high geodiversity value will be protected from damage that could be caused by new or continued extraction.	?
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>	Only development with proven sustainability benefits will be enabled through this policy. Negative impacts from new quarrying is accounted for within the policy.	0
<b>7. Historic Landscape and Built Heritage</b>	Potential negative impacts from new quarrying for local stone accounted for within policy. Potential benefits from having local stone available may contribute significantly to the conservation and enhancement of built heritage	+
<b>8. Cultural Heritage</b>	Only development with proven sustainability benefits will be enabled through this policy. Negative impacts from new quarrying is accounted for within the policy.	0
<b>9. Landscape</b>	Only development with proven sustainability benefits will be enabled through this policy. Negative impacts from new quarrying is accounted for within the policy.	0
<b>10. Special Qualities</b>		
<b>11. Sustainable Use of land</b>	Potential for development of greenfield land to provide local stone	-
<b>12. Sustainable Design</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>13. Infrastructure</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>14. Transport</b>	Local stone quarrying will reduce the need to transport minerals from outside of the National Park, therefore reducing distance travelled by large fossil fuel powered vehicles.	+
<b>15. Waste</b>		+
<b>16. Minerals</b>	Policy safeguards existing mineral reserves, although will result in likely increase (albeit at small scale and where proven sustainability benefits) of mineral operations within the park	?
<b>17. Housing</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>18. Affordable Housing</b>	No predicted effects	0
<b>19. Health and Wellbeing</b>	Potential impacts from new quarrying for local stone accounted for within policy.	0
<b>20. Location of Growth</b>	Only development with proven sustainability benefits will be enabled through this policy. Negative impacts from new quarrying is accounted for within the policy.	0
<b>21. Strengthening Skills</b>	Increases in opportunities for local stone quarrying may provide opportunities for locally based on the job training.	+
<b>22. Economy</b>	Opportunities for new or extended quarrying for local stone extraction could have a positive impact on the mineral industry within the Park	+
<b>23. Employment</b>	Opportunities for new or extended quarrying for local stone extraction could have a positive impact on the mineral industry within the Park providing job creation within this area.	+
<b>24. Tourism</b>	New quarrying at any scale could affect the attractiveness of the area for future tourism.	?
<b>25. Farm Diversification</b>	Potential opportunities for farm diversification in relation to the recovery and processing of mineral products	+
<b>26. Retail and Town Centres</b>	No predicted effects	0