



## Climate Change and Natural Resources

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<b>Issue 2: Spatial Distribution of Renewable Energies</b>														
<b>Option 2.1:</b> Identify those areas where there should be strict protection (e.g. Natural Zone) and those areas where there may be	+	+	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0



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<b>Option 3.1:</b> Require all new development to incorporate some on-site renewables to supply a proportion of its energy needs (subject to sensitivity of buildings and their place within the landscape or settlement)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Option 3.2:</b> Retain current approach which seeks to encourage sustainable practices but focuses principally on conservation objectives	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+	+	+
<b>Option 3.3:</b> In the absence of findings from the Climate Change Study, based on the findings from Dartmoor the PDNPA would welcome responses to a new option.  <b>Major (?)</b> development will be expected to provide on-site renewable energy generation equipment to off-set at least 20% of the predicted carbon emissions of the development, unless impracticable because of technical, landscape or environmental reasons. ( For dwellings 10 or more houses to be constructed (or if the number	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+



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<p>on buildings or the landscape need to be weighed up.</p> <p><b>Option 3.2:</b> This option is a missed opportunity in tackling climate change, reducing the consumption of natural resources and also taking advantage of the economic opportunities that renewable energy can bring. By actively promoting renewable energy technology along with safeguards for landscape character and the other special qualities of the National Park it may help to find solutions to the energy needs of those living and working in the Park tackling climate change whilst protecting landscape character. Climate change is a serious threat to the National Park, one which cannot be ignored and a short term view to conservation taken.</p> <p><b>Option 3.3:</b> should be stronger and require all new development to meet this target. 'Major development' will need to be defined more clearly. The sequential approach to the energy hierarchy should also be employed to ensure that the minimum scale of renewable energy is required for each development. Care needs to be taken to ensure that technical, landscape or environmental reasons don't become a get out clause for providing any renewables. Effort and innovation should be encouraged to find solutions that satisfy all criteria.</p> <p><b>Option 3.4:</b> This approach should always be promoted with regards to renewable. The less demand there is for energy the more positive effect there is on the environment and also on society through the reduced fuel poverty. The use of the Code for Sustainable Homes will help to provide an easily understandable and uniform criteria for developers and the Authority should push for use of the highest standard in the Code.</p>	
<p><b>Issue 4: Flood Risk Reduction and Water Conservation</b></p>	

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<b>Option 4.1:</b> Only locate new development in areas of no flood risk	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>Option 4.2:</b> Locate new development in least risky areas, giving highest priority to Flood Zone 1 and to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locating the most vulnerable elements of a development in the lowest risk areas.</li> <li>Building resilience into a site's design (e.g. flood resistant of resilient design, raised floor levels)</li> <li>Incorporating sustainable drainage and water conservation schemes, provided that ground conditions are appropriate.</li> <li>Promoting environmental stewardship schemes to reduce water and soil runoff from agricultural land</li> </ul>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<p><b>Option 4.1:</b> This option will significantly benefit the natural environment and help adaptation to climate change as flooding is likely to become more frequent. Developing on areas of flood risk is likely to have negative economic and social consequences as well as exacerbating the flooding problem. However, care needs to be taken to ensure that other considerations are taken into account when siting development such as the impact on traffic volumes and congestion. This option may have a negative impact on the delivery of housing and the development of local amenities as it would prevent development on areas of land which may otherwise have</p>														

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<p><b>Issue 5: Impact of Climate Change on Land Management, Biodiversity and Air Quality</b></p>															
<p><b>Option 5.1:</b> Continue to promote traditional management techniques relating to land, air and biodiversity in order to conserve and enhance the valued characteristics of the National Park.</p>	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<p><b>Option 5.2:</b> Providing opportunities for the beneficial management of strategic designated areas and other habitats and species to promote adaptation to climate change and to sustain their contribution to the mitigation of climate change.</p>	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<p><b>Option 5.1:</b> This option is likely to have beneficial effects on the natural environment in the short term but may have severe negative consequences in the long term.</p>															

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<p><b>Option 5.2:</b> This option is likely to result in long term benefits for that natural environment and give the environment the best opportunity to adapt to climate change.</p>														
<p><b>Issue 6: The need for waste management facilities</b></p>														
<p><b>Option 6.1:</b> Where a need is demonstrated and where no alternative exists less damaging to the National Park the National Park Authority should seek to accept sites for waste management facilities to deal with waste arising from the National Park. In all cases the sites must be environmentally acceptable, including in the National Park context.</p>	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
<p><b>Option 6.2:</b> Create a policy presumption against all waste management facilities and consider it an unacceptable land use for a National Park.</p>	+	+	+	+/-	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
<p><b>Option 6.1:</b> allowing waste management facilities within the National Park is likely to have positive effects on the economy providing jobs and the potential for other</p>														



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<b>Option 7.2:</b> Set out locational criteria that would be acceptable for waste management facilities (e.g. existing B2 industrial uses)	+/-	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
<p><b>Option 7.1:</b> On site construction and demolition waste recycling is likely to have very beneficial effects on SA Objective 14 reducing road traffic and consequently GHG emissions and air pollution associated with transporting construction waste large distances. This option is also likely to have a beneficial impact on reducing the consumption of natural resources, helping to ensure that as much waste from site can be recycled and reused as possible reducing the need for use of new natural resources. On site crushing of aggregates etc may cause noise and dust pollution, adversely affecting surrounding air quality, biodiversity, water and soil resources. Best practice measures need to be put in place to ensure these effects are minimised. On site recycling will also mean alternative centralised facilities will not be needed avoiding negative landscape impacts and air quality, biodiversity, water and soil resource impacts on areas that otherwise may have been developed for these purposes.</p> <p><b>Option 7.2:</b> This option would be strengthened by clarifying what is understood as acceptable. Wording that stated that the natural environment would be taken account of when setting out the locational criteria would score more positively in the SA. Ensuring sites are available for waste management facilities is likely to be beneficial for the economy providing employment and opportunities for related entrepreneurial activities. This option may also help reduce natural resource consumption and minimise the distance travelled by waste reducing road traffic. Effects are uncertain on the natural environment, planning for waste management sites may have positive or negative effects depending on the criteria used.</p>														
<b>Issue 8: Waste arising from all development in the National Park</b>														

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<b>Option 8.1:</b> Construction and demolition waste including soils should be removed from site for disposal and treatment elsewhere	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
<b>Option 8.2:</b> Construction and demolition waste including soils should be retained on site, processed if necessary and incorporated into the development.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
<b>Option 8.3:</b> Where development takes place waste materials arising from demolition, excavation or construction shall be reused within the same site using temporary on site processing if necessary, unless this is detrimental to the character of the National Park	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
<p><b>Option 8.1:</b> Removing construction and demolition waste from site is likely to increase transport movements, and consequently GHG emissions and air pollution. It is likely that this practice will increase the use of resources rather than promote their reuse and recycling. Soil resources are likely to undergo more disturbance and soil quality may be lost, as well as additional disturbance to biodiversity, landscape and water resources both at the site they are being taken from and where they are taken to.</p> <p><b>Option 8.2:</b> This option is likely to encourage a reduction in the consumption of natural resources whilst protecting the natural environment both on site and</p>														

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