

## APPENDIX D: Compatibility of Greenspace Strategy Objectives with SA Framework Objectives

### KEY: DETAILED OBJECTIVES

- 1.1 Improve Health
- 1.2 Reduce health inequalities
- 1.3 Promote healthy lifestyles
- 2.1 Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone
- 2.2 Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge
- 2.3 Reduce crime and fear of crime
- 2.4 Promote stronger more vibrant communities
- 2.5 Increase access to participation in cultural activities
- 3.1 Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities
- 3.2 Help everyone afford a comfortable standard of living
- 3.3 Reduce poverty and income inequality
- 3.4 Meet local needs locally
- 3.5 Increase the circulation of wealth within the region
- 3.6 Harness the economic potential of the coast in a sustainable way
- 3.7 Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising
- 4.1 Reduce the need/ desire to travel by car
- 4.2. Reduce the need/ desire to travel by air
- 4.3 Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably
- 4.4. Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive
- 4.5 Encourage a switch from transporting freight by road to rail or water
- 5.1 Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)
- 5.2 Promote the conservation and wise use of land
- 5.3 Protect and enhance landscape and townscape
- 5.4 Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life
- 5.5 Maintain and enhance cultural and historic assets
- 5.6 Reduce vulnerability of flooding, sea level rise (taking account of climate change)
- 6.1 Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions
- 6.2 Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)
- 6.3 Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals
- 6.4 Reduce waste not put to any use
- 6.5 Minimise land, water, air light, noise and genetic pollution

✓	Compatible
✗	Incompatible

-	No link/ Insignificant
?	Uncertain/ unknown

✓/-	Some degree of compatibility
✗/-	Some degree of incompatibility

✓/✗	Potential for either positive or negative impacts
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This appendix gives further detail of the reasoning behind the levels of compatibility identified in Section 12 to test the Greenspace Strategy Objective against the SA objectives. The compatibility of each objective has been extracted from the matrix in Section 12. Above each matrix in the following pages is a short commentary explaining how the Strategy Objectives are compatible or incompatible. The commentary is divided between positive and negative effects. The objective to which each comment refers is shown in brackets ( ) after each comment.

**Greenspace Strategy 1: Improving appearance of green spaces**

**Positive Effects- This objective could:** •Contribute to positive wellbeing through pleasant surroundings and living conditions. This is particularly important in Torbay where identified barriers to physical activity include street lighting and quality of parks and open spaces. The design/ appearance of each green space will determine the extent to which it fulfils its role as a peaceful place for relaxation or a large dedicated area for physical activity (1.1) • Help to address health inequalities by providing free access to attractive areas for recreation. (1.2) • Promote use of green spaces for physical activities (1.3) • Have a positive effect on crime and fear of crime by opening up the site allowing passive surveillance and the avoidance of dead spaces. This is particularly important in Torbay where a 2004 survey indicates that only 28% of respondents felt safe outside of their neighbourhood (2.3) • Provide a stronger sense of community encouraging the community to take ownership of the space and work together to maintain its quality (2.4 & 3.4) • Act as a draw to some green spaces which also have cultural facilities to increase awareness/ access (2.5 & 5.5) • Reduce poverty and income inequality by provision of free attractive spaces locally (3.3) • Promote the role of Torbay as a tourist resort, particularly in relation to the seafront gardens (3.6). Reduce the need to travel by car to other more attractive areas elsewhere (4.1 & 4.3) • Encourage cycling and walking, particularly in larger parks (4.4) • If carefully managed, help to reinforce local distinctiveness and protect and enhance townscapes (5.3 & 5.4) •

**Negative Effects:** •Tensions may arise over the design/ appearance of each green space in regards to its role as a peaceful place for relaxation or a large dedicated area for physical activity (1.1 &1.3) • Opening up green spaces for crime prevention could conflict with the need to provide a variety of spaces including quiet secluded places for relaxation. It may also involve the removal of hedgerows or trees of high value for urban design and nature conservation. There is concern around retaining both of these assets in Torbay (2.3 & 5.1) • Improved appearance of green spaces would have to be carried out in sympathy with any cultural assets present on the site (2.5) • Improvement of green spaces could encourage increased use, which could, in some circumstances have a detrimental effect on the nature conservation value of that site. For example calcareous grassland sites such as that at Walls Hill experiences heavy recreational pressures through trampling and dog fouling which are degrading this unusual habitat. Conflict may arise between the desire for a particular appearance and the need for nature conservation requirements of a site. Wild areas should be kept as such and design of green spaces should account for the need to protect and enhance habitats and species (3.6, 5.1) • Appearance/ design of green spaces should not jeopardise opportunities for biodiversity, flood storage, groundwater recharge etc (5.2) • The maintenance of some open spaces, for example allotments and formal gardens can create additional pressures for water (6.2) • Improved appearance of green spaces could provide a small amount of light pollution (for crime prevention) and may elevate local noise levels depending on the function of the spaces (e.g. for sports) (6.5) •

1. Improve health			2. Support communities that meet people's needs					3. Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs							4. Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment					5. Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets						6. Minimise consumption of natural resources				
1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
✓	✓	✓	-	-	?	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓/x	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓/x	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	x	-	-	x/-

**Greenspace Strategy 2: Improving accessibility, especially for the disabled**

**Positive Effects- This objective could:** • Broaden the population who could benefit from provision of green space both in terms of physical activity and relaxation aiding a reduction in health inequalities in terms of access to leisure and recreation (1.1 & 1.2 & 1.3) • Improved accessibility can act to increase the number of people using green spaces and improve potential for passive surveillance (2.3) • Promote the development of stronger communities through greater accessibility by all groups and provision locally rather than dispersing to use facilities elsewhere, thus reducing the need to travel by car (2.4, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3) • Increase access to cultural facilities for all groups at a local level (2.5, 5.5) • Provide better improved cycleways or footpaths making it easier for many people to cycle or walk to public spaces rather than traveling by car. Where a park provides a pathway through its centre it may act as an incentive to cycle or walk to a further destination where the park can be incorporated into the journey (4.4) •

**Negative Effects:** • Improving accessibility to a site may require opening up a site and laying of additional pathways. Care should be taken to avoid removal of hedgerows and disturbance of assets of nature conservation or heritage value (5.1) • There is potential for inappropriate choice of materials used for creating additional pathways. Materials should, wherever possible, reflect local distinctiveness (5.3, 5.4) • Increase accessibility and signposting of cultural assets could also make them more vulnerable to damage/ vandalism (5.5) •

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1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	x	-	?	x	?	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Greenspace Strategy 3: Changing people's perceptions of green spaces as areas to visit more often**

**Positive Effects- This objective could:** • Improve health of all social groups as improved feelings of safety could encourage more to enjoy the benefits of green space more often without stress and anxiety (1.1, 1.2) • Encourage more people to use the space for walking/cycling, therefore promoting healthy lifestyles. This could help address health inequalities (1.2, 1.3, 4.4) • Create stronger communities as people have less fear of their surroundings, and may plan more community activities and cultural events to be held on the green space. (2.4, 2.5) • Reduce the need to use a car to travel to safer, more attractive green spaces further afield as everyone can use the local green spaces safely (3.3, 4.1, 4.3) • Promote tourism by improving personal security and opening up areas which may have previously been avoided (3.6) • Enhance the landscape through 'designing out' crime, making open spaces, trees, plantings etc neater, less overgrown and better lit. (5.3) • May also enhance cultural assets by encouraging more people to enjoy them and protect them, reducing the vulnerability of the historic or cultural asset to vandalism or graffiti (5.5) •

**Negative Effects:** •designing out crime by cutting back shrubs or trees could have a detrimental effect on nature conservation by removing sheltered areas, destroying habitats and introducing lighting which could disturb nocturnal animals. Designing out crime could also have detrimental effects on landscapes and townscapes. Any such measures would have to account for local distinctiveness in terms of materials used and adapting to the local environment (5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5) • Light pollution used as part of crime prevention also represents a minor negative effect (6.5) •

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1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓/x	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓/x	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	x	-	-	x/-

**Greenspace Strategy 4: Improve facilities and attractions**

**Positive Effects- This objective could:** • Encourage a greater number of people to use local spaces for longer periods of time, where, for example, clean toilets and refreshments are provided (1.1, 1.2, 1.3) • Enable people to live healthy lifestyles by making basic routine exercise more accessible if the necessary facilities exist e.g. football pitches, goals, and sporting equipment (1.3) • Reduce crime and fear of crime by making green spaces safer through lighting, safer toilet blocks, CCTV etc (2.3) • Improve community cohesion through the provision of a broad range of facilities to suit a variety of functions (2.4) • Encourage participation in cultural activities by providing facilities to support them e.g. toilets, lighting, seating (2.5) • Provide a small number of work opportunities by providing attractions which need workers (this is dependent on the type of attraction or facilities provided) (3.1, 3.5) • Reduce income inequality by providing facilities and attractions locally (3.4, 4.1, 4.3) • Harness arising tourism opportunities and niche visitor markets by providing particular types of facilities, (e.g. for school trips, business tourism) (3.7) • Encourage people to cycle and walk to and from green spaces by providing and improving bike racks, cycle lanes, footpaths, information boards, benches and toilets etc (4.4) • Protect and enhance habitats and species if facilities/attractions are of a certain type: nature reserves/trails which are well managed and encourage people to look after the environment and habitats (5.1) • Enhance the landscape aesthetically and make it more 'user friendly' (5.3) • Enhance cultural assets by encouraging and enabling more people to use them and look after them (5.5) • Provide opportunities for using or learning about renewable energy through facilities provided (e.g. solar energy) (6.1) • Incorporate the potential for designing Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems into certain green spaces providing a means of reducing vulnerability of the area to climate change. This is particularly relevant in Torbay which already suffers from flash floods (3.7, 5.2) •

**Negative Effects:** • developing facilities and attractions may be harmful to habitats if they are not managed correctly or are subject to over-intensive use (5.1) • Conflicts could arise between the need to provide shade for the anticipated increase in temperatures associated with climate change and the need to maintain local distinctiveness and protection of biodiversity in sensitive areas (5.1, 5.4) • Care should be taken to avoid facilities, which detract from local distinctiveness through, where possible, the use of local materials that characterise area (5.4) • Developing attractions may increase waste, and air, water and light pollution resulting from high visitor numbers and the associated pressure on the environment. This will depend on the type of attraction under consideration (6.4, 6.5) •

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1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓/-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓/x	✓/x	✓	✓/-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	x/-	x/-

**Greenspace Strategy 5: Increase number of events/ entertainment**

**Positive Effects- This objective could:** • Provide local access to leisure and recreation for everyone without always relying on the car for access (1.2, 4.3, 3.4, 4.1) • In some circumstances, promote exercise or demonstration of improved lifestyles (e.g. through sports events) (1.3) • Provide opportunities for learning through workshops/ demonstrations/ training events etc (2.2) • Improve familiarity of the site for the public helping to address concern over fear of crime and increased use of the site also provides security through passive surveillance (2.3) • Promote community cohesion through involvement in community events (2.4) • Increase awareness of cultural activities (dependent on the type of event) (2.5) • Generate local wealth through for example local farmers markets or through fees collected for sporting events to be re-invested in community projects/ clubs etc. Promote local distinctiveness through farmers markets/ local craft markets (5.4, 5.5) •

**Negative Effects:** • large-scale events present a risk of damage to nature conservation through trampling/ disturbance of sensitive sites (5.1) • Large events likely to create additional waste in public bins e.g. food packaging and promotional material). This waste is unlikely to be sorted for recycling (6.4) • Depending on the size and scale of the event there may be a degree of litter and noise and light pollution (6.5) •

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1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
-	✓	✓	-	✓/-	✓/-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓/-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	x	-	-	✓/-	✓/-	-	-	-	-	x	x

**Greenspace Strategy 6: Develop opportunities for using green spaces for learning**

**Positive Effects- This objective could:** • Provide opportunities to learn about sport, culture and the environment (1.2, 1.3) • Provide local access to training and education and expand knowledge base of local environment including nature conservation values and cultural assets (2.2, 4.1, 4.3, 5.5) • Give local people greater ownership of green spaces once they are aware of the importance and features of the local environment (e.g. cultural, nature conservation and sports issue facilities) (3.4, 5.3, 5.4) • Inform residents of the importance of the careful use of environmental resources through the use of education boards in nature conservation areas (3.6, 5.1, 5.2) • Increasing the provision of learning facilities on green spaces may therefore increase awareness of the environmental sensitivity of the site (6.5) • Raise awareness of climate change through education boards in areas where SUDS are incorporated into green spaces.

**Negative Effects:** • Health inequalities may not be overcome as health benefits of sports training facilities are still dependent on the cost of the sports events as some disadvantaged people may still be excluded from them by cost (1.2) • The poor management of areas for learning could place excessive pressure on the areas, e.g. from trampling, litter, graffiti, car parking (2.5, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 6.4) • Care should be taken to ensure that local distinctiveness should be considered when constructing permanent educational infrastructure (5.4) • Development of a site for learning may increase the production of waste if not managed correctly and adequately (6.5) •

1. Improve health			2. Support communities that meet people's needs					3. Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs						4. Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment					5. Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets						6. Minimise consumption of natural resources					
1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓/x	✓	✓/x	-	-	✓/-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x	-	-	-	x	✓/-

**Greenspace Strategy 7: Exploit heritage aspects of Torbay's green spaces**

**Positive Effects- This objective could:** • Provide opportunity for learning about local heritage both built and natural in particular aspects of local distinctiveness (2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 3.4, 4.1, 4.3, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5) • Encourage local people to take ownership of green spaces once they are aware of the importance and features of the heritage on their doorstep (3.4, 5.3, 5.4) • In some cases provide opportunities for setting up of small businesses centred around the heritage assets (3.3, 3.5) • Improvements to heritage assets could act as a kick start to wider regeneration of the area (1.1, 2.4, 3.6) •

**Negative Effects:** • Increased access to heritage sites makes them more susceptible to graffiti/ damage/ trampling (5.1, 5.4, 5.2, 5.3) • Possible environmental degradation by over-intensive use/ increased access (2.5, 5.2) • Noise and light pollution could be created (6.5) •

1. Improve health			2. Support communities that meet people's needs					3. Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs						4. Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment					5. Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets						6. Minimise consumption of natural resources					
1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓/x	-	-	-	✓	✓/-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x	✓	-	-	-	-	-	x

**Greenspace Strategy 8: Develop capacity of green spaces to act as an economic driver through tourism**

**Positive Effects- This objective could:** • Increase use of green spaces and therefore reduce fear of crime through familiarity increased passive surveillance. This could provide security for local people (2.3) • Provide local access to better quality open spaces and cultural facilities or events, depending on the type of tourism (2.5) • Provide more work opportunities through related tourism (3.1) • Provide related work opportunities for local people with possible beneficial effect on local businesses (3.2, 3.4, 3.5) • Promote the eco-friendly tourism rather than energy intensive or waste producing tourism (3.6) • If appropriately managed, enhance and build on local distinctiveness and landscaping (5.3, 5.4) • Enhance local cultural and historic assets through investment and awareness / knowledge of them and their importance (5.5) •

**Negative Effects:** • Depending on the type of tourism promoted through green spaces there may be a risk of increased crime (2.3) • Certain types of tourist developments could threaten habitats and species and could be detrimental on the landscape (5.1, 5.2) • Certain types of tourist developments may also create more noise and light pollution and could deter local people from using the space (6.5) •

1. Improve health			2. Support communities that meet people's needs					3. Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs							4. Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment					5. Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets						6. Minimise consumption of natural resources				
1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓/x	-	✓	-	✓/-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓/x	✓/x	✓/x	✓	✓/x	-	-	-	-	-	x