



Staffordshire
County Council

Community Impact Assessment

Name of Proposal:

Cannock Chase SAC Mitigation Proposals

Project Sponsor:

Janene Cox, Assistant Director – Culture, Rural and Safer Communities

Project Manager:

Sarah Bentley, Environmental Advice Manager

Date Completed:

12/10/20

Completing a CIA

- A CIA will help you to identify the potential **impacts, risks and benefits** of your proposed policy, service or project. Doing this at an early stage enables engagement and research to be undertaken to identify actions that will either **lessen the risk** or **maximise the benefits**. The assessment will also help you to identify mitigating factors whereby risks may be balanced out to an extent by the benefits.
- This template should be used to support the development of a proposal during the **planning stage**, therefore supporting the council's approach of [Achieving Commissioning Excellence](#).
- A good CIA will involve input from more than one person. A **Project Team** should be identified with different, but relevant expertise to ensure that a full range of views are considered.
- **Engagement and/or consultation** should take place with appropriate and representative groups of people that are most likely to be affected. This must then be used to help shape the design/outcomes of the project. Please note that due to the publication of CIAs, it is advisable not to record personal details of members of the public, such as names or addresses.
- **Once completed**, the main findings from your CIA should be transferred to the '**Checklist and Executive Summary**' template. Then both documents need to be approved/signed off by the appropriate people. Depending on the size of your project, this could be your manager, project lead, sponsor or SLT.
- For CIAs that are going to **Cabinet**, only the '**Checklist and Executive Summary**' will be uploaded as part of the **Cabinet Papers**. The full CIA document will be uploaded as a **Background Paper**.

Completing the CIA Template

This table describes what is required when completing the key sections of your assessment.

Which groups will be affected	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
<p>Which groups of people will be impacted by the proposed policy, service or project? This could be people in a particular area, a street, or a group of people with similar characteristics e.g. older people, young people or people with care needs. Also consider staff, residents and other external stakeholders.</p>	<p>Think about the impact the proposal may have on each of the different category areas and identify the benefits of each decision.</p>	<p>Think about the impact the proposal may have on each of the different category areas, and identify the risks associated with the proposal.</p>	<p>Set out any recommendations as to how the benefits will be maximised and the risks minimised.</p> <p>Also highlight any trade-offs that may occur.</p>
<p>Please note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential impacts should not be included if it is considered highly unlikely that they would occur. • Where no major impacts have been identified, please state N/A. • Due to the publication of CIAs, it is advisable not to record personal details of members of the public, such as names or addresses. 			
<p>Evidence Base: (Evidence used/ likelihood/ size of impact) How certain are you about the assessment of each potential impact, and what evidence have you used to arrive at the decision? E.g. Data – population trends data, census data, service data. Research – national, regional, local research. Engagement/ Consultation – with partners, the public, the voluntary sector.</p>			

Use the following template to highlight the impacts of your proposal on each of the following categories: The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED), Health and Care, the Economy, the Environment, and Localities/ Communities.

Community Impact Assessment

Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED)

Use this section to identify if the proposal will impact on our legal obligations under the Equality Act 2010 for both residents and staff. In summary, those subject to the general equality duty must have due regard to the need to: Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity between different groups and foster good relations between different groups.

Please consider:

- Who is currently using the service, across the protected characteristics?
- What do we know about their experiences and outcomes?
- What relevant information is available from the Census and population trends data?
- What were the findings of the engagement/consultation?
- Is there any relevant national, regional and/or local sources of research/evidence available?
- Is there any relevant information from partners or voluntary, community, social enterprise organisations?
- What is the analysis of the impact on those with relevant protected characteristics?

Protected Characteristics:	Which groups will be affected?	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
Race	People from black, Asian and minority ethnic groups: these groups are often under-represented as users of countryside sites and it is important to ensure proposals reduce barriers rather than add to them	The proposals include measures to enhance access such as car park improvements, better paths, signs / waymarking and interpretation which will make the area more welcoming and usable for visitors	Car park closures and introduction of additional pay & display may impact on ease of access to the site	There is no proposed loss of car park capacity, it is proposed that increasing provision in less sensitive areas will result in a net increase in parking spaces; around 50 parking area will remain free to park; car parking charges on SCC sites will remain modest and an annual permit reduces the cost to less than 10p per day; other proposals will reduce barriers to access by enhancing access provision. Use of international symbols to impart information.
Disability	People with a wide range of disabilities may be impacted by the proposals which will alter	Improvements to access such as better surfaces, signage etc. will make the site	Car park closures and introduction of additional pay & display may impact on ease	Car park improvements should consider provision for people with disabilities – dedicated spaces

Protected Characteristics:	Which groups will be affected?	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
	access arrangements; barriers to use must be reduced	more accessible for many users. The proposals provide opportunities to develop enhanced disabled access e.g. through the Chase Road options appraisal	of access to the site however this is mitigated by measures in next column	may be required in some locations. Blue badge holders will continue to park for free on SCC car parks. Opportunities to enhance access should be considered in all further work items, e.g. Chase Road options appraisal and Marquis Drive feasibility study. Parking, access and improvement to the Toc H all-access trail will be considered as part of revamping the trail. Interpretation / signage will be designed to be accessible to people with disabilities. Opportunities for dementia-friendly routes will also be developed.
Sex	Women: Research suggests women may be under-represented as countryside users and it is important to ensure proposals reduce barriers rather than add to them	The proposals include measures to enhance access such as car park improvements, better paths, signs / waymarking and interpretation which will make the area more welcoming and usable for visitors. Car park design will include measures to reduce risks of crime and anti-	Car park closures and introduction of additional pay & display may impact on ease of access to the site	There is no proposed loss of car park capacity, it is proposed that increasing provision in less sensitive areas will result in a net increase in parking spaces; around 50 parking area will remain free to park; car parking charges on SCC sites will remain modest and an annual permit reduces the cost to less than 10p per day; other proposals will reduce barriers to

Protected Characteristics:	Which groups will be affected?	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
		social behaviour.		access by enhancing access provision.
Age	Some age groups may be impacted more by changes to access arrangements due to mobility, e.g. very young and older people	The proposals include measures to enhance access such as car park improvements, better paths, signs / waymarking and interpretation which will make the area more welcoming and usable for visitors	Car park closures and introduction of additional pay & display may impact on ease of access to the site	There is no proposed loss of car park capacity, it is proposed that increasing provision in less sensitive areas will result in a net increase in parking spaces; around 50 parking area will remain free to park; car parking charges on SCC sites will remain modest and an annual permit reduces the cost to less than 10p per day; other proposals will reduce barriers to access by enhancing access provision.
Religion or Belief	n/a			
Gender Reassignment	n/a			
Sexual Orientation	n/a			
Pregnancy and Maternity	Access arrangements may impact where women have reduced mobility	The proposals include measures to enhance access such as car park improvements, better paths, signs / waymarking and interpretation which will make the area more welcoming and usable for visitors	Car park closures and introduction of additional pay & display may impact on ease of access to the site	There is no proposed loss of car park capacity, it is proposed that increasing provision in less sensitive areas will result in a net increase in parking spaces; around 50 parking area will remain free to park; car parking charges on SCC sites will remain modest and an annual permit reduces the cost to less than 10p per

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				day; other proposals will reduce barriers to access by enhancing access provision.
Marriage and Civil Partnership The duty to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination also covers marriage and civil partnerships in relation to employment issues.	n/a			
Impact on SCC Staff If the proposal affects SCC staff, consider the workforce profile compared against the protected characteristics pre and post change, the impact of job losses, available support for staff, and HR protocols.	n/a			
Evidence Base: (Evidence used/ likelihood/ size of impact) The Monitor of Engagement in the Natural Environment (MENE) report 2018-19 shows that there are “larger proportions of infrequent visitors in the oldest age groups, lower socio-economic groups and people from black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) backgrounds” ONS data indicates that around 4% of the population around the SAC are BAME. The data also indicates that 9% of the population have a long-term health condition or disability that limits day to day activities a lot, and a further 10% have a long-term health condition or disability that limits day to day activities a little. From the consultation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82% agreed more online resources should be provided to help people plan their visits • 66% agreed that car park quality should be improved • 40% felt the overall number of parking spaces provided should increase, but 39% disagreed • 39% felt no car parks should be closed and a further 23% that fewer car parks should be closed • 69% did not support charging for parking • 64% felt that there should be reduced cost yearly parking permits • Respondents highlighted the needs of elderly and disabled site users and the need to link appropriate parking to suitable facilities 				

Protected Characteristics:	Which groups will be affected?	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other suggestions included more guided walks, better horse box parking in locations linked to bridleways, night time car park closures to address antisocial behaviour, importance of maintaining emergency access, more toilets, more play areas, more rangers / wardens and educational work, retaining some smaller quieter locations, measures to address dog fouling, measures to keep horse riders and cyclists on bridleways, dogs on leads particularly at key times of year. 				

Health and Care

Use this section to determine how the proposal will impact on resident's health and wellbeing, and whether the proposal will impact on the demands for, or access to health and care services. Please consider the Care Act 2014 and the Health and Social Care Act 2012.

Category Area	Which groups will be affected?	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
(Areas highlighted are suggestions only and there may be other impacts in these categories)				
Mental Health and Wellbeing Will the proposal impact on the mental health and wellbeing of residents or services that support those with Mental Health issues?	All - Access to nature contributes to maintaining good mental health and wellbeing outcomes for all site users, with clear evidence from numerous studies of its benefits. People with mental health issues: accessing green space can be beneficial and contribute to recovery.	The proposals include measures to enhance access such as car park improvements, better paths, signs / waymarking and interpretation which will make the area more welcoming and usable for visitors	Car park closures and introduction of additional pay & display may impact on ease of access to the site;	There is no proposed loss of car park capacity, it is proposed that increasing provision in less sensitive areas will result in a net increase in parking spaces; around 50 parking area will remain free to park; car parking charges on SCC sites will remain modest and an annual permit reduces the cost to less than 10p per day; other proposals will reduce barriers to access by enhancing access provision.
Healthy Lifestyles Will the proposal promote independence and personal responsibility, helping people to	All - the availability of greenspace supports active healthy lifestyles for all site users; car parks on	The proposals include measures to enhance access such as car park improvements, better paths,	Car park closures and introduction of additional pay & display may impact on ease	There is no proposed loss of car park capacity, it is proposed that increasing provision in less sensitive areas will result in a

Category Area	Which groups will be affected?	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
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make positive choices around physical activity, healthy food and nutrition, smoking, problematic alcohol and substance use, and sexual health?		signs / waymarking and interpretation which will make the area more welcoming and usable for visitors	of access to the site COVID 19 guidelines require social distancing, creation of larger car parks may make this more difficult to achieve	net increase in parking spaces; around 50 parking area will remain free to park; car parking charges on SCC sites will remain modest and an annual permit reduces the cost to less than 10p per day; other proposals will reduce barriers to access by enhancing access provision. It will be some years before any car park closures are implemented and therefore unlikely COVID 19 will remain an issue in the way as currently, plus even under current guidance social distancing is fully achievable within current larger car parks given the low risk in open air settings
Accidents and Falls Prevention	Site users, particularly older people, children and people engaging in activities such as mountain biking, horse riding etc.	Improvements to paths, trails and car parks should decrease the risk of falls and accidents		
Does the proposal reduce or increase the risk of: falls in older people, childhood accidents, road accidents, or workplace accidents?				
Access to Social Care	n/a			
Will the proposal enable people to access appropriate				

Category Area	Which groups will be affected?	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
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interventions at the right time?				
Independent Living	n/a			
Will the proposal impact on people's ability to live independently in their own home, with care and support from family, friends, and the community?				
Safeguarding	n/a			
Will the proposal ensure effective safeguarding for the most vulnerable in our communities?				

Evidence Base: (Evidence used/ likelihood/ size of impact)

See evidence section above, plus:

Cannock Chase AONB Dementia Friendly Strategy 2016-2021 highlights the large number of people with dementia living within the AONB's 'catchment area' and other age-related health issues.

Research has concluded that "green prescribing" by GPs and other medical professionals could be a valuable way of helping people maximise the benefits of spending more time outdoors. Green spaces are claimed to have therapeutic benefits, helping people recover from illnesses.

Research carried out by 'Fields in Trust' calculated that country parks and green spaces across the UK provide people with over £34bn of health and wellbeing benefits. It states that they save the NHS at least £111 million per year through prevented GP visits.

The Houses of Parliament publication, 'Green Space and Health' (October 2016), sets out the following health-related facts:

- Levels of physical activity are higher in areas with more green space with people living near the greenest areas achieving the recommended amount of physical activity.
- Those living closer to green space are more likely to use it, and more frequently.
- People who live within 500 metres of accessible green space are 24% more likely to meet 30 minutes of exercise levels of physical activity.
- A correlation has been observed between those living closest to greener areas and reduced levels of mortality, obesity and obesity-related illnesses.

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(Areas highlighted are suggestions only and there may be other impacts in these categories)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adults who move to greener areas have better mental wellbeing and sustained improvement in self-reported happiness, compared to those moving to less green areas. • Views of trees reduced the amount of moderate to strong analgesics needed by patients' post-surgery and the number of days in hospital. • Patients and hospital staff report feeling happier and more relaxed after spending time in a garden or outdoor space, suggesting that hospitals could incorporate green spaces to improve the wellbeing of healthcare staff, and patients. • Some indicators of psychological stress, including blood pressure and heart rate, are reduced in participants exposed to visual and auditory stimuli associated with nature. • Engaging with nature benefits those living with conditions such as ADHD, depression and dementia, by improving cognitive functioning and reducing anxiety <p>For further information, please see 'Green Space and Health', Houses of Parliament, October 2016. http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/POST-PN-0538/POST-PN-0538.pdf</p>				

Economy

Use this section to determine how the proposal will impact on the economy of Staffordshire and the income of residents.

Category Area	Which groups will be affected?	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
(Areas highlighted are suggestions only and there may be other impacts in these categories)				
Economic Growth Will the proposal promote the county as a "go to" location for business, and make it easy for businesses to start up, innovate and expand?	Businesses	Cannock Chase is a high-profile location in the county and its careful management and conservation will contribute to encouraging inward investment; Improving the visitor welcome and visitor offer is likely to encourage people to stay	n/a	n/a

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(Areas highlighted are suggestions only and there may be other impacts in these categories)				
		longer in the area and spend money which will support the local economy		
Poverty and Income	Lower income groups	n/a	Introduction of additional car parking charges may impact on those on lower incomes	Around 50 parking areas will remain free to park; car parking charges on SCC sites will remain modest and an annual permit reduces the cost to less than 10p per day
Will the proposal have an impact on income? Will it reduce the gap between high and low earners?				
Workplace Health and Environments	Local businesses	Availability of local accessible greenspace can support workforce health and productivity for local businesses	n/a	n/a
Will the proposal impact on working conditions and the health of Staffordshire's workforce?				
Access to jobs/ Good quality jobs	Local businesses	Cannock Chase is a high-profile location in the county and its careful management and conservation will contribute to encouraging inward investment	n/a	n/a
Will the proposal create the right conditions for increased employment in more and better jobs?				

Evidence Base: (Evidence used/ likelihood/ size of impact)

Green and natural spaces are fundamental to people's prosperity and contribute to a more successful economy. They underpin sustainable economic growth by attracting businesses and investment and can improve workforce productivity.

Green spaces are more than just places for recreation or to help wildlife thrive – they also provide important functions to society which have an economic value. For example, woodlands absorb pollution and lock up carbon, which cleans our air and wetlands store water, reducing flows and help reduce the risk of flooding. These functions are known as 'ecosystem services' and they benefit society and help reduce costs on local and wider communities, such as to the NHS, other public-sector services and local businesses.

Category Area	Which groups will be affected?	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
(Areas highlighted are suggestions only and there may be other impacts in these categories)				
<p>A Staffordshire Ecosystem Assessment carried out in 2014 estimated monetary values for ecosystem services for a set of broad habitat types. Altogether, 956 km² of habitats were assessed which constituted just over 35% of the total geographical area of Staffordshire. Stating the best guess, the ecosystem services assessed have been valued at more than £110 million annually. If aggregated over 200 years, the value of ecosystem services performed in Staffordshire adds up to more than £7 billion (Hölzinger & Everard).</p> <p>Recent research carried out by the ‘Fields in Trust’ calculated that the Total Economic Value to an individual of country parks and green spaces is £30.24 per year (£2.52 per month), and includes benefits gained from using their local park or green space and non-use benefits such as the preservation of parks for future generations.</p> <p>The Economic Value of Our Green Spaces Report (February 2018) published by the Land Trust looked at one of its newest parks – Port Sunlight River Park – as a case study to demonstrate how the creation and good quality maintenance of a green space can add value to nearby houses, create and safeguard jobs and generate revenue for local businesses. The benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £7.8 million added to the value of houses within a 500 metre radius of the park – an average of £8,674 per property. • £48,000 annual revenue generated for the small businesses that operate in the park, such as dog walkers and ice cream vendors. • £38,000 a year additional revenue for other local businesses, where people have spent money while visiting the park. <p>The Stoke and Staffordshire Local Enterprise Partnership say in their Strategic Economic Plan (April 2018) that “our natural assets are of great importance locally and nationally and form a major part of our offer to investors.”</p>				

Environment

Use this section to identify the impact of the proposal on the physical environment. How does the proposal support the utilisation and maintenance of Staffordshire’s built and natural environments, thereby improving health and wellbeing and strengthening community assets?

Category Area	Which groups will be affected?	Benefits	Risks	Mitigations / Recommendations
(Areas highlighted are suggestions only and there may be other impacts in these categories)				
Built Environment/ Land Use	Housing development	Proposals support sustainable	Without delivery of the mitigation	Delivery of the mitigation proposals

Will the proposal impact on the built environment and land use?	within 15km of the SAC	development and enable houses to be built for the community without impacting on protected habitats	measures, local plan delivery of housing could be impacted as it would not be legally compliant	
Rural Environment	Land in Cannock Chase AONB	Currently £1.9 million, potentially increasing to £7.8 million, investment in Cannock Chase SAC and AONB to protect the site by mitigating the impacts of recreational pressure; improvements to public access through enhanced infrastructure such as car parks, paths, signage, interpretation plus measures to support visitor engagement and education.	Changes to car parks and introduction of additional parking charges in some locations may impact on public access in some areas, however this is to address recreational pressure on sensitive locations and will therefore deliver environmental benefits	Free parking at around 50 locations plus modest parking charges and an annual permit at reduced cost mitigate potential access issues while allowing environmental protection
Will the proposal impact on the rural natural environment or on access to open spaces?				
Air, Water and Land Quality	Cannock Chase AONB	Reducing parking and vehicle use in sensitive locations should reduce impacts of nitrogen compounds on protected habitats	May be some impact on air quality in other locations	Ensure car park design allows good air flow
Will the proposal affect air quality (e.g. vehicle, industrial or domestic emissions), drinking water quality or land quality (e.g. contamination)?				
Waste and Recycling	Cannock Chase AONB	Reducing car parks may reduce fly tip locations and make litter disposal more efficient; proposals include more	n/a	
Will the proposal affect waste (e.g. disposal) and recycling?				

		bins for safe disposal of dog waste		
Agriculture and Food Production	n/a			
Will the proposal affect the production of healthy, affordable and culturally acceptable food?				
Transport	Cannock Chase AONB	Proposals will improve infrastructure for parking, walking and cycling	Less parking areas but increase in parking capacity	
Will the proposal affect the ability of people/ communities/ business to travel? Will the proposal impact on walking/ cycling opportunities?				
Noise	n/a			
Will the proposal cause disruptive noise?				
Climate Change	Cannock Chase AONB	Reducing recreational impacts on rare and endangered habitats may contribute to increasing resilience to climate threats; Reducing car parks in sensitive locations will help reduce wildfire risk in dry conditions which are increasing due to climate change	n/a	
Does this proposal have any Climate Change implications?				
Evidence Base: (Evidence used/ likelihood/ size of impact)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between 1970 and 2013 in the UK 56% of species declined and 15% are extinct or threatened with extinction (State of Nature 2016) • In the UK we have lost 80% of our heathland since 1800 – in Staffordshire probably more like 90% • 13% of heathland and grassland species are threatened with extinction in Great Britain (State of Nature 2016) 				

Green spaces are more than just places for recreation or to help wildlife thrive – they also provide important functions to society which have an economic value. For example, woodlands absorb pollution and lock up carbon, which cleans our air and wetlands store water, reducing flows and help reduce the risk of flooding. These functions are known as ‘ecosystem services’ and they benefit society and help reduce costs on local and wider communities, such as to the NHS, other public-sector services and local businesses.

A Staffordshire Ecosystem Assessment carried out in 2014 estimated monetary values for ecosystem services for a set of broad habitat types. Altogether, 956 km² of habitats were assessed which constituted just over 35% of the total geographical area of Staffordshire. Stating the best guess, the ecosystem services assessed have been valued at more than £110 million annually. If aggregated over 200 years, the value of ecosystem services performed in Staffordshire adds up to more than £7 billion (Hölzinger & Everard).

The Cannock Chase AONB position statement on the proposals notes that:

Cannock Chase is a landscape for everyone and a much-loved and valued recreational resource for residents and visitors. There is a range of statutory and permissive access that gives the public some 4,000 hectares to explore and enjoy (58% of the AONB).

9,200 people live in the AONB, with a further 2 million living within 30 km. The Chase receives an estimated 2.5 million visitors each year. Around 90% of these are day visitors – most of whom travel to the AONB by car. Put into context, Cannock Chase receives between 4-5 times the density of visitors per hectare when compared with visitor density in the Lake District National Park. (The Lake District receives the largest number of visitors of any protected landscape in England). The number of visitors to Cannock Chase is predicted to increase by 15% over the next decade due to increased levels of local housing and a growing local population.

The large number of visitors and their concentration within a relatively small area creates pressures that are damaging the special qualities and features of Cannock Chase and undermine its international and national designations. It will also reduce the quality of the visitor experience.

To ensure that Cannock Chase remains special a strategic area-wide and consistent approach to visitor management is essential, based on a robust understanding of the issues. The SAC Partnership proposals for car parking and site user infrastructure, education and engagement set out a way forward to provide for future recreational use at Cannock Chase (across the AONB) without compromising the landscape, wildlife and heritage interests.

Localities / Communities

Use this section to identify the impact of the proposal on communities. How will the proposal strengthen community capacity to create safer and stronger communities? It is important to recognise the different localities and communities your proposal may impact upon and identify any communities that could be more adversely impacted than others. Strategic Delivery Managers (SDMs) have a great deal of knowledge about their relevant locality and they must be engaged with as part of your Project Team at an early stage of the process.

Category Area		Benefits	Risks	
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(Areas highlighted are suggestions only and there may be other impacts in these categories)	Which groups will be affected?			Mitigations / Recommendations
Community Development/ Capacity	n/a			
Will the proposal affect opportunities to work with communities and strengthen or reduce community capacity?				
Crime/ Community Safety	Sites in the AONB	Having fewer, better designed car parks should reduce vulnerability to crime and ASB	n/a	n/a
Will the proposal support a joint approach to responding to crime and addressing the causes of crime?				
Educational Attainment and Training	n/a			
Will the proposal support school improvement and help to provide access to a good education? Will the proposal support the improved supply of skills to employers and the employability of residents?				
Leisure and Culture	Communities in and around the AONB / site users	Improved infrastructure (car parks, paths, signage etc) and information will support people's enjoyment of the Chase	Reducing car parks and introduction of additional charges may change how people access the area	50 free to park sites will remain; SCC parking charges are modest and include a reduced cost annual permit; opportunities for further input to shape proposals for Chase Road and Marquis Drive.
Will the proposal encourage people to participate in social and leisure activities that they enjoy?				
Volunteering	n/a volunteering opportunities will continue			
Will the proposal impact on opportunities for volunteering?				
Best Start	n/a			

Will the proposal impact on parental support (pre or postnatally), which helps to ensure that children are school-ready and have high aspirations, utilising a positive parenting approach?				
Rural Communities	n/a			
Will the proposal specifically impact on rural communities?				
<p>Evidence Base: (Evidence used/ likelihood/ size of impact)</p> <p>From the consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 82% agreed more online resources should be provided to help people plan their visits • 66% agreed that car park quality should be improved • 40% felt the overall number of parking spaces provided should increase, but 39% disagreed • 39% felt no car parks should be closed and a further 23% that fewer car parks should be closed • 69% did not support charging for parking • 64% felt that there should be reduced cost yearly parking permits • Respondents highlighted the needs of elderly and disabled site users and the need to link appropriate parking to suitable facilities • Other suggestions included more guided walks, better horse box parking in locations linked to bridleways, night time car park closures to address antisocial behaviour, importance of maintaining emergency access, more toilets, more play areas, more rangers / wardens and educational work, retaining some smaller quieter locations, measures to address dog fouling, measures to keep horse riders and cyclists on bridleways, dogs on leads particularly at key times of year. 				

Submitting a CIA

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