

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Score Key:	++ Significant Positive effect	+ Minor positive effect	0 No overall effect	- Minor negative effect	-- Significant negative effect	? Score uncertain
<i>NB: where more than one symbol is presented in a box it indicates that the SEA has found more than one score for the category. Where the scores are both positive and negative, the boxes are deliberately not coloured.</i>						
S – short term (less than 0.75 year), M – medium term (between 0.75 and 5 years) and L – long term (> 5 years)						

EMRS Policy 1: Regional Core Objectives

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	0	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	- / ?	0	0	+	0	0	?	0	0	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The spatially extensive and long-term perspective of the RS means that the principal benefits are likely to be realised over the longer term, although in some cases this will be hard to predict, notably in respect of soil, air, water, climate and material assets. Here, in the short and medium term, policy effects are unlikely to be measurable, whilst over the longer term, the complex interactions of policies are unpredictable. However, the cumulative effect on air and water quality, for example, of individual policies which seek their improvement should have an overall long term positive effect.</p> <p>Many of the key indicators for environmental quality (such as condition of SSSIs and water quality) are showing signs of improvement and the suite of policies guided by the overall strategy should help to continue this trend, particularly in the case of the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and landscape resources.</p> <p>There are concerns relating to the effects of delivering the East Midlands Regional Plan on water resources and water quality. Although the Plan contains a strong policy on the need to take water related issues into account at an early stage of the process of identifying land for development and aims to achieve a regional to reduce water usage by 25% in new development, there are still likely to be deficiencies in parts of the Region. Additionally, water quality may potentially be significantly and negatively affected by planned housing development. Water Resource Management Plans published by the Environment Agency set out measures for the sustainable use of water at a catchment level and these could influence the amount of distribution of viable development.</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Inevitably, some policies will work against one another (e.g. promotion of the expansion of EM airport and air quality) but overall the direction of travel is positive.</p> <p>No significant negative effects are likely.</p> <p>Other likely effects of retaining the policy are likely to be related to locality-specific decisions on development allocations.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Co-ordination with and 'buy-in' of the diversity of plans, policies and programmes.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>It is unclear of the extent to which improvements in environmental quality are happening in spite of regional planning policy through, for example, changes in land management practices, or other environmental policies and programmes.</p>
Revocation	0	0	+	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	- / ?	0	0	+	0	0	?	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>As paragraph 6 of the NPPF makes clear, the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It makes specific reference to the five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development set out in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy: <i>Securing the Future</i>. These are: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly. The policies in paragraphs 18 to 219, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system. The effect of section 39(3) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 is that local authorities must have regard to the</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The principle uncertainty relates to the consistency of policy and its application at the local level. Variability in policy could, over the longer term, mean inconsistencies emerge across the region in the management of environmental assets, hampering strategic initiatives.</p>

EMRS Policy 2: Promoting Better Design

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>In specifying a design-led approach to a wide range of planning issues, the policy provides a strong reference point for local policy which otherwise might not be so inclusive. As such the policy should yield positive effects across most sustainability issues. However, the long-term effectiveness of the policy is less certain and would need to be closely monitored to test the degree of consistency being shown by local authority policies. The effects of the policy should be apparent over the medium and longer term. The effectiveness of the policy would also need to be judged through progress on various environmental indicators identified in the baseline, although there is unlikely to be a direct correlation between these and a design policy <i>per se</i>.</p> <p>No significant negative effects are likely.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>No mitigation required</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That the interpretation of the policy at the local level is taken to apply to specific design policies as well as other topic-specific policies, and in so doing help effective implementation of the RS as a whole.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
																											<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The policy is dependent upon interpretation at the local level, and as such this is likely to be variable in content and strength.</p>	
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy sets out design aspirations for new development, but does not set specific standards or make reference to specific locations. The revocation of this policy is unlikely to have negative effect as the NPPF includes several policies that require the same, or better, promotion of good design. The design section (paragraphs 56-68) covers the issue of good design, with key policy at 63 and 64 which states that great weight should be given to outstanding or innovative design and that permission should be refused for development of poor design.</p> <p>Other policies in the NPPF also have elements of design which correspond to RSS policies, including paragraphs 69 to 78 on promoting healthy communities, paragraphs 109 to 125 on conserving and enhancing the natural environment, paragraphs 93 to 108 on meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change paragraphs 29 to 41 on promoting sustainable transport, and paragraphs 126 to 141 on conserving and enhancing the historic environment.</p> <p>However, in bringing together the detail of the dimensions of good design under one policy, the RSS in principle promotes the consistent treatment of design issues at a local authority level.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>No significant negative effects identified</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>That local interpretation of the NPPF, as a substitute for this policy, could lead to inconsistent policies across local authorities which, over the longer term, could lead to a divergence in the quality of local plan outcomes.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Local interpretation of the precise dimensions of good design is likely to vary considerably, Consequently, some longer term effects are judged to be uncertain.</p>

EMRS Policy 3: Distribution of New Development

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>In principle, the use of a settlement hierarchy approach to allocate development, complemented by the prioritisation of the use of PDL and sensitivity to the particular development needs of smaller settlements, should yield an ordered approach to growth and promote key sustainability objectives. These include: making best use of existing service provision, efficient use of land which has been previously developed, maximising opportunities for the provision of affordable housing and the systematic provision of green infrastructure. The baseline highlighted the concentration of environmental problems in around the regions cities and urban areas – co-ordinated development in and around these population centres could provide the opportunity to improve quality of life through the provision of green infrastructure, for example, and networks of accessible service centres.</p> <p>By contrast, further development could exacerbate existing problems of congestion and poor air quality for example, where new development simply generates further road traffic. The provision of jobs and homes together will help to reduce such problems</p> <p>A clear spatial strategy of concentrated growth is likely to assist with the realisation of initiatives to protect and enhance biodiversity at the landscape scale which demands a strategic approach to the allocation of development whereby it can be part of the solution through master planning.</p> <p>No significant effects are anticipated given the balancing out of positive and negative issues associated with this approach.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>No mitigation measures suggested.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That a co-ordinated approach to master planning is taken which promotes high standards of sustainable design to help realise the aspirations of partner strategies.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>In order to avoid there being a continuation of past problems associated with incremental growth of the main urban areas, there is a requirement for co-ordination of master planning and other regional strategic priorities such as greenspace provision and biodiversity enhancement. The principal uncertainties rest with the degree of impact on the road system (already at capacity in urban areas) and knock-on impacts on air quality, for example.</p>
Revocation	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy provides the basis for the distribution of new development, including concentration in the Principal Urban Areas, and to set a target for the use of previously developed land. Revocation of the RS will mean that it will be for local authorities to determine the priorities and location for growth and regeneration, working with other local authorities, business partners and their communities. The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities and the NPPF sets out clear policy on the Duty at paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate. Any significant environmental effects of the proposed distribution of new development should be identified and addressed through sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of local authority plans.</p> <p>Emerging policies across the Region through Core Strategies largely reflect the aspirations of</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>the RS for growth, focusing on the principal urban areas. For example, the Leicester Core Strategy (November 2010) recognises the City's role as a key regional focus for development, and as such seeks to maintain the functional interrelationships with adjoining authorities through provision of sustainable urban extensions based on the HMA evidence gathered for the RS. In turn, this demonstrates how the Duty to Co-operate can work: "Proposals for Sustainable Urban Extensions outside the City involve joint planning and master-planning work, which is underway with Charnwood and Blaby District Councils in particular and through the newly established PUA Planning Officers Group." (Leicester Core Strategy, 2010 p.13).</p> <p>Elsewhere in the Region, the North Northamptonshire Core Strategy (June 2008) is delivering the growth proposals for the MKSM area, focusing on the expansion of Corby, Kettering and Wellingborough through a series of urban extensions to these towns. Current proposals for revision of the Core Strategy propose significantly lower growth rates based on reasonable delivery in the context of a challenging housing market which is likely to remain so for the next few years.</p> <p>Therefore, given the legislative and policy framework in place, removing this policy is unlikely to have a negative effect in the longer term. However, in the short-medium term given that only 13 out of 41 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies there is likely to be variability in approaches while Local Plans are put in place that can deliver a spatial distribution of similar to the RS.</p> <p>The NPPF does not contain a target for development on previously developed land. However, paragraph 111 of the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed, provided that it is not of high environmental value. Local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>It is possible that removing the target for the use of previously developed land could lead to benefits to biodiversity if it resulted in less development on those areas of brownfield land with high biodiversity value and to human health where there was lower housing densities.</p> <p>Alternatively, if it increased the amount of development on greenfield land away from existing settlements, this could have negative impacts on biodiversity, the countryside (i.e. soil and landscape); and air quality (if there is a greater need to travel).</p> <p>A continuation of incremental development could be an unwanted consequence of a localised approach, although overall, no significant negative environmental effects are anticipated.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None specific required.</p> <p>Assumptions That individual local authorities will collectively deliver co-ordinated development which enable strategic opportunities for sustainable development to be taken.</p> <p>Uncertainty Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver co-ordinated development of a scale which can realise opportunities for sustainable development.</p>

EMRS Policy 4: Development in the Eastern Sub-Area

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Retention	0	0	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	0	0	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Focusing growth and regeneration-based development on key parts of the Eastern Sub Area is likely to lead to important changes in the character of those settlements targeted. Releasing housing land has the potential to have both positive and negative effects on the natural, cultural, built and archaeological heritage of the region. Housing development is likely to change the character of the region. The levels of housing proposed in Lincoln are much higher than past growth rates and maintaining cultural distinctiveness in an area as valuable as Lincoln will be highly dependent on effective delivery. The urban fringe policy and policies within Part 1 of the plan should help to provide this protection. Provision of affordable housing should be facilitated through the growth proposed.</p> <p>The viability and sustainability of urban communities are enhanced through the promotion of Lincoln as a centre for tourist, cultural and educational development. The policy contributes towards sustainability by developing in line with environmental and heritage considerations. The policy includes many objectives that help to contribute towards healthy lifestyles including reducing the need to travel which should help to promote walking and cycling. The policy will reduce health and welfare inequalities by developing phased strategic urban extensions co-ordinated with the necessary infrastructure provision.</p> <p>This policy will maintain and enhance community facilities through further development and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The vitality of urban communities will be enhanced through careful development and enhancement of the local identity and character. Social</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>cohesion will be positively impacted upon through economic regeneration, employment growth and provision of affordable housing. Increase in community empowerment will be dependent upon the response of the community to new development.</p> <p>The policy is expected to result in significant negative effects on BMV land in the East Midlands. The policy encourages the development of Lincoln, around which a significant area of the land is classed as BMV land. Additionally, the policy is expected to result in development in Spalding and Boston which are entirely surrounded by BMV land. Mineral reserves may also be potentially affected as both Lincoln and Boston are located in areas where Limestone reserves are located. Development in these areas may potentially lead to sterilisation of mineral reserves. However, there is uncertainty associated with the magnitude and extent of these negative effects as there is no information available for grade 3a land, which is also classified as BMV land.</p> <p>The policy should help to promote healthy lifestyles through general regeneration of communities, improvement in skill levels and the provision of affordable housing. The public's health will be improved through improved provision in health and social care infrastructure, and improved access to green spaces.</p> <p>The policy promotes the development of coastal zone management plans which is a positive step for protecting and enhancing the coastline. The extent to which coastal heritage can be protected and maintained remains uncertain given the effects of climate change in light of East Midlands Regional Plan proposals.</p> <p>Improving access to peripheral areas could impact on the historic natural environment and the likelihood of improving the vitality of these locations through improved accessibility is questionable. The Eastern Sub Area contains the Humber Flats, Marshes and Coast Ramsar Site, the Saltfleetby, Theddlethorpe Dunes and Gibraltar Point SAC and the Humber Estuary SPA. The policy has the potential to lead to mixed effects on the protection and</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>enhancement of International and other designated sites and on areas of biodiversity value. The policy specifically outlines the need to protect and enhance the Natura 2000 sites in the Eastern sub area. However, the policy also specifies the need to regenerate the coastal settlements of Mablethorpe and Skegness. These settlements lie in close proximity to Natura 2000 sites and therefore growth in these areas has the potential to undermine the integrity of these sites. Additionally, promoting tourism to coastal settlements has the potential to undermine the protection and enhancement of biodiversity assets.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>For impacts on BMV and mineral resources, there is no specific mitigation available short of detailed studies on the particular attributes of areas and weighing these in a broader equation of sustainability performance.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That the identified needs for the Eastern sub-area are robust and are best met with significant development in specified localities.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The locality-specific impacts of growth are likely to vary considerably in their positive and negative effects, and significant development does not imply negative effects and vice versa. Much will depend upon the effectiveness of co-ordinated master planning, ensuring that resources such as green infrastructure and service provision are integral aspects of development.</p>
Revocation	0	0	+	0	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	+	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Devolving responsibility for housing and employment to local authorities is unlikely to result in significantly different effects to that with the RS. The provisions of the NPFF in respect of</p>			

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
										?																					

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>For impacts on BMV and mineral resources, there is no specific mitigation available short of detailed studies on the particular attributes of areas and weighing these in a broader equation of sustainability performance.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That assessments housing and employment need yield broadly similar quantum of development to the RS.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Local authorities, whilst providing for needs could choose widely differing strategies for dealing with growth, with positive or negative effects across the range of indicators according to local circumstances. Thus a more dispersed pattern of growth might be preferred to urban extensions, for example, resulting in potentially poorer performance in terms of service provision, but arguably greater potential to absorb development through locality-specific design.</p>

EMRS Policy 5: Strategy for Lincolnshire Coastal Districts

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	?	?	?	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Limiting housing in the three coastal districts to committed development will make it more difficult to achieve some social objectives including the provision of affordable housing. However, Government policy is not only about providing more houses but also to ensure that new development is planned in a sustainable manner (including taking account of climate change and flood risk) and a strategy needs to be in place to ensure this can occur. The strategy will consider housing and regeneration needs.</p> <p>By managing flood risk, the strategy will have minor positive effects on protecting the public's health. <i>'Analysis of more recent river flooding in the UK shows that mental health problems are the most important health impact among flood victims due to experience of personal and economic loss and stress.'</i> (Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology)</p> <p>It is unclear what impact the coastal strategy will have on ecological issues. However, the supporting text to the policy makes it clear that the strategy should consider the protection of environmental and natural assets including the protection of internationally important sites.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None identified</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions No assumptions made</p> <p>Uncertainty Most significant uncertainty centres on the potential effects on biodiversity and landscape which could be both positive and negative, depending upon the solutions devised, for example in the balance between soft and hard engineering and strategies for managed retreat of the coastline where this is identified as a reasonable approach.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Much depends on the ability and willingness of the interested parties to develop a partnership approach to addressing problems specific to the Lincolnshire Coast. Revocation of the RS leaves local authorities to determine the spatial strategy and priorities for their local areas. The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities and the NPPF sets out clear policy on the Duty at paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that local plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is (amongst other things) to assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Co-operate. The Duty to Co-operate should assist with the consideration of strategic issues. Individual policies will protect key resources such as biodiversity and landscape, but there will be increasing reliance upon existing cross-boundary alliances to plan effectively for strategic issues such as coastal change. The Greater Lincolnshire LEP should assist this process.</p> <p>Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the housing delivered across the sub-area, their location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment. Overall, therefore the effects of revocation are neutral or uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the RS.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That the management of environmental resources such as air and water will be covered through regulatory activity of the Environment Agency, and that local development policies will seek the protection and enhancement of environmental assets such as biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The principle uncertainty relates to the consistency of policy and its application at the local level. Variability in policy could, over the longer term, mean inconsistencies emerge across the region in the management of environmental assets, hampering strategic initiatives.</p>

EMRS Policy 6: Overcoming Peripherality in the Eastern Sub-Area

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy is focused on infrastructure improvements to try and improve accessibility to peripheral areas, helping those areas and the Region as a whole. Positive effects may occur as a result of improving public transport infrastructure and improving multi-modal accessibility including telecommunications infrastructure, thereby benefiting a wide range of interests.</p> <p>This policy may improve public participation in cultural activities by improving the accessibility of peripheral areas.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects on air pollution in the Region, given the role of public transport. However, negative effects may occur if road transport options are considered, although transport appraisal ensures that all options are assessed before new roads are built.</p> <p>The original SA report recommended that the implications of this policy needed to be examined through an AA/HRA. This concluded that: <i>There are potential impacts on the Wash SPA and the Wash and North Norfolk Coast SAC due to "improved connections both between the region and its ports and between its ports and mainland Europe" which could promote increased use of the Port at Boston and Associated levels of disturbance from shipping, as well as pollution. No specific mitigation is required at this point. However</i></p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p><i>proposals that will increase port activity create or improve the necessary transport links and generate associated traffic need detailed assessment with respect to implications for European Sites.</i></p> <p>The policy has the potential to have significant negative effects on landscapes, environmental infrastructure and tranquility in the Eastern sub-area. The policy highlights the need to carry out road improvements in existing key transport corridors. The Eastern sub area contains the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB, which has a number of major roads including the A16, A153, A157 and A631 running through it. Carrying out improvements on these roads may significantly affect the integrity of this AONB. Additionally, there are a large number of Listed Buildings in and around Lincoln and Boston. Improving accessibility in these areas may negatively affect their settings. The Countryside Agency and CPRE classify a significant proportion of the region (63%) as 'tranquil areas' reflecting the region's 'predominately rural character. The policy is expected to lead to increased traffic in the region, which is likely to affect the extent of tranquil areas. When carrying out road improvements it is important that noise pollution is mitigated as far as possible. This will be dealt with through EIA procedures.</p> <p>Transport infrastructure development has the potential to undermine the quality of water bodies, having a direct negative effect on water quality. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants and the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites. However, this will be addressed through the EIA procedures.</p> <p>Development of transport infrastructure has the potential to undermine the quality of soils. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites. Therefore there is the potential for increased soil pollution. Infrastructure improvements also have the potential to adversely affect BMV agricultural land. There are large areas of BMV land, particularly in the Eastern section of the</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Sub area where infrastructure improvements are likely to occur. However, this will be addressed through the EIA procedures.</p> <p>Supporting road improvements in the Eastern Sub Area may potentially lead to increased risk of flooding, as areas of hard standing are expected to increase. This may result in increased surface runoff and risk of flash flooding unless SUDs are implemented. There is uncertainty relating to the effects of the policy on subsidence.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects on air pollution in the region. Positive effects may occur as a result of improving public transport infrastructure and improving multi-modal accessibility as this may include public transport improvements and improvements to telecommunications infrastructure. Negative effects may occur if road transport options are considered. Transport appraisal ensures that all options are assessed before new roads are built.</p> <p>Although the policy has the potential to have some minor positive effects on reducing energy usage as it encourages public transport improvements, it is also expected to have direct negative effects. This is because the policy supports the supporting text which states that transport improvement in the sub area is likely to involve a predominately road-based approach to infrastructure improvements. The policy encourages improved road connections and multimodal Accessibility within and beyond the sub area. This is likely to lead to an increase in car use in the region, increasing energy use.</p> <p>The policy aims to address the social and economic decline of peripheral areas by focusing on improving connections between peripheral areas in the sub-region with more developed areas through a mix of road and non-road transport improvements. This will increase movements to and from the peripheral areas which may bring benefits to certain industries e.g. tourism, freight, but will lead to increased environmental impacts.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Improved infrastructure leading to increased access to markets should have positive benefits.</p> <p>Diversification of land based industries is likely to improve rural economy and could reduce income disparities in the region.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>EIA-led mitigation would be required in respect of specific infrastructure schemes, possibly accompanied by a wider programme of landscape enhancement, for example, to compensate for negative impacts associated with infrastructure development.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The localised impacts of the proposed infrastructure improvements, which to some extent will be addressed through EIA, but cumulatively could have a negative impact across the sub-area.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Much depends on the ability and willingness of the interested parties to develop a partnership approach to addressing the perceived accessibility issues specific to this sub-area. Revocation of the RS leaves Local Authorities to determine the spatial strategy and priorities for their local areas. The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities and the NPPF sets out clear policy on the Duty at paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate. The Duty to Co-operate should assist with the consideration of strategic issues, supported by the Greater Lincolnshire LEP. The rationale for some of the</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>strategic transport schemes could be re-examined by individual local authorities.</p> <p>Where schemes do proceed, specific policies in Core Strategies should protect key resources such as biodiversity and landscape, but there will be increasing reliance upon existing cross-boundary alliances to plan effectively for significant infrastructure improvements as proposed in the policy, if this remains the aspiration.</p> <p>Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the housing delivered across the sub-area, their location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment. Overall, therefore the effects of revocation are neutral or uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None required</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That the need for proposed infrastructure improvements will be re-examined at the local level.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The appetite for, and willingness to co-ordinate, significant infrastructure improvements, over the short, medium and longer term.</p>

EMRS Policy 7: Regeneration in the Northern Sub-area

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Retention	0	0	?	0	+	+	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy has the potential to bring about a number of benefits through the regeneration of the Northern Sub-area. The extent to which affordable housing needs can be met is dependent on other policies.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to improve health in the region. Deprivation in the East Midlands is highly concentrated in the cities and coalfield areas as well as some part of the Lincolnshire Coast. Regenerating the coalfields including Mansfield, Chesterfield and Worksop and providing jobs and services has the potential to reduce deprivation and therefore indirectly and positively influence health. Additionally, promoting environmental enhancement may lead to improvements in wellbeing.</p> <p>This policy is likely to have beneficial effects for areas in need of regeneration such as Mansfield, Chesterfield and Worksop as enhancing natural and cultural assets features as a policy objective for the sub-area. Regenerating the Northern sub-area is likely to lead to the enhancement of the vitality of urban areas as it is likely to increase jobs, services and facilities in Newark, Mansfield, Chesterfield and Worksop. The policy is also likely to lead to a greater number of community facilities and may enhance the vitality of rural areas. The policy is expected to lead to minor positive effects on this objective.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The original SA report recommended that the implications of this policy needed to be examined through an AA/HRA. The results are summarised here <i>There is a need to protect and enhance the Birklands & Bilhaugh Special Area of Conservation which is specifically mentioned in the policy. However increased emphasis on the relationship with the Nottingham-Derby and Sheffield-Doncaster-Rotherham areas is likely to increase levels of car traffic and associated acid and N-deposition. Levels of recreational use of Sherwood Forest could increase under this policy in combination with policies on housing.</i></p> <p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects on cultural heritage. If regeneration occurs whilst delivering high quality design then the appearance of built up areas and the distinctiveness and diversity of the built and historic environment may be positively affected. However, distinctive and sensitive urban settlements could become relatively more dominated by new development, having negative effects on the built environment. These effects will be most significant in Newark where there is a Growth Point. This effect, however, would be dependant on the size, location and design of development.</p> <p>Development is directed to areas where STWs are already at high risk of having insufficient sewage treatment capacity, mainly at the growth point in Newark. The Severn Trent WRMP commits to further study of the linkages of Newark to the rest of the water resources zone.</p> <p>The policy may lead to the sterilisation of mineral reserves in the region. The policy directs regeneration to a number of locations where mineral reserves are present, including Chesterfield, where both fireclay and coal reserves near the surface are located.</p> <p>The only settlement where development is planned on flood risk zone 3 in the Northern sub-area is Chesterfield, however, it is intended that these regeneration schemes will attract developer contributions to flood management schemes. Not all of the LPAs in the Northern sub region have carried out Strategic Flood Risk Assessments so there is some uncertainty</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>over the effects, although minor negative effects are expected to arise from this policy.</p> <p>Ensuring that the majority of development occurs within urban areas in the Northern Sub Area is expected to reduce the need to travel, therefore have minor positive effects on air quality. However, the policy also specifies the need to 'provide jobs and services in and around other settlements that are accessible to a wider area'. This may result in increased commuting, leading to reductions in air quality and minor negative effects on this objective. .</p> <p>The policy, which encourages the provision of jobs and services in and around settlements that are accessible to a wider area, is expected to have direct negative effects on energy use in the East Midlands as it is likely to encourage travel to wider areas. The success of the sustainable transport measure in the plan is uncertain.</p> <p>The policy provides a good basis for regenerating the former coal mining area, which could provide a range of local opportunities and environmental enhancements. Provision of new jobs, services and facilities likely to have impact on provision of learning and training opportunities. Provision of new jobs, services and facilities is likely to promote ICT use and improve ICT infrastructure as well as help to regenerate urban areas in particular.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Possible need to institute stronger travel management policies over the medium and longer term to counteract the effects of greater commuting from longer distances.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The scale of change and speed of policy application will be critical in determining how</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															impacts might be mitigated at the local level, particularly in respect of natural resource management where additional development could place stresses on their capacity.
Revocation	0	0	?	0	+	+	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	- / ?	0	0	- / ?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy provides the basis for the distribution of new development, including concentration in the Principal Urban Areas, and to set a target for the use of previously developed land. Revocation of the RS will mean that it will be for local authorities to determine the priorities and location for growth and regeneration, working with other local authorities, business partners and their communities. The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities and the NPPF sets out clear policy on the Duty at paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate. Any significant environmental effects of the proposed distribution of new development should be identified and addressed through sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of local authority plans.</p> <p>Removing this policy is unlikely to have any significant effects, with greater reliance on individual local authorities to deliver similar aspirations for regeneration, although locally tuned to the specific needs of their localities. Protection of natural resources will be maintained, although there could be greater pressure to use resources such as PDL with biodiversity value to meet local commitments to regeneration.</p> <p>The NPPF does not contain a target for development on previously developed land. However, paragraph 111 of the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed, provided that it is not of high environmental value. Local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land. It is possible that removing the target for the use of previously developed land could lead to benefits to biodiversity if it resulted in</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>less development on those areas of brownfield land with high biodiversity value and to human health where there were lower housing densities. Alternatively, if it increased the amount of development on greenfield land away from existing settlements, this could have negative impacts on biodiversity, the countryside (i.e. soil and landscape); and air quality (if there is a greater need to travel).</p> <p>A continuation of incremental development could be an unwanted consequence of a localised approach, although overall, no significant negative environmental effects are anticipated.</p> <p>Paragraphs 47 to 55 of the NPPF set out policy in respect of housing delivery. Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand.</p> <p>Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the housing delivered across the sub-area, their location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment. Overall, therefore the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None specific required.</p> <p>Assumptions That individual local authorities will collectively deliver co-ordinated development which enable strategic opportunities for sustainable development to be taken. This could be on a lesser scale than that proposed under the RS, but over the longer term produce similar effects.</p> <p>Uncertainty Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver co-ordinated development of a scale which can realise opportunities for sustainable development.</p>

EMRS Policy 8: Spatial Priorities in and around the Peak Sub-area

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The primary focus of this policy is to conserve and enhance the National Park which should help to protect cultural assets. Encouraging access by modes other than the car will also help to protect the environment, whilst allowing for participation in cultural activities. The policy may have some minor positive effects on health through encouraging recreation, in turn enhancing health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The policy is tailored to meet the needs of the Peak Sub-area, including affordable housing. The extent to which this is likely to meet local demand depends on other policies of the Plan.</p> <p>By addressing the social and economic needs of the National Park's communities, the policy has the potential to have a direct minor positive effect on maintaining and enhancing the vitality of rural communities.</p> <p>Over a third of the Peak District National Park is designated for nature conservation. There are 3 SACs, the South Pennine Moors and Peak District Moors and the Peak District Dales, and 1 SPA. These sites are already fragmented. As stated in the Peak District BAP report, 'The more recent increasing pace of change has led to the loss or decline of many habitats and species.' (Peak District National Park Authority, 2001). Including a policy to protect and enhance the National Park which makes specific reference to the Natura 2000 sites in the</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>sub-area, should lead to an increase in biodiversity levels. These positive effects are expected to become more positive over time as enhancement opportunities are taken up.</p> <p>The policy is likely to have minor positive effects on improving land management as it specifies the need to protect the Peak District National Park.</p> <p>Although there is less than 10% of land in the Peak sub-area that is in Zone 3 flood risk, some existing defences require improving e.g. in Matlock town centre. Therefore, minor negative effects may result from the policy, although there are uncertainties associated with this effect.</p> <p>The policy is likely to have indirect minor positive effects on reducing air pollution in the East Midlands. The policy encourages access through the National Park by modes other than the private car, which is likely to encourage people to use public transport and other more sustainable forms of transport such as bicycles. The policy has the potential to reduce energy usage as it encourages access to the National Park and across it by public transport and other non car modes of transport, which is likely to encourage people away from using the private car.</p> <p>Provision of affordable housing within Park's communities should have benefits for social cohesion, particularly where linked with employment provision and training opportunities.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None required.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary		
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
																											<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Whilst the effectiveness of policy over the long term is dependent upon the interaction of many factors, the principle of protecting the integrity of the National Park helps to reduce uncertainties regarding the ultimate direction of the policy.</p>			
Revocation	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Much of the action to achieve positive outcomes lies outside the planning system, and revocation can therefore only have limited impact. Revocation of the RS will mean that it will be for local authorities to determine the priorities and location for growth and regeneration, working with other local authorities, business partners and their communities. The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities and the NPPF sets out clear policy on the Duty at paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate. Any significant environmental effects of the proposed distribution of new development should be identified and addressed through sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of local authority plans.</p> <p>Damaging incremental development could be an unwanted consequence of a localised approach, although overall, no significant negative environmental effects are anticipated within the locality, given the primacy of the conservation of the natural and cultural environment in the National Park Plan.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Whilst the conservation and enhancement of the National Park will be protected under the National Park Plan, there are uncertainties associated with the precise outcomes of the implementation of the Duty to Co-operate in advancing the interests of cross-boundary biodiversity enhancement, for example, or the pressures of development on the periphery of the National Park.</p>

EMRS Policy 9: Spatial Priorities outside the Peak District National Park

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy aims to regenerate towns surrounding the National Park in their own right, whilst respecting the high quality environment. There is a strong emphasis on reducing unsustainable patterns of out-commuting which contribute to rising house prices. The policy may have some minor positive effects on health in the East Midlands as it aims to protect and enhance the high quality environment of the area. This may potentially encourage recreation in these areas, enhancing health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The policy which aims to support and regenerate conurbations near to the Peak National Park has the potential to help maintain and enhance the vitality of rural communities, having some possible minor positive effects on social capital in the East Midlands.</p> <p>The policy is likely to have positive effects on increasing biodiversity in the region. The policy outlines the need to ensure that new developments respect and enhances the high quality environment, including nature conservation, which is likely to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>The policy states that care should be taken to ensure that development respects the high quality environment in the Peak sub area. It is therefore likely that the built environment and landscape will not experience negative effects, although some minor negative effects may</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>arise on tranquil areas and environmental infrastructure. Although lower levels of development are expected in the Peak sub area, the number of new dwellings will still be significant. However, dwelling provision in the Peak sub area relates only to the High Peak and Dales (rather than the National Park) and should be tied to affordable housing provision. Development of jobs and homes is likely to have some negative effects on environmental infrastructure and on tranquillity, as much of the sub area is defined as 'tranquil' by the CPRE.</p> <p>Development has the potential to undermine the quality of soils. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites. Therefore there is the potential for increased soil pollution. However ensuring the protection of areas of high landscape and nature conservation value is likely to lead to improved land management in the Peak Sub-Area.</p> <p>Encouraging the growth of indigenous firms and inward investment to help communities support their own populations is likely to have indirect minor positive effects on reducing air quality. This policy is likely to discourage people living in rural areas from travelling longer distances by car to larger settlements, which is likely to improve the air quality of the region.</p> <p>By ensuring that development meets local need, discouraging additional commuting and reducing past levels of in migration are likely to reduce, the policy has the potential to have minor positive effects on reducing energy from transport.</p> <p>The policy aims retain and generate local employment and housing to reduce past patterns of commuting to surrounding conurbations. Growth of indigenous firms and inward investment should improve people's skills.</p> <p>The policy seeks to discourage commuting to nearby conurbations and to restrain new housing development except where local need for modest growth is identified. This could</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>have negative impacts for improvements in physical infrastructure.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures Ensuring that there is robust monitoring of potential impacts associated with development pressures on the fringes of the Peak National Park.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty The extent of development pressures that could build up on the fringes of Peak National Park and in so doing threaten its integrity.</p>
Revocation	0	0	+ / ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	- / ?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation of the RS will mean that it will be for local authorities to determine the priorities and location for growth and regeneration, working with other local authorities, business partners and their communities. The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities and the NPPF sets out clear policy on the Duty at paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate. Any significant environmental effects of the proposed distribution of new development should be identified and addressed through sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of local authority plans.</p> <p>Damaging incremental development could be an unwanted consequence of a localised approach, although overall, no significant negative environmental effects are anticipated.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Close monitoring of cross-boundary impacts in respect of development in the vicinity of the Peak National Park, and consequences for traffic and recreational pressure, for example.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty There are uncertainties associated with the precise outcomes of the implementation of the Duty to Co-operate in advancing the interests of cross-boundary biodiversity enhancement, for example, or the pressures of development on the periphery of the Peak National Park.</p>

EMRS Policy 10: Managing Tourism and Visitors in the Peak Sub-area

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	- / ?	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- / ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy is one of management and restraint which should help to ensure cultural assets are protected from excessive tourism pressure. The effect on participation in cultural activities will depend on the application of the policy at the local level. The policy aims to manage and restrain tourism-related development in the Peak National Park. The policy recognises the continued importance of tourism but aims to ensure the adverse effects on the local environment are managed. Encouraging tourism-related development on the edge of the National Park rather than within it may reduce pressures in some locations but increase them elsewhere.</p> <p>Encouraging tourism outside the Peak National Park is expected to lead to minor negative effects on minimising energy usage and encouraging energy efficiency. The policy may lead to the development of tourist facilities outside the National Park, which would be expected to lead to an associated increase in energy use. However, it is unclear whether there would be a net increase in tourism as a result of the policy, or simply a redistribution of the same number of tourists to different parts of the sub-area. Opportunities have been taken within the policy to improve public transport, walking and cycling links to reduce the use of the private car.</p> <p>The policy promotes the management of tourism in accordance with principles of sustainable</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>development; this could encourage more sustainable business practice, although it is unclear how skills and training could be impacted.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures Close monitoring of impacts would be required, along with the effects of 'spill-over' into the Peak National Park.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty Unintended consequences associated with the cumulative impacts of tourism development – traffic growth, air quality, land-take etc.</p>
Revocation	0	0	- / ?	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- / ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The National Parks Circular 2010 sets out a vision for the English National Parks and the Broads for 2030, including the key outcomes the Government is seeking over the next five years, the key statutory duties of the National Park authorities and the Broads Authority and how they should be taken forward, and the contributions needed from others.</p> <p>Revocation of the RS will mean that it will be for local authorities to determine the priorities and location for growth and regeneration, working with other local authorities, business partners and their communities. The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities and the NPPF sets out clear policy on the Duty at paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate. Any significant environmental effects of the proposed distribution and character of new development should be identified and addressed through sustainability</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of local authority plans.</p> <p>Damaging incremental development could be an unwanted consequence of a localised approach, although overall, no significant negative environmental effects are anticipated.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Close monitoring of cross-boundary impacts in respect of development in the vicinity of the Peak National Park, and consequences for traffic and recreational pressure, for example.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>There are uncertainties associated with the precise outcomes of the implementation of the Duty to Co-operate in advancing the interests of cross-boundary biodiversity enhancement, for example, or the pressures of development on the periphery of the Peak National Park.</p>

EMRS Policy 11: Development in the Southern Sub-area

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy aims to foster sustainable urban and rural communities in the south of the region, and particularly concentrates development within the main urban areas including Northampton and Corby. Residents of Corby and Northampton both have relatively low life expectancies. Regenerating these areas, as outlined in the policy, has the potential to have some minor indirect positive effects on health. Additionally, the Policy states that natural heritage should be enhanced. This may potentially encourage recreation in these areas, enhancing health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Although objectives to safeguard the quality of the local environment are included within the policy, the likely effects on the historic built environment and archaeology are highly dependent on well located and designed development at the local level. The proximity of the Nene Valley cSPA is of particular concern. However, recommendations have been made to address this within the AA/HRA.</p> <p>The Policy, which is likely to lead to regeneration in Corby, provision of facilities in Northampton and the retention of services and facilities in small towns, is likely to have some minor positive effects on social capital in the region.</p> <p>The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits cSAC in addition to a number of SSSIs and 3 Biodiversity</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Conservation Areas, Rockingham Forest, Daventry Grasslands and Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge are located in the Southern sub area. Providing new transport infrastructure, development and facilities in this sub area has the potential to have minor negative effects on increasing biodiversity. The policy outlines the need to take account the settlement pattern of Rockingham Forest when developing Corby. However, providing planned transport infrastructure and housing is likely to have some unavoidable negative impacts. This will be dealt with through the MKSM strategy and the EIA procedures. The policy is likely to have some minor positive effects on protecting sites of international importance for biodiversity, as it specifically highlights the need to protect and enhance the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits.</p> <p>Increasing development in Northampton and Corby, as outlined in the policy, is expected to have mixed effects on the built and historic environment and negative effects on environmental infrastructure and tranquillity. There are a large number of Listed Buildings in the centre of Northampton and a large battlefield to the south. Increasing development in this location may potentially positively affect the built environment. If development occurs whilst delivering high quality design (in line with the policy: Promoting Better Design) then the appearance of built up areas and the distinctiveness and diversity of the built and historic environment may be positively affected. However, a 40-60% increase in dwellings is expected in the North Northampton HMA and a 30-40% increase is expected in the West Northampton HMA over the plan period. This is likely to lead to changes in the character of the urban areas. This may be seen as a positive or negative effect.</p> <p>Regional and local bodies will need to work together to ensure timely provision of appropriate additional infrastructure for water supply and wastewater treatment. A co-ordinated approach to plan making should be development though a programme of water cycle and river cycle studies to address issues of water supply, water quality, wastewater treatment and flood risk in receiving watercourses relating to the development proposed in the RSS.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Development in the Southern sub area has the potential to undermine the quality of soils. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites. Therefore there is the potential for increased soil pollution. This will be dealt with through the EIA procedures. However, there are likely to be mixed effects on Best and Most Versatile soils. Positive effects may occur as the policy specifies the need to safeguard rural hinterlands from encroachment by larger areas. However, there is uncertainty associated with the magnitude, likelihood and extent of these negative effects as there is no information available for grade 3a soils, which is also classified as BMV land. Negative effects may occur on minerals reserves as a result of the policy as it directs development to areas where sand and gravel reserves are located.</p> <p>The effects of the policy on flooding in the East Midlands are uncertain, although there is potential that significant negative effects will occur as a result of developing on flood risk zone 3. A proportion of development in Northampton is expected to occur on zone 3 flood risk, although existing defences provide a high standard of defence to the major conurbations' However, proposed development in and around Corby has potentially significant implications for flood risk further down the Nene Valley.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have minor direct positive effects on reducing air pollution in the East Midlands as the policy directs development to existing urban areas and supports the development of public transport infrastructure, reducing the need to travel by car. Regenerating Corby whilst supporting a level of housing that will significantly reduce the need for in commuting is also expected to add to these positive effects.</p> <p>Policy likely to result in increased waste production, although dependent on wider range of measures to influence consumer behaviour and incorporating re-use and recycling infrastructure into new development.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects on energy minimisation in the region. Minor positive effects may be experienced as the policy encourages new public transport infrastructure which is expected to encourage people away from using private cars. Additionally, the policy focuses development in existing urban areas. However, increased development in Northampton and Corby is likely to lead to an associated increase in energy use e.g. increased car numbers, energy consumption, waste generation etc. Although new development is expected to incorporate energy saving measures it is still expected to lead to a net increase in energy use in the region. As stated outlined by the ODPM, a house that is built to EcoHomes 'very good' still uses around 90% of the energy used by a house built to Building Regulation standards.</p> <p>The policy provides strong support for public transport infrastructure within Northampton and Corby and significantly reduced in-commuting through better alignment of jobs and homes. Improvement of housing development are likely to reduce barriers and improve equality of access to good-quality training Accommodating growth in the urban areas, especially Northampton and Corby will assist regeneration and contribute to reducing income disparities.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Close monitoring of policy implementation will be required to ensure that impacts, particularly on biodiversity, cultural heritage and flooding, are being adequately managed in the context of the scale of proposed growth.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That detailed impact assessments accompany individual proposals.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Principally related to the potential cumulative impacts of growth, eroding resources and</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	+	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- / ?	<p>placing pressure on those which remain.</p> <p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy provides the basis for the distribution of new development, including concentration in the Principal Urban Areas, and to set a target for the use of previously developed land. Revocation of the RS will mean that it will be for local authorities to determine the priorities and location for growth and regeneration, working with other local authorities, business partners and their communities. The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities and the NPPF sets out clear policy on the Duty at paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate. Any significant environmental effects of the proposed distribution of new development should be identified and addressed through sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of local authority plans.</p> <p>Removing this policy is unlikely to have any significant effects, with greater reliance on individual local authorities to deliver similar aspirations for regeneration, although locally tuned to the specific needs of their localities. Analysis of adopted and emerging core strategies reveals that the housing targets remain in line with those of the RSS, albeit with an adjusted delivery timescale which better reflects current market conditions.</p> <p>Protection of natural resources will be maintained, although there could be greater pressure to uses resources such as PDL with biodiversity value to meet local commitments to regeneration. The NPPF does not contain a target for development on previously developed land. However, paragraph 111 of the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed, provided that it is not of high environmental value. Local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land. It is possible that removing the target for the use of</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>previously developed land could lead to benefits to biodiversity if it resulted in less development on those areas of brownfield land with high biodiversity value and to human health where there was lower housing densities. Alternatively, if it increased the amount of development on greenfield land away from existing settlements, this could have negative impacts on biodiversity, the countryside (i.e. soil and landscape); and air quality (if there is a greater need to travel).</p> <p>Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand.</p> <p>Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.</p> <p>Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the housing delivered across the region, their location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment. Overall, therefore the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Mitigation Measures None specific required.</p> <p>Assumptions That individual local authorities will collectively deliver co-ordinated development which enable strategic opportunities for sustainable development to be taken. This could be on a lesser scale than that proposed under the RS, but over the longer term produce similar effects.</p> <p>Uncertainty Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver co-ordinated development of a scale which can realise opportunities for sustainable development.</p>

EMRS Policy 12: Development in the Three Cities Sub-area

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	- / ?	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- / ?	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy focuses new development on the 3 cities, including supporting their cultural role and vitality. The policy is highly dependent on effective implementation, given the scale of change proposed in the Three Cities. The policy aims to provide a mix of housing types. The likelihood of reducing the trend of out-migration to surrounding suburbs is uncertain although the supporting text recognises this as an aim of the policy.</p> <p>There are high concentrations of the most deprived wards in the Three Cities sub area. Regenerating these areas has the potential to have some minor indirect positive effects on health. Additionally, the policy states that natural heritage should be enhanced. This may potentially encourage recreation in these areas, enhancing health and wellbeing.</p> <p>As stated in the supporting text to the policy, 'Derby, Leicester and Nottingham all have relatively high concentrations of economic, social and physical deprivation within their inner areas and in some outer housing estates.' The policy specifically highlights the need to provide services and facilities which provide for a mix of uses to support the vitality and viability of city centres. The policy is therefore expected to have significant positive effects on social capital in urban areas. Additionally, protecting, developing and enhancing green infrastructure in the Three Cities has the potential to increase social cohesion and, depending on the type and size of such infrastructure, may provide space for community</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>level activities.</p> <p>The River Mease SAC along with a number of SSSIs are located in the Three Cities sub-area. The National Forest Biodiversity Conservation Area and the Charnwood Biodiversity Enhancement Area fall almost entirely in the sub area and sections of the Sherwood Conservation Area and Coalfields Enhancement Area are located in the sub area. A significant amount of development is proposed in this sub region which may negatively affect areas of biodiversity conservation or enhancement. Additionally, development has the potential to cause fragmentation of habitats.</p> <p>However, the policy specifically highlights the need to protect the River Mease, and highlights the need to protect, enhance and develop green infrastructure which is likely to positively affect areas of low biodiversity. The AA/HRA has also suggested some changes to other policies to deal with this effect.</p> <p>The Three Cities contain a number of Listed Buildings in their centres and the only World Heritage Site, Derwent Valley Mills, in the East Midlands is located to the North of Derby. A significant proportion of development is planned in this sub-area. This is expected to have mixed effects. If development occurs whilst delivering high quality design then the appearance of built up areas and the distinctiveness and diversity of the built and historic environment may be positively affected.</p> <p>However, the sub-area is expected to become relatively more dominated by new development, which may be seen as a positive or negative effect. A significant percentage of the development in the Three Cities is expected to take place on brownfield land, which is likely to affect the character of the urban areas. Additionally, development in the Hamilton area of Leicester, especially within Charnwood will have an adverse impact on the setting of Hamilton SAM and there are concerns by English Heritage over development in Nottingham.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>English Heritage considers that recent development proposals are having an adverse impact on the character of the city. Increasing development here is expected to have significant negative impacts. Impacts will need to be analysed as part of LDF site selection and EIA procedures.</p> <p>Development in these areas is also likely to lead to deficits in water quality, and there are a number of areas that are at risk of having insufficient sewage treatment capacity when new housing development takes place e.g. Derby, Leicester, Market Harborough and Melton Mowbray. It is recognised that development in the Sub-Area is necessary to meet social and economic goals and that further additions to Policy 32 on ensuring necessary improvements are in place so that development does not compromise the quality of discharged effluent are positive and reduce this risk. Development also has the potential to undermine the quality of water bodies. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites, and additional pressure in sewerage and drainage infrastructure leading to direct minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Measures will need to be implemented by the water companies to ensure water quality does not decrease. Development in the 3 cities sub area has the potential to undermine the quality of soils. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites. Therefore there is the potential for increased soil pollution. Additionally, there are significant areas of BMV in close proximity to Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln. Significant development is expected in these areas which may potentially encroach on these areas. Significant negative effects may occur on mineral reserves. The policy is expected to result in increased development in the three cities. However, there are high concentrations of minerals in this area e.g. Derby (sand and gravel), Nottingham, sand and gravel, brickclay, fireclay and surface coal) and Leicester (sand and gravel and brickclay) thus reducing the distance minerals have to travel.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The policy has the potential to lead to direct significant negative effects on flooding in the East Midlands. As stated in the East Midlands Regional Flood Risk Appraisal, some flooding is known to occur in Derby, although it is uncertain whether any development will occur on flood zone 3 land in the Derby HMA. Development is planned in zone 3 flood risk in Leicester where the adequacy of existing defences varies and in the Nottingham HMA some development is planned for Zone 3 flood risk and some flood defence standards need improving.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects on reducing air pollution in the East Midlands. Negative effects may arise from encouraging the expansion of manufacturing and distribution uses. Encouraging industry is likely to exacerbate air pollution. Additionally, the policy encourages the enhancement of transport links both within and between cities. This could also have negative impacts.</p> <p>However, the policy does specify that development outside the 3 cities should have good public transport, which is likely to have indirect positive effects on reducing air pollution. The policy makes it clear that development will seek to facilitate a balance in the provision of jobs and homes within urban areas to reduce the need to travel by car.</p> <p>The policy is likely to result in increased waste production, although dependent on wider range of measures to influence consumer behaviour and incorporating re-use and recycling infrastructure into new development.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects on minimising energy usage. The policy will lead to increased development which is likely to lead to an associated increase in energy use e.g. increased car numbers, energy consumption, waste generation etc. Although new development is expected to incorporate energy saving measures, as outlined in the design policy of the plan, it is still expected to lead to a net increase in energy use in the region. As</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>stated outlined by the ODPM, a house that is built to EcoHomes 'very good' still uses around 90% of the energy used by a house built to Building Regulation Standards. However, the policy also states that development outside the three PUAs should occur in locations where there are good transport links This is likely to encourage people to use public transport as opposed to the private car, which is expected to have some positive effects on energy minimisation.</p> <p>Development in this sub-region, with the concentration of higher education facilities and research companies is likely to have the potential for significant impacts on skills and innovation.</p> <p>Regeneration of deprived inner urban areas could help reduce income disparities within the cities region. Increases in retailing, office and service uses within central areas could boost the use of ICT.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Close monitoring of policy implementation will be required to ensure that impacts, particularly on biodiversity, cultural heritage and flooding, are being adequately managed in the context of the scale of proposed growth.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That detailed impact assessments accompany individual proposals.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Principally related to the potential cumulative impacts of growth, eroding resources and placing pressure on those which remain.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
	Revocation	0	0	- / ?	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- / ?	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	0		0	0	0

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>development on those areas of brownfield land with high biodiversity value and to human health where there was lower housing densities. Alternatively, if it increased the amount of development on greenfield land away from existing settlements, this could have negative impacts on biodiversity, the countryside (i.e. soil and landscape); and air quality (if there is a greater need to travel).</p> <p>Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand.</p> <p>Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.</p> <p>A continuation of incremental development could be an unwanted consequence of a localised approach, although overall, no significant negative environmental effects are anticipated.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None specific required.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That individual local authorities will collectively deliver co-ordinated development which enable strategic opportunities for sustainable development to be taken. This could be on a lesser scale than that proposed under the RS, but over the longer term produce similar effects.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver co-ordinated development of a scale which can realise opportunities for sustainable development.</p>

EMRS Policies 13a and 13b and 14 and 15: Regional Housing Provision and Regional Priorities for Affordable Housing

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Retention	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	Likely Significant Effects of Retention These policies require local planning authorities to facilitate the delivery of at least 324,100 dwellings (excluding Northamptonshire) over the period 2006 to 2026, and 128,200 for Northamptonshire over the period 2001-2026, and set housing targets for each local authority, and affordable housing targets for HMAs. The allocation of land should take account PPS3 policies, and follow the priorities set out at 3.1.6 that provides the strategic context for determining housing provision at district level. These policies are central to the regional strategy as they set housing numbers for each local authority. The increased provision of housing, and particularly affordable housing is likely to lead to positive effects on the population and human health. However, this will also depend on related factors such as the quality of the houses, their density, location relative to green spaces and ambient air quality. The policies are likely to have significant negative effects on the water resources of the region, and the demand for construction materials and energy is likely to increase, as is traffic in the region. These are likely to have negative impacts for the environment.

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The scale of the developments will have significant impacts on the character of the affected areas, in addition to significant negative impacts upon the habitats, wildlife and landscape of the region from the developments.</p> <p>The policies on priorities for affordable housing in rural areas are intended to ensure the affordable homes needed in rural areas are delivered.</p> <p>The scale and distribution of housing takes account of housing needs and a strong housing market in the south of the region and housing needs in the east of the region, balanced against environmental sensitivities. The policy contains appropriate safeguards in relation to key environmental issues. The allocation for the Peak District have been changed to include only affordable housing to address this particular affordability issue.</p> <p>Housing provision has the potential to have negative effects on the Nene Valley cSPA. The AA/HRA makes a number of recommendations for changes to policy to deal with this issue. Development may also change the character of certain settlements such as Lincoln. Maintaining cultural distinctiveness will be highly dependent on effective delivery.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to have both positive and negative effects on the natural, cultural, built and archaeological heritage of the region. Housing development could potentially change the character of the region. Areas that are particularly vulnerable to change, as identified by English Heritage include Nottingham, Lincoln, Boston, Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough and Newark, all places (apart from Boston) where development is likely to be focused.</p> <p>The new Growth Points of the Three Cities, Lincoln, Grantham and Newark are likely to experience significant changes in character as a result of increased development. Increasing development in the Eastern sub area may potentially affect the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB; however, these effects may be positive or negative. Increased development and the</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>infrastructure associated with such development is likely to significantly and negatively affect tranquility in the region, reducing areas defined as tranquil. The Severn Trent and Anglian Water, Water Resource Management Plans (WRMPs) set out the measures that will be needed to ensure that water resource provision is adequate until the period to 2035. The plans put forward a number of measures including a new Lincoln Water Treatment Works, a new source works at the Grove WTW, Lincolnshire Fens WTW and duplication of a section of the Derwent Valley Aqueduct. A further issue that has been identified that will need investigation in the final Severn Trent WRMP is the issue of linking Newark to the rest of the water resources zone more adequately.</p> <p>There are a large number of STWs that are at high risk of reaching capacity in the Region. It may not be possible to deliver the housing numbers due to these constraints. Measures will need to be implemented by the water companies to ensure water quality does not decrease.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to lead to significant negative effects on soils in the region. The Policy proposes additional housing in a number of locations that are tightly constrained by BMV land. Additionally, development has the potential to undermine the quality of soils although this should be considered as part of EIA procedures. Therefore there is the potential for increased soil pollution. However, there is uncertainty associated with the magnitude, likelihood and extent of these negative effects as there is no information available for grade 3a land, which is also classified as BMV land.</p> <p>Increasing development could lead to increased areas of hard surface in the sub region. This has the potential to increase the risk of flash flooding and runoff from rainwater.</p> <p>The policy is likely to result in increased waste production, although dependent on wider range of measures to influence consumer behaviour and incorporating re-use and recycling infrastructure into new development.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Revocation of the Regional Strategy will not remove the need for more houses. Indeed it is Government policy to increase the supply of housing, for example through clear policy in the NPPF and initiatives such as the Community Infrastructure Levy, New Homes Bonus and the local retention of business rates – which are intended to encourage a more positive attitude to growth and allow communities to share the benefits and mitigate the negative effects of</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>growth.</p> <p>Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare a Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand. Paragraphs 173-177 seek to ensure the viability and deliverability of housing which should lead to the houses planned for being delivered over the plan period.</p> <p>Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.</p> <p>Paragraph 54 states that in rural areas, local planning authorities should be responsive to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing</p> <p>For many authorities, and groups of authorities such as those within North Northamptonshire, the strategy developed under the Regional Plan will be pursued in its absence, with similar housing delivery figures. Whilst their delivery has clearly slowed down in light of difficult</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>market conditions, the final delivery quantum is unlikely to be significantly different. Figures for other authorities such as Bassetlaw, Harborough, Leicester, South Kesteven and Newark and Sherwood, reinforce this. There are exceptions, the clearest example being that of Rushcliffe where the Borough has broken away from the Greater Nottingham aligned Core Strategy and is seeking to deliver approximately one third fewer homes than the original Regional Plan target. The Core Strategy has yet to be examined, however. In the short-medium term given that only 13 out of 41 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies there is likely to be such variability in approaches.</p> <p>The removal of the policies on the priorities for affordable housing in rural areas (Policy 15) is likely to have no impact, as the delivery mechanisms highlighted in paragraph 3.1.14 are well known and local authorities are highly likely to consider all of these when seeking to meet affordable housing demand in rural areas.</p> <p>Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the housing delivered across the region, where it is located and travel patterns of those households that occupy the new housing.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy, given that we expect housing numbers over the period to be similar and the level of policy and legal protection for the environment to remain broadly consistent.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution, and on biodiversity should provide at least the same level of environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															revoked or retained. <u>Uncertainty</u> As above.

EMRS Policy 16: Regional Priorities for Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Whilst providing allocations of pitches by local authority area, the policy also places an expectation for local authorities and others to work together across administrative boundaries to ensure a managed approach to the release of sites using local needs assessments. As such retention of the policy will result in positive effects in terms population and health, both for those requiring pitch allocations and the reducing the impact of unauthorised pitches. Additional pitch provision for gypsies and travellers may also help to regenerate urban areas, particularly through re-use of vacant and under-used properties.</p> <p>The Policy is unlikely to significantly affect heritage, culture and recreation issues. Providing additional provision for gypsy and traveller sites may potentially provide safer communities due to the fact that there are currently a large number of unauthorised sites in the region. However, providing these additional pitches may have adverse effects on the region's landscape and built environment, however these effects are highly dependant on the location and nature of the pitches. Positive effects may be experienced because providing additional pitches is expected to decrease the number of unauthorised pitches in the region.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															None <u>Uncertainty</u> None
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>The planning policy for traveller sites and the NPPF were published on 27 March 2012 and must now be taken into account in the preparation of local plans, and are material considerations in planning decisions. For the first 12 months of the NPPF, decision makers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this framework. Under the new traveller site policy, after March 2013, if a local authority does not have an up-to-date five-years supply of deliverable sites, this should be a significant material consideration in any subsequent planning decision when considering the applications for the grant of a temporary permission. It asks local authorities to use a “robust evidence base” to assess needs for the purposes of planning and managing development of traveller sites and to set targets for traveller sites based on their needs assessment. The policy asks local authorities to bring forward a five-year supply of land for traveller sites in their plans to meet the targets they have set and to update it annually. The policy also asks local authorities to look into the longer term and also to identify a supply of specific developable sites or broad locations for years six to ten and, where possible, for years 11-15.</p> <p>Going forward, overall allocations (both in terms of numbers and location) will be determined by local authorities consistent with an assessment of local need and other sustainability issues. However, given that only 13 of the 41 authorities in the region have adopted ore Strategies in line with the 2004 Act, there could be short to medium term uncertainty over this issue.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities, and the NPPF sets out policy on how this should be achieved in paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Co-operate.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of revocation are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy. The North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy, for example, has a needs based policy for the provision of sites for gypsies and travellers, drawing on the Northamptonshire Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment. Similar assessments have been prepared for Newark & Sherwood and Leicestershire, demonstrating that needs based assessments will underpin local policy.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>There could some uncertainty in the short term in relation to the provision of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers in some areas until specific provision is made in all Core Strategies, based on assessments of local need and co-operation with neighbouring authorities.</p>

EMRS Policy 17: Regional Priorities for Managing the Release of Land for Housing

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy encourages joint working across administrative boundaries to address housing needs which should be of benefit where there are particular issues to be addressed at the sub-regional scale and in rural areas especially where delivery is more constrained.</p> <p>Releasing sites for housing development in the East Midlands has the potential to affect biodiversity, as competition for land increases. Additionally, recreational pressures on designated sites are expected to increase. Other policies within the plan are expected to reduce or mitigate the effects of the policy. Safeguards have been added to the supporting text of the policy to ensure that infrastructure should be in place that would avoid pressures and discharges to the environment that would potentially harm designated sites of international nature conservation importance.</p> <p>Releasing housing land has the potential to have both positive and negative effects on the natural, cultural, built and archaeological heritage of the region. Housing development is likely to change the character of the region. Areas that are particularly vulnerable to change, as identified by English Heritage include Nottingham, Lincoln, Boston, Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough and Newark.</p> <p>The new Growth Points of the Three Cities, Lincoln, Grantham and Newark are likely to experience significant changes in character as a result of increased development. Increasing development in the Eastern sub area may potentially affect the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB;</p>
	/	/	?	/	/	?													?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>however, these effects may be positive or negative. Increased development and the infrastructure associated with such development is likely to significantly and negatively affect tranquillity in the region.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to lead to significant negative effects on soils in the region. The policy proposes the release of housing land in a number of locations that are tightly constrained by BMV land. Additionally, development has the potential to undermine the quality of soils. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites. Therefore there is the potential for increased soil pollution. However, this will be dealt with through EIA procedures and there is uncertainty associated with the magnitude, likelihood and extent of these negative effects as there is no information available for grade 3a land, which is also classified as BMV land. Significant negative effects may occur to minerals reserves as a result of the policy as it is likely to result in housing development in areas where there are significant mineral reserves.</p> <p>The policy places an expectation for local authorities and others to work together across administrative boundaries to ensure a managed approach to the release of sites to achieve a sustainable pattern of development. This is particularly relevant in respect of the delivery of infrastructure. The effect of this is likely to be positive as it would help to ensure that infrastructure needed was delivered in time for the development (eg transport, water supply, wastewater, flood risk).</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>There is uncertainty over the level of joint working and agreement that would be reached at</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																															local level, the outcome of this policy would depend on decisions by individual local authorities. In addition, factors outside the control of the RS would play a significant role, e.g. funding for infrastructure projects, state of the economy generally and ability to fund developer obligations.	
Revocation	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities, and the NPPF sets out policy on how this should be achieved in paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Co-operate.</p> <p>Overall, the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy as local authorities are bound by the Duty to Cooperate and are unlikely to support policies that lead to an uncoordinated approach to the provision of infrastructure to support housing.</p> <p>Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.</p> <p>Despite only 13 of the region's 41 authorities having approved Core Strategies, for many authorities, the strategy developed under the Regional Plan will be pursued in its absence, with similar housing delivery figures. Whilst their delivery has clearly slowed down in light of difficult market conditions, the final delivery quantum is unlikely to be significantly different. Figures for other authorities such as Bassetlaw, Harborough, Leicester, South Kesteven and Newark and Sherwood, reinforce this. There are exceptions, the clearest example being that of Rushcliffe where the Borough has broken away from the Greater Nottingham aligned Core Strategy and is seeking to deliver approximately one third fewer homes than the original Regional Plan target. The Core Strategy has yet to be examined, however.</p> <p>Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the housing delivered across the region, their location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment. Overall, therefore the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> As above.</p>

EMRS Policy 18: Regional Priorities for the Economy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy has the potential to improve social cohesion and promote community empowerment through development of the region's economic competitiveness and by raising the skill levels.</p> <p>The policy promotes joint working in order to encourage the regional economy so that the region is better placed to maintain economic competitiveness. Policy 18 does not contain any development allocations to deliver the Regional Economic Strategy aspirations so it is difficult to assess the environmental impact. In broad terms, as with most development, it could be assumed that more economic development would lead to benefits for population and health, and negative effects for environment (more land take, transport), although there will be significant intra-regional variations in respect of the scale and implications of this.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															The outcome of this policy is dependent on the decisions made by individual local authorities in response to the content of the Regional Economic Strategy and other wider considerations such as the state of the economy.
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF sets out policy on building a strong, competitive economy in paragraphs 18-22, making clear the government's commitment to securing economic growth in order to create jobs and prosperity and sets out that local planning authorities should plan proactively to meet the development needs of business. They should set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages economic growth; set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and meet anticipated needs; support existing business sectors; and plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries.</p> <p>In addition, the NPPF seeks to ensure that Local Plans are based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic, social and environmental characteristics and prospects of the area (paragraph 158).</p> <p>Paragraph 160 states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of business needs within the economic markets operating in and across their area. To achieve this should work with county and neighbouring authorities and with LEPs to prepare and maintain a robust evidence base to understand both existing business needs and likely changes in the market; and work closely with the business community to understand their changing needs and identify and address barriers to investment, including a lack of housing, infrastructure or viability.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should ensure that their assessment of and strategies for housing, employment and other uses are integrated, and that they take full account of relevant market</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>and economic signals.</p> <p>One of the key planning principles set out in the NPPF is to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. However, this should be in accordance with other policies in the NPPF which seek to minimise environmental effects. This includes minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains where possible (paragraph 109), having access to high quality public transport facilities (paragraph 35) and aiming for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities (paragraph 37).</p> <p>Analysis of adopted and emerging plans across the region indicates varying approaches to the setting of employment land targets, in part reflecting the absence of any targets within the Regional Plan. Therefore, this is likely to provide similar effects as retention of the plan, although the fact that only 13 of the region's 41 authorities have an adopted Core Strategy could create uncertainty in the short to medium term.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The outcome is dependent on the speed of adoption of Core Strategies and wider considerations such as the state of the economy.</p>

RS Policy 19: Regional Priorities for Regeneration

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy should benefit particular urban and rural areas in need of regeneration. Provision of an appropriate level of housing to match the provision of jobs is a central part of this.</p> <p>Deprivation in the East Midlands is highly concentrated in the cities and coalfield areas as well as some parts of the Lincolnshire Coast. The policy is expected to lead to the regeneration of these areas, and is therefore expected to have minor positive effects on health in the East Midlands.</p> <p>The majority of effects of this policy are likely to be positive, although uncertainties remain in relation to some areas depending on the extent and location of new development proposed.</p> <p>Regenerating priority areas has the potential to create safer communities and create communities where people feel safe. The policy focuses on a number of areas where crime levels are currently high. Reducing deprivation levels, particularly in Nottingham, Mansfield, Leicester, Derby, Bassetlaw and Corby has the potential to indirectly and positively affect safer communities.</p> <p>The policy which is expected to lead to the regeneration of a number of areas in the region has the potential to directly and positively affect the development and growth of social capital in the region. Regeneration is expected to lead to a greater provision of services and facilities</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>for communities, which is expected to lead to enhancement and greater social cohesion.</p> <p>Strategic Priority 9 (Economic Renewal) of the RES echoes the aspirations of Policy 19 in seeking to promote the role of business and workforce capacity as central regeneration across the East Midlands.</p> <p>Promoting regeneration in 'economically lagging' rural areas and coastal areas has the potential to directly and negatively affect the increase of biodiversity in the East Midlands. Much of the coast in the region is designated as biodiversity conservation and enhancement areas, the Lincolnshire Coast and the Wash are recognised as being outstanding at the European level due to the high diversity of special wildlife habitats present. Developing in these areas has the potential to negatively affect biodiversity, both directly, and indirectly through the cumulative effects of development. In addition, many of the districts identified in the policy contain a number of nationally designated sites of nature conservation. Regenerating these areas may potentially lead to adverse effects on these sites. Additionally, developing in coastal locations which are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change e.g. flooding and subsidence, may potentially increase pressure on biodiversity, making it more difficult to adapt. Other policies in the plan should help to mitigate this effect and the AA/HRA states that no further measures are needed.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to lead to mixed effects as the effects are highly dependant on the design, location and nature of development. Regenerating deprived areas may potentially positively affect the objective. If regeneration occurs whilst delivering high quality design (in line with other plan policies) then the appearance of built up areas and the distinctiveness and diversity of the built and historic environment may be positively affected. However, distinctive and sensitive urban settlements could become relatively more dominated by new development, having negative effects on the built environment. This effect, however, would be dependant on the size, location and design of development. Developing in isolated coastal and rural areas may lead to negative effects on the region's landscape,</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>environmental assets and tranquillity. However, this is unlikely given the scale of development in such areas.</p> <p>A large number of areas in the region are at risk of having insufficient sewage treatment capacity when new housing development takes place. Developing in these areas is likely to lead to pressure on these STWs.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to have significant negative effects on soil in the region. Firstly, the policy supports regeneration in a number of locations throughout the region. Development has the potential to undermine the quality of soils. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites. Therefore there is the potential for increased soil pollution but this should be dealt with through the EIA procedures. Additionally, a number of the locations where development will take place are in close proximity to areas of BMV land. Regeneration may potentially result in the loss or damage to this land. The effect is, however, highly dependant on the location of development in relation to BMV land. Significant negative effects may occur to minerals reserves as a result of the policy as it is likely to result in housing development in areas where there are significant mineral reserves.</p> <p>Many of the region's PUs and Sub-Regional Centres currently experience significant areas of flood risk, although many are adequately defended. Encouraging growth and development in these areas has the potential to conflict with areas prone to flooding. These areas of flood risk have the potential to increase as the effects of climate change increase, leading to greater negative effects. These effects are, however, highlight dependant on the location of development and are in some way mitigated by other policies within the plan.</p> <p>The policy, which is expected to lead to development in identified regeneration areas, is expected to have direct negative effects and minor positive effects on reducing energy consumption. Increased development is likely to lead to an associated increase in energy</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>use e.g. increased car numbers, energy consumption, waste generation etc. Although new development is expected to incorporate energy saving measures and will conform to the spatial strategy of the plan, it is still expected to lead to a net increase in energy use in the region. Additionally, housing development in some parts of the region is not expected to be in line with employment development, encouraging out commuting and increasing energy use.</p> <p>The policy earmarks certain priority areas for regeneration, both in urban and rural areas. Deprived areas associated with the decline of the coal industry are to be regenerated, which should lead to reductions in the income disparities evident in the region.</p> <p>The policy lists a number of priority areas for regeneration because of their generally weak economic performance and significant areas of deprivation, but leaves it to local authorities to set out policies in their Local Plans and relevant non-statutory plans to tackle the problems of economic, social and environmental deprivation in these areas.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty The outcome of this policy is dependent on the decisions of individual local authorities responding to a wide range of factors, some outside the control of the RS, such as the general economic climate and the availability of European and national funding programmes.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The NPPF makes clear that in drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
		?	?																												<p>identify areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement (paragraph 21). Local authorities will need to work together under the Duty to Co-operate to identify and prioritise investment and development in areas of most deprivation. Overall, the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>As above.</p>

EMRS Policy 20: Regional Priorities for Employment Land

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	?	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy should help to sustain urban and rural communities. The policy will help to maintain vibrant communities but is dependent on the balance of jobs and homes throughout the region.</p> <p>Delivering good quality employment land may potentially lead to the development of brownfield land to good quality office space. Improving the appearance of such sites may potentially lead to a reduction in crime and fear of crime.</p> <p>Employment land allocations may potentially lead to adverse direct and indirect effects on biodiversity e.g. loss of brownfield biodiversity. However, the policy now specifically requires the allocation of sites at sustainable locations. Other policies within the plan should also help mitigate or reduce many of the negative effects of the policy and the AA/HRA states that no further measures are needed.</p> <p>The RES recognises the importance of securing quality employment land in Strategic Priority 7 (Land and development) where the protection, servicing and re-use of land are identified as critical facets to be addressed through local development plans and other regional plans and policies.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Releasing land for employment has the potential to have both positive and negative effects. Delivering good quality employment sites and subsequent employment development may potentially positively affect environmental assets. If development occurs whilst delivering high quality design (in line with other policies of the plan) then the appearance of built up areas and the distinctiveness and diversity of the built and historic environment may be positively affected. However, distinctive and sensitive urban settlements could become relatively more dominated by new employment development, having negative effects on the built environment. This effect, however, would be dependent on the size, location and design of development. The policy has been strengthened through the addition of the need to allocate sites in sustainable locations.</p> <p>Bringing forward employment sites is likely to increase demand for water and increase pressure on STWs. There is a large amount of uncertainty associated with this effect as it is not clear from the policy where this employment land will be located within the region.</p> <p>The policy, which will result in employment development in the region, has the potential to have minor negative effects on soil quality. Development has the potential to undermine the quality of soils; however, this should be dealt with through the EIA procedures. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites. There are uncertainties associated with the potential effects of the policy on mineral reserves as the policy is not locationally specific.</p> <p>It is unclear whether the policy will lead to employment land being developed in areas of flood risk. However, developing employment land will lead to increased areas of hard surface, e.g. concrete. This has the potential to increase the risk of flash flooding and runoff from rainwater.</p> <p>The effects on air quality of the policy are highly dependent on the type of employment use that is developed. If industrial plants are developed, this may have negative effects on air</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
Revocation	0	0	?	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF has clear policies on promoting sustainable growth (across all sectors including the ones listed in the policy) and planning strategically to minimise transport impact. The economic section (paragraphs 18-22) sets out the need to plan proactively to meet the development needs of business. This combined with the Duty to Cooperate provides the policy framework to deliver similar outcomes to the policy in the RS. In addition the NPPF makes clear that local planning authorities should ensure that their assessment of and strategies for housing, employment and other uses are integrated, and that they take full</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															business sectors and the travel patterns between new and existing housing and new economic development.

EMRS Policy 21: Strategic Distribution

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>24 hour operation could have effects on noise and nuisance affecting health in nearby communities. However, the policy recognises this and requires consideration to be given to local environmental impact and impact on the community.</p> <p>Such a large development could have effects on the environment. However, the policy recognises this and requires consideration to be given to local environmental impact. A clause regarding European nature conservation sites has also been added.</p> <p>Shifting freight from road to rail is expected to have a positive impact on air quality.</p> <p>The RES sets out actions associated with infrastructure, accessibility and connection in its Strategic Priority 4 (Transport and logistics) where the intention is to direct investment into strategic road schemes and maximising the benefits of the Region's two airports, whilst investing in demand management measures to increase efficiency and competitiveness.</p> <p>The policy sets out criteria to be considered when planning for strategic distribution sites and lists broad locations, which are all housing market areas. In doing so the RS attempts to direct development to areas that have good access to labour, good connectivity and that are appropriate for the type of development. However, the RS does not allocate specific sites against which an assessment can be made. As with other economic development, the impacts are likely to be positive for population and health and negative for the environment</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															(land take, transport). <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainty</u> The outcome of this policy is dependent on the decisions of individual local authorities responding to a wide range of factors, some outside the control of the RS, such as the general economic climate, the location of new housing development and the travel patterns between new and existing housing and new economic development.
Revocation	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> Revoking this policy would remove broad locations and criteria for the consideration of strategic distribution proposals. However, The NPPF sets out: supporting policy for large scale transport facilities; clear policies on the need to promote sustainable transport solutions for all sectors including for economic development and housing; the need to plan to meet anticipated business needs; and protection of nature conservation sites that have been designated for international importance. It also makes clear that local planning authorities should ensure that their assessment of and strategies for housing, employment and other uses are integrated, and that they take full account of relevant market and economic signals. Therefore the planning framework would still enable this policy to be delivered, and by using the Duty to Co-operate to achieve the spatial allocations in Local Plans. Overall, the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy. <u>Mitigation Measures</u>		

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainty</u> As above.

EMRS Policy 22: Regional Priorities for Town Centres and Retail Development

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The need to conserve and enhance the historic environment and maintain cultural assets does not feature strongly within this policy. However, aspects of this are covered in other policies within the plan.</p> <p>Investing in town centres has the potential to improve the environment of such centres and reduce run down areas, leading to an indirect positive and minor effect on crime and fear of crime.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to significantly and positively affect the vitality of urban areas in the East Midlands. The policy specifically outlines the need to promote the vitality and viability of town centres, particularly those that are underperforming.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to adversely affect brownfield biodiversity in the region, having a direct negative effect on this objective. Although it is not anticipated that development will occur on designated sites, town centre development may cause the fragmentation of wildlife corridors, and may negatively impact upon non designated sites. However, other policies in the plan will mitigate or reduce the effect of this policy on biodiversity.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to positively and negatively affect cultural and historic heritage.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The built and historic environment may be positively affected if development is located on derelict brownfield land. If this is the case, it could enhance the setting of historic assets and the built environment. Conversely, the provision of development could have a direct negative effect on this objective.</p> <p>Although dependant on the form, design and location of development, this influence is expected to increase as development increases, as the setting of historic assets become more dominated by development.</p> <p>Encouraging investment and development in town centres is likely to have negative effects on water quality as many town centres fall in areas that link to STWs which are already at risk of having insufficient capacity with additional development. Development also has the potential to undermine the quality of water bodies. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites, and additional pressure in sewerage and drainage infrastructure leading to direct minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Promoting development in town centres and preventing development of such facilities outside town centres has the potential to have mixed effects on reducing air pollution. Positive effects are likely as those people living within town centres are likely to use these facilities instead of traveling outside town centres. However, the policy may encourage more people to travel in to town centres from peripheral areas, increasing car journeys.</p> <p>The Regional Priorities for Town Centre and Retail Development are expected to have mixed effects on energy minimisation in the East Midlands. Direct minor positive effects are likely to arise from ensuring that development of additional regional scale out-of-town retail and leisure floorspace are prevented. As such development is likely to lead to more sustainable transport use. However, the development of retail and leisure development opportunities within town centres to meet identified need is expected to lead to an increase in energy use.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>This would have minor negative effects on energy minimisation.</p> <p>The RS policy reflects and references the national planning policy at the time, set out in PPS6, for the protection of town centres. PPS6 has since been cancelled and replaced first by PPS4 and now by the NPPF. The outcome of the policy would have been positive, as directing development to town centres would reduce greenfield land take, reduce travel, and have positive effects on population.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The outcome of the policy would depend on the economic climate and opportunities for development both within and outside town centres.</p>
Revocation	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Paragraph 23 of the NPPF states that planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period. Local planning authorities should for example, recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality; define a network and hierarchy of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes; define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, based on a clear definition of primary and secondary frontages in designated centres and set policies that make clear which uses will be permitted in such locations.</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Paragraph 37 of the NPPF, which deals with sustainable transport, states that planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.</p> <p>Given the above, it is unlikely that revocation will lead to a significantly different pattern of development to retention, and the benefits and impacts are therefore likely to be similar.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> As above.</p>

EMRS Policy 23: Regional Priorities for Casino Development

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>There is uncertainty over whether proposals for Casinos are likely to come forward and where and therefore the effect they might have on cultural distinctiveness.</p> <p>The Gambling Act 2005 allows for one regional casino and an additional 16 casinos (eight large and eight small). The government decided not to go ahead with the regional casino, and individual licensing authorities are at various stages of development with their application processes for the remaining 16 proposed casinos. At the point the RS was adopted, East Lindsey District Council had succeeded in its bid for a small casino to be licensed under the Gambling Act 2005. The RS policy directs casino development licensed under the Gambling Act 2005 to areas of deprivation set out in policy 19, with an aspiration, therefore, to support the regeneration of those areas.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The outcome of this policy is dependent on the decisions of individual local authorities</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															responding to a wide range of factors, some outside the control of the RS, such as the general economic climate and the interest from casino investors.
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>The NPPF in paragraph 21 makes clear that in drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should identify areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement. Local authorities will need to work together under the Duty to Cooperate to identify and prioritise investment and development, including casino investment and development, in areas of most deprivation. Overall, the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The outcome of this policy is dependent on the decisions of individual local authorities responding to a wide range of factors, some outside the control of the RS, such as the general economic climate and the interest from casino investors.</p>

EMRS Policy 24: Regional Priorities for Rural Development

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Supporting farm diversification is likely to help sustain rural communities. Cultural activities could potentially contribute to this. A focus on the economically lagging rural areas will help to support the development of vibrant communities.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to have both positive and negative effects on increasing biodiversity in the region. Indirect negative effects may occur from development in rural areas e.g. cumulative impacts of development on designated sites. However, if diversification schemes include those that would promote the enhancement of biodiversity, then effects on biodiversity have the potential to be both direct and positive. Other policies within the plan should help to mitigate or reduce many of the negative effects on biodiversity.</p> <p>Although it is not anticipated that the policy will have significant impacts it has the potential to have some minor negative impacts on tranquillity and uncertain effects on landscapes in the region. However, other policies within the plan should help to mitigate or reduce many of the negative effects</p> <p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects on improving land management as it specifies the need for environmentally sound management of the countryside and sustainable development. However, as stated in the East Midlands Soil and Environmental Resource Review, this policy suggests that land use change may be encouraged. It is unclear whether this will result in improved land use management. However, some minor negative effects</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>may arise on soil pollution and on BMV land, as many of the districts contain significant areas of BMV land. There are uncertainties associated with the potential effects of the policy on mineral reserves as the policy is not locationally specific.</p> <p>The policy is expected to lead to development in a number of districts that experience high risks of residual or primary flooding; East Lindsey, West Lindsey, South Holland, Bassetlaw and Newark and Sherwood. The Policy may therefore have negative effects on flooding in the region. Other policies within the plan will help to mitigate this effect.</p> <p>The policy supports rural diversification and development of the rural economy, and identifies broad rural areas to which particular attention should be given. Without knowing which sites would be developed it is hard to predict the SEA outcomes (as these would vary depending on factors such as whether the development was greenfield or brownfield, remote or near local settlements, how much new development was required, how many jobs were created).</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The outcome of this policy is dependent on the decisions of individual local authorities responding to a wide range of factors, some outside the control of the RS, such as the general economic climate and the opportunities for diversification in the areas highlighted as opposed to other areas.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF contains strong policy supporting economic growth and diversification in rural areas (paragraph 28). It says that local and neighbourhood plans should support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas, and promote the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses. It does not contain a list of rural areas requiring particular attention. However, local authorities will need to work together under the Duty to Co-operate to ascertain which areas need particular support. Given that the RS does not identify specific sites, and it is not possible to predict where development will be directed to in Local Plans the outcome is uncertain, although we would expect it to be similar to the Regional Strategy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The outcome of this policy is dependent on the decisions of individual local authorities responding to a wide range of factors, some outside the control of the RS, such as the general economic climate and the opportunities for diversification in the areas highlighted as opposed to other areas.</p>

EMRS Policy 25: Regional Priorities for ICT

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Improving the accessibility of broadband will make a contribution to community vitality.</p> <p>Encouraging ICT and Broadband infrastructure in the East Midlands as outlined in the policy is likely to have minor positive effects on reducing air pollution. Improving the coverage of broadband infrastructure and promoting the uptake of ICT is likely to lead to mixed effects on the minimisation of energy in the East Midlands. Direct positive effects are likely to arise, particularly in rural areas, as access to broadband has the potential to reduce the need to travel in the region. However, increasing ICT is expected to lead to an increased use of electricity in the region, having a direct negative effect on energy minimisation.</p> <p>Improvements in regional coverage in broadband infrastructure are likely to significantly promote regional competitiveness. Focus on improvements in rural areas can help overcome issues of peripherality and develop knowledge base. Development of 160+ Access Centres helps to spread understanding of ICT benefits and provide training opportunities for local</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																																<p>disadvantaged groups, reducing barriers to equal access to employment. Increased use of ICT may render some existing jobs obsolete.</p> <p>The RES supports ICT as fundamental to infrastructure provision and central to skills development which will assist the region in establishing higher value business. This is reflect in Strategic Priority 1 (Employment, learning and skills) and Priority 3 (Innovation), for example.</p> <p>The supporting text to the policy recognises that there was in 2009 almost 100% coverage of broadband infrastructure across the region. Improving broadband performance, take up of ICT and ensuring ICT provision for new development would promote regional competitiveness and potentially improve the economic performance of the region (with positive impacts on population and health).</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty The outcome of this policy is dependent on factors outside of the RS, such as training and take up of ICT by businesses, the public and voluntary sectors and also the service improvements provided by broadband operators.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Paragraphs 42 to 46 of the NPPF set out policy on supporting high quality communications infrastructure. Paragraph 43 states that local planning authorities should support the</p>	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband.</p> <p>However, given the aspirational nature of the policy and its dependence on external factors, removing this policy is likely to have no overall effect.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>As above.</p>

EMRS Policy 26: Protecting and Enhancing the Region's Natural and Cultural Heritage

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This is the main policy providing protection for natural and cultural assets and the majority of objectives are sound in this respect. The policy is likely to result in greater protection and enhancement of the region's natural and cultural assets. This is likely to have minor positive effects on people's health and wellbeing as it is likely to provide opportunities for recreation and enjoyment of nature.</p> <p>The RES supports the policy approach through Strategic Priority 6 (Environmental protection) which seeks environmental protection as a key part of sustainable economic growth, as well as environmental enhancement being used to promote regional quality of life.</p> <p>There is a risk of 'unavoidable damage' to the Nene Valley cSPA which may test the implementation of this policy. The AA/HRA states that this policy will be beneficial providing the opportunity to enhance supporting habitats for European Sites.</p> <p>Promotion of highest level of protection of natural and cultural assets could expand the base of learning and training opportunities available. Rural economies are most likely to benefit particularly from protection of natural assets, through enhanced facilities and possible job creation.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The aspiration of the policy is echoed by the provisions of the NPPF (paras109-125) which provides for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity interests, using a hierarchical approach, and the need for the demonstration of why development is justified against clear criteria established in local plans (paragraph 113). The NPPF (paragraphs 126-141) also provides a clear framework for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment both in relation to plan-making and in the determination of planning applications.</p> <p>The development of a co-ordinated approach to planning for biodiversity interests is advised, through landscape-scale, cross-boundary initiatives and use of Nature Improvement Areas, where appropriate (paragraph 117).</p> <p>A more pragmatic approach to the use of BMV land is taken, whereby poorer land should be preferred to higher quality land.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Close monitoring of local and sub-regional impacts on nature conservation interests in particular.</p> <p>Assumptions That the Duty to Co-operate will provide a robust impetus for the establishment of cross-boundary working for nature conservation interests in particular.</p> <p>Uncertainty The key uncertainties associated with replacing the RS with the NPPF relate to the consistency in the development and application of local plan policies. Over the longer term, there could be differential outcomes for biodiversity interests, particularly if cross-boundary initiatives are not able to be secured.</p>

EMRS Policy 27: Regional Priorities for the Historic Environment

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy, which aims to protect and enhance the historic environment of the East Midlands, is expected to lead to direct positive effects on the built, archaeological and historic environment of the region. As stated by the East Midlands Regional Heritage Forum, there are a high number of designated places of archaeological, architectural and historic importance, on a region wide, per capita basis. Identifying and protecting these assets is expected to have direct significant positive effects on their conservation and enhancement. The policy is also likely to have some positive effects on the built environment and environmental infrastructure, as it encourages the use of local building materials. This is likely to help maintain local distinctiveness in addition to reducing the environmental impacts of importing building materials from further afield.</p> <p>This policy is based on gaining an improved understanding of the historic environment to manage sensitive change in response to growth and regeneration, rather than setting priorities for the historic environment in its own right. This leaves considerable uncertainty in relation to the effects of development proposals. Other policies within the plan provide protection for sensitive areas, for example Lincoln.</p> <p>Encouragement of refurbishment of disused/under-used assets of historic/architectural merit could lead to modest job creation. Promotion of use of local building materials might support</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>businesses. Conservation/enhancement of historic environment and skills uptake likely to promote demand for specific skills although this is uncertain.</p> <p>Encouraging the refurbishment and re-use of disused/under-used buildings could encourage building of additional infrastructure. Promotion of use of local building materials and enhancing existing tourism attractions could help reduce income disparities if lower socioeconomic groups benefit from such policies.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures Detailed monitoring of impacts.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None identified</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The aspiration of the policy is echoed by the provisions of the NPPF (paras 126-141) which provides a clear framework for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment both in relation to plan-making and in the determination of planning applications.</p> <p>Whilst less specific than the RS policy, the NPPF provides in particular that local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures Detailed monitoring of policy implementation.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions</p> <p>That local authorities will adopt a broadly consistent approach to the protection and management of heritage assets, thereby producing the same outcomes as the RS policy.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The degree of local consistency which might be expected, particularly in respect of the positive strategy for asset management. Cross-boundary differences could be significant.</p>

EMRS Policy 28: Regional Priorities for Environmental and Green Infrastructure

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy, which is likely to lead to increased and enhanced environmental and green infrastructure is expected to improve the health of the region. In addition to encouraging exercise, the policy is likely to lead to improved air pollution resulting from the delivery of vegetation.</p> <p>This policy could result in increased provision and improved quality of green infrastructure and potentially increased participation in cultural activities.</p> <p>The policy, which aims to ensure the delivery, protection and enhancement of Environmental and Green Infrastructure across the region, is likely to have significant direct positive effects on social cohesion and social capital in the East Midlands. The policy is likely to lead to the protection and enhancement of environmental and Green Infrastructure, positively affecting biodiversity in the East Midlands, including protection from recreational pressure.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have significant positive effects. The policy is expected to result in additional and enhanced green and environmental infrastructure in the region which is highly likely to improve the appearance of the built environment. The policy is likely to lead to improved land management in the region. As the policy will result in additional green infrastructure in the region.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The RES supports the policy approach through Strategic Priority 6 (Environmental protection) which seeks environmental protection as a key part of sustainable economic growth, as well as environmental enhancement being used to promote regional quality of life.</p> <p>Delivering additional green infrastructure and protecting and enhancing additional green infrastructure is likely to directly and positively affect the reduction of the risk of flooding in the region.</p> <p>The policy, which is expected to result in enhanced green infrastructure, is likely to have minor positive effects on air quality. However, these positive effects are likely to be locationally specific.</p> <p>Creating, protecting and enhancing networks of semi-natural green spaces in urban areas have the potential to reduce the need for energy for heating. However, these effects are highly dependant on the location and scale of green spaces. This policy could help to encourage walking and cycling and reduce the environmental (including climate change) impacts of development, depending on the nature and extent of green infrastructure proposed.</p> <p>Direct employment impacts are likely to be minimal but indirectly, a pleasant environment will promote growth. It is unclear whether the growth indirectly generated by a good living environment will increase learning and training opportunities</p> <p>A protected environmental and green infrastructure will improve the regional green environment, therefore potentially promoting growth. Technological development must be considered separately.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF requires positive planning for green infrastructure (paras 99 & 114) in particular to: “set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure”.</p> <p>Whilst being less specific than the RS policy, the intention is the same, and emphasis is placed on LPAs working together to deliver the policy. However, arguably, the means of achieving the aim could vary significantly across the Region according to local priorities. Therefore, whilst similarly positive benefits are to be expected, there could be tempered by uncertainty over delivery and strategic effectiveness in the longer term.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Monitoring of the development and implementation of strategic GI schemes.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That as a result of varying priorities between LPAs, non-critical matters such as GI could be sidelined, particularly in the delivery of strategic schemes.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															The extent to which strategic alliances for the delivery of GI can be assembled.

EMRS Policy 29: Priorities for Enhancing the Region's Biodiversity

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy is expected to have direct significant positive effects on increasing biodiversity in the East Midlands, as well as significant benefits for the region's environment more generally which may also provide associated economic opportunities linked to the enhancement of cultural assets. However, it is highly dependent on implementation, particularly where development pressures coincide with BEAs or BCAs e.g. Nene Valley, Charnwood. Establishing habitat creation projects and semi-natural urban green spaces is likely to have minor positive effects on the health of people in the East Midlands.</p> <p>The policy recognises the need to increase biodiversity in the region and sets specific targets for biodiversity in Appendix 4. This is also expected to have indirect positive effects on the ability of biodiversity to adapt to climate change. The positive effects of this policy are likely to become more positive over time as enhancement and management schemes are implemented.</p> <p>The policy which aims to increase large scale habitat creation and protect features of the landscape is expected to have direct positive effects on the region's landscapes, environmental infrastructure and environmentally poor areas as it is likely to protect and enhance these areas. Significant direct positive effects are expected on green infrastructure and direct positive effects on the built environment as the policy encourages the creation of</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Whilst the NPPF makes provision “set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure” (paragraph 119) and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity more generally (section 11), this does not meet the detailed aspirations of the RS Policy.</p> <p>Whilst the replacement of the policy will not disadvantage biodiversity interests <i>per se</i>, with sub-regional initiatives still in operation, there is arguably a missed opportunity to secure a step-change in biodiversity across what is one of the more biodiversity-impooverished regions, along with reduced opportunities for addressing other issues such as air quality, and climate</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>change over the longer term.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures Detailed monitoring of cross-boundary working.</p> <p>Assumptions That initiatives such as the Regional Biodiversity Strategy gave the potential to act as a focus for joint working.</p> <p>Uncertainty The extent to which existing strategies (such as the Regional Biodiversity Strategy) can act as a focal point for activity across the Region in the absence of the RS as the co-ordinator and driver of activity at local authority level.</p>

EMRS Policy 30: Regional Priorities for Managing and Increasing Woodland Cover

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy is likely to bring about significant benefits for the region's environment which may also provide associated economic opportunities linked to the enhancement of cultural assets. Some minor positive benefits on social capital in the region. The policy includes aims to increase Greenwood Community Forest along with other forests. Community forests have the potential to benefit society.</p> <p>Increasing levels of woodland in the East Midlands is likely to have direct significant positive effects on increasing biodiversity in the East Midlands. A careful approach based on an understanding of climate change and biodiversity changes affecting tree populations is needed to ensure that native species are not lost. The policy recognises this. Increasing woodland may potentially provide new wildlife corridors and is likely to have positive effects on reducing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity. The policy specifies that woodland should make use of climate resistant species.</p> <p>Increasing woodland cover in the East Midlands is likely to have minor positive effects on health in the region. There are however uncertainties associated with whether this effect will reduce inequalities as it is highly dependant on the location of woodland.</p> <p>Increasing woodland cover in the region is likely to lead to a number of other positive effects,</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>such as the enhancement of the built environment and the setting of historic assets. The policy highlights that Greenwood Community Forest, which extends into Nottingham, should be increased. The landscape may also benefit from increased tree cover, as it has the potential to enhance landscapes. Trees also have the potential to increase the extent of tranquil areas in the region.</p> <p>The policy is expected to lead to minor positive effects on improving land management as it is likely to lead to enhanced management of woodland. Increasing woodland cover in the East Midlands is expected to have direct positive effects on reducing the effects of natural hazards. 'Woodlands contribute to the natural environment in many ways including reducing the flood risk and lowering storm water flow.' The policy states that new woodland should also contribute to flood alleviation and floodplain management.</p> <p>Increasing woodland cover in the region and protecting ancient woodlands and other woodlands is expected to have direct significant long term positive effects on air quality in the East Midlands.</p> <p>Creation of new woodland cover will be of benefit to the environment and may help to reduce the effects of climate change to some extent. Protection of woodlands of acknowledged importance could influence the construction of new transport infrastructure, although this requires closer analysis.</p> <p>Related economic activities will generate additional jobs, although modest at the regional level. The policy could act as impetus for improvements in training for rural workers in related economic activities.</p> <p>Woodland cover increases could stimulate local economy through forestry-related employment and tourism, and help create more attractive habitats, providing opportunities for leisure activities.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
																											<p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None required</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> Dependence of the policy on significant resources and LPA commitment for its implementation.</p>	
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>The NPPF has strong policy protecting irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland (paragraph 118). More generally, the NPPF makes provision for local authorities to: “set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure” (paragraph 119) and the protection and enhancement of biodiversity more generally (section 11), this does not meet the detailed aspirations of the RS Policy.</p> <p>Whilst the replacement of the policy will not disadvantage biodiversity interests <i>per se</i>, with sub-regional initiatives still in operation, there is arguably a missed opportunity to secure a step-change in woodland cover across what is one of the more impoverished regions for woodland, along with reduced opportunities for addressing other issues such as air quality, and climate change.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p>	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Detailed monitoring of cross-boundary working.</p> <p>Assumptions That initiatives such as the Regional Biodiversity Strategy gave the potential to act as a focus for joint working.</p> <p>Uncertainty The extent to which existing strategies (such as the Regional Biodiversity Strategy) can act as a focal point for activity across the Region in the absence of the RS as the co-ordinator and driver of activity at local authority level, in particular targeting the identified Growth Areas.</p>

EMRS Policy 31: Priorities for the Management and Enhancement of the Region's Landscape

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary						
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L							
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Protecting and enhancing the region's landscapes is expected to have some minor positive effects on the health of people in the East Midlands as it is likely to improve wellbeing and facilitate opportunities for enjoyment of the countryside and exercise. The policy recognizes the value of tranquility, a key factor in mental health.</p> <p>Landscape management and enhancement will help to protect the region's natural and heritage landscape assets.</p> <p>Although this policy aims to protect landscapes, minor indirect positive impacts on biodiversity may arise. The policy aims to protect and enhance forests. This may potentially lead to an increase in habitat for biodiversity and may improve connectivity and reduce climate change impacts. There is, however, uncertainty relating to where these positive effects will be experienced.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have direct positive effects on a number of aspects most notably the protection of designated landscapes and landscape quality and character as the policy specifically aims to protect and enhance landscapes. The policy may also have indirect positive effects on environmentally poor areas, as the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB is designated as an Environmental Enhancement Area in addition to areas of tranquility, green</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>infrastructure and environmental infrastructure.</p> <p>The policy is likely to significantly, directly and positively affect land management in the East Midlands as it specifies the need to protect landscape character and initiatives to enhance natural landscape assets. This policy aims to protect the most highly valued landscapes of the region which may influence the extent and location of new transport infrastructure.</p> <p>This policy may have a positive impact on employment in rural areas and may increase the demand for higher skilled jobs, particularly in promoting initiatives to protect and enhance natural and heritage landscape assets. However, it is unlikely to directly lead to an increase in new businesses, or to have any impact on urban employment.</p> <p>Promotion of initiatives to protect/enhance natural/heritage landscape assets may promote improvement in skills Promoting the highest level of landscape character protection can contribute to retaining local distinctiveness and thus benefit the economy through possible increases in tourism. Initiatives to protect the natural heritage assets could boost the regeneration of rural economies.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None required</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Dependence of the policy on LPA commitment for its implementation</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
				+																											

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The extent to which existing strategies (such as the EMRLCA) can act as a focal point for activity across the Region in the absence of the RS as the co-ordinator and driver of activity at local authority level.</p>

EMRS Policy 32: A Regional Approach to Water Resources and Water Quality

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Water resource efficiency savings, if achieved, will help the region to adapt to the effects of climate change. Meeting housing needs is highly dependent on planned water resource infrastructure and implementing water efficiency savings.</p> <p>The policy, which specifies the need to improve water quality and reduce the risk of pollution, may have minor positive effects on health in the East Midlands. The measures proposed should help to maintain the quality of the region's historic waterways, depending on the detail of development proposals.</p> <p>Improving water quality and reducing unsustainable abstraction from watercourses and aquifers is expected to have direct significant positive effects on biodiversity in the region. There is, however, uncertainty relating to the location of these effects.</p> <p>The East Midlands is home to a large number of Biodiversity Action Plan species that depend on water for their habitats, including water voles and a number of amphibians, fish and molluscs. Ensuring that water is managed sustainably is also expected to have direct positive effects on all biodiversity in the region. The effects of climate change are likely to lead to hotter drier summers which may result in areas of drought. Therefore, managing water sustainably will become increasingly important in the future. The policy promotes the timely</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>provision of appropriate additional infrastructure for water supply and wastewater treatment.</p> <p>The policy is likely to lead to direct significant positive effects on the protection of the environmental assets in the region as it highlights the need to protect and improve water quality and resources.</p> <p>The policy is likely to have direct significant positive effects on water quality and water efficiency, as the policy sets a target to reduce water usage in new development by 25% and ensures that water treatment capacity meets the needs of development. The policy requires local authorities to consider undertaking water cycle studies.</p> <p>The policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts on employment except where major industrial water users are required to change behaviour. The policy is unlikely to have any direct impacts on skills uptake. Protection and improvement of water quality can help improve existing settlements and improve efficiency of physical infrastructure. Rural areas can benefit from planned winter storage reservoirs, which can aid agricultural businesses and boost the rural economy.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None required</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The policy places emphasis on joint working between interested parties, which could produce varying outcomes across the region.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	+	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Regulatory mechanisms exist to ensure an adequate, safe and sustainable water supply. National policy already gives the Environment Agency, water and sewerage companies, developers, landowners, local authorities and others an important role in taking a pro-active approach and working together to identify, characterise, plan and manage the water environment taking into account biodiversity sites of international importance. In achieving integrated water management and delivery of the European Union's Water Framework Directive, plans and strategies should have regard to River Basin Management Plans and water companies' asset management plans.</p> <p>Revoking the policy would remove the regional target to reduce water consumption in new development by 25%. At the point the RS was adopted, the average water consumption nationally was 145 litres per person per day. Changes to building regulations in 2010 have set a target of 125 litres per person per day, and all publicly funded housing needs to meet code level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes which requires 110 litres per person per day. Therefore, there is already a national framework achieving water savings of between 20 and 35 litres per day as compared to when the RS was adopted. In addition, the Government believes the key driver for reducing water use is through demand management measures. It is reasonable to expect water efficiency improvements to achieve the same, if not greater, savings over the plan period than the policy prescribed.</p> <p>The removal of direct support for water conservation measures such as winter storage reservoirs on agricultural land could be seen as a potential negative influence on achieving climate change mitigation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Detailed monitoring of impacts.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The speed and consistency of measures to improve the more efficient use of water across the Region, although there is no reason to doubt that over the longer term these will have materially different outcomes compared to the RS policy.</p>

EMRS Policy 33: Regional Priorities for Strategic River Corridors

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy recognises the multi-functional value of river corridors. Protecting and enhancing strategic corridors is likely to lead to an increase in biodiversity levels in the region, having significant positive effects on this objective. There is, however, uncertainty relating to the location of these effects.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to positively affect landscapes and environmental infrastructure in the region. The policy highlights the need to protect and enhance the natural environment of the region's strategic river corridors. The region's only World Heritage Site is located along the River Derwent. Protecting this river is likely to lead to significant positive effects on the protection of the Derwent Valley Mills.</p> <p>Protecting and enhancing the natural environment of the Region's Strategic River Corridors has the potential to significantly and positively affect water quality in the East Midlands. Protecting and enhancing this resource has the potential to positively affect water resources in the region.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have direct positive effects on reducing the effects of natural hazards as it specifies the need to manage flood risk when maintaining and enhancing strategic river corridors. Maintenance and enhancement of strategic river corridors could</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>have positive direct and regeneration employment benefits. Increased maintenance and enhancement of multi-functional importance of strategic river corridors could have positive regeneration benefits and lead to improved quality of learning and training opportunities. Maintenance and enhancement of strategic river corridors can boost regeneration in both urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty Successful realisation of the policy is dependent on co-ordinated action and is strongly related to partner policies on biodiversity, green infrastructure, landscape and cultural heritage. It is unclear how these elements might work with one another.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+ / ?	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Local authorities will still need to have regard to national policy to support the delivery of sustainable development; and reflect the needs and wishes of their local communities. The Government's June 2011 White Paper, <i>The Natural Choice</i>, sets out proposals to support the development of green infrastructure, including the establishment of a Green Infrastructure Partnership. Accordingly, local authorities may wish to continue to pursue this policy approach through their local development documents, working co-operatively with other authorities and bodies on cross-boundary networks. The Duty to Co-operate should support this.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None</p> <p>Assumptions That local authorities will seek to work co-operatively on such cross-boundary issues which could be addressed through other means.</p> <p>Uncertainty The efficacy of joint working to deliver similar outcomes, perhaps using mechanisms such as the Regional Biodiversity Strategy.</p>

EMRS Policy 34: Priorities for the Management of the Lincolnshire Coast

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy may have some minor positive effects on health in the East Midlands as it aims to protect and enhance the natural heritage of the coast. This may potentially encourage recreation in these areas, enhancing health and wellbeing.</p> <p>The policy promotes the development of coastal zone management plans which is a positive step for protecting and enhancing the coastline. The extent to which coastal heritage can be protected and maintained remains uncertain given the effects of climate change .</p> <p>The Lincolnshire Coast, which is designated as a Special Protection Area and a Ramsar Site, is an important area for biodiversity.</p> <p>The policy outlines the need to ensure that any development on the coast is carried out in ways which protect and enhance natural heritage and the Habitats Regulations Assessment states that the policy is generally beneficial and no mitigation measures are needed.</p> <p>The policy may have some positive effects on landscape quality and character of the Lincolnshire Coast as the policy directs development towards urban areas. As stated in the supporting text to the policy, the coast already experiences significant development pressures from the holiday industry. The policy aims to protect the Lincolnshire coastline,</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is general support for LAs and other public bodies to manage the coast and promote the development of coastal zone management plans which typically suggest that development on the coast should be located primarily in existing urban areas and in ways that protect and enhance the natural and cultural heritage.</p> <p>In addition to the NPPF, there are other relevant policies and strategies on flooding and</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>coastal change which will apply, such as the Environment Agency's flood and coastal risk management investment strategy (2010-2035). Shoreline Management Plans and Catchment Flood Management Plans will provide a strategic approach to the assessment of options within a broader planning matrix which will include River Basin Management Plans and Integrated Coastal Zone Management strategies. As part of the Marine Policy Statement, the Marine Plan for the East Inshore Area (which covers the East Midlands) is currently being developed and scheduled for publication on 2013/14. This will address many of the coastal management issues covered by the RS Policy 34.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None</p>

EMRS Policy 35: A Regional Approach to Managing Flood Risk

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>In many locations, particularly the most vulnerable areas in zone 3 flood risk zones, sufficient flood defences are in place to manage flood risk. The policy requires Strategic Flood Risk Assessments to be carried out which will help to reduce the risks of the housing stock to climate change. By managing flood risk, the policy is expected to have minor positive effects on protecting the public's health.</p> <p>The approach to flood risk is appropriate although the potential allowance of development subject to mitigation measures on the overall flooding regime should not take place at the expense of an overall strategy to try and reduce the effects of flooding.</p> <p>There are large areas of the Lincolnshire Coast that are designated as Natura 2000 sites and are in flood risk zones 2 and 3. The policy has the potential to have a positive impact on increasing biodiversity in the East Midlands. The policy is likely to lead to increased protection from flooding in the region, which would have indirect positive impacts on some habitats and species. Additionally, the policy outlines that flood management schemes should maximise biodiversity where possible. There is, however, uncertainty relating to the location of the effects.</p> <p>The policy is expected to lead to a number of indirect positive effects as it is likely to improve</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																																<p>flood protection in the region.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have indirect positive effects on water resources in the region. The policy specifies that development will not be permitted if it would have a detrimental impact on ground water storage capacity.</p> <p>The policy requires sustainable drainage in all new developments and could encourage sustainable business practice as a result.</p> <p>Flood management schemes can help to maximise biodiversity and provide other regeneration benefits, although the policy is unclear as to what these are. The requirement of sustainable drainage in all new developments and flood risk assessments can help provide land which is desirable for new businesses.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy replicates the national planning policy on flooding in PPS25, that was in place at the time the RS was developed and adopted.</p> <p>Revoking this policy would have no impact, as the policy is replicated in the NPPF and its</p>	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>supporting technical guidance on flooding and minerals, and in the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.</p> <p>In addition to the Duty to Co-operate under the Localism Act, local authorities already have a duty to co-operate under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. National planning policy on flooding aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages of the planning process, taking account of climate change, to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Local planning authorities must consult the Environment Agency on most development proposals at risk from flooding. Sustainability appraisals, land allocations and development control policies should all be informed by strategic flood risk assessments carried out in liaison with the Environment Agency.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>None</p>

EMRS Policy 36: Regional Priorities for Air Quality

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary								
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L									
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>Poor air quality has the potential to negatively impact upon health. If the policy contributes to improved air quality this will have benefits to health.</p> <p>The policy has been included in the plan through a recommendation of the Appropriate Assessment and is expected to help ensure that the effects of air pollution on internationally designated sites is recognised and mitigated.</p> <p>This will have positive effects for all sites. The policy should help to reduce air pollution levels through new development.</p> <p>The indirect implications of the policy might be that mitigation of road based transport may have to be considered for developments (consideration of travel plans, incorporation of sustainable transport options etc) which will have some positive effects on the environmental implications of transport.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Further measures as part of new development e.g. travel plans.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p>								

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															None
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Removal of this policy will have no impact, as the NPPF [and air quality targets or legislation and policy or legislation protecting internationally designated nature conservation sites] provide the framework to deliver the same outcomes.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Further measures as part of new development e.g. travel plans.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>

EMRS Policy 37: Regional Priorities for Minerals

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Minerals extraction is a temporary use of land (for a short or long period of time), after which time the land is restored for a further use. The length of time of the extraction and the period of time before restoration is completed will vary between different sites. Furthermore minerals is driven by geology and can only be extracted where it exists, which may include designated areas.</p> <p>Policy 37 seeks to safeguard mineral deposits from sterilisation, as part of its commitment to ensuring a continuing steady supply from environmentally acceptable sources. This policy permits continued use of a non-renewable resource but the commitment to safeguard facilities for processing construction and demolition waste (a recycled aggregate) should reduce the need for primary extraction and deliver only minor negative effects of material assets. Further there should be positive effects through use of minerals in meeting society's needs, especially the role of aggregate minerals for use as a construction raw material.</p> <p>The policy seeks a progressive reduction in reduction in the amount of aggregate extraction from the Peak National Park and Lincolnshire Wolds AONB extraction to limit minerals extraction in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural beauty. This policy may well lead to long term positive effects for biodiversity and landscape, although there remain some extant permissions where extraction has not yet started. Consequently there may be some disturbance to the local landscape and biodiversity, although this may be fully mitigated by high quality working standards and restoration required under the National Planning Policy</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Framework and the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Overall, this approach is likely to have a minor positive effect.</p> <p>Provision of new facilities and maintenance of existing railhead and wharfage facilities for mineral transportation help to boost physical infrastructure. However, the development of new railhead and wharfage facilities has the potential to undermine the quality of water bodies. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites, and additional pressure in sewerage and drainage infrastructure leading to direct minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>The effects on soil and water are neutral as both would expect to be returned to/retained on the site after extraction and restoration.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Environment Impact Assessment should identify and mitigate any significant effects of each proposal for minerals extraction.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of each extraction site across the region over the plan period and beyond.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>On minerals, Figure 1 in support of Policy 37 takes the <i>National and Regional Guidelines of Aggregate minerals in England 2001-2016</i> and apportions to each mineral planning authority taking account of the advice of the East Midlands Aggregate Working Party. An analysis of the seven mineral plans in the region shows that this figure has been carried forward into the</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>preparation of five of them, with the Peak district being able to take account of the more up-to-date forecast for aggregate demand set out in the <i>National and Regional Guidelines of Aggregate minerals in England 2005-2020</i>. Revocation of policy 37 still leaves apportionment targets in place for each mineral planning authority and, as plans are reviewed, they will be expected to take into plan for minerals extraction based on the more localist approach set out in paragraph 145 of the National Planning Policy Framework, including the most up-to-date national and sub-national prepared by the Department.</p> <p>Furthermore paragraph 143 expects mineral planning authorities to encourage use of secondary and recycled material to consider recycled and secondary sources before the extraction of primary materials. In addition Planning Policy Statement 10 sets out an expectation that, through their policies, waste planning authorities and other local authorities should be driving waste up the waste hierarchy. The policy allows for the range, type, capacity and location of new waste and/or expanded waste management facilities and their operational arrangements to be decided at local level, and for local authorities to make appropriate arrangements to encourage better re-use or recycling of waste, including construction and demolition waste as an alternative to primary extraction.</p> <p>Paragraphs 143 to 149 of the National Planning Policy Framework provide the national framework for minerals extraction. Its highlights the need to plan for minerals extraction, as part of the Government's overriding objective for securing a steady and adequate supply of minerals. However, paragraphs 143 and 144 provide strong protections for the natural and historic environment, human health, and important landscapes. It also provides for the restoration and aftercare of worked sites at the earliest opportunity and for it to be carried out to the highest standards. Furthermore mineral planning authorities are expected to encourage use of secondary and recycled material to consider recycled and secondary sources before the extraction of primary materials.</p> <p>Paragraph 145 sets out national policy for aggregates. It requires each minerals planning</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>authority to prepare a local aggregate assessment which gives local authorities greater control over how much mineral extraction they need to plan for, and how this should be provided. The revocation of this policy removes the explicit desire to gradually reducing minerals extraction in designated areas – although there is a policy presumption to avoid landbanks as far as possible being in designated areas - but this can be mitigated through bilateral agreements with individual mineral planning authorities, subject to appropriate scrutiny by the relevant Aggregate Working Party.</p> <p>Revocation of this policy removes the explicit desire to gradually reducing minerals extraction in designated areas, but this can be mitigated through bilateral agreements with individual mineral planning authorities, subject to appropriate scrutiny by the relevant Aggregate Working Party. Consequently the impact of revoking this policy is likely to be neutral.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Environment Impact Assessment should identify and mitigate any significant effects of each proposal for minerals extraction.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That Minerals Planning Authorities will continue working together for similar outcomes to those identified under the Regional Strategy.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond.</p>

EMRS Policy 38: Regional Priorities for Waste Management

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy reinforces aspects of national policy that will need to apply across the region if waste generation is to be successfully decoupled from economic growth. It respects the European and national policy context and, in seeking to achieve the required shift towards more sustainable waste management, builds on principles set out in the Waste Strategy and Planning Policy Statement 10. It will also help Waste Planning Authorities to plan effectively for the needs of smaller rural communities and also the waste management needs of the urban areas.</p> <p>The policy, which aims to reduce the amount of waste produced and encourages recycling and re-use over disposal is expected to have significant direct positive effects on reducing the amount of energy used in the Region. The timely provision for a suitable network of facilities that is geared towards meeting the individual needs of each sub region will be positive in ensuring that waste can be managed as near to population centres as possible, thus reducing transport, and have benefits for air quality. The reduction in the amount of waste disposed of to landfill will reduce the risk of water contamination and emission of green house gases (i.e. methane). However, modern waste management practice seeks to prevent this. A progressive reduction of waste and landfilling of waste will also help to protect natural heritage.</p> <p>Reducing, reusing and recycling waste is likely to have minor indirect positive effects on reducing soil pollution as it is expected to reduce the amount of waste that is landfilled in the</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>region.</p> <p>Aiming to achieve minimum targets for recycling and composting of waste for all waste collection and disposal authorities should boost employment in the waste sector. Development of additional waste management capacity should enhance physical infrastructure in the region. Urban centres are likely to benefit most from the establishment of more strategic waste facilities, which could contribute to regeneration. Overall, there will be a positive effect on population and human health.</p> <p>The text of the final plan has strengthened the consideration of the types of facilities that may be acceptable to serve the Peak sub area. This should help protect the landscape and biodiversity in these areas.</p> <p>Viewing waste as a resource will have significant benefits to material assets from example by replacing primary aggregate with recycled construction waste and making effective use of recovered energy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>The operation of individual waste management facilities will be governed by the environmental permitting regime to ensure that waste is managed in a manner which does not harm human health or the environment. Waste planning authorities produce up-to-date plans to provide sites to facilitate movement up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Waste planning authorities should plan for the waste management needs in their area, driving waste management up the hierarchy, helping to implement the international and national waste legislation and take more responsibility for their own waste. Each waste planning authority should sets out its ambitions for additional waste management capacity required, based on an assessment of existing and forecast waste arisings, and should monitor to enable it to adapt if required.</p> <p>Policy 38 confirms that waste planning authorities should use the waste apportionment data in Appendix 4 to the plan as a basis for planning waste management capacity needs in their area. An analysis of the waste plans in place reveal that those plans adopted after publication of the Strategy (namely Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire) have drawn on the data in the tables, supplemented by further data as appropriate. These plans have more ambitious recycling targets than the Waste Strategy 2007, except for the Peak District National Park Authority which makes no provision for waste facilities in its area. The remaining places are based on older assessments, taking account of legal and national waste targets in place at the time.</p> <p>Revocation of these apportionments is not likely to have a significant environment effect. Whilst some authorities still need to put in place more up-to-date waste plans in place, in line with paragraph 218 of the Framework, they may continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of regional strategy to support their Local Plan policies, supplemented as needed by up-to-date, robust local evidence. Authorities will need to prepare plans based on relevant and up-to-date data – which they will obtain through close co-operation with the Environment Agency and other waste planning authorities - and are</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>required to monitor performance against provisions in their plan.</p> <p>Furthermore achievement of the targets will require a step change in provision for recycling, composting and recovery is needed, but decisions about how targets are met should take account of local circumstances. National policy allows for the range, type, capacity and location of new waste and/or expanded waste management facilities and their operational arrangements to be determined by the waste planning authority (or authorities) concerned, informed by relevant appraisals.</p> <p>Waste planning authorities should continue to assess their suitability against criteria set out in PPS10, and having regard to the National Planning Policy Framework. This includes the physical and environmental constraints on development and the cumulative effect of previous waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community. The revocation of this policy will have no impact on local authority obligations or on the environment.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None proposed</p> <p>Assumptions That waste planning organisational arrangements will continue in a similar vein to the current approach with no obvious negative impacts of a changed policy context. Waste planning authorities produce up-to-date plans to provide sites to facilitate movement up the waste hierarchy. As waste management can have significant adverse effects across the SEA topics if not properly managed it is assumed the Environment Agency's permitting regime will adequately</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															address these issues <u>Uncertainty</u> Consistency of policy development and efficiency and effectiveness of outcomes over the longer term.

EMRS Policy 39: Regional Priorities for Energy Reduction and Efficiency

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy and supporting text aims to reduce energy demand and encourage zero carbon principles which indirectly will help to reduce the risks of the housing stock to climate change.</p> <p>Reducing demand and consumption of energy in the region is expected to have some indirect minor positive effects on health, as it is likely to lead to a decrease in the burning of fossil fuels, leading to improved air quality.</p> <p>Reducing energy usage is likely to directly positively affect environmental infrastructure as it is likely to lead to improvements in air quality. The policy, which encourages the reduction of the need for energy, is expected to have direct significant positive effects on reducing air pollution in the East Midlands. Reducing combustion of fossil fuels in the East Midlands is likely to reduce impacts on air quality.</p> <p>The policy and supporting text aims to reduce energy demand and encourage zero carbon principles which is expected to have direct significant positive effects on reducing energy usage in the East Midlands. The supporting text to the policy refers to the need to meet the domestic energy reduction target of 30% over 10-15 years, but to retain flexibility, the policy itself does not set out this target.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The policy promotes a reduction in energy use, which may help to reduce car use and distances travelled, although much uncertainty surrounds this.</p> <p>More innovative forms of energy production are likely to improve skills within the renewable energy sector and could promote more sustainable business practice, as renewable energy becomes more commonplace.</p> <p>Development of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and district heating infrastructure will improve the physical infrastructure of the region. There may be modest job creation from expansion of CHP.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF clearly sets out the responsibilities of local authorities in helping to secure energy efficiency in the planning realm:</p> <p>95. To support the move to a low carbon future, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>emissions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and when setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards. <p>96. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should expect new development to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> comply with adopted Local Plan policies on local requirements for decentralised energy supply unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant, having regard to the type of development involved and its design, that this is not feasible or viable; and take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption. <p>Arguably, this approach is equally as robust and effective as the RS policy. Impacts are therefore expected to be similar to the RS policy.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> None</p>

EMRS Policy 40: Regional Priorities for Low Carbon Energy Generation

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	?	?	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy encourages the development of renewable energy facilities which will indirectly help to reduce the risks of housing stock to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Reducing demand and consumption of non-renewable energy in the region is expected to have some indirect minor positive effects on health, as it is likely to lead to a decrease in the burning of fossil fuels, leading to improved air quality.</p> <p>The policy includes appropriate safeguards to protect cultural and historic assets from any adverse effects of new renewable energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to directly negatively affect biodiversity in the East Midlands. The policy specifies the need to safeguard sites for access to significant reserves of coal mine methane and identify suitable sites for CHP plants. These aims may potentially conflict with biodiversity interests and from wind turbines, where cumulative and in combination effects on bird species which are designated interest features may be significant. The policy has regard to the effect on European conservation sites.</p> <p>The policy may have some direct negative effects on the region's landscape and built environment. The policy highlights the need to identify suitable sites for CHP plants well</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>related to proposed and existing development and which avoid negative effects on the landscape or built environment. Additionally, the extraction of coal mine methane has the potential to negatively affect the landscape of the region. However, reducing energy usage is likely to have some positive effects on environmental infrastructure however, as it is likely to lead to an improvement in air quality.</p> <p>The policy which aims to reduce carbon dioxide emissions has the potential to have some long term minor positive effects on flooding, as sea level rise and extreme weather events are both effects of climate change. Working towards reducing climate change is therefore likely to have some effect on these.</p> <p>Encouraging low carbon energy is expected to significantly and positively affect air quality in the East Midlands.</p> <p>The policy is expected to lead to positive effects on developing the region's renewable energy resource.</p> <p>Employment impacts from expansion of renewable energy capacity aims could have a positive impact on skills uptake in urban and rural areas (depending on where plants are located). Criteria for building new renewable energy facilities consider the impacts on natural and built environment; provision of facilities is therefore likely to improve existing physical infrastructure.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Long term impacts on biodiversity and landscape.</p>
Revocation	0	?	?	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>National planning policy (paragraph 97) requires local authorities through their local plans to assess and set out policies to maximise their area's potential for accommodating renewable and low-carbon technologies. National planning policy expects local authorities to actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings and the delivery of low carbon and renewable energy.</p> <p>The policy has targets for CHP and, safeguarding sites, and indicative targets for different technologies in Annex 5. The supporting text says "Local planning authorities need to accept that far more energy generation schemes using innovative renewable technologies need to be accepted." Furthermore, "the regional targets will need to be kept under continuous review."</p> <p>Local authorities may find it useful to draw on data compiled by regional authorities, including assessments of the potential for renewable and low carbon energy. The Duty to Co-operate and local enterprise partnerships can play key roles in ensuring economic strategic priorities and infrastructure delivery are properly coordinated.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Monitoring of policy outcomes to achieve low-carbon targets.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
	Yellow			Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow			Long term impacts on biodiversity and landscape and the consistency of local authority approaches to the development of low-carbon energy generation.								

EMRS Policy 41: Regional Priorities for Culture, Sport & Recreation

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The provision of these types of facility will help to contribute to sustainable urban and rural communities. The role of sport in promoting physical and mental health and its contribution to reducing obesity and chronic heart disease is being increasingly recognised. The East Midlands has one of the highest rates of obesity in the country. Providing sports and recreational facilities in the region is likely to have significant positive effects on health.</p> <p>Whilst this policy has good intentions, the degree to which good access to sport and recreational facilities will be provided is dependent on delivery at the sub-regional and local levels.</p> <p>Providing sports and recreation facilities has the potential to reduce crime rates in the East Midlands, having a positive effect on creating safer communities.</p> <p>Ensuring that there is adequate provision for sports and recreational facilities in the East Midlands has the potential to have significant positive effects on social capital in the Region.</p> <p>The policy which highlights the need to provide additional sport and recreational facilities is expected to have positive effects on the built environment and on the provision of green infrastructure. Green space such as sports fields may potentially enhance the appearance of</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																																<p>the built environment. Additionally, providing increased sport and recreation opportunities is likely to increase the Region's green infrastructure provision. However, providing sports grounds in sensitive landscape may detract from their appearance and integrity, leading to negative effects. Conversely, as stated in the supporting text to the policy, providing recreation opportunities for public access may reduce visitor pressures on areas already suffering from visitor pressure, such as the Peak National Park.</p> <p>By ensuring there is adequate provision of sports and recreational facilities within urban and rural areas, this policy has the potential to reduce the need to travel and travel distances.</p> <p>Increased provision of facilities will provide modest job opportunities. Provision of sports facilities consistent with urban and rural area facilities should improve access to good-quality skills training, although mainly in recreational field.</p> <p>Provision will strengthen sense of place and quality of life of existing settlements and improve the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty Consistency of local implementation of policy.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The removal of this policy is likely to have a neutral effect, as it is not spatially directive and</p>		

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>the aims can be delivered by proper implementation of the National Planning Policy Framework (that contains policy on culture, sport and recreation in paragraphs 69 to 78, community involvement and consultation (155), and the Duty to Co-operate) through Local Plans. Bodies such as Sport England continue to play an important role in the planning system.</p> <p>Revocation of the Plan will mean that it is for local authorities to determine the priorities for their communities, addressing local issues, needs and circumstances. Local authorities will be able to address more spatial/strategic issues locally, working with neighbouring authorities and other bodies as needed, supported by the proposed duty to cooperate.</p> <p>It will be for local authorities working collaboratively with Sport England and other authorities and partners to plan to meet these objectives.</p> <p>Local authorities can plan to meet these objectives through their local plans, working collaboratively with partners and other authorities, and through local strategic partnerships if they wish. Local authorities are expected to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development through their local plans. Plan policies should seek to reduce and mitigate any likely negative effects on the environment.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures Through local policies.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty Consistency of local implementation of policy.</p>

EMRS Policy 42: Regional Priorities for Tourism

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy is likely to encourage public participation in cultural activities, although this is also dependent on a wider set of actions e.g. marketing. The policy aims to minimise the impact of tourism on the environment, primarily through improvements to public transport access, which, taken in combination with other policies should help to ensure cultural assets are protected.</p> <p>Providing improvements in the quality of services and facilities and improving accessibility by non car modes of transport has the potential to positively affect social capital in the region. Although these measures are aimed at encouraging tourism, they have the potential to indirectly and positively effect social capital in the East Midlands. It is not clear, however, whether these effects will be experienced in rural or urban areas, or a combination of the two.</p> <p>The policy is not expected to have an effect on increasing biodiversity in the East Midlands as the policy outlines that tourism should minimise adverse impacts on the environment and that provision for tourist facilities should have adequate environmental capacity. The promotion of tourism has the potential to both undermine and improve the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the region, depending on the type and location of activities and the supporting text of the policy reflects this.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The regional priorities for tourism are expected to have indirect positive impacts on reducing air quality in the East Midlands as the policy encourages improvements to accessibility by public transport and other non-car modes. The policy suggests that new facilities should be within walking and cycling distance of the destinations they serve.</p> <p>The promotion of the growth of the tourist industry in the East Midlands has the potential to both positively and negatively affect energy minimisation in the region. Growth in tourism is expected to lead to an increase in tourism facilities and associated infrastructure. This in turn is expected to lead to increased demand for energy in the region, having direct negative effects on energy minimisation. However, the policy also encourages the improvement of accessibility by public transport and other non-car modes, which is likely to lead to some minor positive effects in energy reduction. The policy suggests that new facilities should be within walking and cycling distance of the destinations they serve.</p> <p>Improvements in quality of existing facilities and services likely to attract more tourists, boosting job creation in areas of potential for tourism growth, Additional tourist facilities also likely to boost employment in that area. Improvement in existing facilities and services likely to drive improvements in learning and training opportunities</p> <p>Improvements in existing facilities and services and provision of additional tourist facilities are likely to require complementary infrastructure improvements. Areas of high tourism likely to benefit from growth.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>There are potential uncertainties relating to the medium and long term impacts on cultural heritage and landscape resources, where an increase in tourist numbers, if not carefully managed, could compromise these assets in certain locations.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The removal of this policy is likely to have a broadly neutral impact, as it does not set out locations, and contains broad policies that are included in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 23 and 28 on town centres and supporting a prosperous tourist economy, and paragraph 29 on sustainable transport,). Under the NPPF local authorities are expected to develop criteria-based policies which will fulfil the same purposes as the RS policy, yielding the effects as the RS policy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>There are potential uncertainties relating to the medium and long term impacts on cultural heritage and landscape resources, where an increase in tourist numbers, if not carefully managed, could compromise these assets in certain locations.</p>

EMRS Policy 43: Regional Transport Objectives

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Retention	0	-	- / ?	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>It is uncertain as to whether the objective to increase accessibility will help sustain rural communities and reduce the risks associated with climate change.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to have mixed effects on health in the region. Positive effects are likely to occur as a result of a modal shift away from the private car and a reduction in congestion as this may improve air quality in the region and encourage people to walk and cycle. However, Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) from traffic is the main reason for failure of standards in the East Midlands. Negative effects on air quality, and therefore on health may occur as the policy promotes investment in inter-regional and international linkages as this may encourage and increase car use.</p> <p>Whilst a modal shift from road-based transport will help to reduce some of the environmental impacts of transport e.g. pollution in built up areas; increased access to peripheral areas and improved links outside the region and internationally could result in negative impacts to the historic environment e.g. visual, noise, pollution. The overall objectives of the plan have now been strengthened in terms of reducing the need to travel especially by car.</p> <p>Promoting a modal shift away from the private car has the potential to positively affect the vitality of urban and rural areas and promote social inclusion as it has the potential to</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>increase walking and cycling in the region.</p> <p>Supporting sustainable development, promoting accessibility and supporting the region's regeneration priorities as outlined in other policies of the plan have the potential to both directly positively and significantly negatively affect biodiversity in the East Midlands.</p> <p>The policy is likely to lead to increased traffic and transport infrastructure, and may have significant negative effects on the tranquility of the region, the environmental infrastructure and landscapes. However, there is a large amount of uncertainty associated with these effects as they are highly dependent on the location of transport infrastructure.</p> <p>The policy supports development in the region's PUAs, Growth Towns and Sub-Regional Centres. Supporting development in these areas is expected to have significant negative effects on water resources and water quality. Development also has the potential to undermine the quality of water bodies. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilization of contaminants from brownfield sites, and additional pressure in sewerage and drainage infrastructure leading to direct minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to result in the loss of BMV land, having a negative effect on this objective. However, there is a large amount of uncertainty related to this effect as it is highly dependant on the location of development in relation to BMV land. Development of transport infrastructure has the potential to undermine the quality of soils and lead to the sterilisation of mineral reserves. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites. Therefore there is the potential for increased soil pollution.</p> <p>Grade 2 agricultural land is located to the west of Worksop and the north of Mansfield and there are significant mineral reserves in the sub-area. Negative effects may be experienced if</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>development of transport infrastructure occurs in these areas as specified in the policy. Environmental safeguards within the planning consent system should mitigate against these effects.</p> <p>There are significant areas of BMV in close proximity to Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln. Transport infrastructure development in these areas may potentially encroach on these areas. Significant negative effects may occur on mineral reserves as a result of the policy. The policy aims to 'develop transport infrastructure needed to improve access to jobs and services from deprived inner urban areas and outer estates in the Three Cities. However, there are high concentrations of minerals in this area e.g. Derby (sand and gravel), Nottingham, sand and gravel, brickclay, fireclay and surface coal) and Leicester (sand and gravel and brickclay). Environmental safeguards within the planning consent system should mitigate against these effects.</p> <p>Many of the region's PUAs and Sub-Regional Centres have significant areas of flood risk, although many are adequately defended. Supporting regeneration in these areas has the potential to conflict with avoiding development in areas at risk of flooding, having minor direct negative effects on this objective. These areas of flood risk have the potential to increase as the effects of climate change increase, leading to greater negative effects. These effects are, however, highlight dependant on the location of development.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects on reducing air pollution. Positive effects may arise from reducing traffic growth across the region, reducing the need to travel and promoting opportunities for a modal shift away from the private car.</p> <p>The policy also promotes improvements in interregional and international linkages which are likely to include travel by car and aeroplane, negatively affecting air quality.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects on energy usage. Positive effects may arise from reducing traffic growth across the region, reducing the need to travel and promoting opportunities for a modal shift away from the private car. However, the policy also promotes improvements in interregional and international linkages which are likely to include travel by car and aeroplane, negatively affecting a reduction in energy usage.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty Precise locations and cumulative effects of schemes.</p>
Revocation	0	-	- / ?	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy seeks to direct transport infrastructure to support the Region's Principle Urban Areas, Growth Towns, Sub-Regional Centres, rural areas, regeneration priorities and inter-regional and international linkages.</p> <p>The Local Transport White Paper (published January 2011) sets out the Government's vision for a sustainable local transport system that supports the economy and reduces carbon emissions. It explains how the Government is placing localism at the heart of the transport agenda, taking measures to empower local authorities when it comes to tackling these issues in their areas. The White Paper also underlines central government's direct support to local authorities, including through the Local Sustainable Transport Fund.</p> <p>The Transport Act 2000 makes the preparation of local transport plans a statutory</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>requirement. Local authorities should continue to ensure their land use and local transport plans are mutually consistent, and deliver the most sustainable and effective development for their area.</p> <p>Paragraphs 29 to 41 of the NPPF set out policies on sustainable transport. Paragraph 29 states that the transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel. Paragraph 30 states that encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>The Duty to Cooperate should assist in ensuring that local authorities work in partnership with relevant public authorities to improve the quality and provision of public transport services, working together to deliver the most efficient management, operation and improvement required by the East Midlands transport networks, and across boundaries where appropriate on strategic transport issues, including for integrated networks for walking and cycling.</p> <p>The Local Transport White Paper (published on 19 Jan 2011) sets out the Government's vision for a sustainable local transport system that supports the economy and reduces carbon emissions. It explains how the Government is placing localism at the heart of the transport agenda, taking measures to empower local authorities when it comes to tackling these issues in their areas. The White Paper also underlines Central Government's direct support to local authorities, including through the Local Sustainable Transport Fund.</p> <p>In terms of accessibility and the location of services it is for local authorities to decide the final location of development land through consultation and working with other local</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															authorities under the Duty to Co-operate. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainty</u> Precise locations and cumulative effects of schemes.

EMRS Policy 44: Sub-area Transport Objectives

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>It is uncertain as to whether the objective to increase accessibility will help sustain rural communities and reduce the risks associated with climate change. The policy has the potential to have mixed effects on health in the East Midlands. Positive effects on air quality may result from encouraging a modal switch away from road based transport in the food and drink sector and improving access by all modes to the Lincolnshire Coast, as this may encourage people to use modes other than the private car. The policy encourages the development of transport infrastructure. This is likely to increase road traffic, negatively affecting air quality in the region.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to have mixed effects on health it has the potential to have both positive and negative effects on health it has the potential to have both positive and negative effects on health. The Three Cities currently contain a number of AQMAs. The policy specifies the need to reduce the use of the car in and around Nottingham, Derby and Leicester, which may have positive effects on health. However, the policy also encourages the development of transport infrastructure in the sub-area, which is likely to lead to increased car use.</p> <p>Improving access to peripheral areas could impact on the historic natural environment and the likelihood of improving the vitality of these locations through improved accessibility is questionable.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Whilst the policy contains some support for alternatives to road-based transport, improvements to the M1 in particular could have indirect negative effects on the historic natural environment.</p> <p>The policy includes significant development of new transport infrastructure which has uncertain effects for the natural and historic environment.</p> <p>The policy will have uncertain effects on social cohesion in the East Midlands. The policy highlights the need to overcome the problems of rural isolation for those without access to a private car. It is not clear what is meant by this and therefore it is not possible to determine the effects on rural communities.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to indirectly significantly and negatively affect the biodiversity of designated sites in the East Midlands. The policy encourages the improvement of access to the Lincolnshire Coast. This area has a number of Natura 2000 designations, and encouraging people to this area has the potential to have significant detrimental effects on biodiversity. This may put additional pressure on biodiversity where it is already vulnerable to the effects of climate change, making it more difficult to adapt. Additionally, improving transport infrastructure and services may potentially lead to loss of habitat in non designated sites, having direct negative impacts on biodiversity.</p> <p>Improving public transport linkages from the Peak sub-area to the rest of the region may potentially increase the number of visitors to the Peak District National Park, over a third of which is designated for its nature conservation value. However, it may also cause some modal shift, thus reducing the impact of car traffic on the National Park.</p> <p>The policy is expected to lead to increased transport accessing the coast and increased development within Lincoln. This has the potential to have minor negative effects. Developing transport infrastructure in and around Lincoln may detract from the built and historic</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>environment. Lincoln contains a large number of Listed Buildings and impacts on their setting and the overall character of the city. Additionally, improving access to the coast may result in additional transport infrastructure cutting through the landscape, leading to negative effects on landscape quality and character. Environmental infrastructure, particularly air quality is expected to be negatively affected and the extent of tranquil areas on the Lincolnshire Coast is also likely to be reduced.</p> <p>Developing transport infrastructure in and around Mansfield, Chesterfield and Worksop may have adverse impacts on their setting and the overall character of these areas. Additionally, improving access in rural areas may result in additional transport infrastructure cutting through the landscape, leading to negative effects on landscape quality and character. Air quality in particular is expected to be positively as the policy encourages public transport access in place of private car use.</p> <p>The policy is expected to lead to increased transport in Northampton and Corby This has the potential to have minor negative effects. Developing transport infrastructure in and around Northampton and Corby may detract from the built and historic environment. Northampton contains a large number of Listed Buildings and transport infrastructure may have adverse impacts on their setting and the overall character of the city. Additionally, improving access the East Coast Ports may result in additional transport infrastructure cutting through the landscape, leading to negative effects on landscape quality and character. The Policy has the potential to lead to increased traffic in the sub area, negatively affecting environmental infrastructure.</p> <p>Development of transport infrastructure has the potential to undermine the quality of water bodies. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites, and additional pressure in sewerage and drainage infrastructure leading to direct minor negative effects on this objective. Environmental safeguards within the planning consent system should mitigate against these effects.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The effects of the policy on flooding in the East Midlands are uncertain, although there is a potential that significant negative effects will occur as a result of developing on flood risk zone 3. Northampton, where transport infrastructure development is planned, has a history of flooding from the Nene. Further development and increased hardstanding has the potential to exacerbate this flooding, leading to significant minor negative effects on flooding. Environmental safeguards within the planning consent system should mitigate against these effects.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have positive effects on reducing air pollution in the East Midlands. Positive effects are likely to arise from developing opportunities for a modal shift away from road based transport.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty Some potential uncertainties relate to the long term cumulative impacts on biodiversity associated with additional road building and road traffic, as well uncertainties over road building impacts on cultural heritage resources.</p>
Revocation	0	-	- / ?	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Paragraphs 29 to 41 of the NPPF set out policies on sustainable transport. Paragraph 29 states that the transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel. Paragraph 30 states that encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>emissions and reduce congestion. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Likely effects are as for Policy 43. Though this policy is more locationally specific than Policy 43, and impacts may therefore be slightly greater, it is concluded that this is not sufficient to warrant a change in assessment.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Some potential uncertainties relate to the long term cumulative impacts on biodiversity associated with additional road building and road traffic, as well uncertainties over road building impacts on cultural heritage resources.</p>

EMRS Policy 45: Regional Approach to Traffic Growth Reduction

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy is expected to have minor positive effects on health. This is due to the fact that it is likely to result in improved air quality and encourage walking and cycling in the region. The policy has good intentions but needs to be reflected throughout the sub-area policies.</p> <p>The policy, which actively promotes cycling and walking, is likely to have direct positive effects on social cohesion and the vitality of urban and rural areas. Therefore, encouraging walking and cycling in the region is likely to positively affect this objective.</p> <p>Encouraging more sustainable forms of transport has the potential to improve air quality, leading to minor direct positive effects on biodiversity. However the success of measures is uncertain.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to lead to a reduction in car traffic. Such a reduction is likely to have indirect minor positive effects on the urban environment, landscape, environmental infrastructure and tranquility of the region.</p> <p>The policy encourages a reduction in traffic growth and congestion by promoting behavioral change, public transport and cycling and walking. It is therefore expected to have significant direct positive impacts on reducing air pollution.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The policy, which supports the reduction of the rate of traffic growth in the East Midlands, is likely to have direct minor positive effects on reducing energy use. The policy is likely to reduce journeys by the private car and encourage cycling and walking, which would have a positive effect on reducing energy use.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None</p>
Revocation	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>One of the core planning principles set out in paragraph 17 of the NPPF is that patterns of growth should be actively managed to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development .in locations which are or can be made sustainable;</p> <p>The NPPF states in paragraph 29 that the transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel. Paragraph 30 states that encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion; and that in preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. Paragraph 31 states that local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															sustainable development. It is therefore expected that the impacts of revocation will be similar to those for retention. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainty</u> None

EMRS Policy 46: Regional Approach to Behavioural Change

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Retention	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The Policy could have positive implications for reducing the effects of climate change. The policy, which encourages a behavioural change to encourage walking and cycling and reduces the need to travel, which may potentially improve air quality, is expected to have direct and indirect significant positive effects on health in the East Midlands.</p> <p>The policy is likely to help reduce the impacts of unsustainable transport, but in order to bring about significant benefits is also reliant on being implemented alongside other measures e.g. road user charging.</p> <p>The policy may lead to increased walking and cycling in the region. It is therefore expected to have direct positive effects on social capital. However the success of measures is uncertain. Encouraging more sustainable forms of transport has the potential to improve air quality, leading to minor direct positive effects on biodiversity. However the success of measures is uncertain.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to lead to a reduction in car traffic. Such a reduction is likely to have indirect minor positive effects on the urban environment, landscape, environmental infrastructure and tranquility of the region. However the success of measures is uncertain.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>By improving public transport, raising awareness, promoting pilot projects in teleworking and travel plans and encouraging walking and cycling, the policy is likely to have significant positive effects on reducing air quality in the East Midlands.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have positive effects on minimizing energy usage in the East Midlands as it encourages as behavioural change away from using the private car to using public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty Degree of implementation with other policies and programmes.</p>
Revocation	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Removing this policy is likely to lead to similar impacts. This is because the NPPF includes policies that seek to achieve the same outcomes (travel Plans, support for smarter use of technologies, priority to pedestrian and cycle movements).</p> <p>Education and awareness programmes would generally be taken forward outside the planning framework</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty Degree of implementation with other policies and programmes.</p>

EMRS Policy 47: Regional Priorities for Parking Levies and Road User Charging

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The Policy could have positive implications for urban communities and reducing the effects of climate change.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to reduce car travel and therefore improve air quality and encourage people to walk and cycle. However, there is a large amount of uncertainty associated with this effect. The policy would be more effective if it required the uptake of parking levies and road user charging. However, this is beyond the scope of the RSS.</p> <p>The policy has good intentions, but in its current form is unlikely to bring about significant change to the benefit of the natural and historic environment.</p> <p>It is unclear whether the policy will have positive effects. If the policy results in reduced traffic in urban areas, it is likely that a number of positive effects will be experienced. However, the policy may not result in a change in traffic volumes in the region. If this is the case, it is likely to have neutral effects. The policy would be more effective if it required the uptake of parking levies and road user charging. However, this is beyond the scope of the RSS.</p> <p>Examining the feasibility and appropriateness for introducing fiscal measures to reduce car usage, particularly in the region's Principle Urban Areas has the potential to directly and positively affect the reduction of air pollution in the East Midlands. Five of the 6 PUAs contain</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Air Quality Management Areas; Nottingham (3), Lincoln (1), Derby (2), Leicester (1) and Northampton (3). Reducing traffic in these areas in particular is likely to result in improved air quality. The policy would be more effective if it required the uptake of parking levies and road user charging. However, this is beyond the scope of the RSS.</p> <p>Encouraging the examination of the feasibility and appropriateness of introducing fiscal measures to reduce car use may have the potential to reduce car use in the region and therefore reduce energy use, leading to minor positive effects on this objective. However, there is a high degree of uncertainty relating to this positive effect as it is not clear whether the policy will result in the implementation of such schemes. The policy would be more effective if it required the uptake of parking levies and road user charging.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Potential uncertainties exist over the beneficial effects on population and climatic factors relating to creating more efficient movement in towns and cities and hence less congestion-related emissions.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>NPPF does not include policies targeting car users, although such schemes could be implemented through other means with similar effects to the RS.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Potential uncertainties exist over the beneficial effects on population and climatic factors relating to creating more efficient movement in towns and cities and hence less congestion-related emissions. In the case of revocation, there could be significant variation in local policy approaches across the Region.</p>

EMRS Policy 48: Regional Car Parking Standards

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The Policy could have positive implications for urban communities and reducing the effects of climate change</p> <p>The policy aims to progressively reduce car parking within urban areas, potentially allowing for cultural distinctiveness to be further developed.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy is based on the national planning policy that covered parking standards (PPG13) at the time the RS was being developed and adopted. The NPPF replaces that policy and</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>does not include maximum parking standards for residential and non-residential development. Removing this policy could, therefore, have an impact. It will be for local authorities to determine the appropriate level of parking provision in new development in their areas taking account of the needs and aspirations of their communities. This could lead to lower, higher or the same standards or parking, spread across different types of development. This potentially different parking allocation could lead to more, less or the same quantity of parking (with impacts on land take, soil sealing) and separately more, less or the same use of cars (with impacts on climate, emissions, air quality). Because it is not possible to predict what standards local authorities will put in place through their Local Plans the outcome of removing the policy is uncertain/ negative (as it is unlikely that more stringent parking standards will be applied). However need to consider what Part 6 of the Traffic Management Act 2004 and other DfT Acts compel LAs to do, e.g. to manage parking and traffic with an overall aim of improving sustainable transport???</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Consistency of application between local authorities.</p>

EMRS Policy 49: A Regional Approach to Improving Transport Accessibility

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	+ / ?	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+ / ?	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Policy could have positive implications for communities and reducing the effects of climate change, although uncertainties remain in relation to delivery.</p> <p>Improvements in public transport services may potentially encourage use of rail as opposed to the private car, leading to positive effects on air quality and therefore health. However the success of measures is uncertain.</p> <p>This policy has the potential to improve access to cultural and historic assets and recreational resources, although much uncertainty remains in relation to implementation.</p> <p>Encouraging more sustainable forms of transport has the potential to improve air quality, leading to minor direct positive effects on biodiversity. However the success of measures is uncertain.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to lead to a reduction in car traffic. Such a reduction is likely to have indirect minor positive effects on the urban environment, landscape, environmental infrastructure and tranquility of the region. However the success of measures is uncertain</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Promoting public transport accessibility, as outlined in the policy, is expected to decrease the use of the private car, therefore positively affecting air quality in the East Midlands.</p> <p>Promoting public transport accessibility, as outlined in the policy, is expected to decrease the use of the private car, therefore positively affecting a reduction in energy usage in the East Midlands.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty Degree of LA implementation.</p>
Revocation	0	0	+ / ?	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Local authorities should continue to work with other local authorities, operators and providers to determine the regional public transport network and promote accessible and efficient public transport.</p> <p>The NPPF states in paragraph 29 that the transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel. Paragraph 30 states that encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. Paragraph 31 states that local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop</p>		

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development. Local authorities must work together on the provision of infrastructure for transport under the Duty to-Cooperate.</p> <p>The impacts are therefore judged to be broadly similar to retention of the RS.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty Degree of LA implementation.</p>

EMRS Policy 50: Regional Heavy Rail Priorities

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Retention	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The Policy could have positive implications for communities and reducing the effects of climate change, although uncertainties remain in relation to delivery.</p> <p>Improvements in rail passenger services may potentially encourage use of rail as opposed to the private car, leading to positive effects on air quality and therefore health. However the success o of measures is uncertain.</p> <p>Encouraging more sustainable forms of transport has the potential to improve air quality, leading to minor direct positive effects on biodiversity. However, delivering upgraded railways may potentially lead to negative effects on biodiversity. The effects on biodiversity should be mitigated through the other policies within the plan.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects. Positive effects are likely to result from the policy as it is may encourage rail use over the private car. This has the potential to reduce congestion and therefore positively affect the character of built up areas. However, rail improvements may potentially have adverse impacts on the landscape, leading to negative effects. However, other policies within the plan should help mitigate this effect.</p> <p>Improving the rail passenger service is expected to encourage people to use trains in place of the private car, positively affecting air quality. Improving the rail passenger service is</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy does not identify sites or routes, as such removing it likely to have limited impact.</p> <p>Paragraph 31 of the NPPF states that LAs should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development, including large scale facilities such as rail freight interchanges.</p> <p>Local authorities can continue to work with other bodies, including network rail, train operators and community rail partnerships to improve rail passenger services.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<u>Uncertainty</u> None

EMRS Policy 51: Regional Priorities for Bus and Light Rail

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The Policy could have positive implications for communities and reducing the effects of climate change, although uncertainties remain in relation to delivery. Improving the level of bus and light rail patronage is expected to have positive effects on air quality as is it is expected to reduce travel by the private car. This is likely to have some minor positive effects on health in the East Midlands. However the success of measures is uncertain.</p> <p>This policy has the potential to improve access to cultural and historic assets and recreational resources, although uncertainty remains in relation to implementation.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to lead to a reduction in car traffic. Such a reduction may have indirect minor positive effects on the urban environment, landscape, environmental infrastructure and tranquillity of the region. However, there is uncertainty associated with whether this policy will lead to such a reduction.</p> <p>Increasing the level of bus and light rail patronage is expected to have positive effects on air quality as is it is expected to reduce travel by the private car.</p> <p>Encouraging an increase in the level of bus and light rail patronage is expected to have positive effects on reducing the use of the private car, and therefore positive effects on</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															reducing energy usage. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainty</u> The extent of implementation, and therefore effects, at the local scale.
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> The policy relates to a target in 2010, therefore it is out of date and revoking it will have no impact. In addition, the NPPF supports balancing the transport system in favour of sustainable transport. Likely effects are therefore judged to be similar for that for the retention of the RS. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainty</u> The extent of implementation, and therefore effects, at the local scale.

EMRS Policy 52: Regional Priorities for Integrating Public Transport

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The Policy could have positive implications for communities and reducing the effects of climate change, although uncertainties remain in relation to delivery. The policy is likely to have positive effects on air quality as it aims to increase public transport use. Additionally, the policy promotes access on foot and by bicycle which is likely to promote healthy lifestyles. However the success of measures is uncertain.</p> <p>This policy has the potential to improve access to cultural and historic assets and recreational resources, although uncertainty remains in relation to implementation.</p> <p>The policy which promotes walking and cycling has the potential to positively affect social cohesion and the vitality of rural and urban areas in the East Midlands.</p> <p>Encouraging more sustainable forms of transport has the potential to improve air quality, leading to minor direct positive effects on biodiversity. However the success of measures is uncertain. Developing park and ride facilities may potentially lead to negative effects on biodiversity although these will be mitigated though other policies in the development plan and EIA procedures.</p> <p>The policy may have minor positive effects by reducing travel by private car in the region. This is expected to improve the built environment, the setting of historic and archaeological sites and environmental infrastructure of the region.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy promotes a hierarchy of public transport interchange facilities covering Principal Urban Areas, the Growth Towns and Sub-Regional centres.</p> <p>Revocation of the RS will mean that it will be for local authorities to determine the transport priorities and location for growth and regeneration, working with other local authorities, business partners and their communities. The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>local authorities and the NPPF sets out clear policy on the Duty at paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Co-operate.</p> <p>The NPPF also contains clear policy on sustainable transport and access to high quality public transport. It sets out that developments that generate significant movement should be located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised.</p> <p>Given the legislative and policy framework in place, removing this policy is unlikely to have a negative effect in the medium to long term. However, in the short term while Local Plans are at different stages of development and do not all reflect the spatial distribution of the RS policy, and given that achieving the right spatial distribution involves cooperative working with a wide range of partners, there is a risk of negative impacts while Local Plans are put in place that can deliver a spatial distribution of similar quality as the RS.</p> <p>Or can we argue that in fact public transport priorities are set out in the RTS, or somewhere else. Given the length of time to commission new public transport could it be argued there is not impact because by then Local Plans would be up to date replacing the regional prioritisation of locations.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<u>Uncertainty</u> None

EMRS Policy 53: Regional Trunk Road Priorities

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Improving accessibility through road improvements may exacerbate the effects of climate change and is likely to have mixed effects on sustaining different communities.</p> <p>The policy is expected to lead to an increase in the use of the private car, leading to negative effects on air quality and therefore health.</p> <p>Whilst this policy may help to improve access to cultural assets, increased road construction could directly and indirectly have an adverse affect on cultural assets.</p> <p>Developing transport infrastructure may potentially lead to adverse impacts on biodiversity throughout the region. This is particularly the case in the Peak Sub- Area where improvements are proposed to the A628 bypass which is adjacent to the Peak District Moors SPA, and South Pennine Moors SAC. The new policy on air quality should help to mitigate some impacts.</p> <p>The policy which is likely to result in increased car use and construction works is expected to have significant negative effects.</p> <p>The development of trunk roads has the potential to undermine the quality of water bodies.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites, and additional pressure in sewerage and drainage infrastructure leading to direct minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Supporting trunk road investment priorities is likely to have significant negative effects on flooding in the East Midlands. This policy will result in increase areas of hard standing and will therefore increase the risk of surface water runoff and flash flooding.</p> <p>Working to progress trunk road priorities is likely to increase use of the car in the region and therefore lead to significant and direct negative effects on air quality.</p> <p>Working to progress trunk road priorities is likely to increase use of the car in the region and therefore lead to significant and direct negative effects on reducing energy usage.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>
Revocation	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy sets out how the Highways Agency should consider trunk road priorities, consistent with RTS. Revocation of the Plan does not change the Highways Agency's responsibilities, and therefore the impact of removing this policy is neutral.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															None
																															<u>Assumptions</u>
																															None
																															<u>Uncertainty</u>
																															None

EMRS Policy 54: Regional Major Highway Priorities

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Improving accessibility through road improvements may exacerbate the effects of climate change and is likely to have mixed effects on sustaining different communities.</p> <p>The policy is expected to lead to an increase in the use of the private car, leading to negative effects on air quality and therefore health.</p> <p>Whilst this policy may help to improve access to cultural assets, increased road construction could directly and indirectly have an adverse affect on cultural assets.</p> <p>Developing transport infrastructure may potentially lead to adverse impacts on biodiversity throughout the region. The new policy on air quality should help to mitigate some impacts.</p> <p>The policy which is likely to result in increased car use and construction works is expected to have significant negative effects. The development of highways has the potential to undermine the quality of water bodies. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites, and additional pressure in sewerage and drainage infrastructure leading to direct minor negative effects on this objective.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
																											<p>Supporting major highway investment priorities is likely to have significant negative effects on flooding in the East Midlands. This policy will result in increase areas of hard standing and will therefore increase the risk of surface water runoff and flash flooding.</p> <p>Working to progress major highway priorities is likely to increase use of the car in the region and therefore lead to significant and direct negative effects on air quality.</p> <p>Working to progress major highway priorities is likely to increase use of the car in the region and therefore lead to significant and direct negative effects on reducing energy usage.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>None</p>	
Revocation	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>The policy sets out how Transport Authorities should consider major highway priorities, consistent with RTS. Revocation of the Plan does not change the responsibilities of local transport authorities for the road network.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<u>Uncertainty</u> None

EMRS Policy 55: Implementation of the Regional Freight Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The Policy could have beneficial effects in relation to the risks associated with climate change. The policy is likely to have minor positive effects on reducing air pollution in the East Midlands as it encourages a significant modal shift of freight from road to rail. This is likely to have indirect positive effects on health in the region.</p> <p>The policy has potential benefits for reducing the impacts of current patterns of freight movement.</p> <p>The Policy specifies the need to reduce the environmental impact of all freight. However, supporting the sustainable growth of airfreight at EMA has the potential to conflict with biodiversity interests, having a minor indirect negative effect on biodiversity. Expanding the airport is expected to lead to increased flights and therefore have adverse effects on climate change. In the long term, this is expected to have some effects on biodiversity.</p> <p>Encouraging a modal shift of freight from road to rail may have minor direct positive effects on environmental infrastructure, as it may result in improved air quality.</p> <p>The development of rail freight connectivity and expanding usage of waterways has the potential to undermine the quality of water bodies. This could occur through the accidental</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites, and additional pressure in sewerage and drainage infrastructure leading to direct minor negative effects on this objective. However, modal shift away from roads is likely to have positive effects as the pollution caused by motor vehicles is reduced.</p> <p>The policy is likely to have significant positive effects on reducing air pollution in the East Midlands as it encourages a significant modal shift of freight from road to rail.</p> <p>The policy, which encourages the promotion of a more sustainable and efficient distribution industry and a significant modal shift of freight from road to rail, is expected to have minor positive effects on minimising energy usage.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>None</p>
Revocation	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>The policy is partly spatial, for example improving rail freight connectivity to EMA, and partly broader aspiration, such as promoting greater use of pipelines, or achieving a significant shift from rail to road. Although these specific policies are not covered by the NPPF, the broad thrust of supporting sustainable economic growth would provide the framework for local authorities to implement a similar approach through Local Plans. However, removing this policy would lead to less certainty for development proposals that accord with the RS, but where the policy is not reflected in Local Plans, and could therefore reduce the likelihood of</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>them proceeding. In this scenario there could be impacts on congestion, greenhouse gas emissions, air quality.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None</p>

EMRS Policy 56: Regional Priorities for Air Transport

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	-	-	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The Policy is likely to have significant negative effects in relation to the risks associated with climate change. Expanding the Nottingham East Midlands Airport has the potential to exacerbate these effects, having a minor negative effect on health on those living in close proximity to the airport.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to improve access to cultural activities by bringing more people into the East Midlands region; however the quality of some of those assets could become increasingly under threat from the impacts of climate change which will be exacerbated by increased air travel e.g. historic landscapes, condition of waterways, flood risk to historic buildings.</p> <p>Although biodiversity is likely to be protected from the adverse impacts of further expansion by this policy, safeguarding land for the improvement of access to EMA has the potential to conflict with biodiversity interests, having a minor indirect negative effect on biodiversity. Expanding the airport is expected to lead to increased flights and therefore have adverse effects on climate change. In the long term, this is expected to have some effects on biodiversity.</p> <p>The expansion of the Nottingham East Midlands Airport has the potential to have minor</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>positive effects on environmental infrastructure, as it is likely to lead to a reduction in the number of cars being used to gain surface access. However, significant negative effects are likely on environmental infrastructure as expanding the airport is likely to lead to increased flights. This will have negative effects on air quality and climate change. Significant negative effects are also expected to result from the policy on tranquility in the region.</p> <p>Promoting the expansion of the Nottingham East Midlands Airport has the potential to undermine the quality of water bodies. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites, and additional pressure in sewerage and drainage infrastructure leading to direct minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>The policy has the potential to both positively and negatively affect the reduction of air pollution in the East Midlands. Positive effects are expected to arise from the encouragement of surface access by non car modes of transport. However, the policy also discusses the need to provide for further operational expansion of the airport.</p> <p>Expanding Nottingham East Midlands Airport is likely to lead to significant negative effects on minimising energy usage in the East Midlands as it is expected to result in a greater number of flights to and from the airport. In 2004, air transport amounted to 1350 thousand tonnes of oil equivalent per billion kilometres travelled, compared to 95 thousand for road freight and 35 thousand for private car use. However, some minor positive effects are expected to arise as the policy encourages the transfer of freight traffic generated from road to rail and surface access by public transport.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures Location-specific environmental assessment.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty Scale and speed of likely expansion.</p>
Revocation	0	-	-	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Paragraph 33 of the NPPF states that, when planning for ports, airports and airfields that are not subject to a separate national policy statement, plans should take account of their growth and role in serving business, leisure, training and emergency service needs. Plans should take account of this Framework as well as the principles set out in the relevant national policy statements and the Government Framework for UK Aviation.</p> <p>Major airport expansion will therefore be guided by instead by the Government Framework for UK Aviation and are also likely to be subject to environmental impact assessment and assessment under the Habitats Regulations. Any proposed revision of boundaries for airport expansion should be set out in local plans. Any potential significant effects on the environment resulting from airport expansion should be identified by local authorities through the strategic environmental assessment of their local plans.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures Location-specific environmental assessment.</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty Scale and speed of likely expansion.</p>

EMRS Policy 57: Regional Priorities for Implementation, Monitoring and Review

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Implementation is likely to result in mixed effects with some uncertainties surrounding the delivery of affordable housing.</p> <p>The implementation framework should help to monitor participation in cultural activities and the protection of cultural assets and the Plan is implemented.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Monitoring and review of policy implementation is part of the development plan process and as such will continue to assemble data which in principle could be amalgamated to give a</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															sub-regional or regional picture of change. Whilst this is arguably less efficient than region-specific monitoring, the overall effects are unlikely to be different to retention. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainty</u> None

EMRS MKSM Northamptonshire 1: The Spatial Framework

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy was not specifically assessed by the SA of the RS. However, the conclusions from other policies apply.</p> <p>The policy concentrates development within the main urban areas including Northampton and Corby. Residents of Corby and Northampton both have relatively low life expectancies. Regenerating these areas, as outlined in the policy, has the potential to have some minor indirect positive effects on health.</p> <p>The likely effects on the historic built environment and archaeology are highly dependent on well located and designed development at the local level. The proximity of the Nene Valley cSPA is of particular concern. However, recommendations have been made to address this within the AA/HRA.</p> <p>The Policy, which is likely to lead to regeneration in Corby, provision of facilities in Northampton and the retention of services and facilities in small towns, is likely to have some minor positive effects on social capital in the region.</p> <p>The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits cSAC in addition to a number of SSSIs and 3 Biodiversity Conservation Areas, Rockingham Forest, Daventry Grasslands and Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge are located in the Southern sub area. Providing new transport infrastructure,</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>development and facilities in this sub area has the potential to have minor negative effects on increasing biodiversity.</p> <p>Increasing development in Northampton and Corby, as outlined in the policy, is expected to have mixed effects on the built and historic environment and negative effects on environmental infrastructure and tranquillity. There are a large number of Listed Buildings in the centre of Northampton and a large battlefield to the south. Increasing development in this location may potentially positively affect the built environment. If development occurs whilst delivering high quality design (in line with the policy: Promoting Better Design) then the appearance of built up areas and the distinctiveness and diversity of the built and historic environment may be positively affected. However, a 40-60% increase in dwellings is expected in the North Northampton HMA and a 30-40% increase is expected in the West Northampton HMA over the plan period. This is likely to lead to changes in the character of the urban areas. This may be seen as a positive or negative effect.</p> <p>Regional and local bodies will need to work together to ensure timely provision of appropriate additional infrastructure for water supply and wastewater treatment. A co-ordinated approach to plan making should be development though a programme of water cycle and river cycle studies to address issues of water supply, water quality, wastewater treatment and flood risk in receiving watercourses relating to the development proposed in the RSS.</p> <p>Development in the Southern sub area has the potential to undermine the quality of soils. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites. Therefore there is the potential for increased soil pollution. This will be dealt with through the EIA procedures. However, there are likely to be mixed effects on Best and Most Versatile soils. Positive effects may occur as the policy specifies the need to safeguard rural hinterlands from encroachment by larger areas. However, there is uncertainty associated with the magnitude, likelihood and extent of these</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>negative effects as there is no information available for grade 3a soils, which is also classified as BMV land. Negative effects may occur on minerals reserves as a result of the policy as it directs development to areas where sand and gravel reserves are located.</p> <p>The effects of the policy on flooding in the East Midlands are uncertain, although there is potential that significant negative effects will occur as a result of developing on flood risk zone 3. A proportion of development in Northampton is expected to occur on zone 3 flood risk, although existing defences provide a high standard of defence to the major conurbations' However, proposed development in and around Corby has potentially significant implications for flood risk further down the Nene Valley.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have minor direct positive effects on reducing air pollution in the East Midlands as the policy directs development to existing urban areas. Regenerating Corby whilst supporting a level of housing that will significantly reduce the need for in commuting is also expected to add to these positive effects.</p> <p>The Policy is likely to result in increased waste production, although dependent on wider range of measures to influence consumer behaviour and incorporating re-use and recycling infrastructure into new development.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects on energy minimisation in the region. Minor positive effects may be experienced as the policy encourages new public transport infrastructure which is expected to encourage people away from using private cars. Additionally, the policy focuses development in existing urban areas. However, increased development in Northampton and Corby is likely to lead to an associated increase in energy use e.g. increased car numbers, energy consumption, waste generation etc. Although new development is expected to incorporate energy saving measures it is still expected to lead to a net increase in energy use in the region. As stated outlined by the ODPM, a house that is</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary									
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L										
																															<p>built to EcoHomes 'very good' still uses around 90% of the energy used by a house built to Building Regulation standards.</p> <p>Improvement of housing development are likely to reduce barriers and improve equality of access to good-quality training. Accommodating growth in the urban areas, especially Northampton and Corby will assist regeneration and contribute to reducing income disparities.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Close monitoring of policy implementation will be required to ensure that impacts, particularly on biodiversity, cultural heritage and flooding, are being adequately managed in the context of the scale of proposed growth.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That detailed impact assessments accompany individual proposals.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Principally related to the potential cumulative impacts of growth, eroding resources and placing pressure on those which remain.</p>						
Revocation	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	+	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- / ?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy provides the basis for the distribution of new development, including concentration in the Principal Urban Areas, and to set a target for the use of previously developed land. Revocation of the RS will mean that it will be for local authorities to determine the priorities and location for growth and regeneration, working with other local authorities, business partners and their communities. The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities and the NPPF sets out clear policy on the Duty at paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate. Any significant environmental effects of the proposed distribution of new development should be identified and addressed through sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of local authority plans.</p> <p>For the North Northamptonshire JCS, the strategy developed under the Regional Plan will be pursued in its absence, with similar housing delivery figures. Whilst their delivery has clearly slowed down in light of difficult market conditions, the final delivery quantum and its distribution is unlikely to be significantly different.</p> <p>Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand.</p> <p>Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.</p> <p>Removing this policy is unlikely to have any significant effects, with greater reliance on</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>individual local authorities to deliver similar aspirations for regeneration, although locally tuned to the specific needs of their localities. Protection of natural resources will be maintained, although there could be greater pressure to uses resources such as PDL with biodiversity value to meet local commitments to regeneration.</p> <p>The NPPF does not contain a target for development on previously developed land. However, paragraph 111 of the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed, provided that it is not of high environmental value. Local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land.</p> <p>It is possible that removing the target for the use of previously developed land could lead to benefits to biodiversity if it resulted in less development on those areas of brownfield land with high biodiversity value and to human health where there were lower housing densities. Alternatively, if it increased the amount of development on greenfield land away from existing settlements, this could have negative impacts on biodiversity, the countryside (i.e. soil and landscape); and air quality (if there is a greater need to travel).</p> <p>A continuation of incremental development could be an unwanted consequence of a localised approach, although overall, no significant negative environmental effects are anticipated.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None specific required.</p> <p>Assumptions That individual local authorities will collectively deliver co-ordinated development which enable strategic opportunities for sustainable development to be taken. This could be on a lesser scale than that proposed under the RS, but over the longer term produce similar</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															effects. <u>Uncertainty</u> Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver co-ordinated development of a scale which can realise opportunities for sustainable development.

SRS MKSM Northamptonshire 2: Northamptonshire Implementation Area

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary									
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L										
Retention	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	+	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- / ?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy was not specifically assessed by the SA of the RS. However, the conclusions from other policies apply.</p> <p>The policy aims to foster sustainable urban and rural communities in the south of the region, and particularly concentrates development within the main urban areas including Northampton and Corby. Residents of Corby and Northampton both have relatively low life expectancies. Regenerating these areas, as outlined in the policy, has the potential to have some minor indirect positive effects on health. Additionally, the Policy states that natural heritage should be enhanced. This may potentially encourage recreation in these areas, enhancing health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Although objectives to safeguard the quality of the local environment are included within the policy, the likely effects on the historic built environment and archaeology are highly dependent on well located and designed development at the local level. The proximity of the Nene Valley cSPA is of particular concern. However, recommendations have been made to address this within the AA/HRA.</p> <p>The Policy, which is likely to lead to regeneration in Corby, provision of facilities in Northampton and the retention of services and facilities in small towns, is likely to have some</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>minor positive effects on social capital in the region.</p> <p>The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits cSAC in addition to a number of SSSIs and 3 Biodiversity Conservation Areas, Rockingham Forest, Daventry Grasslands and Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge are located in the Southern sub area. Providing new transport infrastructure, development and facilities in this sub area has the potential to have minor negative effects on increasing biodiversity. The policy outlines the need to take account the settlement pattern of Rockingham Forest when developing Corby. However, providing planned transport infrastructure and housing is likely to have some unavoidable negative impacts. This will be dealt with through the MKSM strategy and the EIA procedures. The policy is likely to have some minor positive effects on protecting sites of international importance for biodiversity, as it specifically highlights the need to protect and enhance the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits.</p> <p>Increasing development in Northampton and Corby, as outlined in the policy, is expected to have mixed effects on the built and historic environment and negative effects on environmental infrastructure and tranquillity. There are a large number of Listed Buildings in the centre of Northampton and a large battlefield to the south. Increasing development in this location may potentially positively affect the built environment. If development occurs whilst delivering high quality design (in line with the policy: Promoting Better Design) then the appearance of built up areas and the distinctiveness and diversity of the built and historic environment may be positively affected. However, a 40-60% increase in dwellings is expected in the North Northampton HMA and a 30-40% increase is expected in the West Northampton HMA over the plan period. This is likely to lead to changes in the character of the urban areas. This may be seen as a positive or negative effect.</p> <p>Regional and local bodies will need to work together to ensure timely provision of appropriate additional infrastructure for water supply and wastewater treatment. A co-ordinated approach to plan making should be development though a programme of water cycle and river cycle</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>studies to address issues of water supply, water quality, wastewater treatment and flood risk in receiving watercourses relating to the development proposed in the RSS.</p> <p>Development in the Southern sub area has the potential to undermine the quality of soils. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites. Therefore there is the potential for increased soil pollution. This will be dealt with through the EIA procedures. However, there are likely to be mixed effects on Best and Most Versatile soils. Positive effects may occur as the policy specifies the need to safeguard rural hinterlands from encroachment by larger areas. However, there is uncertainty associated with the magnitude, likelihood and extent of these negative effects as there is no information available for grade 3a soils, which is also classified as BMV land. Negative effects may occur on minerals reserves as a result of the policy as it directs development to areas where sand and gravel reserves are located.</p> <p>The effects of the policy on flooding in the East Midlands are uncertain, although there is potential that significant negative effects will occur as a result of developing on flood risk zone 3. A proportion of development in Northampton is expected to occur on zone 3 flood risk, although existing defences provide a high standard of defence to the major conurbations' However, proposed development in and around Corby has potentially significant implications for flood risk further down the Nene Valley.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have minor direct positive effects on reducing air pollution in the East Midlands as the policy directs development to existing urban areas and supports the development of public transport infrastructure, reducing the need to travel by car. Regenerating Corby whilst supporting a level of housing that will significantly reduce the need for in commuting is also expected to add to these positive effects.</p> <p>The Policy is likely to result in increased waste production, although dependent on wider</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>range of measures to influence consumer behaviour and incorporating re-use and recycling infrastructure into new development.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects on energy minimisation in the region. Minor positive effects may be experienced as the policy encourages new public transport infrastructure which is expected to encourage people away from using private cars. Additionally, the policy focuses development in existing urban areas. However, increased development in Northampton and Corby is likely to lead to an associated increase in energy use e.g. increased car numbers, energy consumption, waste generation etc. Although new development is expected to incorporate energy saving measures it is still expected to lead to a net increase in energy use in the region. As stated outlined by the ODPM, a house that is built to EcoHomes 'very good' still uses around 90% of the energy used by a house built to Building Regulation standards.</p> <p>The policy provides strong support for public transport infrastructure within Northampton and Corby and significantly reduced in-commuting through better alignment of jobs and homes. Improvement of housing development are likely to reduce barriers and improve equality of access to good-quality training. Accommodating growth in the urban areas, especially Northampton and Corby will assist regeneration and contribute to reducing income disparities.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Close monitoring of policy implementation will be required to ensure that impacts, particularly on biodiversity, cultural heritage and flooding, are being adequately managed in the context of the scale of proposed growth.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That detailed impact assessments accompany individual proposals.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Principally related to the potential cumulative impacts of growth, eroding resources and placing pressure on those which remain.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	+	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy provides the basis for the distribution of new development, including concentration in the Principal Urban Areas, and to set a target for the use of previously developed land. Revocation of the RS will mean that it will be for local authorities to determine the priorities and location for growth and regeneration, working with other local authorities, business partners and their communities. The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities and the NPPF sets out clear policy on the Duty at paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate. Any significant environmental effects of the proposed distribution of new development should be identified and addressed through sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of local authority plans.</p> <p>For the North Northamptonshire JCS, the strategy developed under the Regional Plan will be pursued in its absence, with similar housing delivery figures. Whilst their delivery has clearly slowed down in light of difficult market conditions, the final delivery quantum and its distribution is unlikely to be significantly different.</p> <p>Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand.</p> <p>Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.</p> <p>Removing this policy is unlikely to have any significant effects, with greater reliance on individual local authorities to deliver similar aspirations for regeneration, although locally tuned to the specific needs of their localities. Protection of natural resources will be maintained, although there could be greater pressure to uses resources such as PDL with biodiversity value to meet local commitments to regeneration.</p> <p>The NPPF does not contain a target for development on previously developed land. However, paragraph 111 of the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed, provided that it is not of high environmental value. Local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land.</p> <p>It is possible that removing the target for the use of previously developed land could lead to benefits to biodiversity if it resulted in less development on those areas of brownfield land with high biodiversity value and to human health where there were lower housing densities.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Alternatively, if it increased the amount of development on greenfield land away from existing settlements, this could have negative impacts on biodiversity, the countryside (i.e. soil and landscape); and air quality (if there is a greater need to travel).</p> <p>A continuation of incremental development could be an unwanted consequence of a localised approach, although overall, no significant negative environmental effects are anticipated.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None specific required.</p> <p>Assumptions That individual local authorities will collectively deliver co-ordinated development which enable strategic opportunities for sustainable development to be taken. This could be on a lesser scale than that proposed under the RS, but over the longer term produce similar effects.</p> <p>Uncertainty Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver co-ordinated development of a scale which can realise opportunities for sustainable development.</p>

EMRS MKSM Northamptonshire 3: Northampton Central Area

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary						
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L							
Retention	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	+	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- / ?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy was not specifically assessed by the SA of the RS. However, the conclusions from other policies apply.</p> <p>The Policy, which is likely to lead to the provision of facilities in Northampton and the retention of services and facilities in small towns, is likely to have some minor positive effects on social capital in the region.</p> <p>Increasing development in Northampton is expected to have mixed effects on the built and historic environment and negative effects on environmental infrastructure and tranquillity. There are a large number of Listed Buildings in the centre of Northampton and a large battlefield to the south. Increasing development in this location may potentially positively affect the built environment. If development occurs whilst delivering high quality design (in line with the policy: Promoting Better Design) then the appearance of built up areas and the distinctiveness and diversity of the built and historic environment may be positively affected. However, a 40-60% increase in dwellings is expected in the North Northampton HMA and a 30-40% increase is expected in the West Northampton HMA over the plan period. This is likely to lead to changes in the character of the urban areas. This may be seen as a positive or negative effect.</p> <p>The effects of the policy on flooding in the East Midlands are uncertain, although there is potential that significant negative effects will occur as a result of developing on flood risk zone 3. A proportion of development in Northampton is expected to occur on zone 3 flood</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>risk, although existing defences provide a high standard of defence to the major conurbations'</p> <p>The policy is expected to have minor direct positive effects on reducing air pollution in the East Midlands as the policy directs development to existing urban areas and supports the development of public transport infrastructure, reducing the need to travel by car.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects on energy minimisation in the region. Minor positive effects may be experienced as the policy encourages new public transport infrastructure which is expected to encourage people away from using private cars. However, increased development in Northampton is likely to lead to an associated increase in energy use e.g. increased car numbers, energy consumption, waste generation etc. Although new development is expected to incorporate energy saving measures it is still expected to lead to a net increase in energy use in the region. As stated outlined by the ODPM, a house that is built to EcoHomes 'very good' still uses around 90% of the energy used by a house built to Building Regulation standards.</p> <p>Accommodating growth in the urban areas, especially Northampton will assist regeneration and contribute to reducing income disparities.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Close monitoring of policy implementation will be required to ensure that impacts, particularly on biodiversity, cultural heritage and flooding, are being adequately managed in the context of the scale of proposed growth.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That detailed impact assessments accompany individual proposals.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Principally related to the potential cumulative impacts of growth, eroding resources and placing pressure on those which remain.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	+	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy provides the basis for the distribution of new development, including concentration in the Principal Urban Areas, and to set a target for the use of previously developed land. Revocation of the RS will mean that it will be for local authorities to determine the priorities and location for growth and regeneration, working with other local authorities, business partners and their communities. The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities and the NPPF sets out clear policy on the Duty at paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate. Any significant environmental effects of the proposed distribution of new development should be identified and addressed through sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of local authority plans.</p> <p>Removing this policy is unlikely to have any significant effects, with greater reliance on individual local authorities to deliver similar aspirations for regeneration, although locally tuned to the specific needs of their localities. Protection of natural resources will be maintained, although there could be greater pressure to uses resources such as PDL with biodiversity value to meet local commitments to regeneration.</p> <p>The NPPF does not contain a target for development on previously developed land. However, paragraph 111 of the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed, provided that it is not of high environmental value. Local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>appropriate target for the use of brownfield land.</p> <p>It is possible that removing the target for the use of previously developed land could lead to benefits to biodiversity if it resulted in less development on those areas of brownfield land with high biodiversity value and to human health where there was lower housing densities.</p> <p>Alternatively, if it increased the amount of development on greenfield land away from existing settlements, this could have negative impacts on biodiversity, the countryside (i.e. soil and landscape); and air quality (if there is a greater need to travel).</p> <p>A continuation of incremental development could be an unwanted consequence of a localised approach, although overall, no significant negative environmental effects are anticipated.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None specific required.</p> <p>Assumptions That individual local authorities will collectively deliver co-ordinated development which enable strategic opportunities for sustainable development to be taken. This could be on a lesser scale than that proposed under the RS, but over the longer term produce similar effects.</p> <p>Uncertainty Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver co-ordinated development of a scale which can realise opportunities for sustainable development.</p>

EMRS MKSM Northamptonshire 4: Corby, Kettering & Wellingborough

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy was not specifically assessed by the SA of the RS. However, the conclusions from other policies apply.</p> <p>The policy aims to foster sustainable urban and rural communities in the south of the region, and particularly concentrates development within the main urban areas including Northampton and Corby. Residents of Corby and Northampton both have relatively low life expectancies. Regenerating these areas, as outlined in the policy, has the potential to have some minor indirect positive effects on health. Additionally, the Policy states that natural heritage should be enhanced. This may potentially encourage recreation in these areas, enhancing health and wellbeing.</p> <p>Although objectives to safeguard the quality of the local environment are included within the policy, the likely effects on the historic built environment and archaeology are highly dependent on well located and designed development at the local level. The proximity of the Nene Valley cSPA is of particular concern. However, recommendations have been made to address this within the AA/HRA.</p> <p>The Policy, which is likely to lead to regeneration in Corby, provision of facilities in Northampton and the retention of services and facilities in small towns, is likely to have some</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>minor positive effects on social capital in the region.</p> <p>The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits cSAC in addition to a number of SSSIs and 3 Biodiversity Conservation Areas, Rockingham Forest, Daventry Grasslands and Yardley-Whittlewood Ridge are located in the Southern sub area. Providing new transport infrastructure, development and facilities in this sub area has the potential to have minor negative effects on increasing biodiversity. The policy outlines the need to take account the settlement pattern of Rockingham Forest when developing Corby. However, providing planned transport infrastructure and housing is likely to have some unavoidable negative impacts. This will be dealt with through the MKSM strategy and the EIA procedures. The policy is likely to have some minor positive effects on protecting sites of international importance for biodiversity, as it specifically highlights the need to protect and enhance the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits.</p> <p>Increasing development in Northampton and Corby, as outlined in the policy, is expected to have mixed effects on the built and historic environment and negative effects on environmental infrastructure and tranquility. There are a large number of Listed Buildings in the centre of Northampton and a large battlefield to the south. Increasing development in this location may potentially positively affect the built environment. If development occurs whilst delivering high quality design (in line with the policy: Promoting Better Design) then the appearance of built up areas and the distinctiveness and diversity of the built and historic environment may be positively affected. However, a 40-60% increase in dwellings is expected in the North Northampton HMA and a 30-40% increase is expected in the West Northampton HMA over the plan period. This is likely to lead to changes in the character of the urban areas. This may be seen as a positive or negative effect.</p> <p>Regional and local bodies will need to work together to ensure timely provision of appropriate additional infrastructure for water supply and wastewater treatment. A co-ordinated approach to plan making should be development though a programme of water cycle and river cycle</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>studies to address issues of water supply, water quality, wastewater treatment and flood risk in receiving watercourses relating to the development proposed in the RSS.</p> <p>Development in the Southern sub area has the potential to undermine the quality of soils. This could occur through the accidental loss of contaminants, the mobilisation of contaminants from brownfield sites. Therefore there is the potential for increased soil pollution. This will be dealt with through the EIA procedures. However, there are likely to be mixed effects on Best and Most Versatile soils. Positive effects may occur as the policy specifies the need to safeguard rural hinterlands from encroachment by larger areas. However, there is uncertainty associated with the magnitude, likelihood and extent of these negative effects as there is no information available for grade 3a soils, which is also classified as BMV land. Negative effects may occur on minerals reserves as a result of the policy as it directs development to areas where sand and gravel reserves are located.</p> <p>The effects of the policy on flooding in the East Midlands are uncertain, although there is potential that significant negative effects will occur as a result of developing on flood risk zone 3. A proportion of development in Northampton is expected to occur on zone 3 flood risk, although existing defences provide a high standard of defence to the major conurbations' However, proposed development in and around Corby has potentially significant implications for flood risk further down the Nene Valley.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have minor direct positive effects on reducing air pollution in the East Midlands as the policy directs development to existing urban areas and supports the development of public transport infrastructure, reducing the need to travel by car. Regenerating Corby whilst supporting a level of housing that will significantly reduce the need for in commuting is also expected to add to these positive effects.</p> <p>Policy likely to result in increased waste production, although dependent on wider range of</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>measures to influence consumer behaviour and incorporating re-use and recycling infrastructure into new development.</p> <p>The policy is expected to have mixed effects on energy minimisation in the region. Minor positive effects may be experienced as the policy encourages new public transport infrastructure which is expected to encourage people away from using private cars. Additionally, the policy focuses development in existing urban areas. However, increased development in Northampton and Corby is likely to lead to an associated increase in energy use e.g. increased car numbers, energy consumption, waste generation etc. Although new development is expected to incorporate energy saving measures it is still expected to lead to a net increase in energy use in the region. As stated outlined by the ODPM, a house that is built to EcoHomes 'very good' still uses around 90% of the energy used by a house built to Building Regulation standards.</p> <p>The policy provides strong support for public transport infrastructure within Northampton and Corby and significantly reduced in-commuting through better alignment of jobs and homes. Accommodating growth in the urban areas, especially Northampton and Corby will assist regeneration and contribute to reducing income disparities.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Close monitoring of policy implementation will be required to ensure that impacts, particularly on biodiversity, cultural heritage and flooding, are being adequately managed in the context of the scale of proposed growth.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That detailed impact assessments accompany individual proposals.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																															Principally related to the potential cumulative impacts of growth, eroding resources and placing pressure on those which remain.	
Revocation	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	+	0	0	0 / ?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	- / ?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy provides the basis for the distribution of new development, including concentration in the Principal Urban Areas, and to set a target for the use of previously developed land. Revocation of the RS will mean that it will be for local authorities to determine the priorities and location for growth and regeneration, working with other local authorities, business partners and their communities. The Localism Act places a Duty to Co-operate on local authorities and the NPPF sets out clear policy on the Duty at paragraphs 178-181. In addition the NPPF sets out that Local Plans will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to (amongst other things) assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Co-operate. Any significant environmental effects of the proposed distribution of new development should be identified and addressed through sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment of local authority plans.</p> <p>For the North Northamptonshire JCS, the strategy developed under the Regional Plan will be pursued in its absence, with similar housing delivery figures. Whilst their delivery has clearly slowed down in light of difficult market conditions, the final delivery quantum and its distribution is unlikely to be significantly different.</p> <p>Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand.</p> <p>Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.</p> <p>Removing this policy is unlikely to have any significant effects, with greater reliance on individual local authorities to deliver similar aspirations for regeneration, although locally tuned to the specific needs of their localities. Protection of natural resources will be maintained, although there could be greater pressure to uses resources such as PDL with biodiversity value to meet local commitments to regeneration.</p> <p>The NPPF does not contain a target for development on previously developed land. However, paragraph 111 of the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed, provided that it is not of high environmental value. Local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land.</p> <p>It is possible that removing the target for the use of previously developed land could lead to benefits to biodiversity if it resulted in less development on those areas of brownfield land with high biodiversity value and to human health where there was lower housing densities.</p> <p>Alternatively, if it increased the amount of development on greenfield land away from existing settlements, this could have negative impacts on biodiversity, the countryside (i.e. soil and</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															landscape); and air quality (if there is a greater need to travel). A continuation of incremental development could be an unwanted consequence of a localised approach, although overall, no significant negative environmental effects are anticipated. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None specific required. <u>Assumptions</u> That individual local authorities will collectively deliver co-ordinated development which enable strategic opportunities for sustainable development to be taken. This could be on a lesser scale than that proposed under the RS, but over the longer term produce similar effects. <u>Uncertainty</u> Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver co-ordinated development of a scale which can realise opportunities for sustainable development.

EMRS Three Cities SRS1: Definition of Principal Urban Areas

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy will have positive effects on revitalizing urban communities as it will focus development on principal urban areas. LDFs should consider the following: opportunities for decent affordable housing and other housing to meet the needs of residents; opportunities for provision of mixed use developments; ensure that new developments are designed to allow easy accessibility to employment opportunities via public transport / cycling and walking by incorporating well lit footpaths / cycleways and easily accessible public transport nodes (e.g. bus stops) into new developments.</p> <p>LDF allocations should take into account international to local landscape and heritage considerations. Include requirement for the protection of public open space; ensure suitable cultural and recreational activities are provided to meet any additional demand arising from new developments; ensure sufficient natural green space is provided in line with English Nature aspirational targets.</p> <p>The policy will have positive effects on community facilities in urban communities by concentrating development and making the provision of facilities more viable. LDF allocations should take into account opportunities for improving social cohesion through provision of mixed developments including accessible community facilities; ensure local communities are fully consulted and involved in the design process of new developments. LDF allocations</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>should take into account international to local biodiversity considerations especially with respect to avoiding the loss or fragmentation of brownfield habitats and wildlife corridors. LDF allocations should take into account international to local landscape and heritage considerations</p> <p>New development could result in an increase in the overall volume of waste created. However, other policies related to design should help to mitigate this effect. New development could result in an increase in the overall volume of energy usage. However, other policies within the plan should help to mitigate against this effect.</p> <p>LDF allocations should link into residential areas and the provision of services and employment opportunities; take into account traffic generation and promote the use of public transport / cycling and walking by making developments accessible via these modes and ensuring investment in the public transport system; model trip generation and accessibility using Local Authority transport models.</p> <p>LDF allocations should include requirement for new development to be accompanied by provision for educational facilities either through the construction of new schools or through financial contributions. Encourage developers to make use of opportunities to create new educational resources and promote environmental education such as through creating wildlife gardens in schools.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																																<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term.</p>
Revocation	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?		<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy. There could be different spatial approaches to dealing with growth (e.g. less or more emphasis on urban extensions) according to locally derived development quantum, but this would not materially affect these high-level sustainability outcomes.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term.</p>

EMRS Three Cities SRS2: Sub-Regional Priorities for Green Belt Areas

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	-	- / ?	0	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The LDF review of land in the Nottingham HMA and Hucknall will allow development land requirements to be met in a way that considers sustainability criteria. The review proposed within the policy may lead to the loss of Green Belt in certain locations although the review has been widened to include all land in Nottingham HMA and Hucknall and now looks at all sustainability criteria. Quality of life can be influenced by the availability of access to open space and the countryside. Therefore in locations where Green Belt is lost, reduced access to open space and fewer opportunities for informal recreation may increase health inequalities within urban and to a lesser extent rural communities. Loss of open space from inner boundaries of Nottingham Green Belt may increase health inequalities within the urban area. In locations where Green Belt is lost there may be a loss of greenfield habitats that act as wildlife corridors from inner boundaries of Nottingham Green Belt.</p> <p>In undertaking review the policy stipulates that regard should be had to RSS policy criteria. Criteria include: the impact that development could have on the Region's natural resources, cultural and environmental assets (including designated Natura 2000 sites) and the contribution that development could make to safeguarding and enhancing such assets or creating new assets. Ensure LDF review takes into account international to local biodiversity considerations; ensure review takes into account the need to improve habitat connectivity and adapt climate change; takes into account international to local landscape and heritage considerations; takes into account the need to protect agricultural land and floodplain areas; and ensures sufficient natural green space is provided for existing and expanding</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>communities in line with English Nature aspirational targets.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term associated with potential Green Belt release.</p>
Revocation	0	-	- / ?	0	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy (or grouping thereof such as the Nottingham JCS) of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy. The NPPF provides a clear framework for the consideration of Green Belt principles and review within local plans and as such directly replaces this policy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term associated with potential Green Belt release.</p>

EMRS Three Cities SRS3: Housing Provision

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Retention	0	-	- / ?	0	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	Likely Significant Effects of Retention <i>Derby HMA</i> Housing development in and adjoining the PUA is promoted. Development also focused on Swadlincote, Alfreton, Belper, Heanor and Ripley. This will link in with existing health services. It also links into the provision of services and employment opportunities; this reduces the need to commute long distances and opens up opportunities for people to choose to cycle or walk. Development to support identified regeneration needs of settlements is permitted. Development could impact on public open space; Green Belt; Green Wedges; designated landscape areas; and areas/sites designated for their cultural value. Urban extensions will provide for the definition, extension and protection of Green Wedges. Increased air pollution as a result of road traffic associated with development may impact on the health of residents. LDFs should include requirement for new development to be accompanied by provision for health care either through the construction of new health centres or through financial contributions; ensure that new developments are designed to allow easy accessibility to informal and formal recreational opportunities via public transport / cycling and walking. Opportunities for providing open space / cycle paths / footpaths should be sought wherever possible as this should help residents lead healthier lifestyles. Ensure suitable recreational activities are provided to meet any additional demand arising from new developments including; green space for formal and informal recreation, facilities for formal recreation, requirement for the protection of public open space, provision of natural green

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>ensure that consideration is given to the potential impact of development on all types of historical assets and their settings.</p> <p>Housing allocations have been made on the basis of capacity within Derby recognizing that additional housing may place development away from key transport corridors and in locations that are more difficult to serve by frequent and reliable public transport. Road traffic associated with development may impact on Derby Ring Roads AQMA. The 2006 SA recommends that LDF allocations link into the provision of services and employment opportunities; take into account traffic generation and promote the use of public transport / cycling and walking by making developments accessible via these modes and ensuring investment in the public transport system Ensure sufficient water resources and water distribution mains capacity is available for new developments. Ensure sufficient wastewater treatment capacity (including the capacity of the sewerage infrastructure) is available for new developments; Include a requirement that development within South Derbyshire should be restricted to that which does not indirectly impact on the River Mease SAC taking into account the capacity of sewage treatment works; if sufficient capacity is not available then this should be provided prior to development. Include requirement to incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) in all new developments and ensure the sustainable management of surface water resources through the provision of grey and rain water recycling facilities etc. Include requirement to ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines are followed during construction / operation.</p> <p>LDF allocations should ensure phasing maximizes the use of brownfield sites; opportunities to bring derelict land and empty buildings back into use; opportunities to remediate contaminated land in accordance with PPS23 and CLR11 Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land and thus reduce pollution. Flood Risk Assessments should be undertaken to establish the flooding potential of development sites and steps taken to minimise risks taking into account climate change. In Derby flood risk associated with the River Derwent will need to be considered. Ensure the protection and enhancement of</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																																<p>international to local geodiversity resources.</p> <p>New development could result in an increase in the overall volume of waste created. However, other policies related to design should help to mitigate this effect. New development could result in an increase in the overall volume of energy usage. However, other policies within the plan should help to mitigate against this effect (e.g. Policy 2: Promoting Better Design and Policy 39: Priorities for Energy Reduction and Efficiency).</p> <p>Development to support identified regeneration needs of settlements is permitted. Housing market is influenced by service provision and employment opportunities; development increasing demand for services may help to regenerate urban economies. New housing development may provide a workforce for new and existing businesses but may also increase demand for locally based jobs.</p> <p><i>Leicester HMA</i></p> <p>Housing market is influenced by service provision and employment opportunities. Housing development in and adjoining the PUA is promoted. Development also focused on Loughborough, Market Harborough, Hinckley, Melton Mowbray and Coalville. Significant levels of growth are to be provided requiring locations for urban extensions to be identified in LDFs. Development to support identified regeneration needs of settlements is permitted. It also links into the provision of services and employment opportunities; this reduces the need to commute long distances and opens up opportunities for people to choose to cycle or walk. Road traffic associated with development may impact on AQMA in Leicestershire. Development to support identified regeneration needs of settlements is permitted. Development could impact on public open space due to land take. Urban extensions will provide for the definition, extension and protection of Green Wedges, helping to avoid coalescence between the PUA, sub regional centres and other settlements.</p> <p>Increased air pollution as a result of road traffic associated with development may impact on</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>the health of residents. Opportunities to build on the cultural and recreational value of the National Forest and Charnwood Forest should be encouraged through LDFs and support given to any improvement in public transport to ensure accessibility to cultural and recreational activities. Include a requirement that development should be restricted to that which does not directly or indirectly impact on the site or setting (adopting the buffer zone principle) of the Jewry Wall in Leicester City Centre; Leicester Abbey & Park; Bradgate Park; Garendon; Bosworth Battlefield etc.</p> <p>Urban extensions could impact on statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites or on flora and fauna supported by Greenfield sites. In the Leicester HMA urban extensions will provide for the definition; extension; and protection of Green Wedges and avoid settlement coalescence which should help to maintain wildlife corridors. Depending on how the SRS is implemented at LDF level in North West Leicestershire there is residual risk that development allocations may have an adverse impact upon it. LDF allocations should take into account international to local biodiversity considerations especially with respect to avoiding the loss or fragmentation of brownfield habitats and wildlife corridors. Given the concentration of designated ecological sites in the Charnwood Forest area this policy should include a requirement that development within Charnwood and North West Leicestershire should be restricted to that which does not directly or indirectly impact on the integrity of the Forest – this affects development to the north of Leicester / south west of Loughborough / north east of Coalville Include a requirement that development within North West Leicestershire should be restricted to that which does not directly or indirectly impact on the River Mease SAC with particular reference to the capacity of sewage treatment works; if sufficient capacity is not available then this should be provided prior to development.</p> <p>Other requirements include: that the buffer zone principle should be adopted for the Jewry Wall in Leicester City Centre; Leicester Abbey & Park; Bradgate Park; Garendon; Bosworth Battlefield etc; that development within the Charnwood Forest and National Forest area should be restricted to that which sympathetic with the character of the forests – this affects</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>development to the north of Leicester / south west of Loughborough / north east of Coalville; that development along the River Soar is restricted to that which sympathetic with the character of the Soar Valley Area of Local Landscape Value; that an archaeological desk based assessment followed up as appropriate is undertaken for all development in the Leicester City Centre archaeological alert area; that all development in the historic city centre must be sympathetic to its built environment with reference to a Historic Landscape Characterization particularly with respect to building height and street patterns; that all development in other historic town centres must be sympathetic to its built environment with reference to a Historic Landscape Characterization; that the best examples of 20th Century suburban development should also be subject to Historic Landscape Characterization. Urban extensions should take into account the presence of the River Soar; River Sence; River Welland; River Eye; River Wreake floodplains and the Grand Union Canal. Ensure the protection and enhancement of international to local geodiversity resources.</p> <p>New development could result in an increase in the overall volume of energy usage. However, other policies within the plan should help to mitigate against this effect.</p> <p><i>Nottingham HMA</i></p> <p>Housing development in and adjoining the PUA is promoted. Development also focused on Swadincote, Alfreton, Belper, Heanor and Ripley. Significant levels of growth are to be provided requiring locations for urban extensions to be identified in LDFs. Development also focused on Hucknall, Kimberley, Eastwood and Ilkeston. This will link in with existing health services. It also links into the provision of services and employment opportunities; this reduces the need to commute long distances and opens up opportunities for people to choose to cycle or walk.</p> <p>Development to support identified regeneration needs of settlements is permitted. Development could impact on public open space due to land take Increased air pollution as a result of road traffic associated with development may impact on the health of residents. For</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>all HMAs urban extensions will provide for the definition, extension and protection of Green Wedges and avoid coalescence between the PUA and other settlements. Development to support identified regeneration needs of settlements is permitted. LDF allocations should provide opportunities for decent affordable housing and other housing to meet the needs of residents; opportunities for provision of mixed use developments; ensure that new developments are designed to allow easy accessibility to employment opportunities via public transport / cycling and walking. Housing allocations for Derby has increased by 100 in the final version of the plan. However, this is not considered a significant increase (less than half a % increase) so the sustainability effects are likely to be the same.</p> <p>Development to support identified regeneration needs of settlements is permitted. Development could have similar impacts as described above and similar requirements should be included. Specific opportunities to build on the cultural and recreational value of the Greenwood Community Forest and River Trent etc should be investigated. Include a requirement that development should be restricted to that which does not directly or indirectly impact on the site or setting (adopting the buffer zone principle) of Newstead Abbey; Nottingham Arboretum; Papplewick Hall; Wollaton Hall etc. Include a requirement to protect Bestwood Country Park as an important urban fringe green space on the edge of Nottingham.</p> <p>Significant levels of growth are to be provided requiring locations for urban extensions to be identified in Local Development. Frameworks. Urban extensions could impact on statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites or on flora and fauna supported by Greenfield sites. The 2006 SA report stated that LDF allocations should take into account international to local biodiversity considerations especially with respect to avoiding the loss or fragmentation of brownfield habitats and wildlife corridors.</p> <p>Road traffic associated with development may impact on AQMA in Nottingham and around the M1 junctions. Development should only be promoted if it can be demonstrated through</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>the use of quantitative air quality modeling tools that statutory air pollution objectives will not be exceeded.</p> <p>New development could result in an increase in the overall volume of waste created. However, other policies related to design should help to mitigate this effect. New development could result in an increase in the overall volume of energy usage. However, other policies within the plan should help to mitigate against this effect.</p> <p>The housing market is influenced by service provision and employment opportunities; new housing development may provide a workforce for new and existing businesses but may also increase demand for locally based jobs.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term associated with growth.</p>
Revocation	0	-	- / ?	0	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that this policy cannot be delivered through a local plan policy (or grouping thereof such as the Nottingham JCS) of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy. The NPPF provides a clear framework for the delivery of growth which is likely to be of a broadly similar quantum even there could be differences in the spatial distribution of growth from the</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green				Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow				Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	<p>Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the housing delivered across the region, their location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment. Overall, therefore the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term associated with growth.</p>

EMRS Three Cities SRS4: Employment Land

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	-	- / ?	0	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	-	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy is likely to have positive effects for urban communities by providing employment sites. LDF employment allocations must have regard to the need to support the regeneration of city centres, provide for the regeneration of deprived communities, provide opportunities for provision of mixed use developments; and ensure that new developments are designed to allow easy accessibility from residential areas via public transport / cycling and walking; the needs of the high technology sector thus helping to diversify the economy and create high skilled jobs; and the need to promote local employment opportunities thus helping to ensure access to jobs for existing residents. Opportunities also exist for the provision of mixed use developments and ensuring requirement for new development to be accompanied by ICT provision.</p> <p>Focusing employment land in urban areas has the potential to reduce the need to commute long distances and open up opportunities for people to choose to cycle or walk. However, development could impact on public open space due to land take. Increased air pollution as a result of road traffic associated with development may impact on the health of residents LDF employment allocations must have regard to the need for the regeneration of deprived communities and to enhancing Green Infrastructure in areas with low levels of Green Infrastructure provision. LDF allocations must also ensure they take into account traffic generation and its impact on air pollution; ensure that new developments are designed to</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	-	- / ?	0	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	-	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that this policy cannot be delivered through a local plan policy (or grouping thereof such as the Nottingham JCS) of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy. The NPPF provides a clear framework for the delivery of growth which is likely to be of a broadly similar quantum even there could be differences in the spatial distribution of growth from the RS proposals where local plans determine their spatial strategy.</p> <p>One of the key planning principles set out in the NPPF is to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. However, this should be in accordance with other policies in the NPPF which seek to minimise environmental effects. This includes minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains where possible (paragraph 109), having access to high quality public transport facilities (paragraph 35) and aiming for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities (paragraph 37).</p> <p>Analysis of adopted and emerging plans across the region indicates varying approaches to the setting of employment land targets, in part reflecting the absence of any targets within the Regional Plan. Therefore, this is likely to provide similar significant benefits as retention of the plan in the long term although the additional uncertainty arising in nearly half the LPAs until new plans are adopted in compliance with NPPF guidance will reduce the likelihood of significant effects in the short to medium term.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Addressing water abstraction through the provisions of WRMPs; provision of GI as part of development proposals.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term associated with growth.</p>

EMRS Three Cities SRS5: Green Infrastructure and the National Forest

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary						
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L							
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The National Forest Regional Park and Trent River Park proposals may help maintain and enhance the vitality of communities within these areas by providing recreation opportunities. The policy is positive in that it aims to enhance Green Infrastructure opportunities for the creation of multi-functional spaces in areas with low levels of provision. The policy is positive in that it aims to enhance Green Infrastructure opportunities for the creation of multi-functional spaces in areas with low levels of provision. Provision of enhanced and new Green Infrastructure associated with National Forest Regional Park / Charnwood Forest / Trent River Park may help promote local and regional cultural distinctiveness. LDFs must have regard to the protection of existing Green Infrastructure and should seek to ensure improvements to public transport infrastructure including improved accessibility to cultural and recreational activities. Green infrastructure will help the region adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Opportunities for the creation of multi-functional spaces through enhancement and provision of new Green Infrastructure exist. National Forest Regional Park and Trent River Park proposals may help maintain and enhance the vitality of communities within these areas. Infrastructure opportunities for multi-functional habitat creation in areas with low levels of provision. The 2006 SA report stated that LDFs should ensure enhancements take into account the need to improve habitat connectivity and adapt climate change.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF requires positive planning for green infrastructure (paras 99 & 114) in particular to: “set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure”.</p> <p>Whilst being less specific than the RS policy, the intention is the same, and emphasis is placed on LPAs working together to deliver the policy. However, arguably, the means of achieving the aim vary significantly across the Region according to local priorities. Therefore, whilst similarly positive benefits are to be expected, there are likely to be tempered by uncertainty over delivery and strategic effectiveness.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Monitoring of the development and implementation of strategic GI schemes.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That as a result of varying priorities between LPAs, non-critical matters such as GI could be sidelined, particularly in the delivery of strategic schemes.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															The extent to which strategic alliances for the delivery of GI can be assembled.

EMRS Northern SRS1: Sub-Regional Development Priorities

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Development in and adjoining the sub regional centres will link in with existing health services. It also links into the provision of services and employment opportunities. This reduces the need to commute long distances and opens up opportunities for people to choose to cycle or walk. LDFs will identify and justify levels of development in other urban areas; outside these areas provision for the regeneration of settlements with "special needs" may be made In other settlements development restricted to small scale development to meet local needs Development could impact on public open space due to land take Increased air pollution as a result of road traffic associated with development may impact on the health of residents. LDFs should provide for new development to be accompanied by provision for health care either through the construction of new health centres or through financial contributions; ensure that new developments are designed to allow easy accessibility to informal and formal recreational opportunities via public transport / cycling and walking. Opportunities for providing open space / cycle paths / footpaths should be sought wherever possible as this should help residents lead healthier lifestyles. Ensure suitable recreational activities are provided to meet any additional demand arising from new developments including: access to green space for formal and informal recreation; sports centres and other facilities for formal recreation. Include requirement for the protection of public open space; ensure sufficient natural green space is provided for existing and expanding communities in line with English Nature aspirational targets.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Development in and adjoining the sub regional centres links in with the provision of existing cultural and leisure facilities. Significant levels of growth are to be provided requiring locations for urban extensions to be identified in LDFs. Development could impact on public open space; Green Belts; designated landscape areas and areas/sites designated for cultural importance. Greenfield development will be required but this should not put pressure on the Green Belt. No review of the Sheffield Green Belt has taken place to date but the review of the Nottingham to Derby Green Belt identified that no strategic changes were required in the sub region. LDFs will identify and justify levels of development in other urban areas but the scale of development must be linked with the character of settlements; outside these areas provision for the regeneration of settlements with “special needs” may be made. In other settlements development restricted to small scale development to meet local needs. LDFs should take into account international to local landscape and heritage considerations. Include a requirement that development should be restricted to that which does not directly or indirectly impact on the site or setting (adopting the buffer zone principle) of Creswell Crags Heritage Landscape Area; Hardwick Hall; Bolsover Castle; Sutton Scarsdale Hall etc. It is not anticipated that any changes to the Green Belt around Chesterfield will be required; it is important to ensure continued protection of the Green Belt as in preventing the amalgamation of towns and villages their cultural distinctiveness is maintained. Ensure all Greenfield developments are sympathetic to the landscape character of the Chesterfield area and take into account local distinctiveness; opportunities to build on the cultural and recreational value of Peak District National Park.</p> <p>For development in Mansfield – Ashfield area prioritisation the regeneration of town centres ensuring regeneration is sympathetic to the landscape character of the local area and takes into account local distinctiveness particularly areas designated as Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings; opportunities should be taken to sympathetically refurbish redundant buildings; opportunities to build on the cultural and recreational value of Newstead Abbey. In Worksop prioritize heritage led regeneration of he town centre /& waterfront area;</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>opportunities to build on the cultural value of the Dukeries and protect Buildings at Risk. Include a requirement that development should be restricted to that which does not directly or indirectly impact on the Civil War assets of Newark; opportunities to build on the cultural value of Newark and the River Trent.</p> <p>Urban extensions could impact on statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites or on flora and fauna supported by Greenfield sites. It is not the intention of the SRS for development allocations to have a direct impact on the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC however the policy does not specifically state that development allocations must not impact upon it. Depending on how the SRS is implemented at LDF level in Mansfield or Newark & Sherwood there is residual risk that development allocations may have an adverse impact upon it. LDF allocations take into account international to local biodiversity considerations. Include requirement for development to the south and east of Mansfield town to be restricted to that which does not impact on the integrity of the internationally important Nightjar and Woodlark populations. Include a requirement that development should be restricted to that which does not directly or indirectly impact on the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC.</p> <p>Protection of the quality and character of the landscape will be provided as part of LDF allocations. Other requirements include: that development should be restricted to that which does not directly or indirectly impact on the site or setting (adopting the buffer zone principle) of Creswell Crags Heritage Landscape Area; Hardwick Hall; Bolsover Castle; Sutton Scarsdale Hall etc; that development should be restricted to that which does not directly or indirectly impact on the Civil War assets of Newark; that all development in Newark must be sympathetic to its built environment with reference to a Historic Landscape Characterisation.</p> <p>The provision of services and employment opportunities reduces the need to commute long distances and thus helping to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Road traffic associated with development may impact on the AQMA which has been declared in the vicinity of Junction 28 of the M1 motorway where the M1 carries vehicles north/south and the A38 runs east/west at South Normanton. In Chesterfield road traffic associated with</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>development may lead to the designation of an AQMA within the town centre due to congestion.</p> <p>Currently unsustainable extraction of groundwater resources (Sherwood Sandstone) in the Nottingham area will be exacerbated. Local Development Frameworks will identify and justify levels of development in other urban areas; development will need to be related to the existing levels of infrastructure and the availability of public transport. Outside these areas provision for the regeneration of settlements with "special needs" may be made. In other settlements development restricted to small scale development to meet local needs. It is important that LDF allocations should take into account traffic generation and promote the use of public transport / cycling and walking by making developments accessible via these modes and ensuring investment in the public transport system. Ensure sufficient water resources and water distribution mains capacity is available for new developments. Ensure sufficient wastewater treatment capacity (including the capacity of the sewerage infrastructure) is available for new developments. Include requirement to incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) in all new developments and ensure the sustainable management of surface water resources through the provision of grey and rain water recycling facilities etc. Include requirement to ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention.</p> <p>Guidelines are followed during construction / operation. Development in and adjoining the sub regional centres is promoted. Significant levels of growth are to be provided requiring locations for urban extensions to be identified in Local Development Frameworks. Greenfield development will be required but this should not put pressure on the Green Belt. No review of the Sheffield Green Belt has taken place to date but the review of the Nottingham to Derby Green Belt identified that no strategic changes were required in the sub region.</p> <p>New development could result in an increase in the overall volume of waste created. Other policies within the plan should help to mitigate this effect. New development could result in an</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>increase in the overall volume of energy usage. Other policies within the plan should help to mitigate this effect. Development in and adjoining the sub regional centres is promoted. This links into the provision of services and employment opportunities reducing the need to commute long distances and thus help to reduce road congestion. Significant levels of growth are to be provided requiring locations for urban extensions to be identified in LDFs. Road traffic associated with development may impact on the AQMA which has been declared in the vicinity of Junction 28 of the M1 motorway where the M1 carries vehicles north/south and the A38 runs east/west at South Normanton. In Chesterfield road traffic associated with development may lead to the designation of an AQMA within the town centre due to congestion. Ensure quantum of development and development phasing takes into account likelihood of funding for highways schemes; particularly with respect to the A46 at Newark.</p> <p>LDF allocations should take into account traffic generation and promote the use of public transport/ cycling and walking by making developments accessible via these modes and ensuring investment in the public transport system; in identifying allocations traffic generation and accessibility should be modeled using Local Authority transport models.</p> <p>Development in and adjoining the sub regional centres should link in with existing educational services. LDFs should include the requirement for new development to be accompanied by provision for educational facilities either through the construction of new schools or through financial contributions. Encourage developers to make use of opportunities to create new educational resources and promote environmental education such as through creating wildlife gardens in schools.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term.</p>
Revocation	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy. There could be different spatial approaches to dealing with growth (e.g. less or more emphasis on urban extensions) according to locally derived development quantum, but this would not materially affect these high-level sustainability outcomes. Analysis of adopted and emerging Core Strategies for the sub-area suggests the use of similar housing targets to those of the Regional Plan (for example Newark & Sherwood).</p> <p>Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand.</p> <p>Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full,</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term.</p>

EMRS Northern SRS2: Supporting the Roles of Town and Village Centres

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary		
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Retention	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Retail development is restricted to town centres and this may help maintain and enhance the vitality of urban communities. There should be opportunities for the provision of mixed use developments and new developments should be designed to allow easy accessibility from residential areas via public transport / cycling and walking.</p> <p>Town centre development reduces the need to commute long distances and opens up opportunities for people to choose to cycle or walk. LDFs should provide opportunities for providing open space / cycle paths / footpaths should be sought wherever possible as this should help residents lead healthier lifestyles; ensure that new leisure developments are designed to allow easy accessibility from residential areas via public transport / cycling and walking.</p> <p>Development within urban areas could impact on statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites or on flora and fauna supported by brownfield habitats. Since development is restricted to town centres no impacts on the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC are anticipated. LDF allocations should take into account national to local biodiversity considerations especially with respect to avoiding the loss or fragmentation of brownfield habitats and wildlife corridors.</p> <p>Protection to the quality and character of the landscape will be provided and similar recommendations for the LDF allocations have been made as described above. Other</p>		

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
			?																												<p>be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy, although it is recognised that quantum and spatial distribution could change in the light of new organisational arrangements.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None</p>

EMRS Northern SRS3: Sub-Regional Employment Regeneration Opportunities

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Employment development is promoted on out of town brownfield sites in order to assist regeneration. LDFs should provide opportunities for provision of mixed use developments and ensure that new developments are designed to allow easy accessibility from residential areas via public transport / cycling and walking. Some of these employment sites are potentially distant from housing development and service providers resulting in residents having to travel to these employment locations; air pollution as a result of road traffic associated with development may impact on the health of residents. Road traffic associated with development may impact on AQMA which has been declared in the vicinity of Junction 28 of the M1 motorway where the M1 carries vehicles north/south and the A38 runs east/west at South Normanton. Green Belt and Green Wedge designations are specifically protected to avoid amalgamation of urban areas and loss of open space.</p> <p>By enhancing Green Infrastructure opportunities for creation of multi-functional space in areas with low levels of Green Infrastructure provision. LDFs should take into account traffic generation and its impact on air pollution; ensure that new developments are designed to allow easy accessibility from residential areas via public transport / cycling and walking by incorporating well lit footpaths / bridleways / cycleways and easily accessible public transport nodes (such as bus stops) into new Developments</p> <p>The policy stipulates that in allocating employment land on out of town brownfield sites RSS</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>policy criteria will need to be carefully applied. LDF allocations should take into account international to local landscape and heritage considerations; all employment sites listed could potentially impact upon the setting of Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens On previously developed land opportunities to include interpretation of previous industrial uses; opportunities to build on the cultural and recreational value of Greenwood Community Forest / Sherwood Forest Regional Park Include a requirement that development should be restricted to that which does not directly or indirectly impact on the site or setting (adopting the buffer zone principle) of Creswell Crags Heritage Landscape Area; Hardwick Hall; Bolsover Castle; Sutton Scarsdale Hall; Barlborough Hall; Welbeck Abbey; Mansfield Cemetery etc.</p> <p>Development of brownfield sites could impact on statutory and non-statutory wildlife sites or on flora and fauna supported by brownfield sites. Green Belt and Green Wedge designations are specifically protected to avoid amalgamation of urban areas and loss of open space. By enhancing Green Infrastructure opportunities for creation of multi-functional space in areas with low levels of Green Infrastructure provision. The policy stipulates that in allocating employment land on out of town brownfield sites RSS policy criteria will need to be carefully applied.</p> <p>There are opportunities to remediate contaminated land in accordance with PPS23 and CLR11 Model Procedures for the Management of Contaminated Land and thus reduce water pollution. The policy stipulates that in allocating employment land on out of town brownfield sites RSS policy criteria will need to be carefully applied. Currently unsustainable extraction of groundwater resources (Sherwood Sandstone) in the Nottingham area will be exacerbated.</p> <p>It is important that LDF allocations should take into account traffic generation and promote the use of public transport / cycling and walking by making developments accessible via these modes and ensuring investment in the public transport system In the case of Markham Vale development on the specified development sites should only be promoted if it can be</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>demonstrated through the use of quantitative air quality modeling tools that statutory air pollution objectives will not be exceeded. Other provisions include ensuring that sufficient water resources and water distribution mains capacity is available for new developments. Ensure sufficient wastewater treatment capacity (including the capacity of the sewerage infrastructure) and thus reduce water pollution.. Include requirement to incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) in all new developments and ensure the sustainable management of surface water resources through the provision of grey and rain water recycling facilities etc. Include requirement to ensure Environment Agency Pollution Prevention Guidelines are followed during construction / operation.</p> <p>In the case of Markham Vale development on the specified development sites should only be promoted if it can be demonstrated through the use of quantitative air quality modeling tools that statutory air pollution objectives will not be exceeded with particular emphasis on the M1 motorway AQMA. Ensure quantum of development and development phasing takes into account likelihood of funding for highways schemes; particularly improvements to the M1 with respect to Markham Vale & the Pleasley Bypass with respect to the Mansfield to Ashfield Regeneration Route.</p> <p>Encourage developers to make use of opportunities to create new educational resources and promote environmental education such as through creating wildlife gardens in schools.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy, although it is recognised that quantum and spatial distribution could change in the light of new organisational arrangements. The comprehensive regeneration focus of the policy could in theory be diluted by the reliance on individual LDFs, but the sustainability outcomes are likely to be similar, however the policy aspirations are delivered.</p> <p>One of the key planning principles set out in the NPPF is to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. However, this should be in accordance with other policies in the NPPF which seek to minimise environmental effects. This includes minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains where possible (paragraph 109), having access to high quality public transport facilities (paragraph 35) and aiming for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities (paragraph 37).</p> <p>Analysis of adopted and emerging plans across the region indicates varying approaches to the setting of employment land targets, in part reflecting the absence of any targets within the Regional Plan. Therefore, this is likely to provide similar significant benefits as retention of the plan in the long term although the additional uncertainty arising in nearly half the LPAs until new plans are adopted in compliance with NPPF guidance will reduce the likelihood of significant effects in the short to medium term.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainty</u> None

EMRS Northern SRS4: Enhancing Green Infrastructure through Development

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>LDF allocations should be focused on areas where the greatest public benefit may be gained through the enhancement of Green Infrastructure; by enhancing Green Infrastructure opportunities for the creation of multi-functional spaces in areas with low levels of Green Infrastructure provision exist. LDF allocations should be focused on areas where the greatest public benefit may be gained through the enhancement of Green Infrastructure; by enhancing Green Infrastructure opportunities for the creation of multi-functional spaces in areas with low levels of Green Infrastructure provision exist.</p> <p>LDF allocations should be focused on areas where the greatest public benefit may be gained through the enhancement of Green Infrastructure; by enhancing Green Infrastructure opportunities for the creation of multi-functional spaces in areas with low levels of Green Infrastructure provision exist. LDF allocations should be focused on areas where the greatest public benefit may be gained through the enhancement of Green Infrastructure; by enhancing Green Infrastructure opportunities for multi-functional habitat creation in areas with low levels of Green Infrastructure provision exist.</p> <p>LDF allocations should be focused on areas where the greatest public benefit may be gained through the enhancement of Green Infrastructure; by enhancing Green Infrastructure opportunities for the creation of multi-functional spaces in areas with low levels of Green Infrastructure provision exist.</p> <p>LDF allocations should be focused on areas where the greatest public benefit may be gained through the enhancement of Green Infrastructure; by enhancing Green Infrastructure opportunities arise to create multifunctional spaces (incorporating floodplain functions) in</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>areas with low levels of Green Infrastructure. Green infrastructure will help to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Employment development is focused on out of town brownfield sites. The policy stipulates that in allocating employment land on out of town brownfield sites RSS policy criteria will need to be carefully applied. LDF allocations should be focused on areas where the greatest public benefit may be gained through the enhancement of Green Infrastructure. LDF allocations should be focused on areas where the greatest public benefit may be gained through the enhancement of Green Infrastructure; by enhancing Green Infrastructure opportunities for the creation of multi-functional spaces in areas with low levels of Green Infrastructure provision exist.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF requires positive planning for green infrastructure (paragraphs 99 & 114) in particular to: "set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure".</p> <p>Whilst being less specific that the RS policy, the intention in the same, and emphasis is placed on LPAs working together to delivery the policy. However, arguably, the means of</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>achieving the aim may vary significantly across the Region according to local priorities. Therefore, whilst similarly positive benefits are to be expected, there are likely to be tempered by uncertainty over delivery and strategic effectiveness.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures Monitoring of the development and implementation of strategic GI schemes.</p> <p>Assumptions That as a result of varying priorities between LPAs, matters such as GI could be sidelined, particularly in the delivery of strategic schemes.</p> <p>Uncertainty The extent to which strategic alliances for the delivery of GI can be assembled.</p>

EMRS Northern SRS5: Sherwood Forest Regional Park

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Sherwood Forest Regional Park designation may help maintain and enhance the vitality of communities within Sherwood Forest. Opportunities for informal and formal recreation would be made available which should help residents lead healthier lifestyles. LDFs should provide opportunities for providing open space / cycle paths / footpaths should be sought wherever possible as this should help residents lead healthier lifestyles; ensure that informal and formal recreational activities are designed to allow easy accessibility from residential areas via public transport / cycling and walking by incorporating well lit footpaths / bridleways / cycleways and easily accessible public transport nodes (such as bus stops) into new developments.</p> <p>Cultural/historic assets within the Regional Park would be protected and opportunities for enhancement made available; this should assist with the protection of designated sites especially those connected with the Dukeries. Opportunities for recreation for both local communities and visitors would be made available. However increased recreational activity and visitor numbers may have an impact on Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Conservation Areas; Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields; hedgerows of historic importance; palaeoenvironmental deposits and non-designated features of local historical or architectural interest and value. However increased recreational activity and visitor numbers may put pressure on the road network within and providing access to the</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None</p> <p>Assumptions That as a result of varying priorities between LPAs, non-critical matters such as regional park provision could be sidelined.</p> <p>Uncertainty The extent to which strategic alliances for the delivery of a regional park can be assembled, although Nottinghamshire County Council appears to be taking a lead on this initiative. The extent to which such a facility will generate a significant amount of car-based trips with consequent impacts on air quality and climate-related factors.</p>

EMRS Lincoln Policy Area SRS1: Spatial Priorities for the Lincoln Policy Area

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary		
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Retention	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy includes many objectives that help to contribute towards healthy lifestyles including reducing the need to travel which should help to promote walking and cycling. The policy will reduce health and welfare inequalities by developing phased strategic urban extensions co-ordinated with the necessary infrastructure provision.</p> <p>This policy aims to support a vibrant economy by providing economic regeneration and employment growth. The policy commits to improve cultural activities by promoting further development and enhancement of cultural facilities. The policy will improve the condition of public open spaces.</p> <p>This policy will maintain and enhance community facilities through further development and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The vitality of urban communities will be enhanced through careful development and enhancement of the local identity and character. Social cohesion will be positively impacted upon through economic regeneration, employment growth and provision of affordable housing. Increase in community empowerment will be dependent upon the response of the community to new development.</p> <p>Designated sites will be protected with this policy as it commits to enhance the character and quality of the natural environment. The local distinctiveness and diversity of the built</p>		

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>environment will be protected as there is a commitment to protect the dominance and approach views of Lincoln Cathedral on the skyline. This policy addresses the protection/enhancement of landscape quality and character.</p> <p>This policy will encourage water efficiency as it seeks to develop the necessary infrastructure provision to be in line with sustainability targets. However the commitment to improve employment growth and economic regeneration could have detrimental impacts on water resources. The policy highlights that it will promote the priority reuse of previously developed land also.</p> <p>This policy will result in improved land management through the re-use of previously developed land and the protection of the built and natural environment.</p> <p>There is a commitment in the policy to create new and diversify existing businesses through economic regeneration and employment growth. The job quality and security will be ensured through development of tourist, education and cultural facilities. The commitment to reduce deprivation should increase the average income of the region.</p> <p>Employment growth, economic regeneration and development of the regions facilities will improve equality of access for disadvantaged groups. The policy has a commitment to implement a sustainable pattern of development which will support more sustainable business practices.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																																<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term.</p>
Revocation	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy, although it is recognised that quantum and spatial distribution could change in the light of new organisational arrangements.</p> <p>The City of Lincoln Council has agreed to produce a joint LDF with North Kesteven and West Lindsey Councils, and Lincolnshire County Council. The joint LDF will cover Central Lincolnshire, which is the whole area covered by the City of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. The first joint LDF document will be the Core Strategy for Central Lincolnshire which will set out a strategic vision, objectives and strategic policies.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term.</p>

EMRS Lincoln Policy Area SRS2: Site Selection in the Lincoln Policy Area

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy will promote healthy lifestyles through supporting development in places with easy access to promote more active travel behaviour.</p> <p>This policy will encourage participation in cultural activities through development sites being located near public transport links, allowing easy access to public open space.</p> <p>It is possible that this policy could have a minor positive impact on the safety of the community through site selection of development in areas near to local facilities and public transport links.</p> <p>This policy details careful selection of land for development which should result in improved land management and avoid loss of agricultural land.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term.</p>
Revocation	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy, although it is recognised that quantum and spatial distribution could change in the light of new organisational arrangements.</p> <p>The City of Lincoln Council has agreed to produce a joint LDF with North Kesteven and West Lindsey Councils, and Lincolnshire County Council. The joint LDF will cover Central Lincolnshire, which is the whole area covered by the City of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. The first joint LDF document will be the Core Strategy for Central Lincolnshire which will set out a strategic vision, objectives and strategic policies.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term.</p>

EMRS Lincoln Policy Area SRS3: Protection of Lincoln's Urban Fringe

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy protects public health by preserving structurally important areas of open land which retains physical identity of the area.</p> <p>This policy commits to ensuring that open areas of land extend outwards from Lincoln to preserve links with the open countryside, providing access for urban communities.</p> <p>The policy will improve areas of low biodiversity value as it ensures that open areas of land extend to preserve links with open countryside. This will encourage species migration and provide habitat connectivity.</p> <p>This policy will have a positive effect on the maintenance of the historic environment as there is a commitment to protect the historic setting of the city from inappropriate development. The policy aims to enhance the landscape quality and character whilst improving the appearance of the built up areas.</p> <p>The policy will improve areas of low biodiversity value as it ensures that open areas of land extend to preserve links with open countryside. This will encourage species migration and provide habitat connectivity.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
Revocation	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	White	White	White	White	White	Yellow	White	White	Yellow	White	White	Yellow	White	White	Yellow	White	White	and cultural assets over the longer term.

EMRS Lincoln Policy Area SRS4: Housing Provision

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	+	+ / ?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The levels of housing proposed in Lincoln are much higher than past growth rates and maintaining cultural distinctiveness in an area as valuable as Lincoln will be highly dependent on effective delivery. The urban fringe policy and polices within Part 1 of the plan should help to provide this protection.</p> <p>The strategy of urban concentration should help to reduce the effects on biodiversity.</p> <p>The levels of housing proposed in Lincoln are much higher than past growth rates and maintaining landscape quality and cultural distinctiveness in an area as valuable as Lincoln will be highly dependent on effective delivery. The urban fringe policy and polices within Part 1 of the plan should help to provide this protection.</p> <p>The levels of housing proposed in Lincoln are much higher than past growth rates and maintaining landscape quality and cultural distinctiveness in an area as valuable as Lincoln will be highly dependent on effective delivery. The urban fringe policy and polices within Part 1 of the plan should help to provide this protection. The Draft Anglian Water, Water Resource Management Plan examines the supply-demand balance in the Lincoln, Lincolnshire Fens Lincolnshire Coastal and Ruthamford water resources zones. Measures have been outlined to ensure that water resource provision is adequate until the period to</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>2035. The plans put forward a number of measures including a new Lincoln Water Treatment Works, a new source works at the Grove WTW and a Lincolnshire Fens WTW. If these measures are carried forward in the final versions of the WRMPs then water supply should be adequate.</p> <p>A significant proportion of housing development will be focused on greenfield land.</p> <p>The strategy should help to rebalance housing and employment in Lincoln and potentially reduce commuting.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Provision of housing will increase traffic on the roads of the local area. Appropriate infrastructure will be put in place to mitigate this effect.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term.</p>
Revocation	0	+	+/?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy, although it is recognised that quantum and spatial distribution could change in the light of new organisational arrangements.</p> <p>Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand.</p> <p>Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.</p> <p>The City of Lincoln Council has agreed to produce a joint LDF with North Kesteven and West Lindsey Councils, and Lincolnshire County Council. The joint LDF will cover Central Lincolnshire, which is the whole area covered by the City of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. The first joint LDF document will be the Core Strategy for Central Lincolnshire which will set out a strategic vision, objectives and strategic policies.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	White	White	Yellow	White	White	Yellow	White	White	Yellow	White	White	Yellow	White	White	Yellow	White	White	<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>A changed quantum of development to that of the RS. Different spatial planning strategies to the RS across the JCS area. The potential cumulative impacts of development leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term.</p>

EMRS Lincoln Policy Area SRS5: Employment Density

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy will not impact community empowerment or location of facilities but will have positive effects on the vitality of both urban and rural communities through provision of high density employment.</p> <p>It is unclear whether the policy will improve the quality and presence of jobs however it should diversify business.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy.</p> <p>One of the key planning principles set out in the NPPF is to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. However, this should be in accordance with other policies in the NPPF which seek to minimise environmental effects. This includes minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains where possible (paragraph 109), having access to high quality public transport facilities (paragraph 35) and aiming for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities (paragraph 37).</p> <p>Analysis of adopted and emerging plans across the region indicates varying approaches to the setting of employment land targets, in part reflecting the absence of any targets within the Regional Plan. Therefore, this is likely to provide similar significant benefits as retention of the plan in the long term although the additional uncertainty arising in nearly half the LPAs until new plans are adopted in compliance with NPPF guidance will reduce the likelihood of significant effects in the short to medium term.</p> <p>The City of Lincoln Council has agreed to produce a joint LDF with North Kesteven and West Lindsey Councils, and Lincolnshire County Council. The joint LDF will cover Central Lincolnshire, which is the whole area covered by the City of Lincoln, North Kesteven and West Lindsey. The first joint LDF document will be the Core Strategy for Central Lincolnshire which will set out a strategic vision, objectives and strategic policies.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															None
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>A changed quantum of development to that of the RS, and different spatial planning strategies to the RS across the JCS area..</p>

EMRS Lincoln Policy Area SRS6: Tourism, Culture and Education

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The development of land in line with environmental, amenity and traffic considerations should help to promote healthy lifestyles.</p> <p>This policy will have a positive effect on participation in cultural activities, the protection of cultural assets and will develop vibrancy and cultural identity within the community.</p> <p>This policy will have a positive impact on community safety and crime through facilitating development consistent with amenity considerations, making the community feel safer and providing easier access to services reducing traveling time.</p> <p>Lincoln has been committed to be the centre for tourist, cultural and educational development which will bring about greater social cohesion.</p> <p>This policy encourages the protection of the built environment in terms of local distinctiveness and heritage through making Lincoln a centre for cultural development. The landscape quality and character will benefit from this policy as it aims to expand with amenity, traffic, environmental and heritage considerations in mind.</p> <p>The promotion of Lincoln as a centre for tourism, culture and education will create high</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>quality jobs and businesses for both the urban and rural regions.</p> <p>Cultural and educational facilities will bring regeneration and will reduce income disparities. This development will also bring improved ICT provision in both rural and urban communities.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term.</p>
Revocation	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	White	White	White	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	and cultural assets over the longer term.								

EMRS Lincoln Policy Area SRS7: Deprivation and Exclusion

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy should help to promote healthy lifestyles through general regeneration of communities, improvement in skill levels and the provision of affordable housing. The public's health will be improved through improved provision in health and social care infrastructure.</p> <p>This policy commits to facilitate the regeneration of deprived communities which may in turn create more opportunity for cultural participation.</p> <p>This policy will provide community empowerment, help to maintain and enhance facilities and provide locations for community level activities through regeneration of deprived areas. Social cohesion will be improved through the creation of opportunity for vulnerable groups in terms of housing, employment and community safety.</p> <p>New businesses may arise from the commitment to provide sport and recreation facilities and the intent to regenerate deprived areas. The regeneration of deprived area and improved skill levels, enterprise and innovation support will certainly reduce the inequality gap.</p> <p>The policy will have positive effects on all areas of enterprise and innovation in the area.</p> <p>This policy benefits economic infrastructure in the area through provision of physical</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None</p>

EMRS Lincoln Policy Area SRS8: Flood Risk and Water Management

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary						
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L							
Retention	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Dependent upon implementation, this policy will improve community safety and prevent the risk of flood damage if a strategic approach for water management is employed.</p> <p>This policy aims to implement coordinated infrastructure provision which will enhance and manage the region's environmental and green infrastructure.</p> <p>This policy commits to making careful decisions on the location of development impacting water resources and has the potential to develop strategies to allow natural process such as flooding of farmland.</p> <p>Improved land management will be an output of the careful location decisions for new development. This policy will positively impact on the effects of flooding.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential cumulative impacts of the implementation of the policy leading to the erosion of</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary						
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L							
	Revocation	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term.

EMRS Lincoln Policy Area SRS9: Sub-Regional Country Park

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The development of the park in the western corridor will promote healthy lifestyle through provision of open space and 'greenways' linking recreation areas.</p> <p>This policy has strong positive effects on the condition and access to public space which will lead to a stronger cultural distinctiveness and may provide opportunity for greater participation in cultural activity.</p> <p>The development of the country park will provide locations for community level activities and will enhance both urban and rural communities through provision of open space for all. The idea of greenways to link recreation areas will bring about social cohesion and provide a community space for all.</p> <p>The policy will greatly benefit the connectivity of habitats in the region through the promotion of 'greenways' which link recreation areas. The former gravel pits for development will improve in biodiversity value.</p> <p>This policy aims to enhance local diversity and distinctiveness through providing a country park. This policy will contribute overarching benefits to the landscape, environmental quality and enhancement of green and environmental infrastructure.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>It is possible that the development of the country park will create new business opportunities in the form of shops, refreshment establishments and may also allow for diversification of existing businesses.</p> <p>This policy will form part of the region's regeneration strategy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The extent to which such a facility will generate a significant amount of car-based trips with consequent impacts on air quality and climate-related factors.</p>
Revocation	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	White	White	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	The extent to which such a facility will generate a significant amount of car-based trips with consequent impacts on air quality and climate-related factors.									

EMRS Lincoln Policy Area SRS10: Lincoln Cathedral

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy restricts development which would affect the skyline approach to the cathedral and therefore protects the diversity and historic element of the environment. Equally it will contribute to the aesthetics of the built up areas.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															None
																															<u>Assumptions</u>
																															None
																															<u>Uncertainty</u>
																															None

EMRS Lincoln Policy Area SRS11: Sub-Regional Transport Priorities

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy promotes a healthy lifestyle as it aims to encourage movement within the urban communities by walking and cycling. Access to public healthcare should be improved through increased accessibility for all sections of the community.</p> <p>Crime and safety will be reduced as this policy commits to creating a safer, healthier and more accessible transport system.</p> <p>Urban and rural communities will be enhanced through greater provision of more accessible transport.</p> <p>The policy addresses green infrastructure.</p> <p>This policy will readily benefit the region in terms of freight transfer, locally sourced services and air travel demand through commitments to develop transport infrastructure and services on a local scale.</p> <p>The development of transport infrastructure is likely to support the economy of Lincoln.</p> <p>The development of an easily accessible transport network will improve equality of access to learning and training opportunities. It has the potential to improve people's skills through providing transport related jobs.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of the East Midlands Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The transport policy will work towards the Region's regeneration initiatives.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term, particularly in light of the bypass proposals.</p>
Revocation	0	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	?	?	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation There is no reason to doubt that the aspirations and associated criteria of this policy cannot be provided through a local plan policy of a similar nature with similar sustainability effects. Potential impacts are therefore judged to be the same as for the RS policy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty The potential cumulative impacts of the policy leading to the erosion of the integrity of natural and cultural assets over the longer term, particularly in light of the bypass proposals.</p>