

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy

Score Key:	++ Significant Positive effect	+ Minor positive effect	0 No overall effect	- Minor negative effect	-- Significant negative effect	? Score uncertain
<p><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. Where a box is coloured but also contains a ? this indicates uncertainty over whether the effect could be a minor or significant effect although a professional judgement is expressed. A conclusion of uncertainty arises where there is insufficient evidence for expert judgement to conclude an effect.</i></p> <p><i>S – short term (less than 0.75 year), M – medium term (between 0.75 and 5 years) and L – long term (> 5 years)</i></p>						

SPATIAL VISION AND CORE APPROACH

RS Policy YH1: Overall approach and key spatial 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	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy sets out the overarching framework for the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). It provides the spatial basis for implementation of the Regional Economic Strategy (RES), which sets out a vision for Yorkshire and the Humber to “be a great place to live, work and do business that fully benefits from a prosperous and sustainable economy”. It seeks to deliver sustainable development by reversing the long-term trend of population and investment dispersal away from Regional and Sub-Regional Cities and Towns, using them as the focus of employment and housing, whilst creating more attractive living and working environments</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>in urban areas. This reflects Objective 6 of the RES relating to the creation of stronger cities, towns and rural communities ensuring they are attractive places to live, work and invest in.</p> <p>The policy's emphasis will help to provide employment opportunities for local people; economic diversification in the rural economy is particularly promoted, with the aim of Principal Towns and Local Service Centres fulfilling their role as a focal point for rural and coastal communities. It seeks to reduce inequalities, and for currently excluded communities and for areas requiring regeneration to have benefited from development and investment. Improving people's access to health facilities, improving environmental quality, and supporting excluded communities will help to engender good health. This reflects Objective 4 of the RES in terms of connecting people to good jobs, particularly getting more people into employment in deprived areas.</p> <p>The policy promotes accessibility including sustainable modes of transport and seeks to address transport related emissions; it also mentions other aspects including ensuring that the region's land and existing social, physical and green infrastructure is optimised. This reflects Objective 5 of the RES relating to sustainable transport connections and making best use of infrastructure and the environment.</p> <p>It also seeks to respond pro-actively to the effects of climate change, through avoiding increased flood risk, and managing land and river catchments for flood mitigation, renewable energy generation, biodiversity enhancement and increased tree cover. Environmental resources of international and national importance, and the character and qualities of the region's coast and countryside are to be protected.</p> <p>In terms of location, and reflecting Objective 2 of the RES, the policy specifically seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transform economic, environmental and social conditions in the older industrialised parts of South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and the Humber • Manage and spread the benefits of continued growth of the Leeds economy as a European centre of financial and business services • Enhance the role of Sheffield as an important business location within its wider city

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																											<div>region</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Optimise the opportunities provided by the Humber Ports as an international trade gateway for the region and the country</div> <div>Mitigation Measures</div> <div>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</div> <div>Assumptions</div> <div>Sub-regional and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</div> <div>Uncertainty</div> <div>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond. Due to the current economic climate the rate of growth is likely to be lower than provided for in the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects may be less in the short term.</div>	
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<div>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</div> <div>Revocation of this policy will not remove the need for housing and economic development in the region.</div> <div>The purpose of the planning system is to contribute towards the achievements of sustainable development, as set out in section 39(3) in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and reiterated in paragraph 6 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Specific reference is made to the five ‘guiding principles’ of sustainable development set out in the UK Sustainable Development: Strategy Securing the Future. 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. Positive</div>	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>responsible environment management will be vital to safeguard and improve the region's environment, including air quality, and the health and well-being of people.</p> <p>Revocation of Policy YH1 will not remove the need for local authorities to have regard to the requirements of the 2004 Act, statutory duties, particularly with regard environmental protection, sustainable development and climate change, or due regard to the NPPF when preparing their local plans.</p> <p>Most of the region's Regional and Sub Regional Cities and Towns suffered from population decline during the second half of the twentieth century. This, along with significant economic change, contributed to more concentrated levels of deprivation. Many parts of the region continue to need to be restructured and the legacies left by past industrialisation addressed. Local Economic Partnerships have already been established across the region to support economic growth, with the following headline aims reflecting the locational aspects of Policy YH1, such that the same significant positive effects (as with retention) should occur in the long term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leeds City Region: to achieve sustainable economic growth. Sheffield City Region: creating the conditions for businesses to grow and providing a centre for advanced manufacturing and materials and low carbon industries. Humber Ports: ensure area capitalises on renewable energy, creating growth and jobs in this sector and the linked sectors constituting ports and logistics and chemicals, while also contributing to a wider private sector renaissance in the Humber. <p>However, in the short-medium term given that only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies there are likely to be some limitations on improving accessibility and reducing inequalities for currently excluded communities and areas requiring regeneration. This is because older Local Plan policies may not reflect the need to sustainability transform socio-economic conditions in parts of the region. Hence, there may be a delay in significant positive effects being realised. However, the application of the NPPF's presumption in favour</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>of sustainable development will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date.</p> <p>In the long term impacts are slightly less certain, since 15 out of 23 authorities are yet to adopt a core strategy effects will be dependent on the manner in which they apply the requirements of the NPPF to their local context. However, given the need to have regard to the NPPF it is considered that the same significant positive effects (as with retention) will result.</p> <p>The desire for further development of the Humber Ports is likely to continue but will need to be realised within the statutory duty on local authorities to maintain the integrity of the Humber Estuary as an internationally important biodiversity site. The North Lincolnshire Core Strategy which is the only adopted core strategy covering the Humber states that: “<i>the development of the nationally important South Humber Bank ports will be supported by safeguarding around 900ha of land in and around the port complexes for estuary related development as well as to support the continued growth of the chemical and renewable energy industries. To support increased development at the South Humber Bank, the council will work with key partners to deliver improved rail and road access through major upgrades to the rail network in and around the ports and the dualling of the A160 between the A180 and the port. However, development of the ports will need to be considered in light of the legal requirement to protect the adjacent internationally important sites of nature conservation and nearby nationally important archaeological sites.</i>” It is considered that similar policies would need to come forward in the Hull and North East Lincolnshire local plans whilst proposals for nationally significant port infrastructure along the Humber Estuary will have to have regard to the National Policy Statement for Ports</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</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. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that in the long-term significant positive effects (as with retention) are still likely to occur.</p>	

RS Policy YH2: climate change and resource use

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy sets a framework for local authorities to ensure that mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change remains at the heart of local authority plan-making through the influence of development control over transport, economic development, housing, energy, waste and infrastructure. The policy would have significant positive effects on soil, water, air, climate change and use of resources.</p> <p>Targets include reducing greenhouse gas emissions in 2016 by 20-25% compared to 1990 levels; this target is directly reflective of the 2016 greenhouse gas emissions target set out in the RES. Perhaps the greatest impact that the RSS can have on air quality and greenhouse gases is through increased urban density and related public transport networks, especially in the Leeds City Region.</p> <p>In line with this policy, Objective 5 of the RES promotes projects that reduce and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions as well as seeking for high quality design and environmental standards in all publically supported development. Climate change adaptation measures will directly help to reduce safety risks (e.g. due to flooding events) to the population due to the impacts of climate change. Improved housing quality and energy efficiency helps to reduce fuel poverty and reduced traffic and promotion of walking and cycling helps to promote good health.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Local planning authorities will take actions within their remit to deliver the required policy targets, even though the requirement to achieve this target will require a range of actions that are outside the scope of the planning system.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on implementation by and co-operation of local planning authorities at</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 and regional level.</p> <p>There are factors outside the town and country planning system that will determine whether this policy will be met. For example, over 50% of greenhouse gas emissions come from three coal fired power stations in the region (Drax, Eggborough and Ferrybridge) and the town and country planning system also has little direct influence over carbon dioxide emissions from existing housing development, power generation infrastructure, industry and commerce.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>Revocation of this policy would not remove the requirement for local authorities to be consistent with legal and national policy requirements. One of the 12 core principles of planning set out in paragraph 17 of the NPPF is to support the transition to a low carbon future, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources. The Climate Change Act requires emissions to be reduced by at least 80% from 1990 levels by 2050 with a carbon budget for the period 2013-2017 of 29%, which is slightly higher than the equivalent RSS/RES target.</p> <p>Local authorities also already have a duty to cooperate under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 to develop local strategies for managing local flood risk. The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 impose a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to determine whether a significant flood risk exists in an area and, if so, to prepare flood hazard maps, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans. The Government's June 2011 Natural Environment 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. Therefore, significant positive effects (as with retention) on soil, water and resource use are likely to remain.</p> <p>In the short-medium term as only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies there are likely to be some limitations on improving air quality (and thus health) and reducing greenhouse gas emissions through increased urban density and related public transport networks. This is because older Local Plan policies may not steer development towards the Regional and Sub-Regional Cities and Towns. Hence, there may be a delay in</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>significant positive effects being realised in respect of population, health, air and climatic factors.</p> <p>In the long term, impacts are slightly less certain. Since 15 out of 23 authorities are yet to adopt a core strategy, effects will be dependent on the manner in which they apply the requirements of the NPPF to their local context. They may choose to reverse the pattern of development towards the Regional and Sub-Regional Cities and Towns, which could have a negative effect.</p> <p>The NPPF expects local authorities to plan new development, its distribution, location and design in ways that limit greenhouse gas emissions and minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate. It also expects local authorities to support a pattern of development, which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport, and prevent new development contributing to unacceptable levels of air pollution. Given the need to have regard to the NPPF, it is considered that Local Plans will still need to promote increased urban density and use of public transport in order to improve air quality (and thus health) and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Furthermore, paragraph 94 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change in line with the provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008. The Localism Act 2011 and the NPPF require local authorities to continue to work together across administrative boundaries to plan development. It is therefore considered that the same significant positive effects (as with retention) on population, health, air quality and climate change will result in the long term.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making, and that they have</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																											due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. <u>Uncertainty</u> Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond. There remain factors outside the town and country planning system, which will determine whether climate change objectives will be met.	

RS Policy YH3: Working together

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy requires inter-regional co-operation between local authorities to deliver the appropriate housing and employment needs of the region. It also requires the potential of key areas to be realised, and the benefits to be spread amongst them. This reflects the vision of RES for Yorkshire and the Humber to “be a great place to live, work and do business that fully benefits from a prosperous and sustainable economy”.</p> <p>This focus on co-operation seeks to overcome the concept of core and peripheral areas. This is particularly relevant to this region given the remoteness of many parts (e.g. coastal sub-area) to larger centres and the pattern of city regions. This reflects Objective 4 of the RES in terms of connecting people to good jobs particularly getting more people into employment in deprived areas.</p> <p>The policy also promotes partnership working for effective coastal, landscape and environmental management by facilitating a commitment to common goals relating to improving the environment of Yorkshire and Humber. This reflects Objective 5 of the RES to work together to achieve transport infrastructure and environmental enhancement measures.</p> <p>This policy will encourage co-operation between local authority areas in adjoining regions. Notably the North East, North West and East Midlands, with a particular emphasis on supporting regeneration and renewal in the Tees Valley and South Yorkshire sub-areas, and making best use of transport links and delivering environmental benefits with respect to cross-boundary National Parks, river systems and internationally important biodiversity sites.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 proposed. <u>Assumptions</u> Local authorities will co-operate effectively across the range of economic, social and environmental issues covered by this policy. <u>Uncertainty</u> The effect of this policy on the environment whilst having overall positive benefits would depend a lot on the extent to which it is implemented as, although promoting the regeneration of urban areas reduces the need to travel, by supporting inter-regional transport links it effectively supports long distance travel which may increase pollution. Improvement in respect of inter-regional transport depends to some extent on management and funding of the trunk road network, which is the responsibility of the Highways Agency not local authorities.
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> Revocation of this policy does not remove the need for local authorities to co-operate in the preparation of their local plans, although it does give them the freedom to decide the most appropriate priorities for their local area. The concept of core and peripheral areas is particularly relevant to this region given the remoteness of many parts to larger centres and the pattern of city regions, and the need for regeneration and renewal in South Yorkshire. In the short-medium term, given that only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies, there may be an impact on the need to overcome the concept of core and peripheral areas since older Local Plan policies may not reflect the need to sustainability transform socio-economic conditions in parts of the region. Hence, there may be a delay in significant positive effects being realised. In the long term, impacts are slightly less certain. Since 15 out of 23 authorities are yet to adopt a core strategy, effects will be dependent on the manner in which local authorities apply the requirements of the NPPF to their local context. For example, in the South Yorkshire coalfield, established urban centres, such as, Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									(the latter which does not have an adopted core strategy), along with newer employment zones, such as, the Dearne Valley, act as important hubs. The competing requirements of these different urban centres and employment zones requires strong co-ordination to deliver the spread of development and benefits across the sub-area, and to connect where people live to places of opportunity. Previous co-operation under the umbrella of the RSS and RES, which led to a number of regeneration successes, may be overshadowed by the political desire of local authorities to address concerns and priorities within their own boundaries. That said, Paragraph 156 of the NPPF sets out strategic priorities that local authorities must consider when making local plans, whilst the Localism Act 2011 and paragraphs 178-181 of the Framework requires local authorities to work together, under the duty to co-operate, to ensure that strategic policies are properly co-ordinated and reflected within local plans. Therefore, the same significant positive effects (as with retention) on population should occur. It is considered that inter-regional cooperation will continue in respect of regeneration and renewal in the South Yorkshire sub-area given former East Midlands local authorities now fall within the Sheffield City Region Local Economic Partnership. Links to the Tees Valley are less certain since the former North East local authorities remain in a separate Local Economic Partnership to those in North Yorkshire. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None proposed. <u>Assumptions</u> Local authorities will continue to co-operate effectively across the range of economic, social and environmental issues previously covered by this policy. <u>Uncertainty</u> The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that in the long-term the co-operation that existed under the regional system will continue. Improvement in respect of inter-regional transport will still depend to some extent			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																												on management and funding of the trunk road network, which is the responsibility of the Highways Agency not local authorities.

RS Policy YH4: Regional cities and sub-regional cities and towns

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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 focuses the provision of housing, employment, shopping and health, leisure, business and public services in four Regional Cities and 11 smaller Sub-Regional Cities and Towns. It is reflective of the RES specifically Objective 5 relating to better public transport connections to key urban centres and Objective 6 relating to the creation of stronger cities, towns and rural communities ensuring they are attractive places to live, work and invest in.</p> <p>Housing growth should be located so that the proportion of households living in these cities or towns increases. The regional target is at least 50% to be located in cities and towns (although flexibility is allowed at district level) over the plan period. No quantum of development is specified.</p> <p>This provides the greatest scope to: re-use land and buildings; best utilise existing infrastructure and investment; reduce the need to travel whilst maximising accessibility and encouraging the use of public transport. Improving public transport will help to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, and an urban focus will help to reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>The policy's clear promotion of urban areas, including as centres of cultural activities; its promotion of green spaces; and its support of public transport would all help to improve provision of and access to culture, leisure and recreation facilities and provide conditions that support good health. Consequently, retention of this policy will have positive effects on population and health. The creation of green space to enhance biodiversity also results in a positive effect on biodiversity and landscape.</p> <p>There might be a negative effect on land use patterns (under the soil topic) due to some</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>flexibility being given to concentrating 50% of housing in cities and towns at a district level.</p> <p>There may also be a negative effect on cultural heritage given that concentrating development in cities and towns, such as Bradford, whose centres support historic buildings, may create a conflict between building re-use and conservation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Implementation will be delivered through close co-operation between local authorities and other RSS environment and transport policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</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>
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>Revocation of this policy will still mean that local authorities will need to comply with legal and national policy requirements. The NPPF sets out key Government objectives covering a range of topics including the delivery of strategic priorities, ensuring the vitality of town centres, housing, employment, transport, and provision of local services. Furthermore, local authorities are required to work together, under the duty to co-operate, to ensure that strategic policies are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans.</p> <p>In the short to medium term, as only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies there are likely to be some limitations on improving air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions (and thus health) through increased urban density and related public transport networks. This is because older Local Plan policies may not steer</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>development towards the Regional and Sub-Regional Cities and Towns.</p> <p>Since 15 out of 23 authorities are yet to adopt a core strategy, long-term effects will be dependent on the manner in which they apply the requirements of the NPPF to their local context. There could be negative effects on air quality and climate change (and thus health) if individual local authorities reverse the pattern of dispersal of development towards cities and towns as envisaged in policy YH1 and this policy so that inappropriate development takes place (e.g. political aspirations to encourage growth in a rural district that does not contain a Sub-Regional Town).</p> <p>The NPPF expects local authorities to plan new development, its distribution, location and design in ways that limit greenhouse gas emissions and minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate. It also expects local authorities to support a pattern of development, which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport, and prevent new development contributing to unacceptable levels of air pollution.</p> <p>Given the need to have regard to the NPPF, it is considered that Local Plans will still need to promote increased urban density and use of public transport in order to improve air quality (and thus health) and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, although uncertainty may exist whilst new Local Plans are developed it is considered that positive effects will result in the long term.</p> <p>Since local authorities will need to define the approach to development in the sub-regional cities and towns, the effect of revoking this policy on other aspects of the environment is likely to be neutral.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species,</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. <u>Uncertainty</u> Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that in the long-term positive effects are still likely to occur.			

RS Policy YH5 Principal towns

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>Retention of this policy will reinforce the key role of 32 Principal Towns as a focus for housing, employment, shopping, leisure, education, health, cultural activities and facilities, and as hubs for transport services. It is reflective of the RES specifically Objective 6 relating to the creation of stronger cities, towns and rural communities ensuring they are attractive places to live, work and invest in.</p> <p>No quantum of development is specified.</p> <p>In rural areas, market towns have a key role to play as hubs for the rural economy and as service centres, providing locally based employment opportunities. Consequently, retention of this policy will have positive effects on population and health. The policy would reduce the need for rural dwellers to travel long distance to access the services and facilities that they need with beneficial impacts to air quality and climate change. It is important that the character and distinctiveness of towns is protected and enhanced – for economic, environmental and social reasons.</p> <p>The policy also allows local authorities to identify other towns in their district to act in such a capacity and this was likely to be the case in South and West Yorkshire due to their settlement pattern.</p> <p>Given that the policy leaves it to local authorities to define the approach to development in the principal towns, other effects will be neutral with the exception of cultural heritage, since</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 need to have a high standard of design that protects and enhances local settings, character, distinctiveness and heritage results in a positive effect on cultural heritage.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Implementation will be delivered through close co-operation between local authorities and other RSS environment and transport policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development 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	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>Revocation of this policy will still mean that local authorities will need to comply with legal and national policy requirements. The NPPF sets out key Government objectives covering a range of topics including a number of the sub-policies within YH5 such as ensuring the vitality of town centres, design and transport. However, the NPPF leaves it to local planning authorities to apply these policy objectives to fit the local context although local authorities are required to work together, under the duty to co-operate, to ensure that strategic policies are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans.</p> <p>In the short to medium term, as only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies there are likely to be some limitations on improving air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions (and thus health) through improving public transport network links to Principal Towns. This is because older Local Plan policies may not reflect the sustainable transport strategy set out in the policy. There may be also be negative effects on air quality and climate change (and thus health) if individual local authorities change the pattern of</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>development proposed in Policy YH1 and this policy so that inappropriate development takes place in Principal Towns. For example, political aspirations to encourage growth in a rural district that does not contain a Sub-Regional Town or additional Principal Towns identifies to an extent that runs counter to the core approach.</p> <p>Since 15 out of 23 authorities are yet to adopt a core strategy, long-term effects will be dependent on the manner in which they apply the requirements of the NPPF to their local context. However, as the NPPF expects local authorities to plan new development, its distribution, location and design in ways that limit greenhouse gas emissions and minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate it is considered that the same positive effects will result in the long term.</p> <p>Since local authorities will need to define the approach to development in the principal towns, the effect of revoking this policy on other aspects of the environment is likely to be neutral.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF and therefore effects are considered uncertain.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 over the plan period and beyond.</p> <p>The NPPF is not prescriptive in the manner of Policy YH5 and leaves discretion to local planning authorities to balance transport sustainability and other sustainable development aspirations.</p>

RS Policy YH6: Local Service Centres and rural and coastal 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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy recognises the key role of local service centres and the rural and coastal part of the region in providing local housing needs and local services whilst supporting economic diversification. Support of settlement diversity and character, and improved provision of services, should directly help to promote vibrant communities particularly in the South Pennines, coastal and some South Yorkshire coalfield areas that are lagging in terms of deprivation. It is reflective of the RES specifically Objective 6 relating to the creation of stronger cities, towns and rural communities ensuring they are attractive places to live, work and invest in.</p> <p>No quantum of development is specified.</p> <p>The policy seeks to prevent the dispersal of development to smaller settlements and open countryside. Dispersed development has been an evident trend across much of the region over recent decades, as many villages and smaller towns have seen significant expansion becoming commuter suburbs. The policy says nothing directly about transport. However, provision of services in local service centres and the rural/coastal areas should help to reduce the need to travel, resulting in associated reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Given that the policy leaves it to local authorities to define the approach to development in the principal towns, other effects will be neutral with the exception of cultural heritage and landscape since the need to support settlement and landscape diversity and character is specifically mentioned.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Other RSS environment and transport policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</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>
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>Revocation of this policy will still mean local authorities will be required to deliver legal and national policy objectives. This includes policies in the NPPF on building a strong, competitive economy (paragraphs 18-22), ensuring the vitality of town centres (paragraphs 23 – 27), supporting a prosperous rural economy (paragraph 28) and promoting sustainable transport (paragraphs 29-41) although the NPPF leaves it up to local planning authorities to apply these policy objectives to fit their local context.</p> <p>In the more built up parts of the region revocation of this policy is unlikely to have any effects on the environment in the short term. In rural parts of the region there is currently insufficient critical mass to support services and facilities therefore in the short-medium term reliance on high level rural policies may mean reduced development in the local service centres and that the needs of communities in terms of accessibility and other services may not be fully addressed. Furthermore as only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies older Local Plan policies may be out of date in terms of being able to meeting local housing and employment needs in these locations.</p> <p>There may be also be negative effects on air quality and climate change (and thus health) if individual local authorities change the pattern of development proposed in Policy YH1 and this policy so that inappropriate development takes place in Local Service Centres e.g. political aspirations to encourage growth in a rural district that runs counter to the core</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>approach.</p> <p>Since 15 out of 23 authorities are yet to adopt a core strategy, long-term effects will be dependent on the manner in which they apply the requirements of the NPPF to their local context. The NPPF is not prescriptive in the manner of Policy YH6 and leaves discretion to local planning authorities to balance transport sustainability and other sustainable development aspirations. However, as the NPPF expects local authorities to plan new development, its distribution, location and design in ways that limit greenhouse gas emissions and minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate it is considered that positive effects will result in the long term.</p> <p>Since local authorities will need to define the approach to development in the local service centres, rural and coastal areas the effect of revoking this policy on other aspects of the environment is likely to be neutral.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that in the long-term positive effects are</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																												still likely to occur.

RS Policy: YH7 Location of 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>This policy provides a general policy framework for guiding the location of development following distribution of development to settlements in accordance with YH4-YH6. to the policy requires development sites to be allocated by giving priority to previously developed land (PDL) followed by urban infill. It also adopts a transport lead approach to identifying sites for development.</p> <p>The transport led approach includes a requirement for development locations to be selected based on their compliance with detailed accessibility criteria to public transport, employment, education, health services etc. It also seeks to maximise accessibility by walking and cycling and to maximise the use of rail and water travel for freight travel. This transport led approach is reflective of the RES specifically Objective 4 to encourage access to jobs without a car and Objective 5 relating to better public transport connections to key urban centres and improving rail connections to the Humber Ports.</p> <p>No quantum of development is specified.</p> <p>The policy's urban focus would help to preserve biodiversity and the natural environment on the edge of settlements although the sequential approach means that in dense urban areas land availability may lead to settlement expansion. In balance although some greenfield land is likely to be lost, given development will be required, the sequential approach adopted is considered to have an overall positive effect on biodiversity, soils and landscape aspects.</p> <p>There may be a negative effect on cultural heritage due to the focus on PDL given that in</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>cities and towns, such as Bradford, whose centres support historic buildings, re-use of PDL and buildings may conflict with conservation objectives.</p> <p>The policy also recognises the need to have stronger control over the level of development coming forward in small and relatively remote towns and villages.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Policies YH4-6 and other RSS environment and transport policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</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>
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 are unlikely to be significant environmental effects if Part A is revoked because local planning authorities will still be able to rely on the strong policies at paragraphs 110 – 111 of the NPPF, which steer development towards land with least environmental value, and support effective use of PDL provided it is not of high environmental value. This caveat may have a positive effect on cultural heritage since PDL supporting buildings of heritage interest do not have to be developed in preference to greenfield land as would have been required under the RSS. The same rationale would apply to any PDL or infill land that was of biodiversity or landscape value. However, this may mean that more greenfield land will be developed which could also result in the loss of environmental assets. On balance, as the NPPF does encourage the effective reuse of PDL the loss of a clear hierarchy is</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																											considered to have a neutral effect on soils, biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape. Revocation of Part B is likely to lead to more uncertain impacts because whilst the NPPF states that plans should support a pattern of development, which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport, it is not prescriptive in the manner of Policy YH7. This leaves it to the discretion of individual local planning authorities to balance transport sustainability and other sustainable development aspirations at the local level. In the absence of national guidance, it is considered unlikely that the RSS’ aspirational transport-orientated approach (e.g. compliance with detailed accessibility criteria) will be adopted by all local authorities particularly in respect of the small and relatively remote towns and villages in the region. This may result in new development, particularly in the short to medium due to reliance on out of date Local Plans, being less accessible to public transport, employment, education, health services etc. However, as the NPPF expects local authorities to plan new development, its distribution, location and design in ways which limit greenhouse gas emissions and minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate it is considered that significant positive effects (as with retention) will result in the long term. Mitigation Measures Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development. Paragraph 218 of the NPPF advises that LPAs can continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of regional strategies to support Local Plan policies. The NPPF also provides guidance on how, where appropriate, local authorities can reflect in their Local Plans regional strategy policies. In the absence of detailed national guidance, the accessibility criteria referenced in Part B of Policy YH7 can be referred to by local authorities drawing up their Local Plan.	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances, as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF.</p>	

RS Policy: YH8 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	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Green infrastructure includes strategic networks of accessible, multifunctional sites (including playing fields, parks, woodland, informal open spaces, nature reserves and historic sites) as well as linkages such as the principal transport corridors, river corridors and floodplains, wildlife corridors and greenways.</p> <p>This policy seeks to identify areas and networks of green infrastructure to enable improved accessibility to a healthy environment whilst protecting sites of international biodiversity value.</p> <p>Details of location and function are to be determined by local authorities with Part A requiring regionally important green infrastructure and gaps in the network to be identified at the regional level.</p> <p>Retention of this policy will have a significant effect on health, as it is a major resource for physical activity (open space for informal outdoor recreation, as well as green links that allow people to access jobs and services on foot and by cycle) as well as promoting mental well-being in the short and long term.</p> <p>Green infrastructure helps to provide more wildlife habitats; connect existing wildlife habitats thus facilitating movement of species (including in the longer term in response to climate change) and make people more aware of wildlife so retention will contribute greatly to the maintaining the region's environment.</p> <p>It also works to deliver climate change benefits through mitigation of flood risk and provision</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 renewable energy infrastructure.</p> <p>The RES acknowledges that the protection and creation of green infrastructure is an important factor in delivering its vision. The policy will enable the RES objectives and specific actions within them to be met, such as, developing cultural assets to make the region a more attractive place to locate or visit.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Implementation will be delivered through close co-operation between local authorities and other RSS environment policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of green infrastructure identified across the region over the plan period and beyond.</p>
Revocation	-	?	+	0	?	+	0	?	+	-	?	+	0	?	+	-	?	+	0	0	0	0	?	+	0	?	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>Green infrastructure is a spatial planning issue that crosses local authority boundaries and requires direction and cooperation from a number of stakeholders including local authorities.</p> <p>The NPPF includes a concise but strong policy that requires local planning authorities to plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of green infrastructure. The Government's June 2011 White Paper, <i>The Natural Choice</i>, sets out broad proposals to support the development of green infrastructure, including the establishment of a national Green Infrastructure Partnership and Local Nature Partnerships. Leeds and South Yorkshire already have non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in place, which were given weight in the development of core strategies due to the RSS policy. However, not all areas have such strategies in place and it would be up to Local Nature</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Partnerships to develop them.</p> <p>This may mean that in the short to medium term important green infrastructure could be lost to development, particularly given only 8 out of 23 local authorities have an up to date core strategy in place. Land allocations in older Local Plan policies may not have adequately considered the green infrastructure concept and just focussed on avoiding the development of designated sites.</p> <p>Local Nature Partnerships, once established, can be expected to play a positive role in supporting improved networks of green infrastructure. Paragraph 117 of the NPPF states that planning policies should identify and map components of the local ecological networks including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation. Given this, revocation is unlikely to have any negative effects in the long term. It is considered that with the direction provided by the NPPF significant positive effects (as with retention) will result in the long term, although the extent to which non-statutory green infrastructure strategies are implemented will be down to the co-operation of local authorities with the Local Nature Partnerships.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Paragraph 218 of the NPPF advises that LPAs can continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of regional strategies to support Local Plan policies. The NPPF also provides guidance on how, where appropriate, local authorities can reflect in their Local Plans regional strategy policies. In the absence of local green infrastructure strategies, the regional opportunities mapping can be referred to by local authorities drawing up their Local Plans in order to protect important green infrastructure.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory</p>	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. It is also assumed that they will take into account non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in developing their local plans.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The objectives of this policy can be achieved by action outside the planning system, for example, Leeds and South Yorkshire have non-statutory green infrastructure strategies. Although the extent to which they can be implemented will be down to the co-operation of local authorities with the Local Nature Partnerships.</p>	

RS Policy YH9: Green Belt

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy states that the general extent of Green Belts in North, South and West Yorkshire should not be amended but that localised review of the boundaries may be required to deliver the core approach.</p> <p>There is a specific action to complete a strategic review of the West Yorkshire Green Belt to accommodate the level of development proposed in line with the core approach and the Leeds City Region Policy LCR1.</p> <p>There is also specific action to define the inner boundaries of the York Green belt to safeguard the special character and historic value of the city from the level of development proposed.</p> <p>Overall Green Belt reviews would allow the development of Green Belt land for housing providing local authorities more opportunities for improving the quality and mix of housing provision in line with the core approach. This would help to retain and attract economically active residents and a highly skilled workforce a necessary condition of a growing economy particularly in the Leeds City Region.</p> <p>In addition, the policy is linked to the overall core approach YH1 that indicates that Regional and Sub- Regional cities and towns are the prime focus for housing and economic growth. This in turn would help to reduce future long distance car based commuting patterns and reduce congestion on the trunk road network. To avoid negative impacts in terms of accessibility and greenhouse gas emissions any development of Green Belt releases needs to be balanced in terms of providing accessible services, employment, shops and leisure</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>facilities for residents; this is provided for in the other elements of the core approach YH1-YH7 hence effects are considered neutral.</p> <p>Impacts in West Yorkshire will be highly dependant on how the review is carried out and implemented. Given the significant growth proposed in the Leeds city region there could be a negative impact on the floodplain, biodiversity and landscape assets. The release of Green Belt land could also undermine regeneration efforts within West Yorkshire.</p> <p>In respect of the York Green Belt, Policy Y1 states that the outer boundary should be defined about 6 miles from the city centre and the inner boundary in line with this policy. Policy YH9 encourages the definition of Green Belt boundaries around the city as a means to protect its character, which will have a positive effect on cultural heritage. However, impacts will be highly dependent on how the review is carried out, since higher levels of housing growth for York may limit the opportunities to avoid negative impacts on heritage.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Other RSS environment and transport policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>There will be pressure to redefine Green Belt boundaries to meet identifiable development needs around the key regional and sub-regional cities and towns where other sites are less sustainable and/or not available. It is assumed implementation will be delivered through close co-operation between local authorities following further regional guidance and other RSS environment and transport policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The effects of the policy will depend on the outcomes of the Green Belt reviews which will in turn depend on their terms of reference and in particular how rigorously sustainability conditions are applied.</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	-	?	+	-	-	-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>The NPPF maintains strong protections for Green Belt land (paragraphs 79 – 92). Revocation of this policy would remove the policy pressure for review of the Green Belt in West Yorkshire and York but wouldn't prevent a local authority undertaking a review if considered appropriate subject to consistency with national policy.</p> <p>Given the uncertainties surrounding implementation the impacts of revocation will be as above with the exception of Part C, York Green Belt. York is one of a handful of settlements in England which has a Green Belt whose primary purpose is to preserve the setting and special character of a historic town. Of those settlements, York is unique insofar as it is the only one whose precise Green Belt boundaries have yet to be formally defined in an adopted Development Plan (other than for certain parts of its outer boundary which lie within neighbouring authorities).</p> <p>Policy YH9 Part C states: 'The detailed inner boundaries of the Green Belt around York should be defined in order to establish long term development limits that safeguard the special character and setting of the historic city. The boundaries must take account of the levels of growth set out in this RSS and must also endure beyond the Plan period.' Policy Y1 provides further policy at this location: 'In the City of York LDF, [the council should] define the detailed boundaries of the outstanding sections of the outer boundary of the York Green Belt about 6 miles from York city centre and the inner boundary in line with policy YH9C.' These assets include the architecture and archaeology of its historic centre, its skyline, views, street patterns, the Minster and its precinct, the Medieval and Roman walls, Clifford's Tower, Museum Gardens and other open spaces. Beyond the City Centre, the key radial routes are of particular importance, and the surrounding villages and green infrastructure, including its valued strays, river corridors and open spaces that contribute to the City's setting. By focussing development on built-up York this is likely to reinforce the compact nature of the city, which can be appreciated in views from the Minster Tower, conversely it will also afford views of the Minster from outlying suburbs.</p> <p>The majority of land outside the built up area has been designated as draft Green Belt since</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>the 1950s with the principle of York's Green Belt being established through a number of plans. However, the detailed inner boundaries have never been formally approved. North Yorkshire County Council did develop a York Green Belt Local Plan, which went to public inquiry, but it was never formally adopted. In the absence of adopted boundaries the maps in this Green Belt Local Plan have been informally used for development control purposes and were included as 'draft' in the 2005 York Local Plan.</p> <p>The York Local Plan prepared in 2005 was never formally adopted. Since it does not provide a statutory basis for the Green Belt there could be negative effects on heritage and its setting in the short-medium term if the relevant parts of Policies YH9 and Y1 were to be revoked before a new local plan incorporating inner and outer Green Belt boundaries is adopted. Furthermore, York Council concluded public consultation on a draft Core Strategy in November 2011. The next stage is to bring it forward to examination in public. However, the draft Core Strategy does not currently propose detailed inner Green Belt boundaries, instead leaving this for a future Allocations Development Plan Document that is unlikely to be completed in the short to medium term. Examination of the Core Strategy was also suspended in May to November 2012 so the LPA could provide more evidence including justification and establishment of Green Belt boundaries in accordance with the NPPF paragraphs 83-86 so it too will not be adopted in the short term.</p> <p>If the Regional Strategy were to be revoked ahead of the adoption of a sound Local Plan (that provides for development needs in York in a sustainable way and in conjunction with fully defined outer and inner Green Belt boundaries) then there would be a risk, during the period between revocation and Local Plan adoption, of development being approved on land that would otherwise have been incorporated into the York Green Belt. Although an individual development is unlikely to have a significant effect, given general policies in the NPPF to protect heritage assets, cumulative erosion of the Green Belt could potentially have a significant negative effect on the special character and setting of York.</p> <p>In the long term it is clear from their draft Core Strategy and the fact that a draft Green Belt has been in place since the 1950s that York City Council do intend to formally adopt outer</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																										and inner Green Belt boundaries therefore effects on heritage are considered to be positive. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> The risk of a short term significant negative cumulative impact could be mitigated by considering the retention for a transitional period Policies YH9 Part C and Y1 Parts C1, C2 and the Key Diagram until Green Belt boundaries are fully defined in the York Local Plan.. <u>Assumptions</u> It is assumed that work on defining the York Green Belt boundaries will continue but is unlikely to be resolved in the short to medium term. It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. <u>Uncertainty</u> The effects of the policy will depend on the outcomes of the Green Belt reviews which will in turn depend on their terms of reference and in particular how rigorously sustainability conditions are applied particularly how local authorities take account of any non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in undertaking a Green Belt review process. Effects in York will depend on the scale and nature of development being approved on land that would otherwise have been incorporated into the York Green Belt (as indicated on the overall extent of the Green Belt in the publication Core Strategy). It would also depend on the timing of their local plan process, specifically the Allocations Development Plan Document, enabling detailed outer and inner Green Belt boundaries to be put in place.		

SUB-AREAS

RS Policy: LCR1: Leeds City region sub-area policy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy sets out the overarching direction for the Leeds City Region and provides the spatial basis for implementation of the RES vision in this sub-area as well as Objective 6 of the RSS which aims to boost the city regions as economic drivers and deliver renaissance in major cities and towns, such as, Leeds and Bradford.</p> <p>No quantum of development is specified.</p> <p>It seeks to deliver sustainable development by focussing employment and housing on the regional cities of Leeds and Bradford. It also seeks to develop/strengthen the role of the sub-regional cities and towns of York, Barnsley, Harrogate, Halifax, Wakefield and Huddersfield and Principal Towns. Growth in Leeds-Bradford to be encouraged to the south of the city centres with an emphasis on delivering affordable housing to the north. Six priority regeneration areas are identified in order to address social inequalities and economic disparities in the sub-region. The policy to connect disadvantaged communities to jobs and to transform Bradford is an example of how this policy is reflective of the RES Objective 4, which aims to get people into work, particularly in Bradford. Other examples of the RES actions policy LCR1 supports are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - using potential for synergy between higher education and business; particularly the role of the Universities in Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield and York,

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<ul style="list-style-type: none">- protecting and improving conference and exhibition facilities and establishing complementary, as opposed to competing, roles for Harrogate and Leeds,- promoting the development of science, electronics, digital and creative industries that are growing in the Bradford District and in Huddersfield,- taking advantage of the York Science City initiative, and- identifying areas with good accessibility for logistics developments utilising road, rail and water borne modes as found in Wakefield. <p>Focus on public transport improvements required to support development patterns and reduce the need to travel. Using the benefits of the Leeds economy to support the regeneration of adjacent areas needs to be carefully balanced. There is a risk of increasing commuting patterns, increasing economic disparities within the sub-region, and reducing the pace of development due to difficulties in bringing regeneration sites forward since this will be largely dependent on investment in sustainable forms of transport and infrastructure. The transport proposals support the RES transport priorities set out in Objective 5 such as improving public transport access to Leeds city centre, Leeds-Bradford airport and Manchester airport.</p> <p>Proposals for enhancing transport links, including by air, and support for substantial new housing and economic development, even if to support regeneration, are likely to affect air quality and greenhouse gas detrimentally without specific safeguards and mitigation measures.</p> <p>Environmental protection is provided through reference to the protection of the Saltaire World Heritage Site, internationally important biodiversity sites and the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty as well as the need to address flood risk, energy use and air quality particularly adjacent to major roads. However, strategic review of the green belt is required which may have a negative effect on soils due to the release of greenfield land. Co-operation between local authorities to deliver the appropriate economic, housing and public transport needs of the sub-region.</p> <p>Furthermore, this policy will encourage co-operation between local authority areas in the</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																											overlapping sub-regions of York and South Yorkshire. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment. Plans, programmes and strategies that provide a framework for development in the sub-area would need to be subject to SEA whilst certain types of development project would be subject to EIA. <u>Assumptions</u> Local authorities will co-operate effectively across the range of economic, social and environmental issues covered by this policy and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented. <u>Uncertainty</u> Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-area over the plan period and beyond.	
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> The National Planning Policy Framework sets out key Government objectives covering a range of topics including the delivery of strategic priorities, housing, employment, transport, and provision of local services. Furthermore, local authorities are required to work together, under the duty to co-operate, to ensure that strategic policies are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans. Therefore, revocation of Part F of this policy does not remove the need for local authorities to co-operate in the preparation of their local plans, although it does give them the freedom to decide the most appropriate priorities for their local area. Local authorities in the sub-area are already working together as part of the Leeds City Region Partnership. Only Harrogate, Wakefield and Barnsley out of eight local authorities in the sub-region have adopted core strategies post-RSS. Leeds, Bradford and Calderdale adopted their local plans post-2004 and Kirklees and Craven (containing no sub-regional towns) have pre-2004 plans

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>Therefore, in the short-medium term reliance on out of date Local Plan policy may mean reduced development in the sub-regional cities of Leeds and Bradford and the sub-regional towns of Halifax and Huddersfield. However, as the Leeds City Region partnership has already been established to support economic growth in an area equivalent to the sub-area and non-statutory Leeds City Region strategies have been developed post-RSS for housing and regeneration, transport and green infrastructure (amongst others) which strongly reflect the proposals in Parts A to E of LCR1, it is considered that the effects of revocation will be the same as for retention.</p> <p>The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances, but assuming Local Plans reflect the strategies of the Leeds City Region as these have been put in place post-RSS it is concluded that the effects are likely to remain unchanged in the short to long term.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development.</p> <p>Strategic development proposals would need to be subject to SEA and EIA.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-area over the plan period and beyond.</p> <p>The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that they will reflect the strategies of the Leeds City Region.	

RS Policy: LCR2 Regionally Significant Investment Priorities for Leeds City Region

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy sets out the investment priorities required to achieve the strategic development proposed in LCR1 for the Leeds City Region and the aims of the RES as detailed above. Effects are considered positive since they seek to provide further protection of the environment in meeting Policy LCR1.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Investment priorities are in line with Policy LCR1. Local authorities will co-operate effectively across the range of economic, social and environmental issues covered by this policy and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>The NPPF sets out key Government objectives covering a range of topics including the</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>delivery of strategic priorities, housing, employment, transport, and provision of local services. Furthermore, local authorities are required to work together, under the duty to co-operate, to ensure that strategic policies are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans. Therefore, revocation of this policy does not remove the need for local authorities to co-operate in the preparation of their local plans, although it does give them the freedom to decide the most appropriate priorities for their local area.</p> <p>The Leeds City Region partnership has already been established to support economic growth in the sub-region and Leeds City Region strategies have been developed post-RSS for housing and regeneration, transport and green infrastructure (amongst others) which reflect the investment proposals in the LCR2.</p> <p>The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances but assuming Local Plans reflect the strategies of the Leeds City Region as these have been put in place post-RSS and RES it is concluded that the effects are likely to be the same as retention in the short to long term.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-region over the plan period and beyond. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own</p>	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that they will reflect the strategies of the Leeds City Region.

RS Policy: SY1 South Yorkshire Sub-Policy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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 sets out the overarching direction for the South Yorkshire Sub-Region. This includes the regional city of Sheffield. It provides the spatial basis for implementation of the RES vision in this sub-area as well as Objective 6 of the RES which aims to boost the city regions as economic drivers and deliver renaissance in major cities and towns, such as, Sheffield and secure a strong and diverse rural economy, such as, within the Dearne Valley.</p> <p>No quantum of development is specified.</p> <p>It seeks to deliver sustainable development by focussing employment and housing on Sheffield. It also seeks to transform the role of the sub-regional towns of Barnsley, Rotherham and Doncaster and support the regeneration of Principal Towns in the sub-region. The policy to support initiatives to improve skills is an example of how this policy is reflective of the RES Objective 4, which includes an action to get people into work, particularly in South Yorkshire. It also supports the RES action of developing Doncaster district as a centre of excellence for logistics by facilitating the growth of storage/distribution uses.</p> <p>Car competitive public transport and demand management are required to support development. The policy supports airport related development at Robin Hood airport due to its importance to the South Yorkshire economy and requires improved surface access to it. Proposals for enhancing transport links, including by air through the development of Robin Hood airport and support for substantial new housing and economic development, even if to support regeneration, will affect air quality detrimentally without specific safeguards and</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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. The same applies to the emphasis on Doncaster as a logistics centre (Doncaster's role as a logistics centre is also set out as an action in Objective 2 of the RES) and road, rail and air links between South Yorkshire and the rest of the UK and beyond. The transport proposals support the RES transport priorities set out in Objective 5 such as improving rail links between Leeds/London and Sheffield and public transport access to Robin Hood airport.</p> <p>Environmental protection is provided through reference to the South Yorkshire Forest Plan, improving air quality in Sheffield city centre and along key transport routes, some of which is the poorest in the region, managing flood risk, the need to avoid depletion of the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer, protecting internationally important biodiversity sites and maintaining the extent of the green belt.</p> <p>Furthermore, this policy will encourage co-operation between local authority areas particularly in respect of developing the complementary roles of Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Local authorities will co-operate effectively across the range of economic, social and environmental issues covered by this policy and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond.</p>	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>The NPPF sets out key Government objectives covering a range of topics including the delivery of strategic priorities, housing, employment, transport, and provision of local services. Furthermore, local authorities are required to work together, under the duty to co-operate, to ensure that strategic policies are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans. Therefore, revocation of Part G of this policy does not remove the need for local authorities to co-operate in the preparation of their local plans, although it does give them the freedom to decide the most appropriate priorities for their local area. Previous co-operation that has led to a number of regeneration successes to date may be overshadowed by a political desire to address concerns and priorities within local authorities' own boundaries. However, it is considered that inter-regional cooperation will continue in respect to regeneration and renewal in the South Yorkshire sub-area given former East Midlands local authorities now fall within the Sheffield City Region Local Economic Partnerships.</p> <p>The Sheffield City Region partnership has already been established helping to secure funding for economic growth within the area that fell within Yorkshire and Humber but also within the East Midlands region links to which were not brought out in the policy itself. However, its focus is currently on economic regeneration and no sub-regional strategies have been developed post-RSS that reflect the proposals in Parts A to F of SY1. In the longer term, it aims to create the conditions for businesses to grow and providing a centre for advanced manufacturing and materials and low carbon industries, which should provide the same socio-economic benefits.</p> <p>Sheffield, Barnsley and Doncaster adopted their Core Strategy post-RSS but Rotherham's Local Plan is pre-2004. In the short-medium term, reliance on out of date Local Plan policy in Rotherham may hinder the transformation and the regeneration of some South Yorkshire coalfield areas, which are lagging in terms of deprivation, potentially resulting in a delay in significant positive effects being realised. The sub-area has some of the region's worst levels of deprivation including poor health, disability, limiting long term illness, fuel poverty and crime. In other parts of the region, these factors are focused on larger cities and towns,</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>but in the sub-area, these conditions characterise many of the smaller and relatively remote settlements in areas like the Dearne Valley hence specific policy is required to address the matter.</p> <p>The Air Transport White Paper 2003 forecasts Robin Hood Airport is growing and increased surface access to the airport is important. The DTI's draft Aviation Policy Framework published in July 2012 supports the growth of regional airports and notes that funding has been awarded for construction of a link road between Doncaster and Robin Hood airport. It will be for local planning authorities to decide on the extent of future expansion. The NPPF states that, when planning for airports 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. Doncaster's adopted Core Strategy reflects the RSS in terms of its role as a logistics centre and includes plans for Robin Hood Airport as follows:</p> <p><i>“Robin Hood Airport will continue to support the economic regeneration of Doncaster and the wider region. The Finningley and Rossington Regeneration Route Scheme (FARRRS) will act as a gateway to the Sheffield City Region. Tied to this, and supported by a robust Airport Surface Access Strategy, the development of the business park adjacent to the airport will accommodate a range of air-related jobs. Initiatives such as close working between the airport and training agencies will continue to develop training and skills, to allow local residents to take advantage of new job opportunities and to link the airport to local business. The growth of the airport (including the business park) and any increase in flight numbers will be managed to address noise, health and pollution issues, including potential impacts on Thorne and Hatfield Moors.”</i></p> <p>The South Yorkshire Forest Partnership have developed a Green Infrastructure Strategy for the area which reflects Part C of the policy and there is reference in adopted core strategies to protection of the Sherwood sandstone aquifer and the protection of heritage such as planned colliery villages. It is therefore considered that the effects of revocation on the environment will be the same as for retention.</p>	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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></p> <p>Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development.</p> <p>Plans, programmes and strategies that provide a framework for development in South Yorkshire would need to be subject to SEA whilst certain types of development project would be subject to EIA.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-region over the plan period and beyond. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that they will reflect the emerging strategies of the Sheffield City Region.</p>	

RS Policy: HE1 Humber Estuary Sub-Policy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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 sets out the overarching direction for the Humber Sub-Region, which includes the regional city of Hull. It provides the spatial basis for implementation of the RES vision in this sub-area as well as Objective 6 of the RES, which aims to deliver renaissance in major cities and towns, such as, Hull.</p> <p>No quantum of development is specified.</p> <p>It seeks to deliver sustainable development by focussing employment and housing on Hull. The policy to transform Hull should help provide jobs in the area supporting Objective 4 of the RES. It also seeks to develop the role of the sub-regional towns of Scunthorpe and Grimsby/Cleethorpes and support the Principal Towns of Beverley, Driffield and Goole. The need to reduce the amount of development in East Riding whilst securing rapid renaissance and increasing development in Hull is identified. The policy to enhance the tourism offer in Cleethorpes is reflective of the RES Objective 2, which aims to boost key sectors of regional significance including tourism. It also supports the RES action of developing Hull and the Humber Ports as a centre of excellence for logistics by supporting the development of port-related activities.</p> <p>Improvements to public transport and accessibility to the port of Hull and the South Humber ports are identified as being needed to support development. Although public transport is encouraged, proposals for port related activities and enhancing transport links to them, particularly road/rail links as set out in Objective 5 of the RES, could affect air quality and greenhouse gas detrimentally without specific safeguards and mitigation measures. They could also affect the Humber Estuary detrimentally given its international biodiversity value</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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		
																												although there is specific reference to Policy ENV8 hence a positive effect. Regeneration could help clean up land contamination having a positive effect on soil. Environmental protection is provided through reference to protecting internationally important biodiversity sites including the Humber Estuary, improving air quality, managing flood risk to population centres along the Humber including managed realignment, and protection of the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer. No specific mention is made to the protection of heritage assets in the sub-area. Mitigation Measures Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment. Plans, programmes and strategies that provide a framework for development in the Humber sub-area would need to be subject to SEA whilst certain types of development project would be subject to EIA. Assumptions Local authorities will co-operate effectively across the range of economic, social and environmental issues covered by this policy and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented. Uncertainty Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-area over the plan period and beyond.	
Revocation	0	?	+	+	+	+	0	?	+	0	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The NPPF sets out key Government objectives covering a range of topics including the delivery of strategic priorities, housing, employment, transport, and provision of local services. Furthermore, local authorities are required to work together, under the duty to co-operate, to ensure that strategic policies are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans. Therefore, revocation of Part G of this policy does not remove the need for local authorities to

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>co-operate in the preparation of their local plans, although it does give them the freedom to decide the most appropriate priorities for their local area.</p> <p>The Hull City Region is now covered by the Humber partnership helping to secure funding for economic growth. Its focus is on the economic regeneration of the north and south banks of the Humber, but no sub-regional strategies have been developed post-RSS that reflect the proposals in Parts A to F of HE1. In the long term however the same significant positive effects (as with retention) on population should occur as their overall aim is to ensure the area capitalises on renewable energy, creating growth and jobs in this sector and the linked sectors constituting ports and logistics and chemicals, while also contributing to a wider private sector renaissance in the Humber.</p> <p>North Lincolnshire adopted their Core Strategy post-RSS but Hull, East Riding and North East Lincolnshire's Local Plan are pre-2004. Therefore in the short-medium term reliance on out of date Local Plan policy may mean reduced housing and employment development in parts of the sub-area and limitations on improving accessibility and reducing inequalities for areas requiring renewal and regeneration. Hence, there may be a delay in significant positive effects being realised in respect of population and health.</p> <p>In the long term impacts are slightly less certain as this will be dependent on the extent to which local authorities apply the requirements of the NPPF to their local context. Individual local authorities may change the pattern of development proposed in Policy YH1 and this policy so that inappropriate development takes place in the more rural parts of the sub-area. However, as the NPPF expects local authorities to plan new development, its distribution, location and design in ways that limit greenhouse gas emissions and minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate and the Humber Local Economic Partnership (LEP) has been established it is considered that the same positive effects on population will result in the long term.</p> <p>In regard to the vulnerable coastal environment of the Humber Estuary, similar safeguards apply as are noted in the commentary on revocation of Policy C1. Specifically in relation to ports, any proposals for nationally significant port infrastructure along the Humber Estuary will</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									have to have regard to the National Policy Statement for Ports. The NPPF states that, when planning for port developments 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. The desire for further development of the Humber Ports is likely to continue but will need to be realised within the statutory duty on local authorities to maintain the integrity of the Humber Estuary as an internationally important biodiversity site. The North Lincolnshire Core Strategy, which is the only adopted core strategy covering the Humber, states that “the development of the nationally important South Humber Bank ports will be supported by safeguarding around 900ha of land in and around the port complexes for estuary related development as well as to support the continued growth of the chemical and renewable energy industries. To support increased development at the South Humber Bank, the council will work with key partners to deliver improved rail and road access through major upgrades to the rail network in and around the ports and the dualling of the A160 between the A180 and the port. However, development of the ports will need to be considered in light of the legal requirement to protect the adjacent internationally important sites of nature conservation and nearby nationally important archaeological sites.” It is considered that similar policies would need to come forward in the Hull and North East Lincolnshire local plans. Since Hull and East Riding still need to define the approach to development in their district the effect of revoking this policy on other aspects of the environment is likely to be neutral in the short term and positive in the long term assuming the same development patterns are adopted since statutory duties will still need to be met. Mitigation Measures Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development. Plans, programmes and strategies that provide a framework for development in the Humber sub-area would need to be subject to SEA whilst certain types of development project would be subject to EIA. . In addition, development on the Humber Estuary would need to be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment.			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances, as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF.</p> <p>Economic development on the Humber Estuary, whilst bringing economic benefits to the sub-area could potentially have negative effects on biodiversity including to internationally protected biodiversity sites. However, it is assumed the requirements of the Habitats Regulations will enable such development only where there are no alternatives and the development is considered to be of imperative reasons of overriding public interest and subject to the delivery of compensatory measures.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-area over the plan period and beyond. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that they will reflect the overall aims of the Humber LEP.</p>			

RS Policy: Y1 York Sub-area Policy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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 sets out the overarching direction for the York Sub-Area, which includes the sub-regional city of York and Principal Towns of Malton and Selby. It provides the spatial basis for implementation of the RES vision in this sub-area. No quantum of development is specified.</p> <p>It seeks to deliver sustainable development through its links with the Leeds City Region (LCR1) and developing the role of the sub-regional city and Principal Towns. The policy to develop the tourism sector in York is reflective of the RES Objective 2, which aims to boost key sectors of regional significance including tourism. Policy Y1 also supports the RES Objective 2 action to enhance investment, growth and quality in the region's research and science base by encouraging knowledge and science-based industries and supporting development at the York University and Science City York.</p> <p>Improvements to public transport, demand management for York and improved links to Scarborough are identified. Although public transport is encouraged, proposals for enhancing transport links could affect air quality and greenhouse gas detrimentally without specific safeguards and mitigation measures.</p> <p>Environmental protection is provided through reference to protecting the nationally significant historic value of York, internationally important biodiversity sites and the landscape including the Howardian Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, improving air quality, managing flood risk in York and Selby and protecting the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer.</p> <p>Specific mention is made of the need to define the inner boundaries of the York Green Belt</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>as discussed in Policy YH9.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p>Plans, programmes and strategies that provide a framework for development in York would need to be subject to SEA whilst certain types of development project would be subject to EIA.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Local authorities co-operate effectively across the range of economic, social and environmental issues covered by this policy and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend on the scale, nature and location of development across the sub-area over the plan period and beyond.</p>
Revocation	0	?	+	0	?	+	0	0	0	0	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	?	+	0	?	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF sets out key Government objectives covering a range of topics including the delivery of strategic priorities, housing, employment, transport, and provision of local services. Furthermore, local authorities are required to work together, under the duty to co-operate, to ensure that strategic policies are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans. Therefore, revocation of Part G of this policy does not remove the need for local authorities to co-operate in the preparation of their local plans, although it does give them the freedom to decide the most appropriate priorities for their local area.</p> <p>The York sub-area is now covered by the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding Partnership (also covering the Coast sub-area, Tees Valley sub-area, and Remoter Rural sub-area) helping to secure funding for economic growth. No sub-regional strategies have been</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>developed post-RSS that reflect the proposals in Parts A to F of Y1, VTL1, C1 or RR1.</p> <p>York does not have an adopted Local Plan, although the LPA approved its draft Local Plan for use in development control decisions in 2005. Selby adopted their Local Plan in 2005 and Ryedale in 2002, so in the short-medium term reliance on out of date Local Plan policy may mean reduced housing and employment development in these districts and limitations on improving accessibility particularly by public transport.</p> <p>In the long term impacts are slightly less certain as this will be dependent on the extent to which local authorities apply the requirements of the NPPF to their local context. Individual local authorities may change the pattern of development proposed in Policy YH1 and this policy so that inappropriate development takes place; for example if housing in Selby is not restricted and new employment development providing to meet local needs unsustainable community may result. Elsewhere in the sub area, development is required to meet local affordable and market housing needs and appropriate economic diversification. However, as the NPPF expects local authorities to plan new development, its distribution, location and design in ways that limit greenhouse gas emissions and minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate and the LEP has been established it is considered that the same positive effects will result in the long term.</p> <p>Since all three districts still need to define the approach to development in their district the effect of revoking this policy on other aspects of the environment is likely to be neutral in the short term and positive in the long term assuming the same development patterns are adopted since statutory duties will still need to be met. The exception to this is the impact on heritage with regard revocation of the section of Policy Y1 requiring the Green Belt boundaries for York to be defined. The impact of revoking this section of the policy is considered in the commentary on Policy YH9 and not repeated here. For the reasons outlined under Policy YH9 there could be short term negative impact on heritage with effects considered positive in the long term.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development.</p> <p>The risk of a short term significant negative cumulative impact could be mitigated by considering the retention for a transitional period Policies YH9 Part C and Y1 Parts C1, C2 and the Key Diagram until Green Belt boundaries are fully defined in the York Local Plan..</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-area over the plan period and beyond. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances, as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF.</p>			

RS Policy: VTL1 Vales and Tees Links Sub-area Policy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy sets out the overarching direction for the Vales and Tees Links Sub-Area and seeks to develop the role of the Principal Towns of Thirsk, Northallerton, Richmond/Catterick Garrison, and Ripon and provides the spatial basis for implementation of the RES vision in this sub-area.</p> <p>No quantum of development is specified.</p> <p>Improvements to public transport linking rural areas to the Principal Towns are identified which will have a positive effect on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions. The need to manage housing growth to prevent long term commuting because of economic development in the Leeds and Tees Valley City Regions is flagged. Despite this, employment opportunities will continue to be more associated with the Leeds City Region and Tees Valley City Region than the sub-area and so negative effects on air and climatic factors are still considered to occur.</p> <p>Environmental protection is provided through reference to protecting the internationally important biodiversity sites, the historic character of towns and reducing flood risk.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Local authorities will co-operate effectively across the range of economic, social and</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 issues covered by this policy and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</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>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF sets out key Government objectives covering a range of topics including the delivery of strategic priorities, housing, employment, transport, and provision of local services. Furthermore, local authorities are required to work together, under the duty to co-operate, to ensure that strategic policies are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans. Therefore, revocation of Part F of this policy does not remove the need for local authorities to co-operate in the preparation of their local plans, although it does give them the freedom to decide the most appropriate priorities for their local area.</p> <p>The VTL sub-area is now covered by the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding partnership (also covering the Coast sub-area, Tees Valley sub-area, and Remoter Rural sub-area) helping to secure funding for economic growth. No sub-regional strategies have been developed post-RSS that reflect the proposals in Parts A to F of Y1, VTL1, C1 or RR1.</p> <p>Harrogate adopted their Core Strategy in 2009 and Hambleton in 2007 prior to the RSS adoption. However, Richmondshire's Local Plan is pre-2004, so in the short-medium term reliance on out of date Local Plan policy may mean reduced housing and employment development and limitations on improving accessibility by public transport in parts of this sub-area.</p> <p>In the long term impacts are slightly less certain as this will be dependent on the extent to which Richmondshire apply the requirements of the NPPF to their local context since negative effects may occur if individual local authorities reverse the pattern of development</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																												envisaged in VTL1. However, 2 out of 3 districts have adopted core strategies that reflect the environment protection objectives set out in the RSS, the NPPF expects local authorities to plan new development, its distribution, location and design in ways that limit greenhouse gas emissions and minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate, and the LEP has been established to deliver economic aims. It is therefore considered that the same significant positive effects (as with retention) will result in the long term. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development. <u>Assumptions</u> It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. <u>Uncertainty</u> Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-area over the plan period and beyond. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances, as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF.

RS Policy: C1 Coastal sub-area Policy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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>This policy sets out the overarching direction for the Coastal Sub-Area, which includes the sub-regional town of Scarborough and Principal Towns of Whitby and Bridlington and provides the spatial basis for implementation of the RES vision in this sub-area. No quantum of development is proposed.</p> <p>It seeks to diversify the sub-areas economic base with tourism, sport and recreation and other economic development. The policy to enhance the tourism offer in the sub-area is reflective of the RES Objective 2, which aims to boost key sectors of regional significance including tourism.</p> <p>Peripherality is likely to limit external investment and growth and the focus is on unique quality and character, tourism, leisure and cultural industries. Significant business park development is proposed for Scarborough, however, the sub-area is starting from the position of lowest GDP of all the region's sub-areas.</p> <p>Improvements to public transport for rural areas, improved east-west and north-south links are identified. Although public transport is encouraged, proposals for enhancing transport links could affect air quality and greenhouse gas detrimentally without specific safeguards and mitigation measures. Negative effects could be linked to the development of large scale tourism in Scarborough and Bridlington and provision of east-west links; the A64 although not specifically mentioned.</p> <p>Environmental protection is provided through reference to protecting the undeveloped coast and coastal waters, internationally important biodiversity sites, North York Moors National Park, Flamborough Head and Spurn Head, coastal management in relation to flood risk, erosion and landslip.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Local authorities will co-operate effectively across the range of economic, social and environmental issues covered by this policy and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</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>
Revocation	0	?	+	0	?	+	0	?	+	0	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	?	+	0	?	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF sets out key Government objectives covering a range of topics including the delivery of strategic priorities, housing, employment, transport, and provision of local services. Furthermore, local authorities are required to work together, under the duty to co-operate, to ensure that strategic policies are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans. Therefore, revocation of Part G of this policy does not remove the need for local authorities to co-operate in the preparation of their local plans, although it does give them the freedom to decide the most appropriate priorities for their local area.</p> <p>The Coastal sub-area is now covered by the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding partnership (also covering the Coast sub-area, Tees Valley sub-area, and Remoter Rural sub-area) helping to secure funding for economic growth. No sub-regional strategies have been developed post-RSS that reflect the proposals in Parts A to F of Y1, VTL1, C1 or RR1.</p> <p>Scarborough and East Riding within which the majority of the sub-area falls adopted their local plans in 1999 and 1996 respectively therefore in the short-medium term reliance on out of date Local Plan policy may mean reduced housing and employment development and</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									limitations on improving accessibility particularly by public transport in this sub-area. The remainder of the sub-area falls within the North Yorkshire Moors National Park who adopted their Core Strategy in 2008. In the long term impacts are slightly less certain as this will be dependent on the extent to which local authorities apply the requirements of the NPPF to their local context. Individual local authorities may change the pattern of development proposed in Policy YH1 and this policy so that inappropriate development takes place. However, as the NPPF expects local authorities to plan new development, its distribution, location and design in ways that limit greenhouse gas emissions and minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate and the LEP has been established to deliver economic aims it is considered that the same positive effects on population will result in the long term. Since both Scarborough and East Riding still need to define the approach to development in their district the effect of revoking this policy on other aspects of the environment is likely to be neutral in the short term and positive in the long term assuming the same development patterns are adopted since statutory duties will still need to be met. Specifically in regards to Part C of this policy (environment) the NPPF, legislation on climate change, biodiversity and flood risk and the use of shoreline management plans should provide similar environmental benefits at the local level. Paragraphs 93 to 108 of the NPPF deal with meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change. Paragraph 94 states that local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and other considerations. Paragraph 99 adds that new development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change, including coastal change. In addition to the general policies on biodiversity, flooding and the historic environment, the NPPF (paragraphs 105 to 108) contains a number of policies specific to the coast. Local planning authorities should apply Integrated Coastal Zone Management across local authority and land/sea boundaries. They should reduce risk from coastal change by avoidine			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>inappropriate development in vulnerable areas or adding to the impacts of physical changes to the coast. They should identify Coastal Change Management Areas where any area is likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast and be clear as to what development will be appropriate in such areas and in what circumstances. In addition, paragraph 114 provides for the maintenance of the character of the undeveloped coast, protecting and enhancing its distinctive landscapes, particularly in areas defined as Heritage Coast, and seeks improvement to public access to and enjoyment of the coast. Paragraph 156 requires local planning authorities to set out the strategic priorities for the area in the local plan, including strategic policies to deliver the provision of infrastructure for flood risk and coastal change management.</p> <p>Shoreline Management Plans should continue to inform the evidence base for planning in coastal areas (paragraph 168). The prediction of future impacts should include the longer term nature and inherent uncertainty of coastal processes (including coastal landslip), and take account of climate change.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-region over the plan period and beyond. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																											depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that they will reflect the current Shoreline Management Plans etc.	

RS Policy: RR1 Remoter Rural 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	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy sets out the overarching direction for the Remoter Rural Sub-Area and provides the spatial basis for implementation of the RES vision in this sub-area. The majority of the sub-area falls within the North York Moors National Park and Yorkshire Dales National Park. It includes the local service centres of Helmsley, Kirkbymoorside and Pickering in Ryedale; Settle and Bentham in Craven and Leyburn in Richmondshire all located on the edge of the National Parks.</p> <p>No quantum of development is specified.</p> <p>Local services are to be retained. Economic diversification, tourism and recreation development are encouraged provided they do not comprise the environmental, heritage and landscape value of the sub-area. This policy directly reflects RES Objective 2, which aims to boost the tourism sector, and Objective 6, which aims to promote sustainable economic development in remote rural areas and drive change to support sustainable tourism, farming and land based industries, including the National Parks. Housing development is focused on providing affordable housing to meet local need in local service centres and providing an appropriate level of market housing in the sub-area. The policy is positive but does not have a significant effect on population in terms of not clearly addressing the unique needs of communities in the sub-area particularly accessibility through broadband etc.</p> <p>Retention and improvement of public transport for residents and visitors is flagged (since accessibility is a key issue for the sub-area) with a focus on innovative public transport initiatives. However, negative effects on air and climatic factors could still occur with rural</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 due to reliance on the car.</p> <p>Protection of the internationally important biodiversity sites, National Parks and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is specifically provided for.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Local planning authorities will co-operate effectively across the range of economic, social and environmental issues covered by this policy to ensure its implementation.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects are dependant on the scale, nature and location of development across the sub-area over the plan period and beyond.</p>
Revocation	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 key Government objectives covering a range of topics including the delivery of strategic priorities, housing, employment, transport, provision of local services, other rural issues and the natural environment. Furthermore, local authorities are required to work together, under the duty to co-operate, to ensure that strategic policies are properly co-ordinated and reflected in local plans.</p> <p>Revocation of Part G of this policy does not therefore remove the need for local planning authorities to co-operate in the preparation of their local plans, although it does give them the freedom to decide the most appropriate priorities for their local area. The Remoter Rural sub-area is now covered by the York, North Yorkshire and East Riding LEP (also covering the Coast sub-area, Tees Valley sub-area, and Remoter Rural sub-area) helping to secure funding for economic growth, although no rural strategy has yet been developed their aims including improving Information Communications Technology (ICT) etc.</p> <p>Local development plans for the local services centres and Yorkshire Dales National Park</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																												are all pre-2004. The only post-RSS plan is the Core Strategy and Development Policies for the North York Moors National Park. The reliance by LPAs on policies that due to their age may be only partially reflective of current local needs in conjunction with high level rural policies may mean that in the short-medium term there could be reduced housing and employment development in these districts. There may also be limitations on improving accessibility particularly by public transport so that the needs of communities in terms of accessibility and other services may not be fully addressed In the long term impacts are slightly less certain as this will be dependent on the extent to which local authorities apply the requirements of the NPPF to their local context. Individual local authorities may change the pattern of development proposed in Policy YH1 and this policy so that inappropriate development takes place. In some parts of the sub-area, there is currently insufficient critical mass to support services and facilities and there is a fine balance to be struck in terms of ensuring sufficient development occurs to help create this whilst ensuring protection of the environment. However, the NPPF expects local authorities to plan new development, its distribution, location and design in ways that limit greenhouse gas emissions and minimise future vulnerability in a changing climate, and the LEP has been established to deliver economic aims. It is therefore considered that the same significant positive effects (as with retention) on population will result in the long term. Since all districts except the North Yorkshire Moors still need to define the approach to development in their district, the effect of revoking this policy on other aspects of the environment is likely to be neutral in the short term and positive in the long term. It is considered that the same development patterns will be adopted since statutory duties will still need to be met. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development. Planting and management to mitigate for downstream flood risk will be addressed through River Basin Management.

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>Internationally important biodiversity sites will be protected through application of the Habitats Regulations to each planning application.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects are dependant on the scale, nature and location of development across the sub-area over the plan period and beyond. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances, as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF.</p>			

Environmental

RS Policy: ENV 1 Development and 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	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy seeks to guide development based on strategic flood risk assessments and to ensure that flood management reflects regional economic and environmental objectives including in certain cities and towns where there is a lack of available development land outside the high risk flood zone. It does not advocate providing defences to protect new development in flood risk areas unless there are no alternative lower flood risk sites. Retention of this policy will allow the continued integrity of internationally important biodiversity sites along the Humber through managed realignment and protection of built up areas from pluvial flooding which is likely to increase due to land use and climate change. Flood risk is also considered in Objective 5 of the RES, which includes an action to analyse and respond to flood risks associated with climate change in, for example, the Humber Estuary and renaissance programmes.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is required to inform development in the areas listed in C1.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>This policy complements policy YH8 on green infrastructure; it is assumed that the Environment Agency will continue to fund, build and maintain flood defences in the region.</p> <p>It is assumed that Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is required to inform development in the areas listed in C1 and that development will not take place in high risk areas against Environment Agency advice.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																											Uncertainty Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond.	
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation This policy seeks to inform development based on flood risk assessments and ensure flood management reflect spatial and economic priorities as well as environmental objectives. The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 contains provisions that cover regional working and co-operation such as the establishment of Regional Flood and Coastal Committees and the bringing together of lead local flood authorities (unitary and county councils), who will have a duty to cooperate, to develop local strategies for managing local flood risk. In addition, the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 imposes a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to determine whether a significant flood risk exists in an area and if so to prepare flood hazard maps, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans. National planning policy on flooding (paragraphs 99-104 of the NPPF), together with the associated technical guidance, aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages of the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Given these legal and policy intentions, the effect of revoking this policy is considered the same as for retention in the long term. However in the short-medium term given that only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies there may be a delay in significant positive effects being realised. Mitigation Measures Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is still required to inform development in the areas listed in C1. Managed realignment on the Humber Estuary and upland planting and land management to mitigate for downstream flood risk will be addressed through River Basin Management. Internationally important biodiversity sites will be protected through application of the Habitats

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Regulations to each planning application.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. It is also assumed that they will take into account non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in developing their local plans.</p> <p>It is assumed that the Environment Agency will continue to fund, build and maintain flood risk measures in the region.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond.</p> <p>Leeds and South Yorkshire already have non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in place, which were given weight in the development of core strategies due to the RSS policy. However, not all areas have such strategies in place and it would be up to Local Nature Partnerships to develop them.</p>	

RS Policy ENV2: Water resources

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>Retention of this policy will encourage sustainable management of water resources through safeguarding water resources and promoting water efficiency (e.g. Sustainable Drainage Systems, BREEAM, and Code for Sustainable Homes) to meet the region's needs, promote good health and allow the region to adapt to climate change. It will enable surface and ground water resources to maintain the integrity of the region's internationally important biodiversity sites.</p> <p>This policy will also allow more sustainable management of water resources within the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer to avoid it becoming depleted. The water resource is already over-committed along the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer, which covers a large area from Selby to Doncaster and into the East Midlands Region, in summer. There is therefore a need for the Region to avoid water-intensive uses and development (e.g. food production industries) especially in South Yorkshire.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime will limit any unsustainable abstraction.</p> <p>Surface and ground water resources are important to the maintenance of the region's biodiversity and proposals for any additional abstraction will be subject to Appropriate Assessment to determine whether they would result in adverse effects on biodiversity sites of international importance.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Delivery of this policy will depend on continued investment by water companies of adequate infrastructure, in line with their water resource plans required under the Water Resources Management Plan Regulations 2007 – the majority of the region is covered by Yorkshire Water. It is assumed that the Environment Agency will continue to work with OFWAT, the water companies and other partners through River Basin Management Planning to ensure the timely provision of the appropriate additional infrastructure for water supply to cater for the levels of development in the area.</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> <p>Implementation of water efficiency measures will also depend on some factors outside the planning system, such as Building Regulations.</p>			
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 contains provisions that cover water resources e.g. the list of uses of water that water companies can control during periods of water shortage. In addition, Paragraph 156 of the NPPF requires local planning authorities to set out strategic priorities for the area, including strategic policies to deliver the infrastructure for water supply and waste water. Furthermore, paragraph 162 requires local planning authorities to work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply and waste water and its treatment. Public bodies have a duty to co-operate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries particularly those that relate to strategic priorities.</p> <p>Revocation of Part A is therefore likely to have the same effects as with retention. Part B specifically protects the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer. The supporting text also refers to measures that developers should take to meet this objective. The impact of revoking this policy is uncertain. Whilst the same policies and legislative requirements that ensure the</p>		

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>sustainable use of resources at Part A above remain, removal of this policy may result in less specific protection of the aquifer, and lead to potentially adverse effects on climatic factors. However, this will be mitigated by the fact that abstraction from the aquifer will be governed by River Basin Management Planning and groundwater abstraction licences to manage any over-abstraction.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime will limit any unsustainable abstraction.</p> <p>Surface and ground water resources are important to the maintenance of the region's biodiversity and proposals for any additional abstraction will be subject to Appropriate Assessment to determine whether they would result in adverse effects on biodiversity sites of international importance.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. It is also assumed that they will take into account non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in developing their local plans.</p> <p>There will be continued investment by water companies of adequate infrastructure, in line with their water resource plans required under the Water Resources Management Plan Regulations 2007– the majority of the region is covered by Yorkshire Water. It is assumed that the Environment Agency will continue to work with OFWAT, the water companies and other partners through River Basin Management Planning to ensure the timely provision of the appropriate additional infrastructure for water supply to cater for the levels of development in the area.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond.</p> <p>Implementation of water efficiency measures will also depend on some factors outside the planning system, such as Building Regulations.</p>

RS Policy ENV3: 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	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The purpose of this policy is to maintain high water quality standards by preventing polluting development and ensuring an adequate sewage and waste treatment system in line with the Water Framework Directive. It seeks to raise bathing and coastal water quality standards and protect and improve water quality at internationally important biodiversity sites at Denby Grange Colliery Ponds, Hornsea Mere, Kirk Deighton and the Humber Estuary. This policy will have significant positive effects on water quality and will contribute to a healthy environment.</p> <p>Objective 5 of the RES references water quality in its action to make the most of private sector utilities and infrastructure development, including water, and join it up to renaissance programmes. Indirectly Policy ENV3 will help boost the tourism economy, which is an action under Objective 2 of the RES by improving bathing water quality on the coast.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Surface and ground water resources are important to the maintenance of the region's biodiversity and proposals for any additional abstraction or discharge will be subject to Appropriate Assessment to determine whether they would result in adverse effects on biodiversity sites of international importance.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Delivery of this policy will depend on continued investment by water companies of adequate infrastructure. It is assumed that the Environment Agency will continue to work with OFWAT, the water companies and other partners through River Basin Management Planning to ensure</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 timely provision of the appropriate additional infrastructure for wastewater treatment to cater for the levels of development in the area.</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> <p>Implementation of water efficiency measures will also depend on some factors outside the planning system, such as the Asset Management Programme affecting water company investment.</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 EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) is being implemented progressively from 2004. The EU Water Framework Directive introduced a more integrated system of water management based on river basin districts, with a view to reducing water pollution, reducing the effects of floods and droughts, preventing the deterioration of wetlands, improving aquatic habitats for wildlife and ensuring that most inland and coastal waters attain at least "good" ecological status by 2015. It also requires no deterioration from current water status. Statutory requirements under the EU Water Framework Directive will be implemented in accordance with river basin management plans, which provide the main machinery for protecting and enhancing water quality in the future. The Habitats Regulations also protect water-related Natura 2000 sites from inappropriate development.</p> <p>The NPPF refers to existing statutory frameworks regulating water quality and provides for local authorities to minimise pollution from land uses accordingly. Local authorities should work co-operatively with other authorities, the Environment Agency and water companies to ensure the spatial planning aspects of river basin management plans are applied, to contribute to the achievement of the required standards of water quality.</p> <p>The impacts of revoking the policy are likely to be the same as retaining it in the long term. However in the short-medium term given that only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>adopted core strategies there may be a delay in significant positive effects being realised.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Surface and ground water resources are important to the maintenance of the region's biodiversity and proposals for any additional abstraction or discharge will be subject to Appropriate Assessment to determine whether they would result in adverse effects on biodiversity sites of international importance.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. It is also assumed that they will take into account non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in developing their local plans.</p> <p>There will be continued investment by water companies of adequate infrastructure. It is assumed that the Environment Agency will continue to work with OFWAT, the water companies and other partners through River Basin Management Planning to ensure the timely provision of the appropriate additional infrastructure for wastewater treatment to cater for the levels of development in the area.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond.</p> <p>Implementation of water efficiency measures will also depend on some factors outside the planning system, such as the Asset Management Programme affecting water company investment.</p>			

RS Policy: ENV 4 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	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Minerals extraction is a temporary use of land (for a short or long period) after which time the land is restored for a further use. The length of time of the extraction and the 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>Objective 6 of the RES seeks to drive change to support land based industries including in the National Park.</p> <p>Policy ENV4 seeks to safeguard mineral deposits from sterilisations, but also maximises the use of secondary and recycled sources while ensuring sufficient supply of materials to meet local and national needs; and facilitate sites for reprocessing especially in West Yorkshire. This policy permits continued use of a non-renewable resource but the commitment to maximise use of secondary and recycled sources should minimise primary extraction and deliver only minor negative effects on material assets. Further, there should be significant 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 supply of primary and secondary materials will result in minor negative effects on air and climatic factors due to emissions associated with the transportation of materials from source to user.</p> <p>The policy seeks 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</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																										<p>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 Framework and the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Overall, the effect is likely to be minor positive.</p> <p>The effects on soil and water are neutral as although there will be land disturbance during extraction this may be fully mitigated by high quality working standards and restoration required under the National Planning Policy Framework and the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The impact on cultural heritage should also be neutral.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction and discharge licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of minerals extraction on the environment.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Other policies in the RSS aim to minimise resource demands from development and make best use of existing buildings and infrastructure and this will help to minimise the need for aggregates.</p> <p>Planning authorities will also enforce conditions to mitigate any adverse impact of air and water caused by the extraction and movement of minerals.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of minerals extraction across the region over the plan period and beyond.</p>		
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Policy ENV 4 apportions figures from <i>the National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregate minerals 2001-2016</i>, published in June 2003 as an amendment to Minerals Policy Guidance note 6, to each mineral planning authority taking account of the advice of the Yorkshire and Humber Aggregate Working Party.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>An examination of the 11 minerals plans in the region indicate that the apportionment figures have been carried forward in the preparation of the two plans adopted since publication of the RSS, although it appears that the emerging Leeds Natural Resources and Waste Development Plan also takes account of this apportionment. Other, older plans are based on previous apportionments issued by the Government under Minerals Policy Guidance note 6.</p> <p>Revocation of this policy will not leave actual planned apportionment targets in place for all mineral planning authorities. However, they refer instead to adopting figures agreed by the Aggregate Working Party. In the short term, revocation might create some uncertainty if mineral planning authorities have not endorsed any apportionment figures from the Working Party. However, in the short-to medium term this may be offset by paragraph 218 of the National Planning Policy Framework, which states that local planning authorities may continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of regional strategies. Additionally, in the medium to long-term, all mineral planning authorities will need to make provision for minerals - under paragraph 145 of the NPPF – by preparing a local aggregate assessment based on average sales. This includes secondary, recycled and marine sources. Technical advice will still be provided through Aggregate Working Parties (who informed the sub-regional apportionments in the RSS) and the duty to co-operate should assist in ensuring minerals planning authorities work together with the industry to ensure the steady and adequate supply of minerals are provided in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>Paragraphs 143 to 149 of the NPPF 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. Paragraphs 143 and 144 provide strong protections for the natural and historic environment, human health, and important landscapes. It requires safeguarding of known minerals resource and provides for the restoration and aftercare of worked sites at the earliest opportunity and for it to be carried out to the highest standards.</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</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>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>Revocation of this policy removes the explicit desire to gradually reducing minerals extraction in designated areas, but through bilateral agreements with individual mineral planning authorities, subject to appropriate scrutiny by the relevant Aggregate Working Party, the same outcome can and is considered likely to be obtained. Consequently, the impact of revoking this policy is likely to be the same as retention.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Minerals planning authorities continue to safeguard sites to prevent sterilisation of minerals and work with the relevant Aggregate Working Party to identify appropriate levels of extraction.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of minerals extraction across the region over the plan period and beyond.</p>			

RS Policy: ENV5 Energy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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 sets out how greenhouse gas emissions would be reduced through the deployment of various renewable energy technologies and set specific targets for renewable energy installation at a sub-regional and offshore level.</p> <p>Long term it would have significant effects on climate change and a positive effect on material assets as increased provision of renewable energy and increased energy efficiency would contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel consumption. There would also be improvements in air quality and in the health of the population as well as benefits to biodiversity, heritage and the landscape due to tackling climate change.</p> <p>There could also be economic benefits for example by supporting growth in the micro-generation industry by promoting new building developments to make greater use of decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy sources.</p> <p>Objective 5 of the RES references energy in its action to make the most of private sector utilities and infrastructure development, including energy, and join it up to renaissance programmes. The same objective also promotes energy security and reduced fossil fuel dependency by encouraging more energy efficiency and renewable energy generation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Habitats Regulations) provide mitigation for the negative effects of renewable energy development on the environment.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Habitats Regulation Assessment is carried out for any planning applications affecting Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>This assessment assumes that the renewable energy targets will be met by the end of the RSS period to 2026.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Delivery of the policy objectives is also dependent on some factors outside the control of the planning system.</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>Part A of this policy sets out goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy efficiency and maximising the use of power sources. Planning, including through working at different spatial scales, gives local authorities clear opportunities to take action on climate change, including through the provision of renewable energy sources. There exists a range of legislative, policy and financial measures to drive reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Furthermore, climate change is one of the core land use planning principles, which the NPPF expects should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking. To be found sound, local plans will need to reflect this principle and enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with policies in the NPPF. These include the requirements for local authorities to adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change (paragraph 94) and co-operate to deliver strategic outcomes, which include climate change. In addition to the statutory requirement to consider the NPPF in the preparation of local plans, Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 puts a specific duty on local planning authorities to ensure their local plan (taken as a whole) includes policies designed to tackle climate change and its impacts. This complements the sustainable development duty on plan-makers and the expectation that neighbourhood plans will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The NPPF has underlined (paragraph 93) that responding to climate change is central to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>sustainable development.</p> <p>The NPPF foresees a substantial role from planning in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and supporting the delivery of green energy and associated infrastructure. In doing so, the NPPF lays out a clear set of expectations on local planning authorities. They are required to adopt proactive strategies to mitigate climate change, including planning for new development in locations and ways that reduce greenhouse gas emissions (not least through transport solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions); actively supporting energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and promoting energy from renewable and low carbon sources. These strategies are expected (paragraph 94) to be in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008, which introduced a statutory target of reducing carbon dioxide emissions to at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050, with an interim target of at least 34% below 1990 levels by 2020.</p> <p>Part B of this policy sets targets for renewable energy capacity at sub-regional level and for offshore, with the sum for onshore broken down into indicative figures at local authority level. There is a legally-binding target to ensure 15% of energy comes from renewable sources by 2020. The UK Renewable Energy Roadmap 2011 set out the path to meet it. The overall regional target is about 1860MW of installed capacity by 2021, representing 22.5% of estimated regional electricity consumption. If achieved, this would represent an adequate contribution to the current national target for the UK to meet its target of generating 15% of all energy from renewables by 2020. Data collated by the Department of Energy and Climate Change indicates that at 2011 only about 200MW of capacity had been completed onshore in the region. There is therefore still some way to go to meeting the target. However about a further 1370MW has been consented in the region and if all the consented schemes were to be implemented the residual shortfall would be only about 290MW. Seven of the eight core strategies adopted post-RSS have reflected this target (the exception is Harrogate) but it is not clear what approach the 15 local authorities who are yet to adopt a core strategy will take.</p> <p>If this policy were to be revoked it is possible that the full 1862MW or more will still be consented and, at least, this target actually implemented by 2021. If so then the effect of</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>revoking this policy would be the same as retention. However, it is possible that some local authorities, in following the policy on renewable energy in the NPPF, may decide not to consent significant additional capacity due to the weight they place on unavoidable adverse environmental impacts, e.g. on landscape, from renewable energy sources such as wind.</p> <p>Part B also required developments of more than 10 dwellings or 1000m square residential floorspace should secure at least 10% of their energy from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources, unless, having regard to the type of development involved and its design, this is not feasible or viable. If this policy were to be revoked, it is possible that local authorities would adopt a similar target. If so then the effect of revoking this policy would be the same as retention. However, it is possible that some local authorities will consider this makes development in their district unviable, thereby weakening the effect. This loss of strong policy direction means that although long term effects will be positive they may not be significant.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>NPPF policies and statutory duties (e.g. Habitats Regulations) provide mitigation for the negative effects of renewable energy development on the environment.</p> <p>Habitats Regulation Assessment is carried out for any planning applications affecting Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>The identified differences in effects are on the basis that the 1862MW target is not achieved, in which case the air quality and climate change benefits would be correspondingly reduced.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Except for the granting of planning permission, delivery of renewable energy schemes is dependent on factors outside the control of the planning system.</p>	

RS Policy: ENV6 Forestry, Trees and Woodland

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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>Managing, safeguarding and enhancing by approximately 500 hectares per year the region's existing woodland resource, including ancient woodland, will have minor positive effects by mitigating against climate change and significant positive effects in terms of enhancing local biodiversity and landscape resources. Objective 5 of the RES references the need to adopt sustainable approaches to forestry in the region.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Other RSS environment policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The majority of outcomes sought by this policy depend on action, regulation and incentives outside the planning system. In particular, the Forestry Commission administers grants, controls felling and promotes woodland management in line with the UK Forestry Standard 2011.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	0	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF includes a concise but strong policy that requires local planning authorities to plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of green</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 as discussed in YH8. The creation and enhancement of green infrastructure is likely to include a woodland component where local planning authorities and their communities consider this appropriate.</p> <p>The loss of regional woodland creation target would result if the RSS is revoked so long term the same significant benefits may therefore not be seen. However, local planning authorities would still need to have regard to the policies on conserving and enhancing the natural environment in the NPPF. This includes the strong protection afforded to ancient woodland (paragraph 118) and the requirement for local planning authorities to plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure (paragraph 114; see also policy YH8). Therefore, revocation of this policy would still be likely to have a positive effect on the environment in the short to long term.</p> <p>Leeds and South Yorkshire already have non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in place, which were given weight in the development of core strategies due to the RSS policy. However, not all areas have such strategies in place and it would be up to Local Nature Partnerships to develop them. Local Nature Partnerships, once established, can be expected to play a positive role in supporting improved networks of green infrastructure including woodland although the extent to which non-statutory green infrastructure strategies are implemented will be down to the co-operation of local authorities with the Local Nature Partnerships.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local authorities will take into account non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in developing their local plans; as most new woodlands are established by farmers linked to subsidies (see baseline) it is also assumed that the overall area of woodlands in the region will continue to increase although there will no longer be a regional woodland creation target.</p>	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 objectives of this policy can be achieved by action outside the planning system, for example, Leeds and South Yorkshire have non-statutory green infrastructure strategies. Although the extent to which they can be implemented will be down to the co-operation of local authorities with the Local Nature Partnerships.</p>

RS Policy ENV 7: Agricultural 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	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>Retention of this policy would steer new development to areas of poorer quality agricultural land, it also sets out conditions when development of agricultural land would be acceptable to support other objectives in the plan.</p> <p>This policy will have minor positive effects on biodiversity and landscape if the land is used for woodland or habitat creation schemes. It could also deliver positive climate change benefits if land was used for renewable energy crops or as part of flood alleviation purposes.</p> <p>Objective 5 of the RES references the need to adopt sustainable approaches to farming in the region whilst Objective 6 seeks to drive change to support sustainable farming and land based industries including in the National Park.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>The policy mitigates the effects of development, in recognition of the pressing need for additional land to meet objectives YH1 and policies E1 and H1. It is assumed that local planning authorities will make most effective use of non agricultural land in the first instance. The diversification outcomes sought by this policy largely depend on action, regulation and incentives outside the planning system, for example, River Basin Management, it is assumed these will be delivered.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																												Uncertainty Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-region over the plan period and beyond.
Revocation	+	+	+	0	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation <p>If this policy were revoked local planning authorities would still need to have regard to the policies in the NPPF on the best and most versatile agricultural land (paragraph 112) and on supporting a prosperous rural economy (paragraph 28). In circumstances where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, paragraph 112 of the NPPF requires local planning authorities to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality.</p> <p>Additionally, paragraph 109 in the NPPF states that, the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils. It should also prevent both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil (and other types) of pollution. Based on these considerations, revocation of this policy would be likely to have a positive effect on the environment in the short term.</p> <p>In respect of Part B Leeds and South Yorkshire already have non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in place, which were given weight in the development of core strategies due to the RSS policy. However, not all areas have such strategies in place and it would be up to Local Nature Partnerships to develop them. Local Nature Partnerships, once established, can be expected to play a positive role in supporting improved networks of green infrastructure including agricultural land although the extent to which non-statutory green infrastructure strategies are implemented will be down to the co-operation of local authorities with the Local Nature Partnerships.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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></p> <p>Upland planting and land management to mitigate for downstream flood risk will be addressed through River Basin Management.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Diversification outcomes largely depend on action, regulation and incentives outside the planning system, it is assumed these will be delivered. It is assumed that local authorities will take into account non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in developing their local plans.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-region over the plan period and beyond.</p> <p>The Part B objectives of this policy can be achieved by action outside the planning system, for example, Leeds and South Yorkshire have non-statutory green infrastructure strategies. Although the extent to which they can be implemented will be down to the co-operation of local authorities with the Local Nature Partnerships.</p>	

RS Policy: ENV8 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	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy seeks to safeguard and enhance the region's biodiversity and geology, ensuring that the natural environment functions as an integrated network of connected corridors and buffer zones (complementing policy YH8 on green infrastructure) and reversing biodiversity and habitat decline.</p> <p>Retention will protect the integrity of a number of internationally important biodiversity sites specified in the policy, delivering strong biodiversity and landscape benefits (through expansion of wildlife habitats and increasing the range of species) and minor positive cultural heritage benefits.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Implementing this policy relies on co-operation with Natural England and other biodiversity organisations to ensure consistency with local biodiversity action plans and deliver the policy's objectives.</p> <p>Other RSS environment policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p>Appropriate Assessment will be required of any plans or proposals that are likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of international important biodiversity sites. Any effects on integrity, which are identified, will only be acceptable where there are Imperative Reasons of</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Overriding Public Interest and where they are accompanied by appropriate forms of mitigation and compensation.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-region over the plan period and beyond.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	0	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>If this policy is revoked, local planning authorities will still need to have regard to the strong policy on biodiversity and related matters at paragraphs 109 – 119 of the NPPF. Moreover, relevant European Directives including the Birds and Habitats Directives in respect of internationally important biodiversity sites will apply where relevant, as will domestic legislation concerning Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</p> <p>New initiatives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper (June 2011), including Local Nature Partnerships and Nature Improvement Areas, along with existing non-statutory biodiversity strategies can be expected to assist in protecting and enhancing biodiversity. Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 requires all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions. Policies on green infrastructure, planning for climate change to mitigate the effects on biodiversity (paragraph 99 of the Framework) are also relevant.</p> <p>The NPPF includes a concise but strong policy that requires local planning authorities to plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of green infrastructure as discussed in YH8. The creation and enhancement of green infrastructure is likely to include a biodiversity component where local planning authorities and their communities consider this appropriate. However in the short-medium term given that only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies there may be a delay in significant positive effects being realised.</p> <p>Leeds and South Yorkshire already have non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in place, which were given weight in the development of core strategies due to the RSS policy.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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, not all areas have such strategies in place and it would be up to Local Nature Partnerships to develop them. Local Nature Partnerships, once established, can be expected to play a positive role in supporting improved networks of green infrastructure although the extent to which non-statutory green infrastructure strategies are implemented will be down to the co-operation of local authorities with the Local Nature Partnerships. Based on these considerations revocation of this policy would be likely to have the same effects as retention in the long term.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Paragraph 218 of the NPPF advises that LPAs can continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of regional strategies to support Local Plan policies. The NPPF also provides guidance on how, where appropriate, local authorities can reflect in their Local Plans regional strategy policies. In the absence of local green infrastructure strategies, the regional opportunities mapping can be referred to by local authorities drawing up their Local Plans.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local Biodiversity Action Plans will continue in the absence of the regional strategy and that local authorities will take into account these plus non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in developing their local plans.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The objectives can be achieved by action outside the planning system, for example, Leeds and South Yorkshire have non-statutory green infrastructure strategies. Although the extent to which they can be implemented will be down to the co-operation of local authorities with the Local Nature Partnerships. The specific outcomes will depend on decisions made by local planning authorities, Natural England, private land owners and local communities.</p>	

RS Policy ENV9: 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	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy seeks to safeguard and preserve the historic environment of the region. It promotes the conservation of a number of listed regionally distinctive elements of the historic environment, seeking to ensure that future development takes account of the existing historical context, where possible, to reflect local distinctiveness in liaison with English Heritage.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>This policy relies on effective co-operation between local authorities and English Heritage to provide detailed advice in plan-making and decision-taking situations over the impact of proposals on the historic environment.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-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	0	0	0	-	?	+	0	?	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>If the policy is revoked, local planning authorities would still need to have regard to the strong policy on conserving and enhancing the historic environment at paragraphs 126 - 141 of the NPPF, and also paragraph 169, which requires them to maintain or to have access to a historic environment record.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>Local authorities will also have access to additional information such as the 'Heritage at Risk' database maintained by English Heritage.</p> <p>The duty to cooperate should ensure a joint approach where justified. For example, the need to ensure that the outstanding universal value of a World Heritage Site is appropriately conserved or an extensive archaeological landscape is appropriately managed may warrant a joint approach.</p> <p>Many of the assets identified in Policy ENV9 are undesignated and they include some extensive assets that cross local planning authority boundaries. They include heritage landscapes (e.g. former industrial landscapes in West and South Yorkshire, as well as relict industrial landscapes of the North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales) as well as physical heritage assets. Paragraphs 135 and 139 of the NPPF give specific guidance on the treatment of undesignated heritage assets. Through the duty to co-operate English Heritage and Natural England (if appropriate) can bring to the attention of Local Planning Authorities the importance of those non-designated historic assets and landscapes that make a significant contribution to the local environment and which, if the plan is to be revoked, may need to be identified in Local Plans for protection. In the short-medium term given that only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies there may be a delay in positive effects on undesignated assets being realised if previous development allocations did not take them into account. This could result in a negative impact if inappropriate development proposals come forward in the short term. Furthermore, some recently adopted development plan documents make no mention of some of these assets, because there was no need to repeat the content of Policy ENV9 in lower-tier plans. However, the application of the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date.</p> <p>It is considered that with the direction provided by the NPPF positive effects will result in the long term.</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Paragraph 218 of the NPPF advises that LPAs can continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of regional strategies to support Local Plan policies. The NPPF also provides guidance on how, where appropriate, local authorities can reflect in their Local Plans regional strategy policies.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local authorities will take into account NPPF policies as well as non-statutory guidance, such as, English Heritage’s “Heritage in Local Plans: How to Create a Sound Plan under the NPPF” in developing their local plans and liaise with English Heritage regarding planning applications.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-region over the plan period and beyond.</p>			

RS Policy: ENV 10 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy requires local planning authorities to safeguard and enhance a number of identified landscapes that contribute to the distinctive character of Yorkshire and the Humber. The landscapes include both nationally designated areas and undesignated landscape areas in particular need of protection and enhancement.</p> <p>Retention of this policy would have significant positive benefits on the landscape by helping to maintain distinctive local character. Improved recreational opportunities linked to landscape conservation should have benefits to human health. Given the biodiversity and cultural heritage importance of designated landscapes, it is also expected that this policy will have benefits to biodiversity and cultural heritage.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Delivering this policy would need co-operation between councils concerning other policy areas relating to the rural economy including E6 (tourism) and E7 (rural economy) and urban development.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-region over the plan period and beyond, although most landscape changes are outside</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 scope of the planning system.	
Revocation	+	+	+	0	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	+	0	?	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> Parts A and B of this policy reflect the statutory requirement to afford the highest level of protection to nationally designated landscapes and paragraph 115 of the NPPF maintains the policy basis for the legislation. The NPPF also maintains the policy previously contained in PPS7 that local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected landscape areas will be judged (paragraph 113). In terms of protecting and enhancing the undesignated landscapes in Parts C and D of the policy both Leeds and South Yorkshire already have non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in place which were given weight in the development of core strategies due to the RSS policy. However, not all areas have such strategies in place and it would be up to Local Nature Partnerships to develop them. Local Nature Partnerships, once established, can be expected to play a positive role in supporting improved networks of green infrastructure including undesignated landscapes although the extent to which non-statutory green infrastructure strategies are implemented will be down to the co-operation of local authorities with the Local Nature Partnerships. The NPPF requires landscape character assessments to be prepared where appropriate (paragraph 170). Moreover, the UK is a signatory to the European Landscape Convention 2000, which introduced a Europe-wide concept centring on the quality of landscape protection, management and planning and covering the entire territory, not just outstanding landscapes. Local planning authorities can have regard to the NPPF and Convention when pursuing locally focused approaches to landscape conservation. Furthermore, if the policy were revoked local planning authorities would still need to have regard to the strong policy in the NPPF on conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment, and its policy	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>on requiring good design – which includes ensuring that development responds to local character and history.</p> <p>The duty to cooperate is clearly relevant to local planning authorities' approach to cross-boundary landscape assets and challenges. However in the short-medium term given that only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies there may be a delay in positive effects being realised.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local authorities will take into account non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in developing their local plans and work together making use of the duty to cooperate and the local nature partnerships to optimise the benefits to the landscape.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the sub-region over the plan period and beyond, although most landscape changes are outside the scope of the planning system.</p>			

RS Policy: ENV11 Health, Recreation and sport

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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 policy aims to assist delivery of adequate health care facilities in accessible locations and to help improve public health by, for example, providing more green infrastructure and walking and cycling routes. Several targets are linked to the policy including a reduction in health inequality and increasing participation in sport.</p> <p>Retention would have potentially significant effects on population and human health, including through greater access to local health services, as well as possible air quality benefits through reduced travel by car.</p> <p>The policy also seeks to focus, concentrate and support economic development in and around Regional and Sub Regional Cities and Towns, especially Hull and in South and West Yorkshire in order to improve job opportunity and therefore the health and well-being of residents.</p> <p>This policy is reflective of the RES. This sets out a vision for Yorkshire and the Humber to “be a great place to live, work and do business that fully benefits from a prosperous and sustainable economy”. Objective 4 includes a number of actions, such as, employability initiatives in the NHS targeting areas of deprivation and linking young people to sports teams to assist skills, inclusion, regeneration and health.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None proposed.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Implementing this policy relies on co-operation with the National Health Service, Sport England and biodiversity organisations in respect of green infrastructure to deliver the policy's objectives.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>It would be impossible to disentangle to what extent changes in health were due to decisions within the remit of land use planning.</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>If this policy is revoked, local planning authorities will still need to have regard to the strong policy on promoting healthy communities at paragraphs 69 – 78 of the NPPF and the provision of green infrastructure as discussed under YH8 although implementation will be down to the co-operation of local authorities to implement non-statutory green infrastructure strategies.</p> <p>Consequently, revocation would be likely to have a neutral effect on most aspects of the environment. In the short-medium term given that only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies there may be a delay in significant positive effects on population being realised.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local authorities will continue to liaise with the National Health Service, Sport England and biodiversity organisations and take into account non-statutory green infrastructure strategies in developing their local plans</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>It would be impossible to disentangle to what extent changes in health were due to decisions within the remit of land use planning.</p>

RS Policy: ENV12 Waste 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>Part A seeks to drive waste up the waste hierarchy, which should minimise the volume of waste produced and ensure that, as far as possible, waste is used as a resource. This should have positive effects across the SEA topics as it reduces carbon emissions, reduces the need to travel and will have significant benefits on material assets, for example, by replacing primary aggregate with recycled construction waste.</p> <p>Part B of the policy calls for local authorities to work together and in cooperation with the Environment Agency to deliver integrated strategies and proposals for waste management. Waste planning authorities are expected to continue to take forward their waste plans to provide land for waste management facilities, to support the sustainable management of waste in line with national and European requirements. Data and other information prepared by partners, including the Environment Agency, other waste planning authorities, and waste disposal authorities will continue to assist in this process.</p> <p>Part C specifically requires the provision of waste management facilities and initiatives through a combination of: moving waste up the waste hierarchy, meeting statutory waste management performance targets and managing waste at the nearest appropriate location. Ensuring timely provision of appropriate facilities will have significant benefits on human health whilst potentially reducing traffic levels and having 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 greenhouse gases (i.e. methane) although modern waste management practice</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>seeks to prevent this.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></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 that does not harm human health or the environment.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The effects of the policy will depend on the waste management facilities and initiatives taken forward.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>The impact of revocation will be the same as retention as the key objectives will continue to be delivered through national policy and legislative requirements. A number of initiatives included in this policy to drive waste up the hierarchy, for example, delivering waste minimisation, are outside the scope of the planning system. However, where these initiative interact with the planning system, the focus for delivery lies at the local authority level.</p> <p>Waste planning authorities are expected to continue to take forward their waste plans to provide land for waste management facilities, to support the sustainable management of waste in line with national and European requirements. Data and other information prepared by partners, including the Environment Agency, other waste planning authorities, and waste disposal authorities will continue to assist in this process.</p> <p>Furthermore, since no waste planning authority is likely to be totally self-sufficient in waste management, the duty to co-operate will ensure that the authorities work together to ensure the environmentally sound management of waste.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Waste planning authorities produce up-to-date plans to provide sites to facilitate movement up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>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 address these issues.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The effects of the policy will depend on the waste management facilities and initiatives taken forward.</p>

RS Policy: ENV13 Provision of waste management and treatment facilities

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy provides the strategy for managing waste in the region and the broad pattern of waste management facilities that are required. Waste planning authorities are expected to draw up plans that identify specific sites or suitably robust criteria to guide the acceptable locations of waste management facilities. In doing so, waste planning authorities are required to meet their targets under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme, and to monitor waste arisings and waste facilities.</p> <p>The need to develop additional waste management capacity (doubling capacity by 2020 in all sub-regions) to reduce reliance on landfill and deal with the larger quantities of commercial and industrial (including hazardous waste) might have an impact on local landscape and biodiversity, depending on where the sites are located. Provision of additional landfill capacity if required may also have a negative impact on the environment, including on climate change.</p> <p>Close co-operation with neighbouring authorities, including in other regions, is in line with the duty to co-operate under Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011. This will ensure the safe handling of waste, but its impact will depend on the distance the waste will have to travel. Impact on air and climate change is therefore uncertain.</p> <p>Objective 5 of the RES supports the waste hierarchy in its action to deliver "waste to work" projects to create jobs and growth through recycling and reuse.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>There is still a need to specify regionally important waste management facilities needed over the next 15-20 years and where they should be located. Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) are likely to provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</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 that does not harm human health or the environment.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The effects of the policy will depend on the waste management facilities and initiatives taken forward.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Forecasts of waste arisings may be higher or lower than that considered in developing this policy and as set out in Table 10.4.</p>			
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Revocation will have the same long term effects as retention. Waste Planning Authorities will still be required to comply with national policy in Planning Policy Statement 10 and the National Planning Policy Framework, as well as its legal obligations under the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. 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>Paragraph 10.71 of the Yorkshire and Humber Plan confirmed that the waste data set out in</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>Tables 10.4-10.8, and which support ENV13, should be used as benchmarks for the preparation of waste plans, rather than being detailed forecasts. Only 4 of the 11 waste plans in the region - Sheffield, Barnsley/Doncaster/Rotherham, Wakefield, and North Lincolnshire - draw upon the data set out in the tables. These plans were adopted after the publication of the RSS. The remainder are based on older assessments, taking account of legal and national waste targets in place at the time. However, in line with paragraph 218 of the Framework, waste planning authorities may also continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of regional strategies to support Local Plan policies, supplemented as needed by robust local evidence.</p> <p>Achievement of present legal and national targets will require a step change in provision for recycling, composting and recovery. Decisions about how these targets are met will be made by local authorities responsible for waste management, taking account of local circumstances. 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 determined by the waste planning authority (or authorities) concerned, informed by relevant appraisals. The Duty to co-operate will assist to ensure waste planning authorities work together, whilst ensuring waste is handled safely, and enabling waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) are likely to provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Waste planning authorities produce up-to-date plans to provide sites to facilitate movement up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>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>			

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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> The effects of the policy will depend on the waste management facilities and initiatives taken forward.	

RS Policy: ENV14 Strategic locational criteria for the location of waste facilities

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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 Yorkshire and Humber 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	
Retention	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy sets out broad strategic locational criteria for waste management facilities. Read alongside other environmental policies including the Core Approach YH1 it encourages waste planning authorities to provide waste management facilities on site or close to where the waste arises, in less sensitive areas, whilst recognising the particular locational needs of some facilities.</p> <p>This policy scores negatively in relation to health as it priorities waste treatment at industrial sites and on PDL, where waste facilities are located in/near urban areas, they would affect more people than if they were sited in less populated areas although it would reduce emissions associated with the transport of waste from urban areas.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Sub-regional and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</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</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The effects of the policy will depend on the waste management facilities and initiatives taken forward.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	-	-	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>Waste planning authorities should continue to assess their suitability against criteria set out</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>in PPS10. 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.</p> <p>Waste Planning Authorities are expected to draw up local plans that comply with PPS10. This national policy sets out key objectives to deliver sustainable waste management, and highlights the pivotal role of the planning system in putting in place the right facilities at the right time in the right place. In relation to location it includes the objective of ensuring waste is handled safely, and enabling waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations.</p> <p>Furthermore, achievement of the national targets will require a step change in provision for recycling, composting and recovery, but decisions about how targets are met should take account of local circumstances. 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 determined by the waste planning authority (or authorities) concerned, informed by relevant appraisals. The Duty to co-operate will assist to ensure waste planning authorities work together, whilst ensuring waste is handled safely, and enabling waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations.</p> <p>Furthermore revocation of ENV14 will not remove the need for waste planning authorities to have regard to the requirements of the 2004 Act, statutory duties particularly with regard environmental protection, sustainable development and climate change, or due regard to the NPPF when preparing their waste management plans.</p> <p>Revocation of this policy is likely to have a broadly neutral effect.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development.</p>	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p>The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as waste planning authorities will have the freedom to set their own local criteria within the NPPF but it is assumed that in the long-term the effects are likely to remain unchanged. 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 address these issues.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The effects of the policy will depend on the waste management facilities and initiatives taken forward.</p>	

RS Policy: E1 Creating a successful and competitive regional 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	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy seeks to supplement the Core Approach YH1 with guidance on more region-wide economic issues necessary for creating a modern and successful regional economy. It reflects the aims of the RES, which sets out a vision for Yorkshire and the Humber to “be a great place to live, work and do business that fully benefits from a prosperous and sustainable economy”. The RSS addresses the spatial aspects complementing the actions to support businesses and promote skills in the RES.</p> <p>The policy seeks to support implementation of the RES by delivering potential job growth through the identification of suitable land for use for employment purposes. Tables containing employment projections are intended to support the policy rather than act as strict guidelines. They provide details of anticipated job growth and do not specify a quantum of employment land. The potential job growth figures are derived from Yorkshire Future’s Regional Economic Model, which also informed the RES, and assume that the regional economy will perform well, supported by economic development and regeneration interventions seeking to close the economic performance gap between the regions; achievement will depend upon macro-economic conditions and Government and regional action.</p> <p>The policy will enable the RES objectives and specific actions within them to be met, such as, providing ICT solutions to rural and deprived areas and supporting the role of ports/airports in economic development.</p> <p>Overall, the policy is expected to bring about economic benefits for the region’s population through increased employment opportunities. Effects on air and climate could be negative due to the policy flagging the link to airports and ports as economic drivers for development. The</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>location of employment related development relative to housing need to be considered as encouraging commuting could have an adverse impact on the transport network in terms of congestion and a subsequent negative impact on pollution levels.</p> <p>Effects on other environmental factors are considered negative since the level of economic development proposed is likely to require greenfield development. The scale of economic development proposed will have a significant negative effect (same as revocation) on material assets due to increased resource use and waste generation.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Sub-regional and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p>Delivery of this policy complements the overarching aims set out in the regional economic strategy, and addresses the specific spatial issues arising from it. It also assumes that local authorities will collectively deliver the growth in jobs identified in the policy although there is a degree of uncertainty in forecasts included.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The policy aims to make spatial linkages between excluded communities and employment/investment areas and thus help to improve access to opportunities for disadvantaged populations. However, the success of this element of the policy is heavily dependent on the success of interventions and measures outside the scope of the RSS.</p>
Revocation	-	-	-	0	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>Key planning principles set out in paragraph 17 of the NPPF include 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. Every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																										<p>needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth. Furthermore paragraphs 18-22 deal with building a strong, competitive economy (paragraphs 18-22)</p> <p>Paragraph 158 of 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. 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. The individual objectives in policy E1 are not spatially specific but the objectives are consistent with the core aims and policies in the NPPF.</p> <p>The Government's economic white paper (published in October 2010) sets out its vision for local growth, shifting power away from central government to local communities, citizens and independent providers. This means recognising that where drivers of growth are local, decisions should be made locally. The Plan for Growth document (included in the Budget 2011) confirms the Government's commitment to ensuring that the planning system supports growth. National planning policy requires local authorities to have regard and consider the contribution of the natural environment when setting out the economic vision and strategy for their areas.</p> <p>In the short-medium term, although there is generally an oversupply of employment land this may not be located in areas of need, therefore, given 15 out of 23 local authorities are yet to adopt a core strategy, there are likely to be some limitations on improving employment opportunities for currently excluded communities and areas requiring regeneration. However, the application of the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date.</p> <p>In the long term, impacts will be dependent on the extent to which local authorities apply the requirements of the NPPF to their local context. However, given the need to have regard to the NPPF it is considered that the same positive effects on population will result. The scale of economic development is also still likely to have a significant negative effect (same as retention) on material assets due to increased resource use and waste generation.</p>		

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is assumed that in the long-term the effects are likely to remain unchanged.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond.</p> <p>Economic regeneration is heavily dependent on the success of interventions and measures outside the scope of the planning system.</p>			

RS Policy: E2 Town centre and major facilities

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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 reinforces policy YH4 by making the four regional cities and 11 sub regional cities the main focus for economic development, including two of them as the preferred venue for regional casino development. It reflects the aims of the RES, which sets out a vision for Yorkshire and the Humber to “be a great place to live, work and do business that fully benefits from a prosperous and sustainable economy”. The RSS addresses the spatial aspects complementing the actions to support businesses and promote skills in the RES.</p> <p>The policy will enable the RES objectives and specific actions within them to be met, such as, developing cultural assets to make the region a more attractive place to locate or visit.</p> <p>The environmental effects from this policy will be positive as it seeks to deliver urban renaissance and will reduce the need to travel and minimise the need for additional landtake on the edge or urban areas by focussing development in town centres; although previously development land (PDL) may be of biodiversity or cultural heritage value. It should also reduce inequality and provide employment opportunities.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Sub-regional and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Driving development towards the town centre might lead to increased impact on air quality if public transport links from rural areas are poor or if the road network is insufficient so it leads to congestion.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Paragraphs 23-27 of the NPPF seek to ensure the vitality of town centres. Furthermore the NPPF contains clear policies on delivering sustainable economic growth (paragraphs 18-22), which sets out the need to plan proactively to meet the development needs of business.</p> <p>There will be a positive effect on biodiversity and cultural heritage as in planning town centres local planning authorities will be able to rely on the strong policies at paragraphs 110 – 111 of the NPPF which steer development towards land with the least environmental value and support effective use of PDL, provided it is not of high environmental value.</p> <p>The effect of the NPPF combined with the duty to co-operate provides the policy framework to deliver similar outcomes to Policy E2. Additionally the creation of Local Enterprise Partnerships will help drive sustainable economic growth at local level. This is likely to have a net positive effect on population/human health.</p> <p>Part C of the policy prevents no new or large expansion of out-of-centre regional or sub-regional shopping centres with proposals for smaller centres assessed in terms of the sequential approach. In the short-medium term, given the reliance on out of date local plans, although the sequential approach will need to be applied for major facilities, this strong policy direction may be lost.</p> <p>Part D of the policy directs casino development to Sheffield and Leeds, and revocation will take away this strategic allocation. Local authorities will need to work together to ascertain where new casino development should be directed, and set this out in local plans, in line with the NPPF.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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></p> <p>NPPF policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that in the long-term the effects are likely to remain unchanged.</p> <p>Urban renaissance is heavily dependent on the success of interventions and measures many of which are outside the scope of the planning system.</p>

RS Policy: E3 Land and premises for economic 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	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks to support implementation of the RES by providing a framework for the location of employment sites in the region, taking account of expected changes to the economy and the need for additional floorspace for office, retail and leisure uses, thereby enabling job growth.</p> <p>Tables containing employment projections are intended to support the policy rather than act as strict guidelines. They provide details of anticipated job growth and do not specify a quantum of employment land, with the exception of Table 11.3 (Appendix A) in relation to industry and manufacturing which shows that, with the exception of York, more than sufficient land was already allocated in 2006 and overall there was a surplus of employment land allocated. Employment land reviews will need to take account of the limited net increase expected in the amount of land used for industry, while reflecting requirements arising from relocation/expansion of existing firms and redevelopment of historic employment sites for alternative uses as part of the transformational agenda. The locational needs of knowledge-driven employment, including proximity of links to existing research and science related uses at existing University campuses, are flagged as a key consideration in carrying out employment land reviews.</p> <p>This policy seeks to accommodate many office, retail and leisure uses in city and town centres, whilst setting out expectations for considering the need for and reviewing unneeded employment land or land that undermined the Core Approach set out in YH1. This spatial policy complements the actions of the RES to support businesses and promote skills in the region.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 policy would have positive benefits for promoting economic growth, but the extent of other environmental benefits or disadvantages would depend on how much land is developed where and how much employment is created. Environmental effects are considered negative since the level of economic development proposed is likely to require greenfield development. The scale of economic development proposed will have a significant negative effect (same as revocation) on material assets due to increased resource use and waste generation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>This assessment assumes that the amount of additional land and floorspace provided delivers the potential job growth.</p> <p>Sub-regional and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Overall there is substantial overprovision of employment land within the region and these resources should be reconsidered by local authorities for other uses including the increased requirement for future housing</p> <p>Impact is ultimately dependent on the accuracy of guidance figures, employment land assessments and effective balance between employment and housing growth.</p>
Revocation	-	-	-	0	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Paragraphs 18-22 of the National Planning Policy Framework sets out the need to plan proactively to meet the needs of business. Paragraph 22 in particular specifically refers to the need for regular review of sites allocated for employment land. Furthermore, paragraphs 23</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>to 27 of the Framework seek to ensure the continuing vitality of town centres, by underlining the important role of office, retail and leisure uses to achieve this aim.</p> <p>Local planning authorities are expected to plan proactively to meet the needs of business, taking into account their local circumstances and the availability of land. The duty to co-operate will ensure that local authorities work together to deliver the outcomes proposed by this policy, but the net effect could be either positive or negative depending on the content of local plans.</p> <p>In the short-medium term, although there is generally an oversupply of employment land in the region, this may not be located in areas of need. Therefore, given 15 out of 23 local authorities are yet to adopt a core strategy, there are likely to be some limitations on providing employment land in suitable locations or reallocating it for other purposes. However, the application of the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date.</p> <p>In the long term impacts are slightly less certain as this will be dependent on the extent to which local authorities apply the requirements of the NPPF to their local context. However, given the need to have regard to the NPPF it is considered that the same positive effects on population will result. The scale of economic development is also still likely to have a significant negative effect (same as retention) on material assets due to increased resource use and waste generation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>NPPF policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that in the long-term the effects are likely to remain unchanged.</p> <p>Impact is ultimately dependent on the accuracy of guidance figures, employment land assessments and effective balance between employment and housing growth. Overall, there has historically been substantial overprovision of employment land within the region and these resources should be reconsidered by local authorities for other uses including the increased requirement for future housing need.</p>	

RS Policy: E4 regional priority sectors and clusters

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>The RES has an emphasis on the expansion and creation of 'clusters' of knowledge drive companies in order to develop a competitive, knowledge-based regional economy. This policy supports implementation of the RES, particularly Objective 2 and its actions by facilitating 'cluster' growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Boost key sectors of regional significance namely financial and business services, construction, logistics and tourism. (ii) Grow business and employment in knowledge based regional clusters including digital industries, food and drink advanced engineering and metals, chemicals, bioscience, environmental technologies and healthcare technologies. <p>This policy provides a supportive framework to facilitate 'cluster' growth and the supporting text provides clarity on the geographic concentration of cluster activity in the region. The impact on air and climate factors will depend on whether these clusters are developed close to where the skilled labour resides, accessibility to new jobs ultimately depends on policy implementation.</p> <p>Healthcare technologies is one of the priority sectors identified for development in the medium to long term and this could have benefits for the Yorkshire & Humber population if cluster development is successful.</p> <p>Examples of the spatial distribution of clusters in the region include advanced engineering and metals in South Yorkshire; food in the Humber and North Yorkshire; chemicals in West Yorkshire and the Humber; bio-science in York; and digital industries in Sheffield, Barnsley,</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Bradford, Leeds, Harrogate, Hull and York.</p> <p>Effects on environmental factors are considered negative since the locational aspects of this policy (e.g. development of logistics in Doncaster) are likely to require greenfield development. Development associated with the chemicals cluster in the Humber sub area will need to take account of policy ENV8 and protect the integrity of internationally important biodiversity sites.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Sub-regional and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The beneficial effects of this policy will depend on matters outside planning, for example, higher rates of innovation and greater productivity.</p>
Revocation	-	-	-	0	?	+	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	?	?	?	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Paragraph 21 of the NPPF explicitly calls for local planning authorities to plan positively for the location and expansion of clusters. This is reinforced by policies in the NPPF requiring co-operation between local planning authorities, underpinned by the duty to co-operate and informed by the Local Economic Partnerships.</p> <p>There are four Local Economic Partnerships that have been formed in Yorkshire and Humber which are focused on economic regeneration and whose strategies reflect elements of Policy E4. However, the spatial requirements for each cluster-related business will vary, and this will need to be set out in each relevant local plan. Revocation of this policy will give local authorities the freedom to plan for the economic vision and strategy for their area that positively and proactively encourages economic growth. Effects on environmental factors</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									are considered negative since some of the locational aspects (e.g. development of logistics in Doncaster) are already reflected in adopted local plans and likely to require greenfield development. However, the impact of revocation is on population is uncertain in the short to medium term since as only 8 out of 23 local authorities have adopted core strategies individual authorities may decide not to pursue a cluster approach. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> NPPF policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment. <u>Assumptions</u> It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. <u>Uncertainty</u> Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond. They will also depend on whether local authorities decide to adopt a cluster based approach. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that in the long-term the effects are likely to remain unchanged.			

RS Policy: E5 Safeguarding 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	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy seeks to support implementation of the RES by providing a framework to protect employment land in specified areas where employment sites are being lost to other uses, principally housing, and where necessary to support core strategy policies YH4-YH6. This policy will ensure that there remains a balance between job and housing growth, and avoid movement of employment to unsustainable locations. It should therefore have a positive environmental effect on biodiversity and landscape and material assets, although the extent of other effects will depend on what land is safeguarded, where, and whether it is being safeguarded when it could be used for a more appropriate use hence effects are considered neutral.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>This policy provides criteria to guide local authorities to safeguard employment land to support core policies YH4-YH6. As an enabling policy, it will be for local planning authorities to decide where to apply these criteria, and it is assumed that they will do so in line with the criteria.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Local authorities may hoard and not regularly review whether it is necessary to safeguard land.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>Paragraph 14 of the NPPF requires local planning authorities to plan positively for the needs of their area, whilst paragraphs 18-22 deal with building a strong, competitive economy. Paragraph 22 provides no explicit means for safeguarding employment sites, but paragraph 120 requires local planning authorities to ensure that new development is appropriate for its location, taking account of issues including the effects of pollution on the natural environment and general amenity. Taken together this approach should ensure that local planning authorities are able to safeguard employment land as necessary, so long as it is kept under regular review.</p> <p>In the short-medium term given the reliance on out of date local plans, and the general current oversupply of employment land in the majority of districts, there are likely to be some limitations on releasing safeguarded land when it could be used for a more appropriate use. However, the application of the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>NPPF policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is assumed that in the long-term the effects are likely to remain unchanged.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																												Uncertainty Local authorities may hoard and not regularly review whether it is necessary to safeguard land.

RS Policy: E6 Sustainable 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	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy sets out general principles and objectives for promoting, supporting and encouraging tourism, with particular priority to promote tourism in Coastal resorts, rural areas; along waterways; and in cities and towns. It is likely to have a positive environmental effect on landscape, biodiversity and cultural heritage, reflecting the different approaches to sustainable tourism for different areas as set out in the policy. The extent of job creation and rural regeneration will determine the extent to which it is beneficial to population and human health, the effect on air, water and climate factors will be determined largely on how the policy is implemented, and the impact of additional tourist traffic on the local area.</p> <p>It reflects the actions in Objective 2 of the RES to boost the tourism sector in the region, to adopt sustainable approaches to tourism in the region, and to promote sustainable economic development in rural areas and drive change to support sustainable tourism and land based industries including in the National Park.</p> <p>Objective 6 of the RES includes an action to develop cultural assets, attractions and events to make the region a more attractive place to visit and this policy will help facilitate implementation.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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></p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Sub-regional and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The environmental effects of this policy depend to some extent on the transport to and from tourist areas, which is covered later under policy T5.</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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>The NPPF requires local planning authorities to plan positively to meet the needs of their area. This is supplemented by a range of policies that impact on the ability to promote sustainable tourism. This includes paragraph 23, which provides explicit support for promoting tourism in town centres; and paragraph 28, which provides support for rural areas. Furthermore, paragraphs 107 and 108 provide advice on what development is and is not appropriate in Coastal Change Management Areas; and paragraphs 126-141 which set out policies on conserving and enhancing the historic environment, a number of which are tourist attractions.</p> <p>Revocation of this policy would remove the broad strategic locational requirements for tourism related development. Local authorities will need to work together, using policies in the NPPF and assisted by the duty to co-operate to plan for tourism facilities. In the short-medium term given the</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>reliance on out of date local plans there are likely to be some limitations on providing sustainable tourism. In the longer term outcome will depend on the policies pursued by local authorities in their local plans.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>NPPF policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of development across the region over the plan period and beyond. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that in the long-term the effects are likely to remain unchanged.</p>

RS Policy: E7 Rural 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	-	-	-	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy seeks to diversify and strengthen the region's rural economy in a sustainable manner, supporting policy YH6 and reflecting the aims of the RES to create strong and diverse rural economies through renaissance.</p> <p>It reflects specific actions in the RES to utilise ICT and develop sustainable approaches to tourism, farming and forestry with a particular focus on delivering a strong and diverse rural economy in the Dearne Valley and prioritised market towns thereby providing the spatial basis for implementation.</p> <p>It promotes rural towns as the focus for development and key services, thus attempting to limit the use of the private car to those in more remote areas. It also supports rural diversification and agricultural development in the countryside and thus more sustainable employment opportunities in the longer term.</p> <p>There could be a conflict with heritage policy as it promotes the reuse of existing buildings in the first instance.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Local planning authorities will co-operate effectively across the range of economic, social and</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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					
																									environmental issues covered by this policy to ensure its implementation <u>Uncertainty</u> Effects are dependant on the scale, nature and location of development over the plan period and beyond.				
Revocation	+	+	+	0	?		+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> Paragraph 14 of the NPPF requires local planning authorities to plan positively to meet the needs of their area, whilst paragraph 17 sets out a range of core principles for planning, including the need to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development. This is supplemented by a range of policies that impact on the ability to promote rural development, including paragraph 28 on supporting a prosperous rural economy. In the long term, revocation of this policy is likely to result in the same effects as retention as those objectives set out in policy E7 are covered by national policies. However, as only 8 out of 23 authorities have an adopted core strategy, in the short-medium term although nationally designated assets will be protected reliance on out of date policy and high-level rural policies may mean reduced economic development. There will be a positive effect on cultural heritage as local planning authorities will be able to rely on the strong policies at paragraphs 110 – 111 of the NPPF, which steer development towards land with the least environmental value, and support effective use of PDL provided it is not of high environmental value. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> NPPF policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment. <u>Assumptions</u> It is assumed that internationally important biodiversity sites will be protected through

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>application of the Habitats Regulations to each planning application.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects are dependant on the scale, nature and location of development across the sub-area over the plan period and beyond.</p>

RS Policy: H1 Provision and distribution of 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	-	-	-	+	+	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The RES recognises the need to join up housing and economic investment if it is to achieve its vision, specifically the need to improve housing in the most deprived areas and provide access to affordable housing in rural areas.</p> <p>Overall, the policy, being linked to economic forecasts, is generally sound in ensuring that housing development is commensurate with development that allows for good quality employment opportunities.</p> <p>The Yorkshire and Humber Plan sets out the need for an annual average of 22,260 additional homes to be provided in the Region between 2008 and 2026. However, in Yorkshire and Humber a partial review of the Yorkshire and Humber Plan had already commenced following adoption on the basis that higher rates of house building might be necessary over the long term to meet the needs of the population. This partial review¹ had identified that up to 30,000 additional homes might be required per annum to 2026 and a need to make these more affordable. By setting out the overarching direction within which local plans should be developed, retention of the regional strategy would have significant benefits in the short term. However, in the long term to 2026 (due to existing shortfalls) retention of the current plan could result in an uncertain effect.</p>

¹ <http://www.yhassembly.gov.uk/dnlds/RSS%20Update%20Spatial%20Options.pdf>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>The quality of this housing should provide the basis of conditions for good health through the provision of improved living conditions. This will still be dependent upon the quality of design and construction, and provision of affordable housing, for this to be sustained over the long term.</p> <p>However, an increase of 348,460 households would, at current levels of resource use per household, lead to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">increased demand for 127 million litres of water per day for household use not including leakages, employment use etc;increased sewerage production of about 107 million litres per day from households only;increased carbon dioxide emissions of 8.7 million tonnes per year;increased use of 714 billion kWh of gas per year;increased use of 166 billion kWh of electricity per year; andincreased production of 15.3 million tonnes waste per year. <p>The scale of housing development proposed will have a significant negative effect (same as revocation) on material assets due to increased resource use and waste generation.</p> <p>The additional housing growth option proposed will result in greenfield releases. The impact of such releases will be dependent on how in practice housing is implemented in terms of its location, design and construction.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Several of the environmental policies should help to mitigate the environmental impacts of</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>housing growth. Policy ENV2 states that the region will encourage water efficiency. Policy ENV3 states that the Region will maintain high standards of water quality, and that adequate sewage infrastructure and treatment capacity will be provided. Policy ENV5 states that the region will maximise improvements to energy efficiency, and ensure that publicly funded housing development meet high standards. Policy ENV8 states that the Region will safeguard and enhance biodiversity and geological heritage. Policy ENV12 states that the Region will reduce, reuse, recycle and recover as much waste as possible. Policy YH2 seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the region by 20-25% compared to 1990 levels partly by encouraging better energy, resource and water efficient buildings. The introduction of the Code for Sustainable Homes will be significant in reducing carbon dioxide emissions. If all new homes were built to the Code for Sustainable Homes level 5, then the predicted increase in water use would be almost halved; and there would be only negligible additional carbon dioxide emissions from homes.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Sub-regional and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p>This policy assumes that infrastructure investment will be co-ordinated and delivered through the development process. It also assumes that the housing allocations are fully built out and there is no increase in the number of households that need to be planned for in the region beyond the planned level.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of housing development across the region over the plan period and beyond, linked to growth in local employment, transport and services and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel, local parking provision and access to green space.</p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	-	-	-	?	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Local planning authorities will determine their housing targets having regard to the policy on housing supply in the NPPF. 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 NPPF, including identifying key sites. 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. It should address 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). It should also cater for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand (paragraph 159).</p> <p>Paragraphs 173-177 of the NPPF seek to ensure the viability and deliverability of housing which if successful will lead to a greater proportion of the houses planned for actually being built over the plan period.</p> <p>An important part of the evidence base is the latest, 2008-based, national household projections². The national projections are not an assessment of housing need or do not take account of future policies. They are, however, an indication of the likely increase in households given the continuation of recent demographic trends. The projections for Yorkshire and the Humber indicate an average annual increase of about 27,000 households</p>

² <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/140945.xls>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>in this region during the Yorkshire and Humber Plan period 2008 – 2026. There are several reasons why housing provision may not equate closely with the latest projections, including the need to factor in market considerations, past under-delivery, assumptions on vacancy and policy responses to migration pressures. Nevertheless, the latest projections suggest that if the regional strategy is revoked then the sum of provision in sound local plans is likely to be set at least as high and probably higher housing requirements overall.</p> <p>However, there will be scope to change the housing distribution between districts. Joint working in line with the duty to cooperate will enable local planning authorities to distribute, and where necessary constrain, housing growth in a way that aims not only to fit with needs in each housing market area but also to accord with specific policies in the NPPF that indicate development should be restricted³.</p> <p>Consequently, whilst recognising uncertainties about possible impacts, it is reasonable to assume that higher overall provision closer to the latest projections could be distributed in a way that would have similar environmental effects to retention. The scale of housing development will still have a significant negative effect (same as retention) on material assets due to increased resource use and waste generation.</p> <p>In the short-medium term, revocation of the regional strategy could place some limitations on delivering the required level of housing provision. Firstly due to the age of local plans in the region and, secondly, since the partial review had identified that up to 30,000 additional homes might be required per annum to 2026 and these figures are not reflected in recently adopted plans. However, the application of the NPPF’s presumption in favour of sustainable development and its policies to boost the supply of housing will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date.</p>	

³ Examples of which are given in the footnote on page 4 of the NPPF

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Statutory duties on environmental protection and policies in the NPPF should provide environmental protection in relation to development.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Revocation assumes that local authorities will continue to use up-to-date evidence to plan for their housing needs, and regularly review their housing needs.</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of housing development across the region over the plan period and beyond, linked to growth in local employment, transport and services and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel, local parking provision and access to green space.</p> <p>The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF but it is considered that in the long-term the environmental effects are likely to be the same as retention.</p>			

RS Policy: H2 Managing and stepping up the supply and delivery of 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy seeks to monitor and manage the required step change in housing delivery required to meet policies YH1 and H1 in the most sustainable manner and in the right locations. This approach will have a positive effect on population and health, and seeks to accommodate housing needs in the most sustainable way whilst taking account of local housing conditions and the local environment. It also seeks to make efficient use of land through a 65% brownfield target. The delivery of new homes will lead to additional greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Sub-regional and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of housing development across the region over the plan period and beyond, linked to growth in local employment, transport and services and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel, local parking provision and access to green space.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>In the short to medium term, as only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies, older policies may be out of date in terms of being able to meeting local housing needs in these locations. However, the application of the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development and its policies to boost the supply of housing will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date.</p> <p>Long term there are unlikely to be significant effects. This is because, although there is no formal brownfield target for development in the NPPF, local planning authorities will still be able to rely on the strong policies at paragraphs 110 – 111 which steer development towards land with the least environmental value and support effective use of PDL provided it is not of high environmental value. The loss of the 65% brownfield land target has a neutral affect on soils as, although reuse of previously development land is encouraged, there will no longer be a target to be met.</p> <p>Furthermore, local planning authorities are required to boost significantly the supply of housing, as set out in paragraphs 47-55, which includes identifying and updating a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing supply, identifying specific, deliverable sites or broad locations for years 6 – 10 and, where possible, for years 11 – 15. This should have a positive effect on the population.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>This assumes that local planning authorities will continue to monitoring housing provision, as is required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Local Plan Regulations 2012.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of housing development across the region over the plan period and beyond, linked to growth in local employment, transport and services and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel, local parking provision and access to green space.</p>	

RS Policy: H3 Managing the release of land in support of interventions to address failing housing market

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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 supports previous regeneration programmes in the region, to ensure that the scale and distribution of new housing in the identified areas stimulates housing demand. This policy will have some positive effect on population and human health, by building social and community capital to support regeneration initiatives.</p> <p>The RES recognises the need to join up housing and economic investment if it is to achieve its vision, specifically the need to improve housing in the most deprived areas. Policy H3 relates to intervening in failing housing markets in order to support renewal, this supports the RES action to invest more on housing in deprived areas.</p> <p>The provision of housing that supports interventions in failing markets will help support existing businesses and encourage investment (including inward investment) within these areas. This is by virtue of improving the quality of life of employees and by creating attractive locations for the existing and incoming labour force to live and work. Interventions in the housing market will provide the basis of conditions for good health through the provision of improved living conditions. This will be dependent upon the quality of design and construction, and provision of affordable housing, for this to be sustained over the long term.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None proposed.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>This policy assumes that existing regeneration initiatives will continue over the period of the plan.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The effectiveness of this policy will depend on the extent to which this policy is linked to interventions that address the underlying causal factors of failing housing markets, which are often economic related</p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of housing development across the region over the plan period and beyond, linked to growth in local employment, transport and services and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel, local parking provision and access to green space.</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</p> <p>In the short to medium term, as only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies, older policies may be out of date in terms of being able to meet local housing needs in these locations. However, the application of the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development and its policies to boost the supply of housing will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date.</p> <p>National planning policy already requires local authorities to plan for the housing needs of their communities, and that any policies are informed by a robust evidence base through a strategic housing market assessment and land availability through a strategic housing land availability assessment.</p> <p>Removing the phasing of development gives local authorities greater flexibility to deliver a wide range of housing sites to meet their requirements. However, in areas of low demand, local authorities will need to work with other local authorities using the duty to co-operate as</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									is required under the Localism Act 2011 and paragraphs 178-181 to ensure that housing needs are met. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None proposed. <u>Assumptions</u> Revocation assumes that local authorities will continue to use up-to-date evidence to plan for their housing needs, and regularly review their housing needs. It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. Local authorities will continue to co-operate effectively across the range of economic, social and environmental issues previously covered by this policy. <u>Uncertainties</u> Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of housing development across the region over the plan period and beyond, linked to growth in local employment, transport and services and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel, local parking provision and access to green space.			

RS Policy: H4 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The increased provision of affordable housing will have a positive effect on health, and seeks to accommodate housing needs in the most sustainable way whilst taking account of local housing conditions.</p> <p>Depending on the location, type, affordability, accessibility and management of housing developed, this should help to address social inclusion.</p> <p>The RES recognises the need to join up housing and economic investment if it is to achieve its vision, specifically the need to provide access to affordable housing in rural areas.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None proposed</p> <p>Assumptions This policy assumes that the affordable housing levels set out in the plan are appropriate and will continue to meet local housing need throughout the regional strategy period.</p> <p>Uncertainties Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of affordable housing development across the region over the plan period and beyond, linked to growth in local employment, transport and services and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel, local parking provision and access to green space.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>In the short to medium term, as only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies, older policies may be out of date in terms of being able to meeting local housing needs in these locations. There are likely to be some limitations on improving affordability particularly in areas with a strong housing market.</p> <p>Local Plans will need to take account of paragraph 47 of the NPPF, as indicated in policy H1. Revoking this policy will simplify policy for users given the Development Plan will no longer have regional, sub-regional and local affordable housing targets. However, there are differences across the region in terms of affordability that need to be addressed in light of strategic housing market assessments. The greatest challenge to affordable housing delivery will be in the rural areas and certain towns and cities such as Harrogate and York where the housing market is strong.</p> <p>There is potential uncertainty on the level of overall affordable housing supply in the region that will occur and it is possible that a different spatial distribution of affordable housing provision across the region will occur, which will have different environmental effects in the long term once all plans are updated.</p> <p>As set out in paragraph 173 of the NPPF the provision of affordable housing in Local Plans is depends on the financial viability and land availability within a local area to do so. This will be tested by other parties via Local Plan process. Therefore, the provision of affordable housing and setting of target is a locally led and based decision. Local planning authorities are also expected to work together to meet the development needs of their local area.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Revocation assumes that local authorities will continue to use up-to-date evidence to plan for</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									their housing needs, and regularly review their housing needs. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances, as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF. <u>Uncertainty</u> Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of affordable housing development across the region over the plan period and beyond, linked to growth in local employment, transport and services and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel, local parking provision and access to green space.			

RS Policy: H5 Mixed 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	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>Retention of this policy would support Policy YH1 and the sub-regional policies in delivering sustainable, mixed communities through a variety of housing in terms of size, type, tenure and price to meet household needs.</p> <p>Retention of this policy would have significant positive effects on the population. The policy's emphasis on encouraging the provision of a mix of housing will help to ensure that the housing market reflects the needs of a diverse population, in so doing helping to support a good range of employment opportunities for the diversity of local people. Providing for a range of housing needs will improve personal wellbeing through the provision of improved living conditions appropriate to household circumstances and lifestyle. This will be dependent upon the extent and affordability of range, the quality of design and construction, and how the mix of housing relates to appropriate social/community facilities for this to be sustained over the long term.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Sub-regional and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of housing development across the region over the plan period and beyond, linked to growth in local employment, transport and services and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel, local parking provision and access to green space.</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</p> <p>As only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies, older policies may be out of date in terms of being able to meeting local housing needs in these locations particularly where the housing market is fragile and failing. However, the application of the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development and its policies to boost the supply of housing will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date.</p> <p>Local Plans will need to take account the NPPF paragraph 47 which highlights the need to meet the housing needs of housing markets and also to retain a 5 year supply of deliverable sites with an additional buffer of 5% of land for housing.</p> <p>The NPPF in paragraph 50 sets out the LPA should plan for a mix of housing including the appropriate size and type of housing in a local area. Paragraph 156 of the NPPF indicates that this will be done using Strategic Housing Market Assessments. This will be tested via the Local Plan process.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None proposed.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Revocation assumes that local authorities will continue to use up-to-date evidence to plan for their housing needs, and regularly review their housing needs. The ultimate effects of revoking the policy will depend on local circumstances as local authorities will have the freedom to set their own local priorities within the NPPF,</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend on the resulting scale, nature and location of housing development across the region over the plan period and beyond, linked to growth in local employment, transport and services and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel, local parking provision and access to green space.</p>

RS Policy: H6: Provision of sites for gypsies and travellers

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy provides a list of how many gypsy and traveller sites are needed in each sub-region. Making adequate provision of sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople will deliver positive effects to population and health, and contribute to other positive effects by meeting local needs locally. It could also reduce or remove adverse effects arising from illegal sites.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that the location of pitches with each sub-region will be selected to minimise the adverse effects on the environment and meet the needs of the community.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The actual effects will depend on the location and number of pitches provided within each district.</p>
Revocation	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>Gypsy and traveller sites are an example of the kind of development that local planning</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>authorities generally struggle to provide, and revocation could have a detrimental effect leading to a decrease in the planned provision of new sites for gypsies and travellers, and an increase in unauthorised encampments and unauthorised developments. Inadequate accommodation could have negative effects in regard to human health and wellbeing and unsuitably located unauthorised sites would impact negatively on landscape and cultural heritage.</p> <p>The situation in Yorkshire and the Humber is that Policy H6 does not set pitch targets down to district level. It still requires local planning authorities within each of four identified sub regions to carry out an assessment of needs and to collaborate in their assessments of needs to ensure an adequate overall provision of sites. The new national policy for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople⁴ should provide the required provision for these groups. 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 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>If the RSS is revoked then local planning authorities will still need to collaborate on pitch provision through the new duty to cooperate, though they may choose groupings other than the ‘sub-regions’ identified in Policy H6. They will have the benefit of the evidence that informed this policy, together with any updating of that evidence, and they must have regard to national policy. It is reasonable to assume that local planning authorities in Yorkshire and the Humber will adopt sound local plans that gypsy and traveller needs in full in the long term.</p> <p>However, only a few adopted plans in the district have a pitch target, Hull City Council Local</p>	

⁴ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicytravellers>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									<p>Plan seeks to provide 45 pitches which more than reflects the 34 RSS pitch allocation for the Humber sub-area, Leeds will provide 56 pitches out of 86 for the sub-area, and Sheffield 29 out of 78 for the sub-area. However, other adopted plans only have a generic policy regarding provision or no policy at all. Therefore, in the short to medium term it is possible that removal of sub-regional targets will delay policy making and site allocations, at least in some districts. If so, this could lead to a worsening shortfall and an increase in illegal encampments and temporary planning permissions that are not optimally located. Potentially, this could result in short term negative effects as detailed above.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Paragraph 218 of the NPPF advises that LPAs can continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of regional strategies to support Local Plan policies. The NPPF also provides guidance on how, where appropriate, local authorities can reflect in their Local Plans regional strategy policies. This would enable the evidence base supporting Policy H6 on the provision of sites for Gypsies and Travellers to be referred to by local authorities drawing up their Local Plans.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>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 and co-operate with other local authorities in doing so.</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It also assumes that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p>			

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 actual effects will depend on the location and number of pitches provided within each district.

RS Policy T1: Personal travel reduction and modal shift

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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 policy does not have specific spatial outcomes but provides a generic framework to support sustainable transport whilst delivering the other objectives in the RSS, especially the potential level of housing growth (policy H1) and employment growth (policy E1). In particular, this policy seeks to address major traffic growth and congestion through measures to reduce travel demand, traffic growth and promote more sustainable modes of travel through a combination of demand management measures.</p> <p>It results in consistent positive effects against the wide range of SEA topics – including improving accessibility to local services, reducing inequality, improving air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>This is reflective of actions in the RES to improve rail services, create better quality bus frameworks and extend public transport solutions, including light rail, in the Sheffield and Leeds city region. It will also help to achieve the action under Objective 4 to encourage access to jobs without a car.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>This policy assumes that infrastructure investment will be co-ordinated and delivered through</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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 development process alongside development of housing, employment and local services.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour and the demand for transport, as well as other factors outside the scope of the planning system. The level of investment in road infrastructure may lead to increase pressure on demand management and use of legal powers to manage travel demand.</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>The NPPF and other relevant Government policies reflect the Government's transport related policy context for local authorities to take into account when preparing their local plans. In particular paragraphs 29-41 of the NPPF sets out the Government's objectives for promoting sustainable transport, whilst paragraphs 162 and 178-181 require local authorities to consider transport infrastructure, and to work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for its provision to support sustainable development. The duty to co-operate will assist with this strategic approach.</p> <p>Demand management will be a matter for local authorities to consider in consultation with their communities and business partners. The legal powers available under the Transport Acts would not be affected by the revocation of this policy. It will be for local authorities to consider whether to charge for road use, in consultation with their communities and business partners, using powers available under the Transport Acts.</p> <p>Revoking this policy will simplify the planning policy framework for local authorities, and will leave it to each authority, working together with public transport organisations such as West Yorkshire Metro, to plan for the transport needs of their area. The actual effect is not likely to have a material SEA impact.</p> <p>Removal of the guidance on transport access will reduce the positive effects associated with this policy particularly in the short-medium term, as there is no similar criteria in national policy that can be used by local authorities in allocating land for development to ensure sustainable transport.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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></p> <p>Paragraph 218 of the NPPF advises that LPAs can continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of regional strategies to support Local Plan policies. The NPPF also provides guidance on how, where appropriate, local authorities can reflect in their Local Plans regional strategy policies. In the absence of detailed national guidance, the accessibility criteria referenced in Policy T1 can be referred to by local authorities drawing up their Local Plan.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Infrastructure investment will be co-ordinated and delivered through the development process alongside development of housing, employment and local services.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour and the demand for transport, as well as other factors outside the scope of the planning system. The level of investment in road infrastructure may lead to increase pressure on demand management and use of legal powers to manage travel demand.</p>

RS Policy T2: Parking

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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>This policy seeks to ensure that local parking policies collectively support the wider spatial strategy. These standards are more restrictive than those that have been applied at many locations in the region in the past; they are to be consistently applied across the region.</p> <p>Implementation of this policy will have positive effects, through creating attractive vibrant areas, maximising pedestrianisation and high quality walking and cycling networks, and leading to overall improvement in local environmental quality.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Some of the objectives set out in the policy (e.g. park and ride) will be delivered through Local Transport Plans.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The effects will depend on to what extent how local authorities implement the measures.</p> <p>By taking account of the level of accessibility in setting parking standards there is a danger of creating perverse incentives for businesses to develop in less accessible locations.</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>National policy on local parking standards is now at paragraph 39 of the NPPF. This leaves</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>decisions on standards to the discretion of local councils, whereas Policy T2 adhered to the parking policy in the now withdrawn PPG13, which set quantified maximum parking standards across England and allowed regional strategies and local planning authorities only to adopt standards that were more rigorous.</p> <p>In line with the duty to cooperate, local planning authorities are likely to consider setting consistent standards across local authority boundaries where it makes sense to do so, and to utilise the range of powers to control parking provision and enforcement powers under Part 6 of the Traffic Management Act 2004. Many local authorities in Yorkshire and Humber may opt to set rigorous maximum standards similar to those in Policy T2. Revocation will result in no significant difference in effects where they do so. However, other local authorities may decide to take a less restrictive approach and allow higher parking provision where they consider this is justified, for example, by design considerations. In this scenario, the difference in effects compared with Policy T2 can only be guessed, but a substantial increase in parking provision over and above Policy T2 standards could encourage significantly more trips by car and a corresponding rise in pollution harmful to health and carbon dioxide emissions.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Elements such as park and ride will still be delivered through Local Transport Plans.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The effects will depend on to what extent how local authorities implement the measures</p>	

RS Policy: T3 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	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy explores the specific contribution that public transport could make in promoting modal shift, including using public transport accessibility criteria. Part A sets out the public transport accessibility criteria (e.g. journey time to primary schools) which should be used by local authorities to guide the allocation of development sites and transport infrastructure. Part B identifies spatial priorities for developing public transport schemes.</p> <p>This will improve greenhouse gas emissions provided public transport substitutes for car journeys, rather than adding to them, and if park and ride is implemented in ways that reduce car journeys and support existing public transport.</p> <p>The policy specifically mentions the improvement of public transport in Leeds and Sheffield and the improvement of public transport interchanges. This is reflective of actions in the RES to improve rail services, create better quality bus frameworks and extend public transport solutions, including light rail, in the Sheffield and Leeds city region. It will also help to achieve the action under Objective 4 to encourage access to jobs without a car.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>There is investment in public transport infrastructure in line with this policy and developers</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>bring forward the transport infrastructure necessary to promote development in line with the public transport accessibility criteria.</p> <p>Local authorities also take account of local transport plans in the preparation of their local plans.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour as well as other factors outside the scope of the planning system.</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>There is a need to plan for sustainable transport in the NPPF but removal of Part A will have a less positive effect especially in the short-medium term but potentially also in the long term since there is no similar criteria in national policy that can be used by local authorities in allocating land for development to ensure sustainable transport.</p> <p>It will be through Local Transport Plans that local authorities should plan for investment in public transport programmes. These plans, along with the need to plan for sustainable transport in the NPPF, combined with the duty to co-operate will facilitate work to promote public transport, ensuring a close and mutually consistent relationship between spatial and local transport plans, to deliver the appropriate sustainable transport needs to their area.</p> <p>Removal of Part B removes the strategic priorities for particular areas. The impact of this is that these areas might not have sufficient funding when transport plans are revised. However, as set out in the NPPF, it is for each local authority to work together, along with other provides to assess the quality and capacity of, and then deliver transport infrastructure, so the impact of revoking this part of the policy is likely to be neutral.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Paragraph 218 of the NPPF advises that LPAs can continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of regional strategies to support Local Plan policies. The NPPF also</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																											provides guidance on how, where appropriate, local authorities can reflect in their Local Plans regional strategy policies. In the absence of national guidance, the accessibility criteria referenced in Part A of Policy T3 can be referred to by local authorities drawing up their Local Plan. <u>Assumptions</u> There is investment in public transport infrastructure in line with this policy and developers bring forward the transport infrastructure necessary to promote development in line with the public transport accessibility criteria. Local authorities also take account of local transport plans in the preparation of their local plans. <u>Uncertainty</u> Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour as well as other factors outside the scope of the planning system.	

RS Policy T4: Freight

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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>This policy seeks to develop an integrated freight distribution system that makes efficient and effective use of all modes of transport. Whilst reducing the amount of freight transported by road will result in lower emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases, the environmental effects will be more than offset by proposals to develop a road freight network in the region, including the creation of freight distribution parks.</p> <p>The 'predict and provide' approach to planning for freight is considered inconsistent with climate change objectives. Additionally the plan allows for increased use of air freight, all of the three main airports are looking at opportunities for air freight services so impacts on air and climatic factors are considered negative. Freight associated development is also likely to involve greenfield development.</p> <p>Expansion of the Humber Ports also presents environmental challenges although the supporting text notes any development must be consistent with Policy ENV8. This part of the policy supports the RES, which includes an action to improve rail/road links from the Humber Ports.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Sub-regional and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy

	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			
																										implemented. Elements such as capacity enhancements will be delivered through Local Transport Plans. Uncertainty The effects will depend on to what extent how local authorities implement the measures		
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Specifically in relation to airports/ports, any proposals for nationally significant infrastructure will have to have regard to the National Policy Statements. The NPPF states that, when planning for airports/ports 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. Local plans should take account of the NPPF as well as the principles set out in the relevant national policy statements. Proposals for airport/port development, particularly along the Humber Estuary, will most likely be subject to EIA and, depending on location, assessment under the Habitats Regulations. Paragraphs 29-41, as well as paragraphs 162 and 178-181 of the NPPF set out the Government's policy on sustainable transport. It requires local authorities to plan for transport infrastructure, and that they should work together with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development. This includes freight facilities such as strategic rail freight interchanges and transport investment necessary to support strategies for the growth of ports, airports of other major generators of travel demand in their areas. Furthermore, the Government published its National Infrastructure Investment Plan 2011, which sets out major investment priorities for the region. Individual local authorities will have greater flexibility to determine the infrastructure needs for their area and, as a result may choose not to invest in or safeguard the facilities identified in this policy. However, it is considered given their headline objectives the LEPs will still support the development of freight facilities in the region resulting in the same effects as retention.

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy

	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	
										<p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p>Elements such as capacity enhancements will be delivered through Local Transport Plans.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The effects will depend on to what extent how local authorities implement the measures</p>

RS Policy T5: Transport and 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	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy seeks to improve access to all the region's main tourist destinations, including National Parks and coastal resorts by more sustainable modes of transport in line with T1-T3 and to complement policy E6.</p> <p>The policy will have positive effects by helping to provide employment opportunities in tourism and the main thrust of policy is to open up tourism to people travelling other than by car.</p> <p>It reflects the actions in the RES to boost the tourism sector in the region, to adopt sustainable approaches to tourism in the region, and to promote sustainable economic development in rural areas and drive change to support sustainable tourism and land based industries including in the National Park.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Sub-regional and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend largely on actions beyond the control of the planning system, for example, improving rail and bus services.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>The NPPF requires local planning authorities to plan positively to meet the needs of their area. This is supplemented by a range of policies that impact on the ability to promote sustainable tourism, as set out in the commentary to policy E6. Additionally paragraphs 29-41 set out expectations on local authorities to deliver sustainable transport solutions, which include access to tourist destinations. Local authorities will continue to work together, using policies in the NPPF, and assisted by the duty to co-operate, to plan for access to tourism facilities.</p> <p>However, there may be a delay in significant positive effects being realised given that only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies. The application of the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Effects will depend largely on actions beyond the control of the planning system, for example, improving rail and bus services.</p>

RS Policy T6: Airports

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy responds to national policy and the demand for air travel, which will have a positive effect on the population. The aim of this policy is to limit and optimise the impacts of air travel by ensuring that airport growth is linked to regeneration, surface transport to airports is improved particularly by public transport, and any airport expansion meets the 'principles of sustainable development' as demonstrated through a Sustainability Appraisal.</p> <p>Providing for further growth in air travel is incompatible with the need to address climate change. Reductions in impacts from shifting journeys to airports from car to public transport, supporting actions in the RES to improve public transport access to Leeds-Bradford, Robin Hood, Manchester and Humberside airports, are trivial compared to the impacts of the flying itself. Furthermore, flights out of Yorkshire and Humber airports are expected to treble in the next 25 years, so the overall impact of surface transport would still worsen in the longer term. Consequently, this policy will have a significant negative impact (same as revocation) on air and climate change.</p> <p>Increasing air travel will increase exposure to noise and pollution, with negative effects on local residents, and a tripling of flights will increase use of resources and waste generation having a significant negative effect on material assets.</p> <p>The policy refers to protecting the integrity of internationally important biodiversity sites, such as in proximity to Robin Hood airport, and ensuring surface access to airports in Leeds, Doncaster and North Lincolnshire takes into account the wider transport strategy for their area and adjoining districts.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy

	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	
														<p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Flights out of Yorkshire and Humber airports are expected to treble in the next 25 years</p> <p>Sub-regional and other RSS policies, which are appraised separately, will be effectively implemented.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The scale of any planned expansion in air traffic.</p>
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>The Air Transport White Paper 2003 supported additional terminal capacity for Leeds Bradford International Airport. DTI's July 2012 draft Aviation Policy Framework supports the growth of regional airports and identifies that a terminal development project is underway at Leeds Bradford to provide this additional capacity. Improving surface access to Leeds Bradford airport is also a priority. Robin Hood Airport is also growing and increased surface access to the airport is important, the July 2012 draft Aviation Policy Framework identifies funding has been awarded for construction of a link road between Doncaster and Robin Hood airport. Robin Hood airport is recognised as an important opportunity to deliver South Yorkshire's spatial potential. Humberside Airport has an important role in serving the offshore oil and gas industry but it is likely to be affected by competition from an expanding Robin Hood Airport. If the policy is revoked, it will be for local planning authorities to decide on the extent of future expansion at Leeds Bradford, Robin Hood and Humberside airport. Airport planning will still have to take account of relevant aspects of policy on transport at paragraphs 29 – 41 of the NPPF. The NPPF states that, when planning for airports 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. Local plans should take account of the NPPF as well as the principles set out in the relevant national policy statements. Proposals for airport development will most likely be subject to EIA at planning application stage. With or without the RSS it will be for local planning authorities to</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy

	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	
										<p>decide on the extent of future expansion at these airports. The significant effects associated with this policy are therefore likely to remain.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Flights out of Yorkshire and Humber airports are expected to treble in the next 25 years</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The scale of any planned expansion in air traffic.</p>

RS Policy T7: Ports and waterways

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy seeks to optimise the use of the region's ports and waterways whilst also protecting the environment. This proposal is likely to create additional employment opportunities and ensure appropriate use of waterside land to support port-related activity.</p> <p>The policy may also lead to increased volume of freight moved by water, however, such benefit will be offset by increasing movements by road (resulting in emissions of greenhouse gases) as port capacity expands and air pollution from the shipping itself. The precise impacts on the environment are uncertain, depending on the type of development and mitigation measures proposed. However, as regards protecting the integrity of biodiversity assets of national and international importance along the Humber Estuary the safeguards in policy ENV8 are applicable.</p> <p>By including a list of priorities for improving freight movements to the Humber Ports, the policy supports the RES, which includes an action to improve rail/road links from the Humber Ports.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Local authorities will co-operate effectively across the range of economic, social and environmental issues covered by this policy and other RSS policies, which are appraised</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																										separately, will be effectively implemented. Development on the Humber Estuary, whilst bringing economic benefits to the sub-area could potentially have negative effects on biodiversity including to internationally protected biodiversity sites. However, it is assumed the requirements of the Habitats Regulations will enable such development only where there are no alternatives and the development is considered to be of imperative reasons of overriding public interest and subject to the delivery of compensatory measures. <u>Uncertainty</u> The scale of any planned expansion in port and waterways traffic and the extent to which the objectives of this policy can be balanced against the need to protect the integrity of the Humber Estuary's internationally important biodiversity sites		
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> Proposals for nationally significant port infrastructure along the Humber Estuary will have to have regard to the National Policy Statement for Ports. The NPPF states that, when planning for port developments 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. Local plans should take account of the NPPF as well as the principles set out in the relevant national policy statements. Proposals for port development, particularly along the Humber Estuary, will most likely be subject to EIA and, depending on location, assessment under the Habitats Regulations. Paragraphs 29-41, as well as paragraphs 162 and 178-181of the NPPF set out the Government's policy on sustainable transport. It requires local authorities to plan for transport infrastructure, and that they should work together with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development. This includes freight facilities such port facilities and transport investment necessary to support strategies for the growth of ports, airports of other major generators of travel demand in their areas. Overall, revocation of this policy is likely to have	

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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				
																									similar effects to retention. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> Statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment. <u>Assumptions</u> It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on environmental protection in terms of meeting air and water quality standards and affording the appropriate level of protection to designated habitats, protected species, heritage assets and landscapes, sustainable development and climate change, including managing flood risk, in plan-making. It is also assumed that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. Economic development on the Humber Estuary, whilst bringing economic benefits to the sub-area could potentially have negative effects on biodiversity including to internationally protected biodiversity sites. However, it is assumed the requirements of the Habitats Regulations will enable such development only where there are no alternatives and the development is considered to be of imperative reasons of overriding public interest and subject to the delivery of compensatory measures. <u>Uncertainty</u> The scale of any planned expansion in port and waterways traffic and the extent to which the objectives of this policy can be balanced against the need to protect the integrity of the Humber Estuary's internationally important biodiversity sites			

RS Policy T8: Rural 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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>This policy seeks to ensure that transport contributes to addressing social and economic challenges in the rural part of the region. This policy, if implemented, will have significant positive effects on population and health, through increased accessibility to local services and employment and reducing inequalities. However, the impact on air, soil and water will depend on how the policy is implemented, using car based methods or focussing on public transport.</p> <p>It reflects a specific action in the RES (Appendix H) to tackle access to transport and services in rural areas.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>This policy assumes that infrastructure investment will be co-ordinated and delivered through the development process alongside development of housing, employment and local services</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour and the demand for transport, as well as other factors outside the scope of the planning system.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>This policy's aspirations fit well with the broad thrust of the NPPF including its policy for rural areas. Policy T8 goes on to list actions, not explicitly referred to in the NPPF, which local planning authorities should consider in order to improve rural communities' access to facilities. However, most of the actions are outside the scope of the land use planning system.</p> <p>Revoking this policy will simplify the planning policy framework for local authorities, and will leave it to each authority, working together with public transport organisations such as West Yorkshire Metro, to plan for the rural transport needs of their area. The actual effect is likely to be the same as that of retention in the long term.</p> <p>However, there may be a delay in significant positive effects being realised given that only 8 out of 23 authorities in the region have adopted core strategies. The application of the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Infrastructure investment will be co-ordinated and delivered through the development process alongside development of housing, employment and local services</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour and the demand for transport, as well as other factors outside the scope of the planning system.</p>

RS Policy T9: Transport Investment and Management 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	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Policy T9 sets out the framework for delivering the transport investment and management priorities for the region. It places an emphasis on public transport measures and adopts a general presumption against increasing highway capacity except where it is a specific regional priority or localised improvement essential to regeneration or delivering environmental enhancement.</p> <p>The management of strategic transport priorities and proposals are to be developed through local transport plans, which should inform the local plan process. The policy refers to Table 13.24, which identifies transport priorities for a number of locations/transport corridors. There is a strong emphasis is on large scale engineering projects to support long distance travel.</p> <p>The strategic transport priorities include those promoted in the RES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - faster rail services between Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester - demand management measures on the M62 - improved north-south rail links from the region to London - improved public transport access to airports - improved road/rail links to the Humber Ports - improved rail capacity into the Leeds city region - improved public transport solution in the Leeds and Sheffield city regions <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other RSS policies and statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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>Objectives set out in the policy will be delivered through Local Transport Plans and investment by other bodies such as the Highways Agency and Network Rail.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>It is uncertain what measures will derive from the policy and tabulated priorities and therefore the environmental effects are also uncertain, but any transport related infrastructure is likely to require land take etc.</p>
Revocation	-	-	-	0	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The need to plan for sustainable transport as set out in the NPPF, combined with the duty to co-operate will facilitate work to promote public transport, ensuring a close and mutually consistent relationship between spatial and local transport plans, to deliver the appropriate sustainable transport needs to their area. The impact of revoking this policy will simplify the planning policy framework, and is likely to have the same effects as retention long term. Benefits to the population may not be seen in the short to medium term, as it may be necessary for local authorities to review their transport infrastructure priorities following revocation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Statutory duties (e.g. Environment Agency abstraction licensing regime) provide mitigation for the negative effects of development on the environment.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Objectives set out in the former policy (e.g. park and ride) will still be delivered through Local Transport Plans and investment by other bodies such as the Highways Agency and Network Rail.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>It is uncertain what measures will be delivered and therefore the environmental effects are</p>

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of Yorkshire and Humber 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	
																												also uncertain, but any transport infrastructure related development is likely to require land take etc.