

Appendix D - SEA of the Revocation of the South West 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>S – short term (less than 0.75 year), M – medium term (between 0.75 and 5 years) and L – long term (> 5 years)</p>						

Policy VIS1: Expressing the Vision

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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 broad vision of RPG10. A detailed assessment of the vision is not provided here given its high level nature and the fact that it is reflected in the detailed policies which have been assessed separately.</p> <p>The principal elements of the vision, which include the promotion of sustainable patterns of development, minimising development of greenfield sites, reducing the need to travel and</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>Policy VIS1 sets out the broad vision of RPG10 rather than policy that would be implemented in local plans or planning decisions. Revocation of this policy is therefore not expected to have any material effect on the environment. Notwithstanding, it is expected that regional/sub-regional priorities will continue to reflect the principles of sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 6 of the NPPF which makes clear that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Consequently, effects are likely to remain the same as those associated with the retention of this policy.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on sustainable development in plan-making and will have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions.</p> <p>Uncertainty The precise scale and nature of the effects will be influenced by the quantum, nature and location of development across the region.</p>

Policy VIS2: Principles for Future 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>This policy outlines broad principles for future development, supporting the detailed plan policies (assessed separately). It requires local authorities to adopt a sequential approach, prioritising brownfield land in urban areas with development at high densities. This is expected to help to maintain soil structure/quality and reduce pressure on the region's ecological and landscape assets, generating positive effects with respect to biodiversity, soil, and landscape SEA themes in particular. The policy also specifically seeks to conserve and enhance environmental assets and promote good quality design which may generate additional benefits with respect to these SEA themes as well as in relation to cultural heritage.</p> <p>Focusing development within urban areas, balancing land uses and the provision and enhancement of networks for walking, cycling and public transport will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car which in-turn will positively affect air quality and climatic factors although effects are unlikely to be significant given the policy's support for growth.</p> <p>As noted above, the principles set out in this policy require that adequate provision is made for all land uses, including those unable to be accommodated within urban areas. As with any pro-development policy, this is likely to result in adverse effects on material assets and water resources and inevitably will result in some conflict with some of the other principles</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>In the short term there is not expected to be any significant difference in the type and magnitude of effects associated with the revocation of Policy VIS2 as most local plans have been in place since RPG10 was published and are therefore expected to be in conformity with these principles (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy). Whilst adopted core strategies may have also reflected the draft RSS as it emerged, and particularly any plans adopted between July 2008 and July 2010 (the Poole Core Strategy is the only core strategy adopted during this period), the spatial strategy set out in Policy CSS of the draft revised RRS was in general alignment with that of RPG10 and the RES in seeking to focus growth within urban areas (particularly in the northern sub-region). However, it is noted that the draft revised RSS did not seek to promote the development of previously developed land as an overriding priority.</p> <p>In the medium to long term, the core planning principle set out in the NPPF to “encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value” would apply. This could lead to a greater proportion of development being directed away from urban areas and brownfield sites which may have negative impacts on the region’s environmental assets (the severity of which is dependent on the intrinsic value of sites brought forward for development) and on air quality and could result in increased greenhouse gas emissions (due to an increase in travel). However, there is potential benefits for biodiversity if it resulted in less development on those areas of brownfield land with high biodiversity value although this would be dependent on the specific sites brought forward for development (and their intrinsic value).</p> <p>With respect to population and human health, a more dispersed pattern of development could restrict the potential to make the best use of existing service provision, maximise economies of scale with respect to infrastructure investment, increase accessibility to jobs and services, improve the urban environment and deliver housing (including affordable provision) in areas of greatest need. However, revocation may provide greater scope for</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>reducing certain intra-regional disparities that exist in the South West, for example improving human health by avoiding development in areas with existing air quality issues or by providing more opportunities/accessibility to green space. Equally, intra-regional disparities may be increased should more affluent areas adopt higher growth targets which act to draw needed investment away from more deprived communities.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the <i>potential</i> effects outlined above, the focus of the NPPF is on the delivery of sustainable development as set out in paragraph 6 of the document whilst the core planning principles outlined at paragraph 17 state, amongst other elements, that planning should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of the main urban areas; • allocate land for development that is of lesser environmental value and encourage the effective reuse of land that has been previously development; and • actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable. <p>Further, revocation will not remove the need to make adequate provision for all land uses and as with retention, this is likely to result in adverse effects on material assets and water resources.</p> <p>Overall, it is expected that effects of revocation would be similar to those associated with the retention of Policy VIS2.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on sustainable development in plan-making and will have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan preparation and development management decisions.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The precise scale of the effects will depend on the quantum, nature and exact location of development across the region.</p>

Policy SS 1: Regional Spatial Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 priorities for the South West's sub-regions and emphasises their respective roles in contributing to national and regional prosperity and sets out key issues and direction of travel for each.</p> <p>Retention of the policy is expected to help strengthen the overall prosperity of the region by supporting the realisation of the potential of the Northern sub-region (which is recognised as being the economic hub for the South West) and addressing intra-regional inequalities, particularly with respect to the Western sub-region (which has suffered from economic decline partly related to its peripherality). Whilst there is potential that the focus of growth in the Northern sub-region may actually serve to exacerbate differences in economic performance across the region, and particularly between northern and western areas, overall the policy has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on the population in the longer term.</p> <p>The diversity of the region and economic disparity is also recognised as a key issue in the RES under Strategic Objective 2 'Strong and inclusive communities'. Similar to Policy SS1, the RES seeks to reduce intra regional disparities by tackling deprivation in urban and rural areas including Cornwall.</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Revocation of the Regional Strategy will mean that it will be for local authorities to determine their priorities. In the short term there is not expected to be any significant difference in the type and magnitude of effects as most local plans have been in place since RPG10 was published and therefore broadly reflect the priorities outlined in this policy (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy). Whilst adopted core strategies may have also reflected the draft RSS as it emerged, and particularly those plans adopted between July 2008 and July 2010 (i.e. the Poole Core Strategy), the spatial strategy set out in Policy CSS of the draft revised RRS was in general alignment with that of RPG10 and the RES in seeking to focus growth within urban areas (particularly in the northern sub-region). In the medium to long term it is anticipated that coordination of regional and sub-regional priorities will continue in accordance with the Localism Act which places a duty to co-operate on local authorities as well as through LEPs and other cross-boundary partnerships. In this context, paragraphs 178 to 181 of the NPPF set out that local planning authorities should work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities are coordinated. Whilst there may be more uncertainty with respect to the type and magnitude of effects associated with the revocation of this policy given that regional priorities may change over time, the sub-regions will continue to seek economic growth (as evidenced by their establishment of LEPs), generating significant positive effect in respect of the population. Further, it is expected that regional/sub-regional priorities will reflect the principles of sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 6 of the NPPF which makes clear that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It is therefore considered that revocation of Policy SS1 would generate similar effects to those associated with retention of the policy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on sustainable development in plan-making and will have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan preparation and development management decisions.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The scale of the effects will depend on the quantum, nature and location of development across the region.</p>

Policy SS2: Regional Development Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Policy SS2 sets out the development strategy for the region, focusing the majority of growth at the PUAs. Under the headline economic priority to 'Plan sustainable and successful communities', the RES also recognises that the potential for growth of the region is concentrated in the region's larger cities and towns.</p> <p>Focusing development in the region's main towns and cities is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to the population SEA theme by supporting the economies of existing centres, making best use of existing service provision, maximising economies of scale with respect to infrastructure investment, increasing accessibility to jobs and services, improving the urban environment and delivering housing (including affordable provision) in areas of greatest need. However, it should be noted that the extent to which the focus on PUAs will reduce intra-regional disparities is less clear. Although the policy makes provision for some growth in other areas to meet sub-regional need, it does not fully reflect the strategic potential of other key urban areas within the South West region which may divert investment from areas of need (such as the Cornish towns), increasing intra regional disparities and potentially generating adverse effects in relation to, for example, increased travel. However, these effects may be at least in part mitigated by other policies contained within the plan, particularly with respect to Cornwall (see Policy SS18), whilst the RES also</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																																<p>recognises the need to address deprivation in the region's more rural areas and Cornwall.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car which in-turn is expected to generate positive effects in relation to human health, air quality and climatic factors although it should be noted that existing, localised, problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise (for example, in parts of Bristol and Bournemouth) and therefore effects are not anticipated to be significant.</p> <p>Concentrating development in existing centres is also expected to promote the efficient use of land and encourage brownfield development thereby helping to maintain soil structure/quality and reduce pressure on the region's biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape assets. However, there is potential for tensions where, for example, development is located in close proximity to historic assets (e.g. in the centre of Bath which is designated as a World Heritage Site and Gloucester) or where extensions to the PUAs, new settlements or development in other centres have adverse impacts on the region's soils and other environmental assets.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend heavily on detailed sub-regional policies, appraised separately.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation	

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
				+	+	+																									<p>Revocation of the Regional Strategy will mean that it will be for local authorities to determine how growth should be distributed. In the short term there is not expected to be any significant difference in the type and magnitude of effects as most local plans have been in place since RPG10 was published and therefore broadly reflect the spatial strategy (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy). Whilst adopted core strategies may have also reflected the draft RSS as it emerged, and particularly those plans adopted between July 2008 and July 2010 (i.e. the Poole Core Strategy), the spatial strategy set out in Policy CSS of the draft revised RRS was in general alignment with that of RPG10 and the RES in seeking to focus growth within urban areas (particularly in the northern sub-region) although the Strategically Significant Cities and Towns identified within the draft revised RSS additionally included Barnstaple, Bridgwater, Chippenham, the Cornish Towns, Dorchester, Salisbury, Trowbridge, Weymouth and Yeovil with less growth was envisaged outside key centres.</p> <p>In the medium to long term it is anticipated that coordination of regional and sub-regional priorities will continue in accordance with the Localism Act which places a duty to co-operate on local authorities. In this context, paragraphs 178 to 181 of the NPPF set out that local planning authorities should work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities are coordinated. This could create more uncertainty with respect to the type and magnitude of effects associated with the revocation of this policy given that the distribution of development across the region may change. In this context, revocation could lead to a greater proportion of development being directed away from the region's PUAs. This may have negative impacts on the region's environmental assets (the severity of which is dependent on the intrinsic value of sites brought forward for development) and on air quality and could result in increased greenhouse gas emissions (due to an increase in travel). However, there is potential benefits for biodiversity if it resulted in less development on those areas of brownfield land with high biodiversity value (as advised by the NPPF) although this</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>would be dependent on the specific sites brought forward for development (and their intrinsic value).</p> <p>With respect to population and human health, a more dispersed pattern of development could restrict the potential to make the best use of existing service provision, maximise economies of scale with respect to infrastructure investment, increase accessibility to jobs and services, improve the urban environment and deliver housing (including affordable provision) in areas of greatest need. However, this approach may also provide greater scope for reducing certain intra-regional disparities that exist in the South West and could generate improvements to human health, for example, by avoiding development in areas with existing air quality issues or by increasing accessibility to green space. Equally, intra-regional disparities may be increased should more affluent areas adopt higher growth targets which act to draw needed investment away from more deprived communities.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the <i>potential</i> effects outlined above (which are dependent on the future approach to development in the region, the focus of the NPPF is on the delivery of sustainable development as set out in paragraph 6 of the document and as explained above whilst the core planning principles outlined at paragraph 17 state, amongst other elements, that planning should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of the main urban areas; • allocate land for development that is of lesser environmental value and encourage the effective reuse of land that has been previously development; and • actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable.

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>In view of the requirements of the NPPF coupled with the expectation that strategic considerations with respect to the location of development at the regional and sub-regional scale will continue in accordance with the duty to co-operate, it is considered that revocation of Policy SS2 would generate similar effects to those associated with retention of the policy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That individual local authorities will collectively deliver coordinated development which enable strategic opportunities for sustainable development to be taken.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver coordinated development of a scale which can realise opportunities for sustainable development.</p>

Policy SS3: The Sub-Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 objectives for each of the four sub-regions. The conservation and enhancement of important environmental assets (which is assumed to cover both the natural and built environment) is identified as a key priority for all four sub-regions whilst a focus of new development at the PUAs is expected to help maintain soil structure/quality and reduce pressure on environmental assets (as outlined above). With specific regard to the Western sub-region, it is noted that particular attention is afforded to the conservation and enhancement of the area's coastline, landscape and heritage assets. However, there is potential for tensions where, for example, development is located in close proximity to historic assets (e.g. in the centre of Bath which is designated as a World Heritage Site and Gloucester) or where tourism is promoted in the region's coastal areas (as in the Western sub-region). In addition, several PUAs are within close proximity to Natura 2000 sites including, for example, Plymouth and Torbay and as a consequence, there is potential for growth to undermine the integrity of these assets.</p> <p>Economic growth and the provision of housing, employment, retail and social facilities is also a common objective with particular emphasis placed on reducing social exclusion/rural need and addressing intra-regional disparities by directing growth to disadvantaged parts of the South-Western sub-region and Cornwall in the Western sub-region. Further, objectives</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>associated with the provision of sustainable transport infrastructure and the focus on new development within PUAs is expected to encourage healthy lifestyles (e.g. by promoting walking/cycling). Whilst there is a risk that the emphasis placed on the region's PUAs could exacerbate existing inequalities within the region and the viability of other centres (for example, Weymouth and Portland are amongst the more disadvantaged parts of the South-Eastern sub-region but are not identified as PUAs), the policy has been assessed as having an overall significant positive effect on the population and positive effect on human health.</p> <p>Focusing new development within the PUAs will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car which in-turn is expected to generate positive effects in relation to air quality and climatic factors although existing, localised, problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise (for example, in parts of Bristol and Bournemouth) and hence effects against air quality have been assessed as being minor positive only. Growth of each respective sub-region may also generate adverse effects, particularly with respect to material assets and water resources due to the use of materials and consumption of water (associated with new development).</p> <p>Many of the objectives identified in this policy are also reflected in the RES including those related to the provision of employment sites and housing, urban renaissance, improvement of transport networks and the need to reduce intra-regional disparities and tackle deprivation including in relation to rural areas. Under Strategic Objective 3 'An effective and confident region' the RES also recognises the need to maintain and enhance the region's environmental assets in order to raise the profile and image of the South West.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty The locally-specific impacts of growth are likely to vary considerably in their positive and negative effects, and significant development does not imply negative effects and vice versa. Much will depend upon the effectiveness of coordinated masterplanning, ensuring that resources such as green infrastructure and service provision are integral aspects of development.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation of the Regional Strategy will mean that it will be for local authorities, working together, to determine sub-regional priorities. In the short term there is not expected to be any significant difference in the type and magnitude of effects as most local plans have been in place since RPG10 was published and therefore broadly reflect the priorities outlined in this policy (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy). In the medium to long term it is anticipated that coordination of regional and sub-regional priorities will continue in accordance with the</p>

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

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

Policy SS4: 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	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy requires local authorities, in preparing their development plans, to review Green Belts to ensure conformity with the now superseded Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belt.</p> <p>In supporting the purposes of Green Belt (which are now reflected within the NPPF), this policy is expected to generate positive effects with respect to landscape and cultural heritage. Safeguarding the countryside from encroachment and encouraging the development of brownfield sites may also have positive benefits in relation to population and human health, biodiversity, soil, water, air and climatic factors.</p> <p>It is noted that Policy SS4 makes provision for the removal of land from the Green Belt for development. Whilst there is potential for the removal of land in these circumstances to adversely affect existing landscape character and cultural heritage assets in particular, the scale/magnitude of effect is dependent on the characteristics of land brought forward for development. Further, in accordance with the provisions of this policy, it is assumed that any land removed from the Green Belt would generate benefits across the majority of SEA themes in providing the most sustainable solution for accommodating growth.</p> <p>This policy does not make provision for new development per se and has therefore been assessed as having a neutral effect in respect of material assets.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Whilst this policy relates to structure plan policy, it is assumed to be applicable to local planning authority development plans.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The extent to which removal of land from the Green Belt would generate adverse impacts on landscape and cultural heritage is dependent on implementation of the policy at the local level.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Green Belt is afforded strong policy protection by the NPPF. Revocation of this policy would potentially relieve the policy pressure on local authorities to review boundaries of the Green Belt in their respective areas, particularly in the cross-referenced sub-regional policies for Bristol, Bath, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Bournemouth and Poole. However, it should be noted that, in accordance with the provisions of the NPPF (paragraph 83), local planning authorities are expected to consider Green Belt boundaries in the preparation or review of local plans and as such, revocation would not prevent an authority from undertaking a review, subject to consistency with national policy.</p> <p>Broadly, effects associated with revocation are therefore expected to be the same as those identified under retention of Policy SS4. Where Green Belt boundaries are to be reviewed, the effects are uncertain and will be linked to the outcome of the review and its implementation.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 noted that the plan to revoke the Regional Strategy includes the proposal to retain Policy 6 of the Somerset and Exmoor Joint Structure Plan Review (1991-2011), which relates to the Bristol/Bath Green Belt. Retention of policy 6 will help to ensure that the extent of the Green Belt is maintained in this location until an up-to-date local plan is adopted by Mendip District Council.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> Effects would depend on decisions taken by local planning authorities with regard to Green Belts in preparing their local plans which are uncertain.</p>

Policy SS5: Principal Urban Areas

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy sets out the approach to planning for the long term growth of the PUAs in the context of Structure Plan preparation, requiring evidence of housing capacity, constraints and potential for urban extensions. No environmental effects have been identified with respect to this aspect of the policy as it is of a procedural nature and dependent on local interpretation and implementation. Further, the broad approach to focusing growth at PUAs has been considered elsewhere (see assessments of Policies SS2 and SS3 including the RES headline economic priority to 'Plan sustainable and successful communities').</p> <p>The policy does identify the principles for defining the extent of the PUAs (but does not explicitly articulate how much development is to be 'urban' i.e. within or adjacent to the PUAs, with this being left to Structure Plans to determine). These principles include providing a balance of housing and employment in towns with good facilities and services and producing compact urban developments likely to be well served by public transport. These principles in particular are expected to have positive benefits with respect to population and human health, air and climatic factors, principally reflecting the potential to reduce the need to travel including by car (and associated emissions to air) and the promotion of walking and cycling which may improve human health. A compact urban form will also encourage the re-use of previously developed land supported by a brownfield target</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	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>which is set out within Policy H05, thereby helping to maintain soil structure/quality and reduce pressure on the region's biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape assets, and will make best use of existing infrastructure/maximise economies of scale for infrastructure provision. However, higher density development (dependent on whether this is net or gross) could serve to reduce green space within urban areas (which may undermine the promotion of healthy lifestyles) and adversely affect existing townscapes.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Whilst this policy is principally intended to guide the preparation of Structure Plans with respect to PUAs, it is assumed that the policy requirements would be fulfilled by local planning authorities, in collaboration, in accordance with the provisions of the NPPF and duty to co-operate.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend heavily on detailed PUA policies (appraised separately) and implementation of the policy at the local level including with respect to the quantum and location of development to provided at each PUA.</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>As most local plans in the PUAs have been in place since RPG10 was published (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy) with the exception of Gloucester (and adoption of the now saved Local Plan policies in Bournemouth in February 2002, which may not have taken the document fully into</p>	

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>account), it is considered that there is unlikely to be a clear shift in policy in the short term.</p> <p>In the medium to long term, local planning authorities will continue to determine the quantum of development to be provided at the settlements identified as the region's PUAs, in accordance with the principles and policies set out in the NPPF (as described above).</p> <p>In view of the requirements of the NPPF coupled with the expectation that strategic considerations with respect to the quantum of development to be provided at the PUAs will continue in accordance with the duty to co-operate, it is considered that revocation of Policy SS5 would generate similar effects to those associated with retention of the policy.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>That individual local authorities will collectively deliver coordinated development which enable strategic opportunities for sustainable development to be taken.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver coordinated development of a scale which can realise opportunities for sustainable development.</p>

Policy SS6: Other Designated Centres for Growth

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>As the policy does not identify other designated centres for growth and there is not complete coverage of local plans across the region that are in conformity with RPG10 (and which therefore identify other designated centres for growth in accordance with Policy SS6), impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape are considered to be uncertain.</p> <p>This policy recognises the role of those centres not designated as PUAs (particularly self-contained settlements) in meeting sub-regional growth needs and seeks to restrict growth in those towns within easy commuting distance of PUAs. In making provision for growth in these more isolated settlements, the policy could have a significant positive effect on the population of these centres (and their rural hinterlands) in terms of improving access to jobs, housing and services. In this context, the policy exceptionally identifies the Camborne and Redruth area of Cornwall as a designated centre for growth, helping to maintain its status as one of Cornwall's major employment centres and more broadly supporting wider growth of the Cornwall area. This may reduce intra-regional disparities by stimulating economic growth and regeneration of the Cornwall area, which has traditionally suffered from a low wage economy and includes severe pockets of deprivation (including within the Camborne and Redruth area itself). In this respect, the RES also identifies Cornwall as an area where</p>

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

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 of Policy SS6. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None. <u>Assumptions</u> That individual local authorities will collectively deliver coordinated development which enable strategic opportunities for sustainable development to be taken. <u>Uncertainty</u> Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver coordinated development of a scale which can realise opportunities for sustainable development. The future approach to the distribution of development in the region in respect of other centres for growth is unknown and therefore the type and magnitude of effects in the medium to long term are more uncertain, particularly with respect to biodiversity, soil, water, material assets and landscape.

Policy SS7: Meeting Local Needs

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>As the policy does not identify the quantum of development to be provided at settlements not designated as PUAs or other designated centres for growth and there is not complete coverage of local plans across the region that are in conformity with RPG10, impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, material assets and landscape are uncertain.</p> <p>This policy recognises the respective roles of larger market towns in providing employment and services to meet local needs and their rural hinterlands and smaller towns and villages in providing for local needs only. This policy is also reflected within the RES under Strategic Objective 2 'Strong and inclusive communities' which acknowledges the need to encourage the continued renaissance of market towns and rural areas.</p> <p>Facilitating the provision of housing (including affordable dwellings), services and employment to meet local needs is expected to have a positive benefit for communities in these areas, especially for those experiencing increased deprivation such as the region's coastal towns (e.g. Weymouth and Portland). However, particularly for smaller towns and villages, the effects are more difficult to predict, as the emphasis on larger settlements could mean a shortfall in investment in some of the more rural locations where growth is needed to maintain or enhance essential services or provide affordable housing. In this respect, the findings of the baseline analysis indicate that a large proportion of the population in rural</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																																<p>areas have difficulty in accessing key services and facilities.</p> <p>The provision of services and facilities locally and restriction of substantial expansion of residential development at small dormitory towns within easy commuting distance of the PUAs is expected to reduce the need to travel. This will generate positive benefits in relation to air quality and climatic factors although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>As the policy does not identify the quantum of development to be provided at settlements not designated as PUAs or other designated centres for growth impacts on biodiversity, soil, water, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape are more uncertain.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>As most local plans in the region have been in place since RPG10 was published it is considered that there is unlikely to be a clear shift in policy in the short term (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy). As with the revocation of Policy SS6, in the medium to longer term local planning authorities will continue to identify the quantum of development to be provided at the region's settlements. There is a risk that this may lead to increased levels of growth at towns within commuting distance of the region's major urban areas or within rural areas which may in-turn</p>

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

Policy SS8: The Bristol Area

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy sets out the strategic priorities for the Bristol Area. It seeks to promote and strengthen the city's key economic role, widening the economic base and promoting higher density mixed-use development whilst balancing the provision of additional housing, employment, social and recreational facilities. This will have significant positive effects in respect of the local population and wider economic growth of the West of England and South West as a whole (reflecting its importance to the regional economy) in the longer term as development proposals come forward and are completed. In addition, the policy also encourages investment in regeneration initiatives with an emphasis on encouraging development in the more disadvantaged areas of Bristol which is expected to help address inequalities in the Bristol Area, reflecting the fact that the city has a significant proportion of its population (around 1 in 10 people) living within the 10% most deprived areas nationally.</p> <p>Increasing housing provision in the city centre and inner areas and balancing land use more generally is expected to reduce the need to travel and encourage walking and cycling, helping to promote healthier lifestyles, improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. However, investment in the city may lead to increased traffic which could have an adverse effect on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions, particularly as the city suffers from existing severe congestion although the policy does seeks to integrate public transport</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 within Bristol and improve linkages with nearby urban areas which may help offset adverse effects. Overall, the policy has therefore been assessed as having an uncertain effect against air quality and climatic factors. Higher density development and development pressure more generally may also affect accessibility to green space and recreational opportunities, impacting upon human health.</p> <p>Higher density development within the city centre and inner urban area is expected to help ease pressure on greenfield development, potentially benefiting biodiversity, soil and landscape SEA themes. However, focusing growth in the Bristol Area may also lead to increased pressure (e.g. from development, recreation and/or pollution) on environmental assets in the medium to long term (including, for example, heritage assets in the medieval core and high quality agricultural land beyond the urban area). In this respect it is noted that the policy makes provision for a sustainable urban extensions and although potential broad locations are not identified this may adversely affect soil quality in the medium to long term in particular. Development is likely to increase pressure on water resources (related to increased consumption) and use of material assets resulting from the use of building materials.</p> <p>This policy also refers to Green Belt review, which is considered under the assessment of Policy SS4, and development at Bristol Airport, assessed under Policy TRAN9.</p> <p>This policy is broadly reflected within the RES. Under Strategic Objective 2 'Strong and inclusive communities' the RES recognises that the potential for growth of the region is concentrated in the South West's larger cities and town. The RES also highlights the West of England, and in particular Bristol, as having a lead role as a city-region of international, national and regional significance and specifically identifies the city as an area where focused effort is needed to address pockets of deprivation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Effects will depend heavily on the scale and precise location of development within the Bristol Area which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+		-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Bristol City Council adopted its Core Strategy in June 2011, within the regional policy framework set out in RPG10. Broadly, the objectives of the Core Strategy do not appear to be incompatible with those set out in Policy SS8 and include, for example, objectives relating</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That individual local authorities will collectively identify and seek to take forward priorities for the Bristol Area.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend heavily on the type, scale and precise location of development within Bristol which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver a coordinated approach to development of the Bristol Area.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>

Policy SS9: Bath

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 strategic priorities for Bath. With respect to the population, Policy SS9 encourages housing development within the city and economic development including with respect to tourism. This is expected to have positive increasing to significant positive benefits in terms of economic growth, reflecting both the importance of tourism to the local economy but also the need for investment in modern workspaces to help diversify the economic base, as well as the provision of affordable housing noting the current affordability issues in the local housing market.</p> <p>There is a risk that concentrating development in Bath (as a designated PUA) could have adverse effects on biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage SEA themes in particular given the city's World Heritage Site status and designation of the Bath/Bradford-on-Avon SAC (this could have further indirect effects in relation to economic growth given the importance of the Bath's environment to investment). However, Policy SS9 places strong emphasis on the conservation and enhancement of the city's environment. Further, Bath is understood to have significant areas of derelict and underperforming land and underinvestment in the public realm. Growth of the city therefore presents an opportunity to bring forward these sites, helping to improve the city's image but also ease pressure on greenfield sites, potentially benefiting soil, biodiversity, and landscape SEA themes. Overall,</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>retention has therefore been assessed as having a positive effect on biodiversity, soil, landscape and cultural heritage SEA themes.</p> <p>Bath suffers from congestion on the main radial route, covered by an AQMA. Whilst growth has the potential to exacerbate these existing issues and increase greenhouse gas emissions, Policy SS9 affords high sub-regional priority to new public transport initiatives and other measures to reduce road traffic and congestion. Further, the provision of housing within the city centre may help to reduce the need to travel. Overall, the policy has therefore been assessed as having an uncertain effect against air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>Development is likely to increase pressure on water resources (related to increased consumption) and use of material assets resulting from the use of building materials.</p> <p>This policy also refers to Green Belt review, which is considered under the assessment of Policy SS4.</p> <p>This policy is broadly reflected within the RES. Under Strategic Objective 2 'Strong and inclusive communities' the RES recognises that the potential for growth of the region is concentrated in the South West's larger cities and town. The RES also highlights the West of England as having a lead role in the economic growth of the region and identifies Bath (alongside other assets) under Strategic Objective 3 'An effective and confident region' as a historic asset to be protected and enhanced in order to raise the profile and image of the South West.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Effects will depend heavily on the scale and precise location of development within Bath which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The Bath and North East Somerset Local Plan was adopted in October 2007, within the regional framework set out in RPG10. Consequently, revocation of Policy SS8 is likely to result in similar environmental effects to those associated with retention of the policy in the short term.</p> <p>In the medium to long term, development in Bath will be delivered in accordance with Bath and North East Somerset Council's Core Strategy that was submitted in May 2011</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>(Examination in Public is currently suspended until June 2013). The strategy for Bath set out in the draft Core Strategy seeks, amongst other elements, to protect and enhance the city's environmental assets, encourage economic development and housing provision, achieve a better balance between the overall number of jobs in the city and the resident workforce and support transport infrastructure improvements. The NPPF also promotes economic growth and provides strong protection for the environmental including cultural heritage assets. It is expected therefore that the objectives of Policy SS9 would be delivered in the absence of the Regional Strategy and in consequence the effects on the SEA topics are likely to be the same as those identified under retention.</p> <p>As noted above, Policy SS9 also refers to Green Belt review, which is considered under the assessment of the revocation of Policy SS4.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 heavily on the type, scale and precise location of development within Bath which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>

Policy SS10: Weston-super-Mare

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 strategic priorities for Weston-super-Mare. It seeks to promote the town as a destination for employment investment and supports investment to enhance tourist and business facilities. This is likely to generate positive, increasing to significant positive effects on the population particularly given that the economic base of Weston has significantly weakened with structural changes in tourism and loss of key manufacturers and the area suffers from high levels of deprivation. However, the policy does look to limit housing growth until employment development is more closely aligned which may limit the potential supply of housing and delivery of affordable homes.</p> <p>Weston-super-Mare has very low self-containment levels when compared to the principal towns of the South West. Increasing employment provision in the town and addressing the in-balance between housing provision and jobs should reduce the need to travel which in-turn is expected to generate positive benefits with respect to human health, air and climatic factors. Positive effects in this regard may be further enhanced through the policy's emphasis on focused transport investment to reduce the need for car use particularly as growth and development could exacerbate existing traffic problems within the town centre and older residential areas and will lead to increased energy use and emissions of greenhouse gases. Overall, the policy has therefore been assessed as having an uncertain</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>effect on air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>Growth and development of the town may place pressure on environmental assets including, for example, the Severn Estuary SPA/SAC/Ramsar site to the west as well as pressure on water resources and use of material assets. However, it is noted that the policy seeks to enhance the town's environment which may help to offset adverse effects on environmental assets and in some instances generate improvements. Development may also be susceptible to, and have adverse impacts on, flood risk given the town's coastal location and extent of the floodplain in the area although it is expected that any such risks would be mitigated in line with national policy in the NPPF.</p> <p>This policy is broadly reflected within the RES. Under Strategic Objective 2 'Strong and inclusive communities' the RES recognises that the potential for growth of the region is concentrated in the South West's larger cities and town. The RES also highlights the West of England as having a lead role in the economic growth of the region.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend heavily on the scale and precise location of development within Weston-super-Mare which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>North Somerset Council's Core Strategy was adopted in April 2012. The Core Strategy's approach is to focus development within Weston-super-Mare as part of an employment-led strategy to improve self-containment and reduce out-commuting, similar to the priorities identified in Policy SS10 of RPG10. It is therefore expected that the objectives of Policy SS10 would continue to be delivered in the absence of the Regional Strategy and in consequence the effects on the SEA topics are likely to be the same as those identified under retention.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Effects will depend heavily on the type, scale and precise location of development within Weston-super-Mare which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>

Policy SS11: Swindon

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>In supporting continued economic investment and increasing housing provision, this policy is expected to help maintain and enhance Swindon's role as a key economic driver in the South West region whilst addressing disparities that exist across the area. The policy also places a strong emphasis on improving the town centre and urban environment alongside the redevelopment of brownfield sites which is expected to help improve the image of the town and enhance townscapes in the longer term and increase retail performance. House prices are lower than many other towns in the region although residents on average incomes have difficulty accessing the housing market. An increase in housing provision supported by this policy will help address this issue. Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a positive effect on the population, increasing to significant positive in the long term</p> <p>Increasing housing provision in the urban area is expected to reduce the need to travel and encourage walking and cycling, helping to promote healthier lifestyles whilst also improving air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Positive effects in this regard may be further enhanced through the policy's emphasis on timely investment in public transport. However, growth and development could exacerbate existing traffic problems where they arise and will lead to increased energy use and emissions of greenhouse gases. Overall, the policy has therefore been assessed as having an uncertain effect on air quality and climatic</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>factors.</p> <p>The policy promotes a more efficient use of land in the town through development of brownfield sites at higher densities. This may help to ease pressure on greenfield development, potentially benefiting biodiversity, soil and landscape SEA themes although development at higher densities may also affect accessibility to green space and recreational opportunities, impacting upon human health. Focusing growth in Swindon more generally may lead to increased pressure (e.g. from development, recreation and/or pollution) on environmental assets including, for example, cultural heritage assets and the North Wessex Downs AONB and in this respect it is noted that the policy makes provision for a sustainable urban extensions. Although potential broad locations are not identified, this is expected to have a negative effect on soil quality in the medium to long term.</p> <p>Development is likely to have a negative effect on material assets, resulting from the use of building materials, and potentially water resources (although it is understood that existing water supply sources will be sufficient to support growth as long as demand management measures are put in place).</p> <p>This policy is broadly reflected within the RES. Under Strategic Objective 2 'Strong and inclusive communities' the RES recognises that the potential for growth of the region is concentrated in the South West's larger cities and town. The RES also identifies Swindon as having the potential for a far more significant role in the region.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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	<p>aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Effects will depend heavily on the scale and precise location of development within Swindon which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p> <p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The Swindon Borough Local Plan was adopted in July 2006, within the regional framework set out in RPG10. Consequently, revocation of Policy SS11 is likely to result in similar environmental effects to those associated with retention of the policy in the short term.</p> <p>In the medium to long term, development in Swindon will be delivered in accordance with the Council's Core Strategy. Swindon's Revised Proposed Submission Core Strategy (March 2011) is consistent with Policy SS11 in seeking to improve the image of the town and deliver economic growth, invest in transport infrastructure, realise development opportunities within</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 urban area (but making provision for sustainable extensions) and deliver higher density residential development. It is expected therefore that the objectives of Policy SS11 would be delivered in the absence of the Regional Strategy and in consequence the effects on the SEA topics are likely to be the same as those identified under retention.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend heavily on the type, scale and precise location of development within Swindon which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.

Policy SS12: Gloucester & Cheltenham

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy sets out the strategic priorities for both Cheltenham and Gloucester, recognising the important relationship between the two PUAs. It encourages economic and housing development at sustainable locations which is likely to have a positive effect on the population, particularly given the need for affordable housing in the area (approximately 2,000 affordable dwellings per annum are required according to latest estimates set out in the Joint Core Strategy).</p> <p>In seeking the intensification of development within urban areas, the policy is expected to reduce the need to travel and encourage walking and cycling, helping to promote healthier lifestyles, improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Positive effects in this regard may be further enhanced through the policy's emphasis on investment in public transport and other measures to reduce road traffic and congestion. However, growth and development could exacerbate existing traffic problems where these arise and will lead to increased energy use and emissions of greenhouse gases. Overall, the policy has therefore been assessed as having an uncertain effect on air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>Intensification of development within urban areas may help to ease pressure on greenfield development offering an opportunity to enhance the quality of the urban environment and potentially benefit biodiversity, soil and landscape SEA themes. However, particularly in view</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 the PUAs' strong cultural heritage, there is a risk that development may adversely affect built environment assets. Further, the policy makes provision for planned urban extensions where development needs cannot be met in urban areas which has the potential to affect environmental assets, particularly the Cotswolds AONB and integrity of the Green Belt. Although potential broad locations are not identified and it is therefore not possible to identify effects against these assets, it is likely that this will lead to negative effects on soil quality in the medium to long term.</p> <p>Flood zones along the Rivers Severn and Avon and their tributaries influence much of the sub-region and particularly to the west of Gloucester. There is a risk therefore that development may also be susceptible to, and have adverse impacts on, flood risk although it is expected that any such risks would be mitigated in line with national policy in the NPPF.</p> <p>As with any policy promoting growth and development, there will be adverse effects on material assets resulting from the use of building materials and water resources due to increased demand.</p> <p>This policy also refers to Green Belt review, which is considered under the assessment of Policy SS4.</p> <p>This policy is broadly reflected within the RES. Under Strategic Objective 2 'Strong and inclusive communities' the RES recognises that the potential for growth of the region is concentrated in the South West's larger cities and town. The RES also identifies Gloucester and Cheltenham as having the potential for a far more significant role in the region and Gloucester as an area where focused effort is needed to address pockets of deprivation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Effects will depend heavily on the scale and precise location of development within/adjacent to the PUAs which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+		/	/		-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The local plans of Cheltenham Borough Council and Tewkesbury Borough Council were adopted following publication of RPG10 whilst the Gloucester City Council Second stage deposit draft plan was adopted in 2002 for development control purposes. As these local plans have been prepared within the regional framework of RPG10, revocation of Policy SS12 is likely to result in similar environmental effects to those associated with retention of</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>the policy in the short term.</p> <p>Gloucester City Council and Cheltenham Borough Council together with Tewkesbury Borough Council are currently preparing a Joint Core Strategy (JCS) for the area. It is therefore expected that development would continue to be coordinated at the strategic level following revocation of the Regional Strategy. Consultation on JCS options was undertaken between December 2011 and February 2012. The emerging plan objectives are not considered to be in conflict with those set out in Policy SS12 and include proposals to maximise opportunities for development within the urban area with a phased approach to peripheral sites. As such, it is expected that effects associated with revocation of the policy in the medium to long term will be similar to those of retention.</p> <p>As noted above, Policy SS12 also refers to Green Belt review, which is considered under the assessment of the revocation of Policy SS4.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>That individual local authorities will continue to collectively identify and seek to take forward priorities for the PUAs.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend heavily on the type, scale and precise location of development at the PUAs which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>

Policy SS13: Bournemouth/Poole

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>In supporting further growth and economic expansion (and particularly high skill employment growth) of the Bournemouth-Poole conurbation the policy is expected to have a positive effect on the population SEA theme. This particularly reflects the potential for the policy to build on the existing economic base, help reverse the trend of outward migration of young, skilled people from the sub-region and improve housing mix and increase retail offer.</p> <p>Reflecting the constrained nature of the conurbation (which restricts significant outward expansion), the policy promotes the more efficient use of land within the urban area which, together with seeking higher skilled economic development that generally requires less land, is expected to help to ease pressure on greenfield development, potentially benefiting biodiversity, soil, water and landscape SEA themes. In this respect, it is also noted that the policy places strong emphasis on the conservation and enhancement of national and international designations such as the Dorset Heaths Ramsar, SPA and SAC, Poole Harbour Ramsar and SPA and New Forest Ramsar, SPA and SAC sites. However, there is a risk that development may place additional pressure on these important assets.</p> <p>Focusing development within existing urban areas is expected to reduce the need to travel and encourage walking and cycling, helping to promote healthier lifestyles whilst also improving air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However, growth and</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Effects will depend heavily on the scale and precise location of development within/adjacent to the PUAs which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Focusing development within existing urban areas is expected to reduce the need to travel helping to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The overarching objectives of both the adopted Poole Core Strategy and draft Bournemouth Core Strategy (which is due to be adopted in 2012) are broadly comparable to those of Policy SS13 particularly in seeking to focus growth within existing urban areas, encouraging knowledge-based/high tech economic development and protecting important national and international designations. It is therefore concluded that revocation of Policy SS13 is likely to lead to similar environmental effects as its retention.</p> <p>It should be noted that there may be a degree of uncertainty with respect to development in the Bournemouth area of the PUA in the short, medium and long term given the status of the Core Strategy and the fact that the local plan was prepared (although not adopted) prior to publication of RPG10. However, the aims of the Bournemouth Local Plan (Adopted April</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>2002) are similar to those expressed in Policy SS13 and include protection and enhancement of environmental assets, sustainable business growth and making the best use of previously developed land. It is also anticipated that priorities for the conurbation as a whole would continue to be established at the regional and sub-regional level, in accordance with the Localism Act which places a duty to co-operate on local authorities. In this respect, there is already strong co-operation across a number strategic issues including, for example, economic development (via the Dorset LEP), transport (Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset Councils have prepared a Local Transport Plan) and biodiversity (a Dorset Heathlands Joint Development Plan Document is being produced by Bournemouth, Christchurch, East Dorset, Poole and Purbeck local planning authorities). Consequently, it can be reasonably assumed that any uncertainty is minor.</p> <p>As with retention, there is a risk that development may place additional pressure on national and international designations such as the Dorset Heaths Ramsar, SPA and SAC, Poole Harbour Ramsar and SPA and New Forest Ramsar, SPA and SAC sites. However, taking into account the objectives of adopted and emerging plans covering the PUA (which seek to protect such assets) allied with the continuance of legal responsibilities for the protection of internationally and nationally designated sites and the application of the NPPF and other Government policy (such as the Natural Environment White Paper), positive effects in respect of biodiversity are likely to be maintained.</p> <p>As noted above, Policy SS13 also refers to Green Belt review, which is considered under the assessment of the revocation of Policy SS4, and development at Bournemouth International Airport and the port of Poole, assessed under the revocation of Policies TRAN8 and TRAN9 respectively.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions That individual local authorities will continue to collectively identify and seek to take forward priorities for the PUAs.</p> <p>Uncertainty Effects will depend heavily on the type, scale and precise location of development at the PUAs which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Focusing development within existing urban areas is expected to reduce the need to travel helping to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>

Policy SS14: Taunton

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy supports the enhancement of Taunton's role as a focal point for economic activity, aiding economic development westward through the South West. This is expected to help diversify Taunton's (and the sub-region's) economic base, which is heavily dependent on public sector employment, and may help increase average earnings (currently below regional and national averages) generating a positive effect with respect to the population.</p> <p>Balancing housing and economic development, facilities and services provision allied with investment in transport infrastructure including M5 junction capacity, is also expected to have a positive effect on the population SEA theme including by increasing accessibility, encouraging non-car travel and addressing congestion. Whilst associated reductions in emissions is likely to generate positive effects in relation to air and climatic factors, there is also a risk that new development may increase congestion and emissions of greenhouse gas emissions. Overall, effects on air quality and climatic factors have therefore been assessed as uncertain.</p> <p>Growth of Taunton may increase pressure on greenfield sites for development and built and natural environmental assets including, for example, Hestercombe House SAC and Quantock and Blackdown Hills AONBs which may have an adverse impact on biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape SEA themes. However, Policy SP2 of the Taunton</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Deane Borough Council Core Strategy (Adopted September 2012) and other policies of the Plan seek to protect the character and the surrounding environment and in consequence, effects on biodiversity, cultural heritage and landscape have been assessed as neutral. Mixed effects have been identified in respect of soil. This reflects the fact that the Core Strategy seeks to maximise the efficient use of land although greenfield extensions to the urban area at Monkton Heathfield and Priorswood are proposed, generating adverse effects in relation to this SEA topic in the medium to long term.</p> <p>Development is also likely to have a negative effect on material assets, resulting from the use of building materials, and water resources arising from increased demand.</p> <p>This policy is broadly reflected within the RES. Under Strategic Objective 2 'Strong and inclusive communities' the RES recognises that the potential for growth of the region is concentrated in the South West's larger cities and town.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The Taunton Deane Borough Council Core Strategy was adopted in September 2012 whilst the Taunton Town Centre Area Action Plan was adopted in October 2008. The objectives and policies of these plans reflect those of Policy SS14 in seeking to maintain Taunton as the sub-regional focus for a range of employment opportunities and they also seek to protect the Borough's environmental assets. It is expected therefore that the objectives of the policy would be delivered in the absence of the Regional Strategy and in consequence the effects on the SEA topics are likely to be the same as those identified under retention.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply,</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>

Policy SS15: Exeter

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 is expected to maintain and enhance Exeter's role as a key regional centre in the South West and commercial, cultural and service centre for the central part of the region. The policy seeks to develop the city's role as a focal point for strategic investment (including strategic transport infrastructure investment) and diversify its economic base which is expected to help enhance the relatively undeveloped knowledge-based sector and retain young, skilled workers in the area. Investment in jobs, services and housing may also help address pockets of deprivation that exist in the city (and beyond) and housing affordability more generally. This has been assessed as having a positive effect on population increasing to significant positive in the long term.</p> <p>The provision of housing, jobs and services within the city may help reduce in-commuting and encourage walking and cycling, leading to the promotion of healthier lifestyles whilst also improving air quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. However, investment in the city may lead to increased traffic which could have an adverse effect on air quality, particularly as the city suffers from existing significant congestion on routes into the city at peak hours with most of the major road network designated as an AQMA, and will lead to increased energy use. Overall, the policy has therefore been assessed as having an uncertain effect in relation to air quality and climatic factors.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Growth may lead to increased pressure (e.g. from development, recreation and/or pollution) on built and natural environmental assets, particularly given the historic character of the city but also reflecting the rich variety of wildlife habitats within or in close proximity to the area including, for example, the Exe Estuary Ramsar site and SPA. However, it is noted that the supporting text recognises the need to preserve the city's historic character and high quality environment. Development is also likely to have a negative effect on material assets, resulting from the use of building material, and water resources due to increased demand.</p> <p>Policy SS15 also refers to development of Exeter Airport, the TENs rail network and enhancement of the Exeter to Waterloo line which is considered as part of the assessment of Policies TRAN2, TRAN4 and TRAN9.</p> <p>This policy is broadly reflected within the RES. Under Strategic Objective 2 'Strong and inclusive communities' the RES recognises that the potential for growth of the region is concentrated in the South West's larger cities and town. The RES also identifies Exeter as having the potential for a far more significant role in the region.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	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 plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Effects will depend heavily on the scale and precise location of development within the PUA which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</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 Exeter City Core Strategy was adopted in February 2012, within the regional policy framework set out in RPG10. Its vision is to embrace the city's role in the region as an area for growth and in this context a number of the plan's objectives reflect those outlined in Policy SS15 including developing the potential of the city for further economic and commercial investment. The NPPF also promotes economic growth and provides strong protection for the environment including cultural heritage assets. It is expected therefore that the objectives of the policy would be delivered in the absence of the Regional Strategy and in consequence the effects on the SEA topics are likely to be the same as those identified under retention.</p> <p>As noted above, Policy SS15 also refers to development at Exeter Airport, the TENs rail network and enhancement of the Exeter to Waterloo line which is assessed under the</p>	

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>revocation of Policies TRAN2, TRAN4 and TRAN9 respectively.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend heavily on the type, scale and precise location of development within Exeter which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>

Policy SS16: Torbay

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Torbay suffers from a relatively weak economy, generating the least GVA per head in the South West. The area also suffers from severe deprivation with 1 in 10 people living within the 10% most deprived areas nationally. This socio-economic picture reflects a number of factors including a reliance on a declining tourism-based economy, lack of economic diversification and shortfall of people of working age. In promoting investment in strategic facilities for the tourist industry, regeneration of the town centres that comprise the PUA and improvement in transport linkages coupled with high quality development/redevelopment to attract inwards investment, Policy SS16 is expected to help address these issues, generating a positive, increasing to significant positive effect in relation to the population. The policy also seeks a balanced level of housing provision which may help address the significant need for affordable housing in the PUA.</p> <p>Increasing employment provision in the towns alongside housing provision should reduce the need to travel which in-turn is expected to generate positive benefits with respect to human health, air and climatic factors although growth and development could exacerbate existing traffic problems where they exist and will lead to increased energy use. Overall, the policy has therefore been assessed as having an uncertain effect on air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>Growth and development of the PUA may place pressure on environmental assets including</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
	0			+			0			-			?			-			0			0						
	<p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Effects will depend heavily on the scale and precise location of development within the PUA which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>																											
Revocation	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The Torbay Local Plan was adopted in April 2004 within the regional framework of RPG10. Consequently, revocation of Policy SS16 is likely to result in similar environmental effects to those associated with retention of the policy in the short term.</p> <p>In the medium to long term, development in Torbay will be delivered in accordance with the emerging local plan (currently the Torbay Core Strategy). The Torbay Core Strategy is not well advanced however; it is expected that there will continue to be development in the medium to long term with some benefits to the population and potential adverse effects on material assets and water resources whilst protection will be afforded to environmental assets through the NPPF. Further, a number of emerging objectives set out in the Regulation 25 consultation document (dated 2009) reflect those of Policy SS16 including the need to broaden the economic base of Torbay and increase investment in tourism infrastructure. It is therefore considered reasonable to conclude that the effects on the SEA themes will be similar as retention of the policy.</p>																											

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend heavily on the type, scale and precise location of development within the PUA which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Improving the correlation between jobs, housing and services will reduce the need to travel and reliance on the car although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>

Policy SS17: Plymouth

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy sets out the strategic priorities for Plymouth with a focus on economic development and regeneration linked with the city's high quality built environment and economic diversification. This is expected to have a positive increasing to significant positive effect with respect to the population SEA theme in particular by helping the city realise its economic potential and addressing the disparities that exist in the city (around 1 in 10 people live within the 10% most deprived areas nationally). The policy's emphasis on improving linkages with the surrounding hinterland may also help distribute these benefits beyond the immediate area to the wider Western sub-region and beyond.</p> <p>Growth of the city is expected to help enhance affordable housing provision, addressing issues associated with access to the housing market in the area (linked with low income levels and historic rises in house prices). New development may also increase the viability of existing, and stimulate investment in new, services and facilities.</p> <p>The policy seeks to concentrate growth within the city. This is expected to help maintain existing high levels of self containment, generating positive effects with respect to the promotion of healthier lifestyles, air quality and climatic factors linked with the reduced need to travel by car. However, there is potential for development to increase traffic which may result in adverse impacts on these themes if not properly managed whilst growth more</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>broadly will lead to increased energy use. Overall, the policy has therefore been assessed as having an uncertain effect in respect of air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>Concentrating growth within the city is also expected to encourage the redevelopment of brownfield sites, helping to ease pressure on greenfield development and potentially benefiting biodiversity, soil, water and landscape SEA themes. The Plymouth Core Strategy (Adopted April 2007) also seeks to protect and enhance Plymouth’s environmental assets through a range of policies related to, for example, greenspace and wildlife. However, growth of the city may also lead to increased pressure (e.g. from development, recreation and/or pollution) on natural environmental assets including, for example, the Plymouth Sound and Estuaries European Marine Site, Dartmoor National Park and the Tamar Valley and South Devon AONBs, as well as the city’s cultural heritage assets. It is also noted that the policy makes provision for sustainable urban extensions which may have adverse effects across a range of SEA themes. Notwithstanding, it is likely that greenfield development will have a negative effect on soil quality in the medium to long term.</p> <p>Development may be susceptible to, and have adverse impacts on, flood risk given the PUA’s coastal location although it is expected that any such risks would be mitigated in line with national policy in the NPPF. Development is also likely to have a negative effect on material assets, resulting from the use of building materials, and water resources due to increased demand.</p> <p>This policy also supports investment at Plymouth Airport although the airport which has now closed and has therefore not been considered as part of this assessment. Investment in the TENs rail network and ferry port is considered under the assessment of Policy TRAN2 and TRAN8 respectively.</p> <p>This policy is broadly reflected within the RES. Under Strategic Objective 2 ‘Strong and inclusive communities’ the RES recognises that the potential for growth of the region is</p>

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

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

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

Policy SS18: Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 SS18 sets out the strategic priorities for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. The policy places a strong emphasis on the regeneration of the area's main towns allied with enhancement of Camborne and Redruth as a focus for economic growth and development of Truro as a sub-regional centre for retailing and administration. This is expected to have a positive increasing to significant positive effect on the population SEA theme by helping to address the area's weak economy (together with Torbay, Cornwall/the Isles of Scilly generate the least GVA per head in the South West), diversify employment (which is generally low waged and seasonal), tackle the widespread deprivation that exists in the area and maintain the status of Camborne and Redruth as one of Cornwall's major employment centres. In this context, the policy is expected to complement European Convergence Funding investment in the area, helping to improve the local economy and move it closer to the EU average.</p> <p>According to Cornwall Council, house prices in the area are on average 9 times average incomes and 20,000 people are on housing waiting lists (3,000 of which are in serious need of homes). Regeneration of the main towns is expected to increase the provision of affordable housing across Cornwall (and the Isles of Scilly), helping to alleviate this problem. New development may also increase the viability of existing, and stimulate investment in</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend heavily on the scale and precise location of development within the area which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Focusing development within existing urban areas is expected to reduce the need to travel helping to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Effects in the medium to long term will depend heavily on the type, scale and precise location of development within the area which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Focusing development within existing urban areas is expected to reduce the need to travel helping to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where these issues already arise. Consequently, effects on air quality and climatic factors have been assessed as uncertain.</p>

Policy SS19: Rural 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	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Similar to Policy SS7, this policy recognises the respective roles of larger market towns in providing employment and services to meet local needs and those of their rural hinterlands and smaller towns and villages in providing for local needs only. This policy is also reflected within the RES under Strategic Objective 2 'Strong and inclusive communities' which acknowledges the need to encourage the continued renaissance of market towns and rural areas and seeks to support communities of greatest need in rural areas.</p> <p>As set out under the assessment of Policy SS7, facilitating the provision of housing (including affordable dwellings), services including public transport and employment is expected to have a positive benefit for communities in these areas. However, particularly for smaller towns and villages, the effects are more difficult to predict as the emphasis on larger settlements could mean a shortfall in investment in some of the more rural locations where growth is needed to maintain or enhance essential services or provide affordable housing (although it is noted that the policy requires local authorities to seek ways of providing services in rural areas which may help offset potential adverse effects in this regard). In this respect the findings of the baseline analysis indicate that a large proportion of the population in rural areas have difficulty in accessing key services and facilities.</p> <p>The provision of services and facilities locally including public transport provision and limiting</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>growth in market towns near larger urban areas is expected to reduce the need to travel by car. This will generate positive benefits in relation to air quality and climatic factors although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where air quality is already poor whilst growth more generally will lead to increased energy use. Overall, the policy has therefore been assessed as having an uncertain effect against air quality and climatic factors topics.</p> <p>This policy also requires local authorities to adopt policies that support sustainable farm diversification and economic restructuring. This is also reflected in RES Strategic Objective 1 'Successful and competitive businesses which promotes enterprise in rural areas. Whilst this may provide benefits to the local economy, there is a risk that new activities may lead to adverse effects on environmental assets related to, for example, the loss of agricultural land, impacts of new buildings on landscapes, impacts to wildlife, pollution and increased traffic. However, this is dependent on the nature and scale of such schemes and consequently any effects are uncertain.</p> <p>Development is also likely to have a negative effect on material assets, resulting from the use of building materials, and water resources due to increased demand.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply,</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Effects will depend heavily on the scale of development to be located within market towns/smaller settlements which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>It is unclear what impact this policy will have on environmental assets (biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape SEA themes). However, the supporting text to the policy includes reference to the protection of the environment.</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>As most local plans in the region have been in place since RPG10 was published (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy) and the draft revised RSS for the South West (which some plans have been prepared in conformity with) also supported development within market towns and smaller settlements to meet local needs, it is considered that there is unlikely to be a clear shift in policy in the short term.</p> <p>In the medium to longer term, local planning authorities will continue to identify the quantum of development to be provided at the region's market towns and smaller settlements. There is a risk that this may lead to increased levels of growth at dormitory towns within commuting distance of the region's major urban areas or within smaller settlements which may lead to increased traffic on roads (the region has already seen the highest increase in traffic on major roads between 1999-2009 of all English regions) with related adverse effects on air</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>and climatic factors, affect environmental assets and could divert growth from both the PUAs and more isolated settlements. However, a more dispersed approach to development may provide an opportunity to more pro-actively address intra-regional inequalities by, for example, increasing investment in rural areas.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the <i>potential</i> effects outlined above (which are dependent on the future approach to development in the region and are therefore uncertain), the NPPF provides a strong policy framework for ensuring the vitality of town centres (paragraphs 23 - 27) and supports economic growth in rural areas (paragraph 28). It also seeks through the transport policies (paragraphs 29-41) to promote sustainable transport and support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and congestion. This will have similar effects as with retention on population, water, material assets, climatic factors and air quality.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>That individual local authorities will collectively deliver coordinated development which</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>enable strategic opportunities for sustainable development to be taken.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver coordinated development of a scale which can realise opportunities for sustainable development.</p> <p>The provision of services and facilities locally including public transport provision and limiting growth in market towns near larger urban areas is expected to reduce the need to travel by car although poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where air quality is already poor whilst growth more generally will lead to increased energy use. Overall, the policy has therefore been assessed as having an uncertain effect against air quality and climatic factors topics.</p>

Policy SS20: Rural Land (including Urban Fringe) Uses

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy primarily seeks to protect environmental, biodiversity and agricultural assets including through conserving the region's most versatile agricultural land, protecting designated assets and supporting community woodland projects. The policy also supports agri-environmental measures. RES Regional Priority 3B 'Promote and enhance what is best about the region' reflects this policy in seeking to maintain and enhance the region's environmental assets and to use them to raise the profile and image of the South West.</p> <p>Given the link to agriculture of much of the deterioration of many SSSIs, this policy if successfully implemented would probably have the greatest effect on biodiversity of all the policies in the plan although actions are outside the scope of the planning system.</p> <p>Positive effects may also be generated in relation to the population SEA theme, reflecting the potential for conservation/enhancement of environmental assets to increase accessibility to green space, improving human health. In this respect, it is noted that the policy supports community woodland projects, particularly where they provide community access and recreational opportunities. Increasing woodland cover also has the potential to generate positive effects in relation to climatic factors (associated with the removal of carbon dioxide) and water (due to improvements in water quality linked with pollution diffusion and alleviation</p>
	+	+	+				+	+	+																			+	+	+	

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	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 flood risk).</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty The policy operates at a very high level and effects will depend on the extent to which the policy is applied at the local level.</p>	
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Effects associated with the revocation of Policy SS20 are expected to be similar to those identified in relation to its retention above. This reflects the fact that most local plans have been in place since RPG10 was published and are therefore expected to accord with the provisions of the policy (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy).</p> <p>The NPPF contains a range of policies which seek to conserve and enhance the environment including the protection of the best and most versatile agricultural land (paragraph 112) and ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees outside ancient woodland (paragraph 118). The NPPF also 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 creation and enhancement of green infrastructure is likely to include a woodland component where local planning authorities and their communities consider this appropriate.</p>	

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 Nature Partnerships, once established, can also be expected to play a positive role in supporting the conservation and enhancement of environmental assets including woodland protection and creation. The Government's White Paper, The Natural Choice, recognises and supports the protection and improvement of woodland and forests.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions The protection of European sites will continue as it is a legal requirement for local authorities which would be unaffected by the revocation of the policy.</p> <p>Uncertainty As above.</p>

Policy SS21: 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	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Many of the region's coastal areas have suffered economic decline with a number of areas suffering from increased deprivation. In supporting the regeneration of the region's coastal towns and communities, this policy is therefore expected to have a positive effect on population and human health by helping to improve the provision of jobs, services and facilities and restructure local economies. However, particularly for smaller towns and villages, the effects are more difficult to predict, as the emphasis on larger settlements could mean a shortfall in investment in some of the more remote coastal locations where growth is needed to maintain or enhance essential services or provide affordable housing.</p> <p>The provision of services and facilities locally including public transport and avoiding scattered forms of development is expected to reduce the need to travel by car. This will generate positive benefits in relation to air quality and climatic factors although existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where air quality is already poor. On balance, this policy has been assessed as having an uncertain effect in relation to these topics.</p> <p>Development is also likely to have a negative effect on material assets, resulting from the use of building materials, and water resources due to increased demand. Development may also be susceptible to, and have adverse impacts on, flood risk although it is expected that any</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>such risks would be mitigated in line with national policy in the NPPF.</p> <p>Effects on biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape are expected to be neutral reflecting the fact that this policy relates to smaller scale growth at the region's coastal towns only. Further, the supporting text to the policy makes it clear that the key objectives for the coast will be to conserve the environment of the coast and coastal waters.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which recognises and supports the importance of the region's coastline which has a direct impact on economic performance. The RES also seeks to regenerate the most disadvantaged areas of the region which includes its coastal communities.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 provision of services and facilities locally including public transport and avoiding scattered forms of development is expected to reduce the need to travel by car. However, existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where air quality is already poor. On balance, this policy has been assessed as having an uncertain effect in relation to air and climatic factors.</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>As most local plans in the region have been in place since RPG10 was published (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy) and the draft revised RSS for the South West (which some plans have been prepared in conformity with) also supported development of coastal towns it is considered that there is unlikely to be a clear shift in policy in the short term.</p> <p>In the medium to longer term, local planning authorities will continue to identify the quantum of development to be provided in the region's coastal areas. There is a risk that this may lead to increased levels of growth at smaller settlements which may undermine the potential to regenerate coastal communities, lead to increased traffic on roads with related adverse effects on air and climatic factors and affect environmental assets. However, a more dispersed approach to development may provide an opportunity to more pro-actively address intra-regional inequalities by, for example, increasing investment in smaller settlements.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the <i>potential</i> effects outlined above (which are dependent on the future approach to development in the region), the NPPF provides a strong policy framework for ensuring the vitality of town centres (paragraphs 23 - 27) and supports economic growth in rural areas (paragraph 28). It also seeks through the transport policies (paragraphs 29-41) to promote sustainable transport and support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and congestion. The NPPF (paragraphs 105-108) sets out how local planning authorities should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas,</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>can realise opportunities for sustainable development.</p> <p>The provision of services and facilities locally including public transport and avoiding scattered forms of development is expected to reduce the need to travel by car however, existing problems of congestion and poor air quality may be exacerbated in areas where air quality is already poor. On balance, this policy has been assessed as having an uncertain effect in relation to air and climatic factors.</p> <p>The future approach to the distribution of development in the region is unknown and therefore the type and magnitude of effects in the medium to long term are more uncertain.</p>

Policy EN1: Landscape and 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	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Protection and enhancement of the region's rich and varied landscapes and biodiversity will have significant positive effects on these SEA themes.</p> <p>Although the policy does not specifically refer to geology and soils, it is expected that the conservation and enhancement of the region's environmental assets including designated sites will have a significant positive effect against the soil and geology topic. In this respect, it is noted that the South West contains over a third of the total number of geo-features (SSSIs and Geological Conservation Review features) in England.</p> <p>This policy also has the potential to generate positive benefits for human health, through encouraging better/increasing access to recreational opportunities, the cultural heritage of the region, where protection and enhancement would expect to provide positive effects on such assets, and water (where water habitats are enhanced).</p> <p>RES Regional Priority 3B 'Promote and enhance what is best about the region' reflects this policy in seeking to maintain and enhance the region's environmental assets and to use them to raise the profile and image of the South West.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															None. <u>Assumptions</u> None. <u>Uncertainty</u> None identified.
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> The policy sets out the statutory requirements to afford the highest level of protection to internationally and nationally designated sites. However, the policy has already been largely put into effect (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy) and, further, superseded by local policies reflecting policy/legislation published since RPG10. Paragraph 118 of the NPPF sets out the policy basis for conserving and enhancing biodiversity, including European sites and SSSIs. Paragraph 115 of the NPPF sets out the policy basis for conserving the landscape and scenic beauty of nationally and regionally important designated areas. 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 affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged (paragraph 113), while landscape character assessments should be prepared, and where appropriate, integrated with assessment of historic landscape character (paragraph 170). In addition to the NPPF, the Natural Environment White Paper outlines the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, including practical action to improve the quality of the natural environment by halting the decline in habitats and species, the degradation of landscapes and the erosion of natural capital.

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 encouraging the maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity and landscapes, this policy identifies specific habitat targets and joint character areas. Whilst there is a risk that revocation will, in the medium to long term (as existing adopted local plans are replaced), affect planning for landscape and biodiversity at the regional/sub-regional level, it is expected that local authorities will work together, in accordance with the duty to co-operate, to coordinate strategic approaches to biodiversity/landscape protection and enhancement, making use of local nature partnerships and reflecting targets contained within regional and sub-regional BAPs and other plans and strategies including National Park and AONB Management Plans. For example, a Dorset Heathlands Joint Development Plan Document is being produced by Bournemouth, Christchurch, East Dorset, Poole and Purbeck local planning authorities.</p> <p>Overall, it is therefore expected that the effects identified in relation to the retention of Policy EN1 will be the same should the policy be revoked.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local authorities will work together, in accordance with the duty to co-operate, to coordinate strategic approach to biodiversity/landscape protection and enhancement, making use of the local nature and BAP partnerships.</p> <p>The policy refers to the South West's Landscape Character Areas as shown in Map 4 of RPG10. It assumed that in the absence of RPG10, local authorities and other bodies will continue to reflect the region's Landscape Character Areas within their plans, policies or programmes which have been identified by Natural England.</p>

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

Policy EN2: Air Quality

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy relates specifically to air quality and sets out that development plans should include policies on the location of potentially polluting developments and sensitive developments in the vicinity of existing sources of pollution. The policy also looks to the air quality management process and to the designation of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), stating that the planning process should have particular consideration to air quality in these areas. In promoting the consideration of air quality as part of the plan preparation process, the policy is likely to have a significant positive effect on air.</p> <p>Reflecting the potential adverse effects poor air quality can generate in respect to population/human health and biodiversity, this policy is also expected to have a positive effect on these SEA themes. Further indirect positive effect may also be generated should air quality considerations result in the mitigation of road based transport (e.g. through consideration of travel plans, incorporation of sustainable transport options etc) which will have some positive effects on the environmental implications of transport, particularly climatic factors in the longer term.</p> <p>RES Regional Priority 3B 'Promote and enhance what is best about the region' reflects this policy in seeking to enhance environmental quality in order to raise the profile and image of</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Policy EN2 has already been largely put into effect (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy). The NPPF states that 'planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of AQMAs and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas' (Paragraph 124). Given the strong emphasis on air quality considerations within the NPPF (and existing air quality targets/legislation including EU and international obligations), it is expected that there will be similar positive effects in respect of air to those identified in for retention if Policy EN2 is revoked.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 air quality improvements would occur in incremental stages and over time, resulting in the most significant improvements being achieved over the long-term.</p> <p>Uncertainty None.</p>

Policy EN3: The Historic Environment

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The protection of historic and archaeological buildings, areas, features, sites and monuments in general will have a significant positive effect on cultural heritage, particularly given the region's rich and distinctive historic environment. This level of protection, combined with taking into account the landscape context and setting, should also have significant positive effects on landscape including, for example, the region's extensive Heritage Coast.</p> <p>Work involving the rescue and restoration of buildings is expected to have a minor positive effect on material assets by making use of existing buildings, rather than involving the need for the extraction of materials for new development. Minor positive effects may also accrue for the population (e.g. associated with job creation through the use of local building materials or tourism) and also with respect to biodiversity where the preservation of areas/features protect or enhance ecological assets (e.g. ancient hedgerows).</p> <p>RES Regional Priority 3B 'Promote and enhance what is best about the region' reflects this policy in seeking to maintain and enhance the region's environmental assets and to use them to raise the profile and image of the South West.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Policy EN3 has already been largely put into effect (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy) and, further, superseded by local policies reflecting policy/legislation published since RPG10. In this context, legislation protecting listed buildings, scheduled monuments, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens remain in place. The NPPF also sets out strong national policy on conserving and enhancing the historic environment (Paragraphs 126 – 141). The NPPF states that local planning authorities should set out in their local plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the NPPF stipulates that great weight should be given to the asset's conservation, taking into account its level of importance. Given the strong policy support for the protection and enhancement of the historic environment within existing national planning policy and legislation, it is expected that the effects associated with the revocation of Policy EN3 would be the same of those identified in relation to its retention. Mitigation Measures

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

Policy EN4: Quality in the Built 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	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The creation of attractive and safe built environments is expected to have significant positive effects on population and human health. In supporting the efficient use of land and bringing forward brownfield sites, thereby reducing the amount of greenfield land required to support development, the policy will also have a positive effect with respect to soil. The promotion of a balanced mix of uses, higher densities and sustainable transport patterns should also help to reduce car reliance and the need to travel and thus have positive impacts on air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>The protection and enhancement of distinctive local features and settings has the potential to generate positive effects in relation to cultural heritage whilst the contribution that trees, other planting and open spaces would make to landscape/townscape and biodiversity has been assessed as having a minor positive effect in respect of this SEA theme.</p> <p>RES Regional Priority 3B 'Promote and enhance what is best about the region' reflects this policy in seeking to enhance environmental quality in order to raise the profile and image of the South West.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The magnitude of effects associated with the implementation of this policy will depend heavily on individual decisions on designs and schemes that are made at the local level.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Achieving quality in the built environment is one of the core principles of the planning system, as set out in the NPPF and which devotes a whole section to good design (Section 7). Taking into account the policies in the framework and the fact that RPG10 has been largely put into effect (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy), it is expected that revocation of Policy EN4 will have similar effects as those identified in respect of its retention.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>As with retention of the policy, the actual effects, following revocation, would depend on local and individual decisions.</p>

Policy EN5: Health, Education, Safety and Other Social Infrastructure

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	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 requires development plans to support/facilitate the reconfiguration and modernisation of local health services, as set out in Health Improvement and Modernisation Plans (HIMPs), which are understood to have been superseded. Nonetheless, it is assumed that the policy would continue to provide a vehicle for the coordination of the land use implications of health priorities at the regional/sub-regional scale which, together with requiring local authorities to have regard to health impacts arising from developments, is expected to have a significant positive effect in relation to human health. The provision of facilities for education and training and other services would also be expected to have significant positive effects for population and human health, particularly in view of the policy's emphasis on provision in rural areas. In this respect the findings of the baseline analysis indicate that a large proportion of the region's population in rural areas have difficulty in accessing key services and facilities.</p> <p>Crime prevention measures would also contribute to positive effects on this SEA theme whilst the encouragement of new facilities on sites that are well served by public transport and accessible on foot or by cycle should also have a positive beneficial effect on human health (by encouraging walking or cycling) and air and climate factors (by reducing the need to travel by car).</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	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>RES Regional Priority 1C 'Deliver skills for the economy' reflects this policy in seeking to raise skill levels in the South West through education and training. Regional Priority 2A also seeks to increase training rates and reduce the proportion of disadvantaged groups not in education, employment or training.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Depending on the individual schemes and facilities that may come forward, no overall effect is assumed for the other topics.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Policy EN5 has already been largely put into effect (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy). The UK Sustainable Development Strategy <i>Securing the Future</i> sets out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development, including 'ensuring a strong, healthy and just society'. Section 8 of the NPPF seeks to promote healthy communities (Paragraphs 69 – 78). The revocation of this policy would not result in any different effects from the above.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															None. <u>Uncertainty</u> Depending on the individual schemes and facilities that may come forward, no overall effect is assumed for the other topics.

Policy EC1: 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>New economic development and improving access to training, education and jobs is expected to have significant positive effects for population. Effects are likely to be further enhanced by the policy's emphasis on addressing the disparities that exist across the region whilst also capitalising on the economic potential of the north and east of the region.</p> <p>Whilst Policy EC1 seeks to locate new economic development in sustainable locations, development is likely to lead to an increase in commuting and use of cars, generating increases in emissions to air from road transport. Development will also increase greenhouse gas emissions associated with construction activity, commuting and operational energy use. This has been assessed as having a negative effect in respect of air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>The extraction and use of raw materials required to support economic development and associated waste generation is likely to have a significant negative effect on material assets. Development in the region is also likely to increase per capita water consumption generating a negative effect in respect of water resources.</p> <p>The provision of new employment development may affect biodiversity, landscape and soil depending on location (whether greenfield or previously undeveloped land), proximity to</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>sensitive receptors and scale and nature of development. The policy could also potentially have negative effects on historic town centres such as Bath. It is also noted that the policy seeks to maintain and enhance the region's unique environmental and cultural assets which may help offset any adverse effects associated with new development.</p> <p>This policy is strongly reflected in all three strategic objectives that comprise the RES.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The NPPF, as well as requirements to meet legally binding standards for air pollution, provides existing and continuing mitigation in respect of air and climatic factors.</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The policy supports sustainable development in general that can bring the greatest economic</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 social benefits, but actual environmental effects (in relation to biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape in particularly) would be dependent on the details of the individual developments implemented.
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>One of the key planning principle set out in the NPPF is to 'proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs' (Paragraph 17). The NPPF aims to build a strong, competitive economy (Paragraphs 18-22) and seeks to ensure that local plans are based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic characteristics and prospects of the area (Paragraph 158). Revocation of the policy is therefore unlikely to lead to local authorities not providing an enabling context for job growth, particularly given the expectation that local authorities will adopt coordinated approaches to economic development at the regional/sub-regional scale both under the duty to co-operate, through LEPs (the whole of the South West has LEP coverage) and other economic partnerships/initiatives including, for example, Enterprise Zones (two Enterprise Zones are located in the South West, namely Bristol Temple Meads and Newquay Aerohub). Further, Policy EC1 has already been largely put into effect (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy). It is therefore expected that revocation will generate similar benefits to the population as with retention of the policy.</p> <p>As with retention, the provision of new employment development may affect biodiversity, landscape and soil due to the impacts of new building. Development could also potentially have negative effects on historic town centres such as Bath. However, the effects on environmental assets are considered to be uncertain as they will depend on the location and nature of development. The NPPF also requires environmental considerations to be taken</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>into account in respect of plans and planning applications (e.g. promoting sustainable transport and healthy communities, protecting Green Belt, meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change, conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environments, and facilitating the sustainable use of minerals).</p> <p>Whilst the NPPF promotes sustainable patterns of development and encourages solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion, development is likely to lead to an increase in commuting and use of cars, generating increases in emissions to air from road transport. Development will also increase greenhouse gas emissions associated with construction activity, commuting and operational energy use. This has been assessed as having a negative effect in respect of air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>As with retention, it is expected that any new development will generate adverse effects on water resources and material assets due to the use of these resources and generation of waste.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The NPPF, as well as requirements to meet legally binding standards for air pollution, provides existing and continuing mitigation in respect of air and climatic factors.</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply,</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that local planning authorities and other bodies will continue to coordinate economic development at the regional/sub-regional level.</p> <p>Uncertainty The precise magnitude of environmental effects would be dependent on the details of the individual developments implemented. The effects will also be very dependent on the economy and the ability to attract businesses to the region, regardless of whether the policy is revoked.</p> <p>Reliance on individual local authorities and other bodies to deliver a coordinated approach to economic development across the region.</p>

Policy EC2: Areas of Special Need

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Economic restructuring and regeneration of areas of special need should result in significant positive effects for population by addressing the disparities that exist across the region. For example, Torbay and Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (which are identified within the policy) generate the least GVA per head in the South West whilst parts of Bristol, Torbay and Plymouth have a significant proportion of their populations (around 1 in 10 people) living within the 10% most deprived areas nationally.</p> <p>As this policy may relate to a range of different economic measures and not all associated with new development (e.g. the provision of education and training or support for businesses) it is uncertain what effects may be generated in respect of the other SEA topics.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in RES Strategic Objective 3 'Strong and inclusive communities' which principally seeks to regenerate the region's most disadvantaged areas and reduce intra-regional disparities in economic performance.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The policy is very general and specific developments or precise locations are not proposed meaning that effects on biodiversity, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape are uncertain.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>One of the key planning principles set out in the NPPF is to 'proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs' (Paragraph 17). The NPPF aims to build a strong, competitive economy (Paragraphs 18-22) and seeks to ensure that local plans are based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic characteristics and prospects of the area (Paragraph 158).</p> <p>Whilst RPG10 makes reference to specific areas and settlements, the restructuring and regeneration priorities for these places would be picked up and made more specific in their respective local plans. Policy EN3 has already been largely put into effect (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy) and in this respect paragraph 21 of the NPPF states that in drawing up local plans, local planning authorities should identify priority areas for economic regeneration. This requirement would have similar significant benefits to the population as retention of the policy. Revocation of the policy is therefore unlikely to lead to local authorities not providing an enabling context for regeneration and job growth and in this regard both the existing and emerging local plans of a number of those authorities/areas identified within Policy EC2 place a strong emphasis on addressing structural decline/deprivation and regeneration. Further, it is also expected that local authorities will continue to adopt coordinated approaches to</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>economic development at the regional/sub-regional scale both under the duty to co-operate, through LEPs (the whole of the South West has LEP coverage) and other economic partnerships/initiatives including, for example, Enterprise Zones (two Enterprise Zones are located in the South West, namely Bristol Temple Meads and Newquay Aerohub). It is therefore concluded that revocation will generate similar benefits to the population as with retention of the policy. The uncertain environmental effects identified with retention would also be likely following revocation.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local authorities and other bodies will work together under the duty to co-operate and through existing partnerships to coordinate economic development in the region.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>Reliance on individual local authorities to deliver coordinated economic development focusing on the areas of need.</p> <p>Effects on biodiversity, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape are uncertain and will be dependent on specific developments or precise locations.</p>

Policy EC3: Employment Sites

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 provision of a range and choice of employment sites to meet local business and new investment needs will have significant positive effects for the population reflecting the potential for retention/growth of employment opportunities in the region. It is also noted that within the criteria set out in this policy, emphasis is placed on supporting programmes of regeneration which are likely to help address deprivation and intra-regional inequalities that exist in the South West.</p> <p>Requiring the location of sites to meet sustainable development criteria by being within urban areas and accessible to sources of labour and business services, and by providing a choice of transport access, including public transport where possible, are also likely to reduce the need to travel by car, generating positive effects with respect to human health. Whilst this may also help to offset adverse effects in respect of climatic factors and air, development is likely to lead to an increase in commuting and use of cars, generating increases in emissions to air from road transport. Development will also increase greenhouse gas emissions associated with construction activity, commuting and operational energy use. This has been assessed as having a negative effect in respect of air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>The extraction and use of raw materials required to support economic development and associated waste generation is likely to have a significant negative effect on material assets.</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Effects will depend heavily on the scale of economic development which would be determined at the local level. Effects on biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape in particular will be dependent on site specific proposals and are therefore uncertain.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Policies within RPG10 and the RES do not specify a specific quantum of employment land or number of jobs to be provided at the sub-regional or local authority level. Notwithstanding, the analysis of adopted local plans (see Appendix C) indicates that where employment land and/or job targets are provided at the local level these are now outdated. Whilst sub-regional job growth and employment land targets were set out in the draft revised RSS, these were by Housing Market Area and Travel to Work Area only and not apportioned to individual local authority areas. It is therefore not possible to determine whether these targets have been fully reflected in core strategies adopted since the publication of the draft revised RSS.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Consequently, there is a degree of uncertainty with respect to the magnitude of effects which will be dependent on the quantum and precise location of future economic development. Notwithstanding, one of the core planning principles identified in the NPPF (paragraph 17) is that planning should drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, businesses, industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. Furthermore paragraphs 18-22 deal with building a strong, competitive economy (paragraphs 18-22) and at paragraph 20 the NPPF states that 'local authorities should plan proactively to meet development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century'. Paragraph 158 of the NPPF also 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. In consequence, with revocation of the Regional Strategy the strong emphasis on supporting economic development and the significant positive effects accruing would continue under the NPPF and be cascaded through local plans and through implementing the duty to co-operate where cross boundary approaches are required.</p> <p>Whilst the NPPF promotes sustainable patterns of development and encourages solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion (paragraphs 29 and 30), development is likely to lead to an increase in commuting and use of cars, generating increases in emissions to air from road transport. Development will also increase greenhouse gas emissions associated with construction activity, commuting and operational energy use. This has been assessed as having a negative effect in respect of air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>As with retention, it is expected that any new development will generate adverse effects on water resources (due to increased demand) and significant negative effects on material</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>assets due to the use of resources and generation of waste.</p> <p>The provision of new employment sites may affect biodiversity, landscape and soil due to the impacts of new building including building on previously undeveloped land. Development could also potentially have negative effects on historic town centres such as Bath. However, the effects on environmental assets are uncertain as they will depend on the location and nature of development. The NPPF also requires environmental considerations to be taken into account in respect of plans and planning applications (paragraphs 109 to 125) and encourages the effective use of land by reusing sites that have been previously developed provided that such sites are not of high environmental value which may help offset adverse effects (paragraph 111).</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 on biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape in particular will be dependent on site specific proposals and are therefore uncertain.</p>

Policy EC4: Major Strategic Sites

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 requires the identification of a portfolio of major strategic sites. The provision of these sites is likely to have a significant positive effect on the population reflecting the potential for retention/growth of employment opportunities in the region. The policy is also reflected within the RES which includes delivery activities to provide sustainable sites and premises for business growth.</p> <p>Requiring the location of major strategic sites to meet sustainable development criteria by being within urban areas and accessible to sources of labour and business services, and by providing a choice of transport access, including public transport where possible, are also likely to reduce the need to travel by car, generating positive effects with respect to human health. Whilst this may also help to offset adverse effects in respect of climatic factors and air, development is likely to lead to an increase in commuting and use of cars, generating increases in emissions to air from road transport which may exacerbate existing air quality issues (accepting that the policy has mitigation strategies in place). In this respect, a number of PUAs suffer from existing problems of congestion and poor air quality which may be exacerbated (for example, in parts of Bristol and Bournemouth). Development will also increase greenhouse gas emissions associated with construction activity, commuting and operational energy use. This has been assessed as having a negative effect in respect of air</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Whilst this policy relates to allocation of sites within structure plans, it is assumed that such land would be allocated through local plans if the policy was to be retained.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend heavily on the quantum of development and location of strategic sites which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Effects on biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape in particular will be dependent on site specific proposals and are therefore uncertain.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Policy EC4 has already been largely put into effect (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy). One of the key planning principle set out in the NPPF is to 'proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs' (Paragraph 17). The NPPF aims to build a strong, competitive economy (Paragraphs 18-22) and seeks to ensure that local plans are based on adequate, up-to-date and relevant evidence about the economic characteristics and prospects of the area (Paragraph 158). Revocation of the policy is therefore unlikely to lead to local authorities not providing a range and choice of employment sites and, therefore, there are expected to be similar benefits to the population as with retention of the policy.</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend heavily on the quantum of development and location of strategic sites which would be determined at the local level.</p> <p>Effects on biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape in particular will be dependent on site specific proposals and are therefore uncertain.</p>

Policy EC5: Communications Networks

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy is likely to have a positive effect on population by supporting the development of communication networks that will both benefit existing businesses and encourage inward investment in the region. Investment in communications infrastructure is also expected to help reduce social exclusion by addressing issues of peripherality that exist in the region, particularly in rural areas and the Western sub-region.</p> <p>Whilst there may be a risk that new communications equipment could have adverse effects on the region's environmental assets (particularly landscape) and visual amenity, it is noted that the policy sets out that the location and design of equipment should have adequate regard to their surroundings and potential impact which is expected to help offset any adverse impacts.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in a number of RES priorities including those related to encouraging new enterprise and enabling the region to compete in the global economy. RES Priority 1E 'Promote innovation' meanwhile specifically seeks to improve levels of ICT take-up in the South West.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that the aim would be to keep the numbers of radio and telecommunications masts to a minimum, consistent with the efficient operation of the network, and that therefore there would be no overall effect on the other topics.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The environmental effects will depend heavily on the individual schemes that come forward and the evolution of the technology in the telecommunications industry.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF states that 'local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband (Paragraph 43). Further, the NPPF states that existing masts, buildings and other structures should be used, unless the need for a new site has been justified, and that, where new sites are required, equipment should be sympathetically designed and camouflaged where appropriate (Paragraph 43).</p> <p>There is a national project being delivered by Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK) unit within the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). The Government has committed to deliver the best superfast broadband network in Europe by 2015. The ambition is to provide superfast broadband to 90% of premises in the UK and to provide universal access to standard broadband with a speed of at least 2Mbps. ICT is also an important consideration for the six LEPs operating in the region in achieving economic growth.</p> <p>The combination of the NPPF, the BDUK project and the LEPs provides the framework to</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>achieve the same benefits to population as would occur under Policy EC 5.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions The NPPF states that the aim should be to keep the numbers of radio and telecommunications masts to a minimum consistent with the efficient operation of the network, and that therefore there would be no overall effect on the other topics (Paragraph 43).</p> <p>Uncertainty The environmental effects will depend on the individual schemes that come forward and the evolution of the technology in the telecommunications industry.</p>

Policy EC6: Town Centres and Retailing

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 is likely to lead to significant positive effects for the population and human health by seeking to protect and enhance existing centres, where development will contribute to the regeneration and environmental improvement of town centres. Focusing growth within the PUAs and other designated centres is likely to increase the vitality and viability of these areas whilst enabling some growth in smaller areas to meet local needs is expected to help maintain and possibly enhance retail provision.</p> <p>By focusing development that attracts large numbers of people within PUAs and other designated centres, making provision for development which meets local needs in other towns, restricting further out-of-town retail development and encouraging the sustainable location of retail uses more generally, this policy is expected to help reduce the need to travel and encourage non-car transport. This will generate positive effects for human health, climatic factors and also possibly air. However, the concentration of retail development in centres could give rise to localised air pollution as a result of concentration and congestion. On balance, the effects of this policy on air quality have therefore been assessed as being uncertain.</p> <p>Concentrating retail in town centres is also expected to promote the efficient use of land and encourage brownfield development thereby helping to maintain soil structure/quality and</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Policy EC6 has already been largely put into effect (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy) and therefore there is not expected to be any change in effects over the short term.</p> <p>The NPPF provides a strong policy framework for ensuring the vitality of town centres (Paragraphs 23 - 27) and on supporting a prosperous rural economy (Paragraph 28). The NPPF also seeks to promote sustainable transport and support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and congestion (Paragraphs 29-41). The NPPF policies on conserving and enhancing the historic environment (Paragraphs 126-141), together with existing legislation,</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>will continue to help to protect the historic environment in town and other centres. The revocation of the policy is therefore also likely to result in similar effects as with retaining the policy in the medium to long term.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> The provisions of the NPPF may reduce the need to travel and encourage non-car transport. However, the concentration of retail development in centres could give rise to localised air pollution as a result of concentration and congestion. On balance, the effects of this policy on air quality have therefore been assessed as being uncertain.</p>

Policy TCS1: 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	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The promotion of sustainable tourism could be beneficial to the population as a result of both the economic benefits (e.g. related to increased visitor spend) and job provision (e.g. associated with flagship development) associated with tourism development as well as the provision of facilities for use by residents (which may also benefit human health). The focus of the policy on the regeneration of coastal resorts is particularly noted given that many of the region's coastal areas have suffered economic decline in recent years. Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on population.</p> <p>The policy's emphasis on promoting the special cultural heritage of the region has been assessed as having a positive effect against this topic.</p> <p>Increased visitor numbers may have negative environmental impacts, especially through increased transport (air quality and climatic effects), pollution and waste generation (negative for material assets). It could also have adverse effects on biodiversity, for example, through recreational pressure and on demand for water. Effects on landscape are uncertain as they could be either positive (e.g. visitor management strategies) or negative (e.g. erosion of footpaths, caravans etc.). However, the policy states that proposals for tourism development should be sustainable in terms of complementing or enhancing the local environment and the setting of the proposal and using sustainable design and construction practices. This should</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>details of tourism development.</p> <p>Effects on landscape are uncertain as they could be either positive (e.g. visitor management strategies) or negative (e.g. erosion of footpaths, caravans etc.).</p>
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	?	?	?				<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Policy TCS1 has already been largely put into effect (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy) and therefore there is not expected to be any change in effects over the short term.</p> <p>The NPPF strongly supports sustainable economic growth across all sectors, which would include the tourism sector (paragraph 18-21) and it also contains specific policies on tourism, linked to the vitality of town centres (paragraph 23), and supporting a prosperous rural economy (paragraph 28). NPPF policies protecting the historic environment (paragraphs 126-141) provide strong protection for local features and assets, such as the historic city of Bath. It is recognised that increasing visitor numbers can lead to negative environment effects similar to those for retention. Paragraph 28 of the NPPF states that local and neighbourhood plans should support sustainable rural tourism developments that benefit businesses in rural areas, communities and visitors, and which respect the character of the countryside.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The NPPF, as well as requirements to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution and statutory protection for biodiversity, provides existing and continuing environmental protection for many areas and activities. A core planning principle in the NPPF is that allocations of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value, where consistent with other policies, and that planning in general should contribute to</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution (Paragraph 17).</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty The scale/magnitude of effects will depend heavily on the location, amount, nature and details of tourism development.</p> <p>Effects on landscape are uncertain as they could be either positive (e.g. visitor management strategies) or negative (e.g. erosion of footpaths, caravans etc.).</p>

Policy TCS2: Culture, Leisure 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The provision of new cultural, leisure and community sports facilities and the protection of recreational open spaces and playing fields will have significant positive effects for population and human health in terms of contributing to the leisure and recreational needs of communities as well as cultural heritage. Other topics will be likely to see both positive and negative minor effects as a result of both the development of new, and the protection and use of existing, facilities. However, it is noted that the policy seeks to direct activities to more sustainable locations (e.g. highly managed areas) and requires the preparation of management strategies for inland coastal water of major recreational significance which may help offset adverse effects related to increased recreational pressure.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Environmental effects will depend heavily on the nature and the details of the proposals that</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															come forward.
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>Policy TCS2 has already been largely put into effect (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy) and therefore there is not expected to be any change in effects over the short term.</p> <p>The NPPF sets out policies to deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs (Paragraph 70). The NPPF states that local planning authorities should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space and community facilities (such as sports venues and cultural buildings) to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments. The NPPF also sets this out for rural areas (Paragraph 28). Policies in the NPPF also seek to promote and conserve cultural heritage, designated landscapes and green infrastructure, which also contribute to the provision of cultural facilities and the delivery of significant benefits to the population and human health as well as cultural heritage.</p> <p>Taking into account the fact that Policy TCS2 has already been put into effect, the provisions of national policy set out in the NPPF and the high level nature of the policy, revocation is expected to generate similar significant positive effects with respect to population and human health and cultural heritage as those identified in relation to retention.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Environmental effects will depend on the nature and the details of the proposals that come forward.</p>

Policy HO1: Levels of Housing Development 1996-2016

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 provision of new housing will have significant positive effects on population in the long term with positive effects in the short to medium term associated with meeting housing need across the region, the related provision of affordable units and also related economic benefits (e.g. spend on construction). However, the exact magnitude of effects will depend on related factors such as the quality of the houses built, their density, location relative to green spaces and ambient air quality.</p> <p>Development will lead inevitably to the loss of certain greenfield sites and to an increased demand for energy, transport and water all of which lead to minor negative effects for human health, biodiversity, soil, water, air, climatic factors and landscape. Housing development could also have negative effects on historic towns and their centres (such as Bath and Gloucester).</p> <p>The extraction and use of raw materials required to support housing development and associated waste generation is likely to have a significant negative effect on material assets.</p> <p>Policy H01 seeks to raise the annual average rate of house building in the region (to 20,200dpa) which, for the 10 years before 2001, had ranged from about 15,000dpa to 19,000dpa. However, annual house building since 2001 has remained below the regional</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>target, with only just over 16,000 dwellings being built in 2011/12. The combination of the on-going economic climate and current house building rates will probably mean that the amount of development delivered in the short to medium term is likely to continue to be lower than the annual target proposed in RPG10. The result is that, for the short to medium term at least, the beneficial effects (on population) will be lessened, but also at least some of the negative effects associated with new development will be decreased.</p> <p>In the longer term, it is expected that the annual average rate of house building will increase as housing will be delivered at the higher rates set out in adopted core strategies and emerging plans based on up-to-date evidence of housing need. In this context, provision is made for a total of 22,586 dwellings per annum within the adopted core strategies and emerging plans of all local authorities across the South West. This exceeds the annual requirements set out in Policy HO1 (note that this figure does not take account of the emerging plans of Exmoor National Park, Council of the Isles of Scilly, Cotswold and West Dorset District Councils and Weymouth and Portland Borough Councils which are at an early stage in plan preparation) and consequently it is assumed that significant positive effects on the population topic associated with increased housing provision would continue (although effects are likely to be less in the short to medium term due to lower completion rates). However, it should be noted that planned housing growth is below the housing requirements set out in Policy HD1 of the draft revised RSS for these authorities (28,349 dwellings per annum) with a total of 14 adopted and emerging core strategies either meeting or exceeding these targets.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which under its priority of 'Plan sustainable and successful communities' identifies a need to provide good quality, affordable homes.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other policies in RPG10 seek to mitigate the effects of new development on the environment</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>and the statutory duties of organisations, such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage are able to influence planning decisions and mitigate the effects on the environment.</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing, remain the same irrespective of whether it is revoked or retained.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Environmental effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, as well as the transport infrastructure that exists and is planned. In the short to medium term, the current economic climate is likely to keep the rate of new housing completions at a lower rate than that provided for in the strategy and therefore the scale of the environmental effects may be less compared to the longer term when house building rates increase beyond those set out in RPG10.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Revocation of the Regional Strategy will not remove the need for more houses within the region. A core planning principle of the NPPF is to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes that the country needs, by ensuring that the housing needs of an area are met through the allocation of sufficient development land (Paragraph 17). Section 6 of the NPPF goes on to set out how planning can help deliver a wide choice of high quality homes. The NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area and prepare a Strategic Housing Market Assessment, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries (Paragraph 159). They should also prepare a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment to establish realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability and the likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the plan period (Paragraph 159). The NPPF states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their local plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period (Paragraph 47). The NPPF also seeks to ensure that development is not inhibited unnecessarily and ensure and that the viability and deliverability of housing is achieved (Paragraphs 173- 177).</p> <p>In the short to medium term, revocation is not expected to impact on house building rates in the region reflecting the current economic climate and rates of house building which remain below requirements set out in Policy HO1 and consequently within many local plans. In the longer term, house building rates are expected to increase whether Policy HO1 is revoked or not, reflecting the assumption that housing will be delivered at the higher rates set out in</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 factors outside the influence of the plan, such as the economy and demand for housing, remain the same irrespective of whether the Regional Strategy is revoked or retained.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Environmental effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, as well as the transport infrastructure that exists and is planned. In the short to medium term, the current economic climate is likely to keep the rate of new housing completions at a lower rate than that provided for in the strategy and therefore the scale of the environmental effects may be less compared to the longer term when house building rates increase beyond those set out in RPG10.</p>

Policy HO3: 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	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy relates to the type of housing provided (i.e. affordable housing) rather than the development of housing per se which is considered under the assessment of Policy HO1). In consequence, effects across the majority of SEA themes have been assessed as neutral with the exception of the population topic.</p> <p>In the South West, house prices remain high in relation to incomes and the area has the highest proportion of second homes in the country resulting in affordability issues across the region. In this context, the provision of affordable housing will have a positive (increasing to significantly) positive effect on population although the exact magnitude of effects will be dependent on the quantum of dwellings provided. In this respect, Policy HO3 does provide an indicative target for affordable provision of between 6,000 and 10,000 units per year although future rates will be dependent on market conditions, the total volume of dwellings provided (see Policy HO1) and affordable housing requirements set at the local level.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which under its priority of 'Plan sustainable and successful communities' identifies a need to provide good quality, affordable homes</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>As set out under the assessment of the revocation of Policy HO1, revocation of the Regional Strategy is not expected to affect the rate of delivery of housing. Further, the NPPF seeks to boost significantly the supply of housing and requires local planning authorities to meet the full, objectively assessed needs for both market and affordable housing (Paragraph 47). Where authorities have identified that affordable housing is needed, they should then set policies for meeting this need (Paragraph 50). This includes rural exception sites where appropriate (Paragraph 54).</p> <p>Overall, therefore, it is expected that effects associated with the revocation of Policy HO3 would be the same as those identified in relation to its retention.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing, remain the same irrespective of whether the plan is revoked or retained.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

Policy HO4: Housing in Rural Areas and the Isles of Scilly

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Limited additional housing in rural areas including the Isles of Scilly will have a positive effect for the local population concerned by increasing housing provision, particularly given the high proportion of second homes in some parts of the region and wider affordability issues. The provision of housing in rural areas may also help maintain the viability of services and support local economic development.</p> <p>However, development in rural areas will lead inevitably to the loss of certain greenfield sites, to an increased demand for transport facilities and water, and a continuing demand for material assets, all of which lead to minor negative effects for human health, biodiversity, soil, water, air, climate change, material assets and landscape. Housing development could also have negative effects on historic areas in villages and rural areas.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which under its priority of 'Plan sustainable and successful communities' identifies a need to provide good quality, affordable homes.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Other policies in RPG10 seek to mitigate the effects of new development on the environment and the statutory duties of organisations, such as the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage are able to influence planning decisions and mitigate the effects on the</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>As most local plans in the region have been in place since RPG10 was published (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy) it is considered that there is unlikely to be a clear shift in policy in the short term. In the medium to longer term, it is expected that the provision of housing in rural parts of the region will continue, in accordance with the NPPF. The NPPF states that in rural areas local planning authorities should be responsive to local circumstances and plan</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 development to reflect local needs (at paragraph 54) and maintain or enhance the vitality of rural communities (paragraph 55). Consequently, it is concluded that the environmental effects associated with the revocation of Policy HO4 are likely to be the same as those effects relating to its retention.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The NPPF, as well as requirements to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution and statutory protection for biodiversity and cultural heritage assets, provides existing and continuing environmental protection for many areas and activities. A core planning principle in the NPPF is that allocations of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value, where consistent with other policies, and that planning in general should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution (Paragraph 17).</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands, and set out in their local plans their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Environmental effects will depend heavily on the quantum and location of housing development in rural areas.</p>

Policy HO5: Previously Developed Land and Buildings

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy sets out that at least 50% of new housing should be delivered on previously developed land allied with a reduction in average vacancy rates to 3%. It also promotes a sequential approach to development giving priority to brownfield sites. This is expected to help to maintain soil structure/quality generating positive effects in respect of this SEA theme. Prioritising brownfield development and reusing existing buildings may also reduce pressure on the region's ecological and landscape assets although where achievement of the PDL target resulted in development of areas of brownfield land which had biodiversity interest there could be adverse effects. Effects on biodiversity and landscape have therefore been assessed as neutral. The reuse of buildings in particular could generate benefits with respect to material assets (due to a reduced need for building materials).</p> <p>Policy HO5 also sets out criteria to be used by local planning authorities when considering allocations (which includes accessibility, capacity of infrastructure, the ability to build communities and physical and environmental constraints) and states that major previously developed sites in rural areas should only be developed for housing where they can be self-contained, would not generate significant traffic flows and are accessible. This is expected to help ensure that development does not increase the need to travel which in-turn will positively affect air quality and climatic factors in the medium to longer term.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	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>RES Regional Priority 3B 'Promote and enhance what is best about the region' reflects this policy in seeking to maintain and enhance the region's environmental assets and to use them to raise the profile and image of the South West.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty None.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>As most local plans in the region have been in place since RPG10 was published (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy) there is unlikely to be a clear shift in policy in the short term. Further, whilst the emerging draft RSS for the South West (which some plans have been prepared in conformity with) did not seek to promote the development of previously developed land as an over-riding priority, it did include a target for 50% of new dwellings to be provided on previously developed land (as with Policy HO5).</p> <p>In the medium to long term, it is possible that removing the target for the use of previously developed land could lead to increased development of greenfield sites which may have adverse effects on biodiversity, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape. However, a core planning principle in the NPPF is to encourage the effective use of land by reusing sites that have been previously developed (brownfield land),</p>	

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>provided that such sites are not of high environmental value (paragraphs 17 and 111). Consequently, it is expected that the environmental effects associated with the revocation of the policy are likely to be the same as those effects relating to its retention although the greater degree of uncertainty is noted.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Local authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land. Whilst this may generate uncertainty in the medium to long term it is noted that the proportion of development on brownfield sites has remained above the target set out in RPG10 in 2008 and 2010.</p>

Policy HO6: Mix of Housing Types and Densities

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy relates to the density, design and type of housing to be provided (rather than the development of housing per se which is considered under the assessment of Policy HO1). In requiring local authorities to make provision for housing to meet local needs it is expected that this policy will have a positive (increasing to significantly) positive effect on population.</p> <p>The policy also promotes the more efficient use of land. Higher density development is expected to help ease pressure on greenfield development, potentially generating positive effects in relation to soil and protecting biodiversity, water and landscape.</p> <p>In requiring the use of local material and vernacular, the policy is expected to have an overall positive effect in respect on landscape by helping to conserve and enhance settlement character.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which under its priority of 'Plan sustainable and successful communities' identifies a need to provide good quality, affordable homes. RES Regional Priority 3B 'Promote and enhance what is best about the region' also reflects this policy in seeking to maintain and enhance the region's environmental assets and to use them to raise the profile and image of the South West.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects on landscape will depend heavily on the detailed design of proposals.</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>In the short to medium term there is not expected to be any significant change in the type and magnitude of effects associated with the revocation of Policy HO6 as most local plans have been in place since RPG10 was published (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy). Further, the emerging draft RSS for the South West (which some plans have been prepared in conformity with) also supported development at higher densities (40dph across all Housing Market Areas with higher densities within urban areas) and encouraged a mix of housing and good quality design.</p> <p>In the medium to longer term it is expected that local plans will continue to seek to provide housing to meet local needs, in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF (see paragraph 47), generating significant positive effects on population. However, the NPPF states that local planning authorities should set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances. This may result in lower or higher density developments than those envisaged in RPG10 which may generate differing effects with respect to human health, soil and landscape depending on the approach to be taken. For example, higher density development may generate more significant positive effects in relation to soil (due to</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>gypsy and travellers is secured through the adopted and emerging core strategies and local plans. Further, revocation offers the prospect of providing clarity to local authorities in the region by removing the potentially confusing position created by the absence of gypsy/traveller site policy in RPG10 combined with a targeted requirement within the draft revised RSS.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions 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>Uncertainty Future approaches with respect to housing density, and therefore effects relating to soil and landscape in the medium to long term, are uncertain. Effects in respect of gypsy/traveller site provision will depend on the location and number of pitches provided within each local authority area.</p>

Policy TRAN1: Reducing the Need to Travel

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy seeks to reduce the need to travel by car. It sets out that development plans and local transport plans should focus development in existing towns together with development to meet local needs in rural service centres. It also encourages mixed-use schemes and requires major development to be located on sites with, or incorporate, a good choice of sustainable transport. This has been assessed as having a significant positive effect on air and a positive effect on climatic factors. Reducing emissions to air may also generate positive effects on human health and biodiversity whilst locating development in sustainable locations may encourage walking and cycling with associated additional benefits to human health.</p> <p>This policy is reflected under RES Priority 3A 'Improve transport networks' which seeks increased reliability of public transport infrastructure and promotes smarter travel choices.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour and the demand for transport.</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>In the short term there is not expected to be any significant change in the type and magnitude of effects associated with the revocation of Policy TRAN1 as most local plans have been in place since RPG10 was published (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy).</p> <p>The NPPF refers to local planning authorities supporting a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport (paragraph 30). Further, paragraph 34 sets out that plans and decisions should ensure that developments that generate significant movements are located where the need to travel is minimised whilst paragraph 37 stipulates that planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses in order to minimise journey lengths. Consequently, it is concluded that effects associated with the revocation of Policy TRAN1 would also be the same as those associated with its retention in the medium to long term.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to co-operate to deliver positive outcomes.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour and the demand for transport.

Policy TRAN2: Strategic Inter-Urban and Inter-Regional Transport Networks

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The objective of this policy is to encourage better strategic transport links both within the region and between the South West and other areas with an emphasis upon improvements to the existing strategic transport network which is expected to support existing businesses and encourage inward investment, facilitating economic growth. Improvement of the network is also expected to help address issues related to the peripherality of some of the areas within the region itself, most notably the Western sub-region including Cornwall. It should also be noted that any capital spend associated with the construction and operation of new infrastructure will also generate economic benefits. Overall, the policy has therefore been assessed as having a significant positive effect on population.</p> <p>The policy makes specific reference to encouraging improvements to the rail network to improve safety which has been assessed as having a positive effect in respect of human health.</p> <p>Whilst this policy seeks to make optimum use of existing infrastructure, reduce congestion and enhance the rail network which may generate benefits in respect of air and climatic factors (by reducing emissions to air), increased emissions (including of greenhouse gases) arising from growth in vehicle movements and construction activity related to new infrastructure development are expected. This policy has therefore been assessed as having</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Any effects are heavily dependent on the number, type and location of schemes brought forward, particularly with respect to biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape. Many impacts will also depend on actions beyond the control of the planning system, for example, improving rail services and consumer choice.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>In the short term there is not expected to be any significant change in the type and magnitude of effects associated with the revocation of Policy TRAN2 as most local plans have been in place since RPG10 was published (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy). Furthermore Local Transport Plans continue to be prepared across the region with the West of England JLTP Round 3 referencing a timescale of 2011-2026.</p> <p>It is expected that strategic coordination of investment/improvement in transportation infrastructure across the South West would continue in the medium to long term in accordance with the NPPF, which requires local authorities to work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for transport infrastructure provision (paragraph 31), and duty to co-operate. Consequently, the effects identified under the retention of Policy TRAN2 would be expected to continue in the medium to long term.</p>

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

Policy TRAN3: The Urban Areas

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>By seeking to bring about a shift from car use to public transport, walking and cycling within the region's urban areas and encouraging the use of heavy rail, this policy should improve human health and result in significant improvements in air quality while contributing to tackling climate change. This particularly reflects the fact that many of the region's main centres suffer from existing air quality issues including, for example, Bristol.</p> <p>This policy is reflected under RES Priority 3A 'Improve transport networks' which seeks increased reliability of public transport infrastructure and promotes smarter travel choices with a view to reducing congestion in region's main urban areas.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The effects of this policy will depend on the extent to which the public can be persuaded to</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary						
	S	M	L	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	<p>make greater use of public transport and to walk and cycle more.</p> <p>The policy supports the development of light rapid transport (LRT) in Bristol and other urban areas, subject to their feasibility and as part of a set of policies including parking charges and road user charging. Such projects would result in a variety of environmental effects depending on which projects were eventually implemented and the eventual details of each project. It is therefore uncertain what environmental effects would arise in relation to this aspect of the policy. With specific regard to the Bristol LRT scheme it is noted that this has been abandoned.</p> <p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>In the short term there is not expected to be any significant change in the type and magnitude of effects associated with the revocation of Policy TRAN3 as most local plans have been in place since RPG10 was published (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy).</p> <p>This policy sets aspirations out that fit well with the broad thrust of the NPPF and it is expected that similar significant benefits to the population and human health, to air quality and climatic factors would occur following revocation of this policy in the medium to long term.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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 effects of the revocation of this policy will depend on the extent to which the public can be persuaded to make greater use of public transport and to walk and cycle more.

Policy TRAN4: Transport Infrastructure Investment 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><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>The policy refers to a table of listed transport infrastructure projects. The status of some of the projects listed is unclear and in respect of some schemes they have been abandoned (e.g. Greater Bristol LRT) or completed with new/replacement schemes and proposals coming forward through Local Transport Plans (e.g. the Greater Bristol Bus Network). It is therefore uncertain what environmental effects would arise as a result of a policy that lists projects that are either complete, abandoned or still subject to feasibility testing, meeting statutory processes and the availability of finance.</p> <p>This policy is reflected under RES Priority 3A 'Improve transport networks' which seeks increased reliability of public transport infrastructure and enhanced connectivity, providing access to markets, reducing travel time and tackling peripherality.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															See above.
Revocation	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>The policy refers to a table of listed transport infrastructure projects which would result in a variety of environmental effects depending on which projects were eventually implemented and the eventual details of each project. It is therefore uncertain what environmental effects would arise as a result of revoking a policy that lists projects that are still subject to feasibility testing, meeting statutory processes and the availability of finance. Notwithstanding, it is expected that strategic coordination of investment/improvement in transportation infrastructure across the South West would continue, in accordance with the NPPF (paragraph 31) and duty to co-operate.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to co-operate to deliver positive outcomes.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>See above.</p>

Policy TRAN5: Demand Management

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>In seeking to achieve a modal shift towards more sustainable transport, this policy is likely to generate a significant positive effect in relation to air (due to reduced emissions to air) and positive effects for population including human health (due to reduced emissions to air and the potential for the policy to encourage the use of walking and cycling) and climate factors (due to reduced emissions of greenhouse gases). The exact extent of the effects would depend on the specific details of the measures that others would introduce at the local level.</p> <p>This policy is reflected under RES Priority 3A 'Improve transport networks' which seeks increased reliability of public transport infrastructure and promotes smarter travel choices with a view to reducing congestion in region's main urban areas.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty The environmental effects will depend upon the extent and effectiveness of the measures</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Policy TRAN4 standards could encourage significantly more trips by car and a corresponding rise in pollution harmful to human health, depending on where the development was located. Additional soil loss would be proportional to the impact of additional parking potentially on greenfield land take for development. Notwithstanding, the NPPF is clear (at paragraph 34) that developments that generate significant movement should be located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The environmental effects will depend upon the extent and effectiveness of the measures that individual local authorities decide to introduce and enforce.</p>

Policy TRAN6: Movement of Goods

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The enhancement of freight transport infrastructure is likely to benefit regional economic activity (by ensuring the efficient and timely delivery of goods). It should also be noted that any capital spend associated with the construction and operation of new infrastructure will also generate economic benefits. Overall, the policy has therefore been assessed as having a significant positive effect on population.</p> <p>A modal shift from road to rail transport, locating major freight generating development close to regional road/rail networks and the implementation of traffic management measures is expected to help lower emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases, contributing to improvements to human health, air and climatic factors. This policy has therefore been assessed as having an overall minor positive effect on these topics.</p> <p>The improvement of freight transportation infrastructure is likely to use materials assets (e.g. construction materials) and generate construction waste and whilst there may be potential to reuse aggregates, this has been assessed as having a negative effect in relation to material assets.</p> <p>The construction/operation of transport infrastructure is unlikely to have an effect on water resources and quality of surface water.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	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 construction/improvement of freight infrastructure and its subsequent operation has the potential generate adverse effects across all SEA themes due to, for example, land take, disturbance to habitat and noise. However, any effects are heavily dependent on the number, type and location of schemes brought forward which is unknown. Further, it is noted that the policy lends support to infrastructure proposals that generate environmental improvements. Consequently effects are deemed to be uncertain in relation to biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape topics.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Concerning material assets, negative effects associated with new development may be mitigated to a degree through other policies in the NPPF including those which seek good design and the sustainable use of minerals. PPS10 also seeks to drive waste management up the hierarchy which will help reduce the volume of waste generated by new development and support the reuse/recycling of construction and demolition waste, replacing primary aggregate.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend heavily on the location, details and type of provision of freight infrastructure particularly with respect to biodiversity, soil, cultural heritage and landscape.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>No change to the positive environment effects of retaining the policy is expected. Most local plans have been in place since RPG10 was published (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy). Further,</p>	

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

Policy TRAN7: The Rural 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	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy seeks to encourage more sustainable travel choices and reduce travel distances in rural areas. This is expected to generate positive effects in relation to air quality and may also contribute to tackling climate change.</p> <p>Encouraging walking and cycling may generate positive effects in relation to human health and in supporting the retention of local services and facilities, the policy may also have a positive effect on the population of rural areas particularly given the findings of the baseline analysis which indicate that a large proportion of the South West's population in rural areas have difficulty in accessing key services and facilities.</p> <p>Supporting investment in communications technology is likely to have further positive effects on population by addressing issues of peripherality that exist in some rural parts of the region. However, there may be a risk that new communications equipment could have adverse effects on the region's environmental assets (particularly landscape) and visual amenity.</p> <p>This policy is reflected under RES Priority 3A 'Improve transport networks' which seeks increased reliability of public transport infrastructure and promotes smarter travel choices.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The effects of this policy will depend on the extent to which the public can be persuaded to make greater use of public transport and to walk and cycle more.</p> <p>The environmental effects associated with the development of communications infrastructure will depend heavily on the individual schemes that come forward and the evolution of the technology in the telecommunications industry.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The measures set out in Policy TRAN 7 fit well with the broad thrust of the NPPF including its policy for rural areas (paragraph 28), the promotion of sustainable transport modes (paragraph 29) and accessibility (paragraph 37). Local Transport Plans should also consider improving rural communities' access to facilities and public bodies have a duty to co-operate on strategic planning issues that cross administrative boundaries (NPPF, paragraph 178) and are to collaborate with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities are reflected in local plans (paragraph 179). They are to consider producing joint infrastructure and investment plans. LEPs also have a significant role to play in providing strategic leadership, to set out economic priorities on a number of issues, including local transport and infrastructure priorities.</p> <p>With respect to investment in telecommunications, which is specifically supported by Policy</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>TRAN 7, the NPPF states that 'local planning authorities should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband' (paragraph 43). Also there is a national project being delivered by Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK) unit within the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). The Government has committed to deliver the best superfast broadband network in Europe by 2015. The ambition is to provide superfast broadband to 90% of premises in the UK and to provide universal access to standard broadband with a speed of at least 2Mbps. ICT is also an important consideration for the six LEPs operating in the region in achieving economic growth.</p> <p>The combination of the NPPF, Local Transport Plans, the BDUK project and the LEPs provides the framework to achieve the same benefits to population, air quality and climate as would occur under Policy TRAN 7.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to co-operate to deliver positive outcomes.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The environmental effects will depend upon the extent and effectiveness of the measures that individual local authorities decide to introduce and enforce.</p>

Policy TRAN8: Ports and Inland 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>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Supporting the development of the region's ports is expected to generate positive effects to the population, particularly given the region's important role in providing commercial and passenger links to Europe and the national economic significance of Bristol Port. Investment in ports and inland waterways may also have benefits with respect to human health by maintaining and enhancing their recreational role and reducing the peripherality of the Isles of Scilly.</p> <p>The policy's focus on improving (sustainable) land based links to the region's ports and encouraging the use of inland waterways is expected to have a positive effect on air and climatic factors due to a reduction in high emission transport.</p> <p>Other effects will be uncertain and will depend on the location and type of provision of infrastructure although it is noted that the policy seeks to avoid significant environmental damage.</p> <p>This policy is reflected under RES Priority 3A 'Improve transport networks' which seeks enhanced connectivity, providing access to markets, reducing travel time and tackling peripherality.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>No change to the positive environment effects of retaining the policy is expected. Most local plans have been in place since RPG10 was published (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy). The NPPF states that local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development, including large scale facilities such as rail freight interchanges and transport investment necessary to support strategies for the growth of ports, airports or other major generators of travel demand in their areas (Paragraph 31). The NPPF also states that when planning for ports that are not subject to a separate national policy statement (the National Policy Statement for Ports provides the framework for decisions on proposals for new, nationally significant port development), plans should take account of their growth and role in serving business, leisure, training and emergency service needs (Paragraph 33). Local plans should take account of the NPPF as well as the principles set out in the relevant national policy statements.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to co-operate to deliver positive outcomes.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The precise scale and magnitude of effects on the SEA themes are largely uncertain and dependent on the detail of future proposals which are unknown. This is particularly relevant for biodiversity, soil, water, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape SEA themes.</p>

Policy TRAN9: 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	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Supporting the region's airports to develop their respective roles is expected to have a positive effect on population, reflecting the importance of air travel to the South West's economy and its potential to increase regional connectivity and business activity and provide direct and indirect employment opportunities. However, the potential for the policy to support airport expansion to serve air travel needs may lead to localised negative effects on communities living in close proximity to airports particularly from increases in noise nuisance from flights.</p> <p>Whilst the policy's emphasis on improving surface links and public transport to airports may have a positive effect on air and climatic factors (due to reduced emissions to air including greenhouse gases), providing support to serve air travel needs could lead to an increase in passenger and flight movements and this likely to have an negative effect on air and climatic factors (due to emissions from increased flights and surface transport).</p> <p>Effects on other SEA themes are uncertain and dependent on the location and type of infrastructure provided.</p> <p>This policy is reflected under RES Priority 3A 'Improve transport networks' which seeks enhanced connectivity, providing access to markets, reducing travel time and tackling</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															peripherality. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None. <u>Assumptions</u> None. <u>Uncertainty</u> National aviation policy will set the parameters for whether there is a significant expansion of air travel in the region. Locally, there will be choices whether to support economic development that feeds off and encourages the growth in air travel, or whether to seek alternative forms of economic development that meet the needs of the region without the environmental damage. Reflecting the high level nature of this policy, the precise scale and magnitude of effects on the SEA themes are largely uncertain and will be dependent on the detail/implementation of any future proposals set out in Airport Masterplans. This is particularly relevant for biodiversity, soil, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape SEA themes.
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> Future development at and related to the region's airports will continue to be driven by evolving national aviation policy / strategy which is still as set out in the 2003 Aviation White Paper (until it is replaced). The relevant local authorities will decide what policies are appropriate to support the airports (e.g. housing for employees), informed by local needs and national policies on sustainable development. In this respect, policies contained within the East Devon Local Plan (adopted and draft), North Somerset Replacement Local Plan and

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															be dependent on the detail/implementation of any future proposals set out in Airport Masterplans. This is particularly relevant for biodiversity, soil, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape SEA themes.

Policy TRAN10: Walking, Cycling and Public Transport

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>By seeking to bring about a shift from car use to walking, cycling and public transport, this policy should improve human health and result in significant improvements in air quality while contributing to tackling climate change.</p> <p>This policy is reflected under RES Priority 3A 'Improve transport networks' which seeks increased reliability of public transport infrastructure and promotes smarter travel choices.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The extent of the effects will depend on the level of uptake and the shift away from car use.</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>In the short term there is not expected to be any significant change in the type and</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The extent of the effects will depend on the level of uptake and the shift away from car use.</p>

Policy RE1: Water Resources and Water Quality

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The provision of adequate water infrastructure, the protection of groundwater resources and the enhancement of river and coastal water quality will all have a significant positive effect on water and a positive effect on human health. Other effects are uncertain. The construction of new infrastructure could have negative environmental effects and, depending on the location of the new facilities, could affect biodiversity, soil, material assets (through the use of building materials) and the landscape, as well as having short-term transport (air and climate factors) effects. However, some forms of water infrastructure, such as reservoirs and sustainable urban drainage solutions, can also give rise to positive effects, particularly for biodiversity and possibly at a significant level in some cases. Water efficiency and demand management will depend on measures that are applied outside the planning system and beyond the scope of the Regional Strategy, such as through building regulations, fiscal measures and incentive schemes. The planning of investment in water infrastructure is also largely delivered by mechanisms other than the Regional plan.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which promotes the efficient use of resources. Under Priority 1A 'Support business productivity', for example, the RES seeks increased business resource efficiency.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The policy relates to a wide range of possible water infrastructure schemes and measures that could give rise, in total, to both positive and negative effects, depending on what particular proposals come forward and where they are located. This is particularly relevant for biodiversity, soil, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape SEA themes.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>In the short term there is not expected to be any significant change in the type and magnitude of effects associated with the revocation of Policy RE1 as most local plans have been in place since RPG10 was published (most LPAs have local plans adopted shortly before or after the publication of RPG10 or have an adopted core strategy).</p> <p>The NPPF states that local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the local plan, including strategic policies to deliver the infrastructure for water supply and wastewater treatment (Paragraph 156) and expects local planning authorities to adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change that take full account of water supply and demand considerations (Paragraph 94). The NPPF also states that local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for water supply and waste water and its treatment, and its ability to meet forecast demands (Paragraph 162). The Government's 2011 White Paper</p>

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

Policy RE2: Flood Risk

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The protection from new development of land liable to river and coastal flooding, plus the use of sustainable drainage systems, will have significant positive effects for water and climatic factors and positive effects for human health. The protection of floodplains could have positive minor effects for biodiversity, soil and landscapes in those areas.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Effects associated with the revocation of Policy RE2 are expected to be similar to those identified in relation to its retention. The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>whilst the Flood Risk Regulations 2009 impose a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to take steps to identify and prepare for significant flood risk.</p> <p>The NPPF and technical guidance on flood risk published alongside the framework sets out how local planning authorities should plan for development which avoids and manages flood risk, and this policy would be unaffected by the revocation of the Regional Strategy.</p> <p>The NPPF makes clear that local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk (see paragraph 94). The policy on the location of new development in relation to flood risk is covered in the NPPF at paragraphs 100 to 104. In particular it sets out that inappropriate development should be avoided in areas at risk of flooding but, where development is necessary, that it should be made safe and avoids increasing flood risk elsewhere. To this end, local plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property [adding the words] and manage any remaining risk.</p> <p>In preparing their plans local planning authorities should use their Strategic Flood Risk Assessments, and the Catchment Flood Management Plans and policies in Shoreline Management Plans and Flood Management Strategies produced by the Environment Agency.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p>

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

Policy RE3: Minerals Planning

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Minerals extraction is a temporary use of land (for a short or long period of time), after which time the land is restored for a further use. The length of time of the extraction and the period of time before restoration is completed will vary between different sites. Furthermore minerals is driven by geology and can only be extracted where it exists, which may include designated areas.</p> <p>The policy seeks to safeguard mineral assets, they are a finite natural resource and the policy only safeguards such assets with a view to them being kept available for future possible extraction. The use of the extracted materials has a positive effect for population in that it provides essential building and other materials.</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 in these protected areas, although there remain some extant permissions where extraction has not yet started. Consequently there may be some disturbance to the local landscape and biodiversity both in these areas and elsewhere in the region, 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 (Schedule 5(2) of the Act enables mineral planning authorities to require mineral workings to</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																																<p>be restored to a condition suitable for an identified subsequent use). Overall the effect on biodiversity and landscape has been assessed as being uncertain in the short and medium term but there will be a minor positive effect in the longer term.</p> <p>Whilst soil would be returned to/retained on the site after restoration, it is considered that quality would be reduced (having been stockpiled).</p> <p>Whilst the policy promotes the use of non-road transport modes 'where feasible', the policy recognises that the extraction of minerals brings additional traffic, which the policy seeks to direct on to the motorway, trunk and principal road network. The policy therefore results in minor negative effects for air and climate factors. Negative effects have also been identified in respect of water given the water resources required to support extraction.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which promotes the efficient use of resources. Under Priority 1A 'Support business productivity', for example, the RES seeks increased business resource efficiency.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The policy promotes in particular environmentally beneficial reclamation and after uses following minerals extraction. These are dealt with by planning conditions, including the condition for restoration under Schedule 5 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential effect on cultural heritage is complicated as extraction has led to some exceptional archaeological discoveries, but also has the potential for the loss of historic</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>features and artefacts.</p> <p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>As the majority of minerals plans in the region were adopted following the publication of RPG10, effects associated with the revocation of Policy RE3 are expected to be similar to those associated with its retention.</p> <p>Section 13 of the NPPF deals with facilitating the sustainable use of minerals (Paragraphs 142 - 149). The NPPF sets out the national policy for aggregates and requires each minerals planning authority to prepare a local aggregate assessment based on average sales. Proposals should also include secondary, recycled and marine dredged sources (Paragraph 143). The duty to co-operate should assist in ensuring minerals planning authorities work together with the industry to ensure that a steady and adequate supply of minerals is provided in a sustainable manner. Revocation of this policy is likely to result in the same environmental effects as each mineral planning authority will still need to plan for aggregate extraction. The NPPF provides strong protection for the natural and historic environment, human health and important landscapes (Paragraphs 143 and 144).</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The NPPF provides for the restoration and aftercare of worked sites at the earliest opportunity and for such works to be carried out to the highest standards. Mineral planning authorities are also expected to encourage the use of secondary and recycled material and to consider recycled and secondary sources before the extraction of primary materials.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential effect on cultural heritage is complicated as extraction has led to some exceptional archaeological discoveries, but also has the potential for the loss of historic features and artefacts.</p>

Policy RE4: Use and Supply of Aggregates

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Minerals extraction is a temporary use of land (for a short or long period of time), after which time the land is restored for a further use. The length of time of the extraction and the period of time before restoration is completed will vary between different sites. Furthermore minerals is driven by geology and can only be extracted where it exists, which may include designated areas. Whilst the policy seeks to make the optimum use of aggregates and seeks to maximise recycling, the extraction of a mineral resource would result in a negative effect on material assets as they are a finite natural resource. Negative effects have also been identified in respect of water given the water resources required to support extraction.</p> <p>The policy needs to read in conjunction with Policy RE3 above, which seeks to limit minerals extraction in national or international designated sites to proposals of 'a minor nature', or where exceptional circumstances should prevail 'in the public interest'. Policy RE4 may lead to 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 on biodiversity and landscape has been assessed as being uncertain in the short and medium term but there will be a minor positive effect in the longer term.</p> <p>The use of aggregates has a positive effect for population in that it provides essential building</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>and other materials.</p> <p>Whilst associated Policy RE3 promotes the use of non-road transport modes for minerals in general 'where feasible', Policy RE4, on the extraction of aggregates, will inevitably lead to additional traffic, which results in minor negative effects for air and climate factors.</p> <p>Whilst soil would be returned to/retained on the site after restoration, it is considered that quality would be reduced (having been stockpiled).</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which promotes the efficient use of resources. Under Priority 1A 'Support business productivity', for example, the RES seeks increased business resource efficiency.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The policy deals with the supply of aggregates, but also seeks to maximise the contribution from secondary and recycled aggregates, support construction and demolition waste materials recycling, promote efficient use of resources, consider cost/benefits, and conserve primary aggregates.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential effect on cultural heritage is complicated as extraction has led to some exceptional archaeological discoveries, but also has the potential for the loss of historic features and artefacts.</p>
Revocation	?	?	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Policy RE4 apportioned figures from Minerals Policy Guidance note 6 (published in 1994) to</p>		

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The potential effect on cultural heritage is complicated as extraction has led to some exceptional archaeological discoveries, but also has the potential for the loss of historic features and artefacts.</p>

Policy RE5: Management and Transportation of Waste

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The 'regional' targets quoted in Policy RE5 are Government targets taken from the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) and Waste Strategy 2000. The reduction of waste to landfill will, in particular, result in significant positive effects for climatic factors as a result of reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The policy should also result in positive effects for soil, air and water. Population and human health should also experience positive effects as a result of more sustainable and cleaner waste management. In so far as waste is a material asset, increasing recovery, recycling and composting, as well as possibly energy from waste, would all result in significant positive effects. Landscape and biodiversity can have negative effects during landfill operations, but positive effects following restoration of such sites, resulting in a no overall effect. Cultural heritage should also have no overall effect, as such sites would be expected to be avoided and/or be the subject of investigation.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES under Priority 1A 'Support business productivity' which seeks increased business resource efficiency.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Recovering waste at or near the PUsAs could also help minimise transport movements, and hence benefit air and climate factors.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Revocation will have no overall effect. Waste planning authorities will still be required to comply with national policy in Planning Policy Statement 10 and the NPPF, as well as their legal obligations under the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 and the National Waste Management Plan for England as it emerges. Whilst Policy RE5 contains 'regional' targets, these are not apportioned at the sub-regional scale and in any case (being based on the Waste Strategy 2000) they have been subsequently revised. Further, although sub-regional municipal and commercial and industrial waste capacity targets were included in the draft revised RSS (see Appendix C), waste planning authorities will still be required to 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 set 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>All 6 waste plans in the region are more recent than the Plan. Three (Devon,</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>Bournemouth/Dorset/Pool, and Gloucestershire) seek to comply with the objectives set out in the Plan, whilst the other three (Plymouth, Wiltshire and the Bath and North Somerset Joint waste core strategy) draw on Waste Strategy 2007 and more up-to-date objectives. Bath and North East Somerset seek to exceed European obligations. Achievement of present legal and 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. Additionally, 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 up-to-date, robust local evidence.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> None.</p>

Policy RE6: Energy Generation and Use

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>A reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and an increase in renewable energy production will have positive effects for climate factors in particular. Because of the forms of development and installations required to deliver renewable energy, a wide range of both positive and negative effects could arise and in relation to individual schemes at the implementation stage. However, on balance, the positive effects climate factors should be significant.</p> <p>There is potential for both positive and negative effects across the other SEA themes associated with renewable energy developments. Positive effects may include benefits to population and human health arising from job provision associated with renewable energy development and decreases in burning of fossil fuels and improved air quality. Localised negative effects may also be generated in relation to human health (e.g. from noise or shadow flicker associated with turbines although these can be controlled via planning condition) as well as biodiversity, landscape and cultural heritage SEA themes although it is noted that the policy sets out that development plans should take environmental impacts into account, particularly on national and international designated sites and schemes increasingly include for habitat management. Further, potential local negative effects are likely to be outweighed by wider benefits of mitigating climate change on landscape, biodiversity and</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	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>water. Notwithstanding, any such effects are heavily dependent on the scale/type of development and its location.</p> <p>The RES highlights energy use and climate change as a critical issue and under Priority 1A 'Support business productivity' seeks increased business resource efficiency.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects across all SEA themes with the exception of climatic factors are heavily dependent on the scale/type of schemes and their locations.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>RPG10 refers to national targets for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (to 2012 only) and also sets out a target for a minimum of 11-15% of electricity production to be from renewable energy sources by 2010 although this is not apportioned between local authorities and in any case the targets are outdated. It should also be noted that the draft revised RSS included county level onshore renewable electricity capacity targets to 2010 alongside region-wide targets to 2020 which equated to approximately 20% of regional electricity demand to be generated from renewable sources. However, there is already in place a nationally legally-binding target to ensure 15% of energy comes from renewable sources by 2020 (in accordance with the Renewables Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)) including approximately 30% of electricity demand. The UK National Renewable Action Plan 2010</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>sets out the UK's path to meet it.</p> <p>The renewable energy policies in all adopted local plans and/or core strategies in the region have been examined and are presented in Appendix C. The analysis shows that, consistent with that approach, local plans and/or core strategies do not include overall targets for the production of renewable energy at local authority level. Some local plans (particularly those adopted before or around the same time as RPG10) do not contain policies on renewable energy and for these authorities there is clear policy gap. Other plans contain policies that support the production of renewable energy but do not include a target for its generation for the local authority areas. Many of the more recently adopted local plans and core strategies as well as emerging plans in the region contain policies which encourage a certain proportion of on-site renewable and/or decentralised renewable or low carbon energy and require it to be provided for developments over a certain specified size.</p> <p>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, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy). Similarly, 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.</p> <p>Under the Climate Change Act 2008, the UK now has a legally binding target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050 and a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020, based on a 1990 baseline. There is also a carbon budgeting system that caps emissions over five-year periods, with the first three carbon budgets covering 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22. Under the Renewable Energy Directive, there is also now a legally-binding target to ensure 15% of energy comes from renewable sources by 2020 in the UK. The</p>

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

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