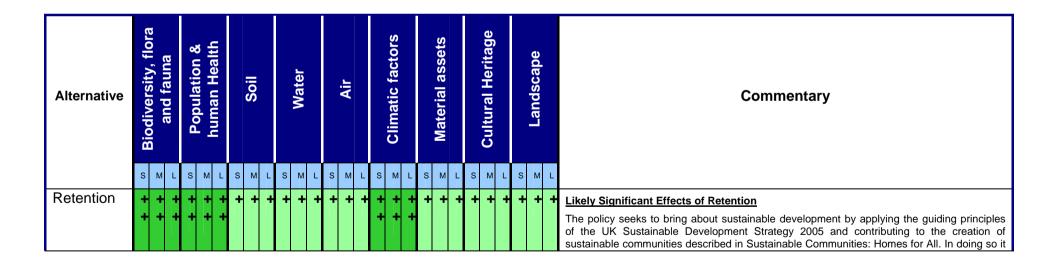


NB: where more than one symbol is presented in a box it indicates that the SEA has found more than one score for the category. Where the scores are both positive and negative, the boxes are deliberately not coloured. Where a box is coloured but also contains a ?, this indicates uncertainty over whether 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.

S – short term (less than 0.75 year), M – medium term (between 0.75 and 5 years) and L – long term (> 5 years)

RS Policy SS1: Achieving sustainable development

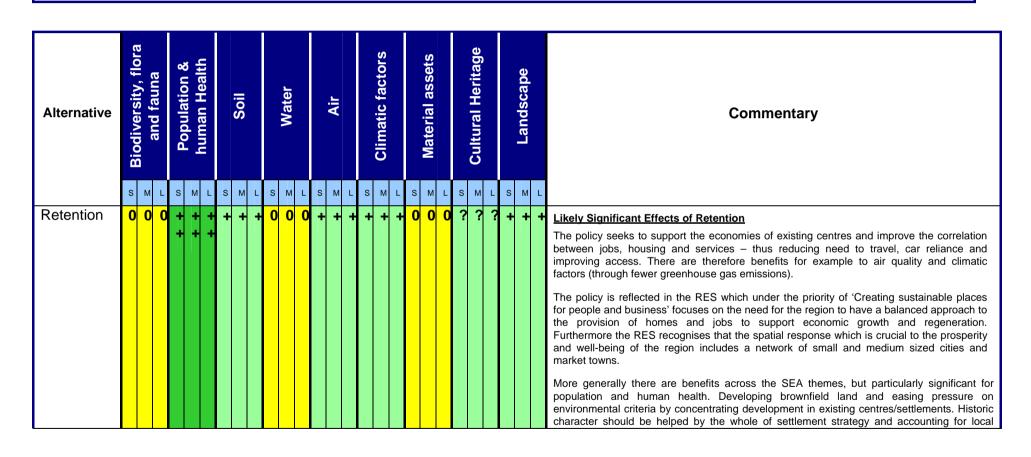


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil	100		Water		Δir			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		edesabae			Commentary
	S	M L	. 8	S N	ИL	_	3 1	M L	S	М	L	S N	Л L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	SI	ИL		sets the overarching framework for the remainder of the Plan.
						П																				The policy is reflected in the RES which sets out a vision to include being at the forefront of a
																									1	low-carbon and resource efficient economy. Also of particular relevance to SS1 are two of the RES's priorities within the context of a spatial economy which are 'Creating sustainable places for people and business' and 'Adapting the region's places to meet the challenges and opportunities of climate change.
			l																							There are overall benefits across the SEA themes, but effects are particularly significant for biodiversity, population and human health and climatic factors.
																									3	The only specific requirement set out in this policy is that Local Development Documents should help to meet obligations on carbon emissions and should adopt a precautionary approach to climate change by avoiding or minimising potential contributions to adverse change and incorporating measures which adapt as far as possible to unavoidable change. This should have positive effects on climatic factors in the short, medium and long term.
						П																				Mitigation Measures
						П																				None proposed.
						П																				<u>Assumptions</u>
				1_	T.																					None.
																									11.	<u>Uncertainty</u>
																										The scale of the effects will depend on the quantum, nature and location of development across the region over the Plan period and beyond.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora		Population &	human Health		Soil		Water			Air		;	Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage	Calitata I let itage		Landscape		Commentary
	s M	L	S	M L	S	М	L	SN	И	. s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	LS	8 1	И L	. s	В М		
Revocation	+ +	1	‡	+ + + +	†	+	†	+ -	+ +	1	+	+	+	+	#	+	+	†	+ •	+ +	┨╴	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> As paragraph 6 of the NPPF makes clear, the purpose of the planning system is to contribute
																								to the achievement of sustainable development. It makes specific reference to the five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development set out in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future. These are: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly. The policies in paragraphs 18 to 219, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.
																								Each of the elements contributing to the creation of sustainable communities described in 2003 Sustainable Communities: <i>Homes for All</i> , are reflected in the NPPF, particularly in the core planning principles set out in paragraph 12, but also in more detail in specific policies.
																								The revocation of this policy would not remove the requirement for local plans to be consistent with legal and national policy requirements on climate change including supporting the move to a low carbon future and avoiding increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. There should therefore be the same positive effects on climatic factors as with retention of the policy.
																								It is therefore considered that revocation of Policy SS1 would have no material effects on the environment.
																								Mitigation Measures
																								None proposed.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Donilation 9	ropulation & human Health		Soil		Water	Water		Air			Climatic factors		Material accete			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S	M l	_ S	М	L	S N	м L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S N	M L	. s	S N	1 L	S	М	L	
																							Assumptions It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties on sustainable development and climate change in plan-making and to meet air and water quality standards, to afford the appropriate level of protection to designated sites and species and that they have due regard to the policies in the NPPF in plan making and development management decisions. Uncertainty As above.

RS Policy SS2: Overall Spatial Strategy

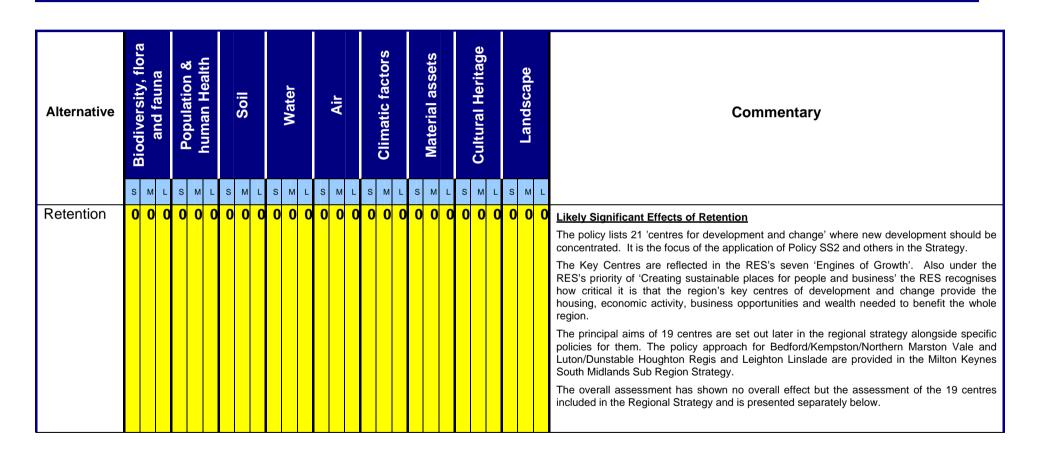


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora		Population &			Soil		Water			All		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M		SIL	L	S	M	. s	M	L	8	M L	S	M		S	M		0	М	L Commenter of the Comm	S	М	n de la companya de	character. However, the policy could also result in tensions locally in some historic centres such as Cambridge leading to negative or uncertain impacts on heritage. Achieving the target for the use of previously developed land will reduce the amount of vacant and derelict areas, support regeneration and protect the countryside which will have benefits for soil and the landscape. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty Effects will depend heavily on detailed sub regional policies, appraised separately. The overall effect of the policy is good for a range of criteria.
Revocation	0 0	0	+	+ +	+	+ -	+ 0	0	0	+	+	+ +	+ +	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The focus of the NPPF is on the delivery of sustainable development as set out in paragraph 6 of the document. It is possible that removing the requirement to direct the most strategically significant growth to the region's major urban areas and removing the target for the use of previously developed land could lead to less development within the major urban areas, and result in less development of brownfield land. This could lead to more development of unconstrained

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna		Population &		Soil		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		landscape	Lalidacapa	Commentary
	S M	L	S M	L	s M	L :	s n	ИL	s	М	L S	S N	ИL	s	М	1 L	S	М	L	s I	и L	
																						countryside (with for example, potentially adverse effects on soil).
																						There are potential benefits for biodiversity if it resulted in less development on those area of brownfield land with high biodiversity value and to human health where there were low housing densities and more opportunities for green space within urban centres.
																						However, if it increased the amount of development on greenfield land away from existin settlements there may be some uncertainty over effects on the countryside (i.e. soil ar landscape); and on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions (if there is a greater need travel). Depending on the biodiversity value of any countryside lost, including any role played, or might play, in contributing to a network or corridor for wildlife there could be either positive or negative effects. For example, agricultural land can host lower biodiversity interes than suburban gardens given the wider range of different habitats provided.
																						The Regional Strategy recognised that the extent to which the 60% target could be achieve by local authorities will vary across the region. For local authorities with limited previous developed land, there would be less potential for effects arising from revocation.
																						Mitigation Measures
																						Paragraph 111 of the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that hat been previously developed, provided that it is not of high environmental value. Local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land.
																						Paragraph 117 of the NPPF states that planning policies should identify and macomponents of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, nation and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and steppin stones that connect them and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration of

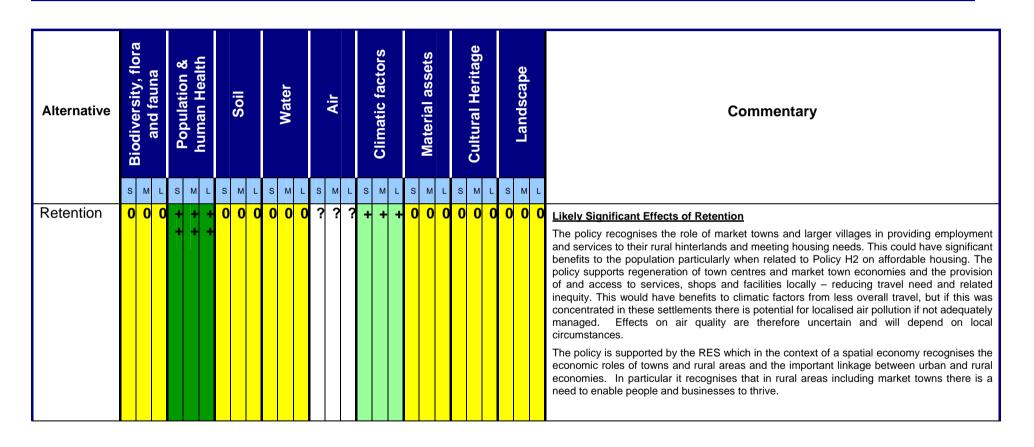
Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health			Soil		Water			Air			Cilinatic ractors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	,	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	LS	6 N	1 L	S	М	L	S	M L	. 8	S N	/ L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																											creation. This should reduce the risk of the potentially adverse effects identified above. Assumptions
																											None.
											Ī									T							<u>Uncertainty</u>
																											The extent to which revocation leads to more greenfield development and hence effects on soil and landscape are uncertain.

RS Policy SS3: Key Centres for Development and Change



Alternative	Diodivoroity flore	biodiversity, nora	and tauna		Fobulation &	human Health		Soil			Water		: 4	All		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	N	L	s	N	/ L	S	М	L	S	М	. s	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	Г	
																											Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None
Revocation	0	0	O	C			0		0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation As above – see sub-regional assessments below. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None

RS Policy SS4: Towns other than Key Centres and Rural Areas

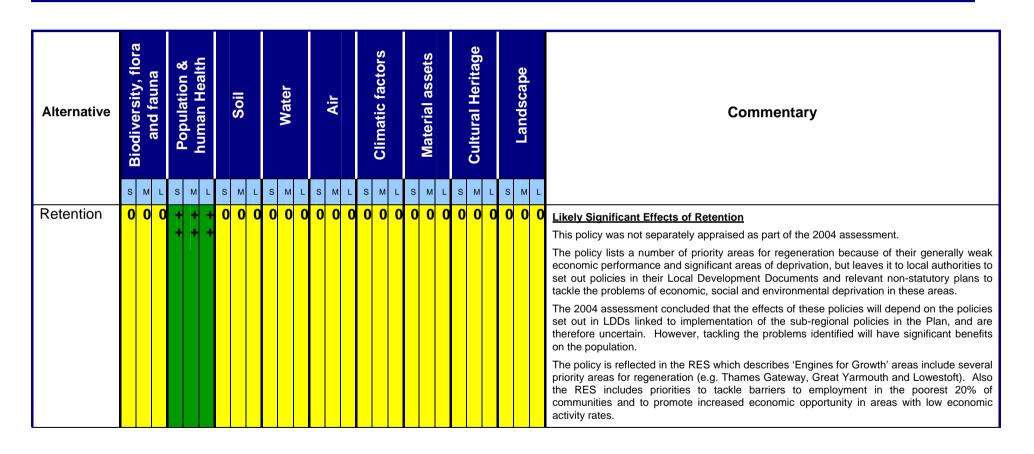


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora			Population &	human Health		Soil			water		Air			climatic factors		Material accept	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	s	М	L S	М	L	S	М	L S	SI	M L	. S	N	l L	s	М	L	
																									Mitigation Measures None.
			ı																						Assumptions
			ı																						None.
			ı																						<u>Uncertainty</u>
			ı																						Effects on air quality are therefore uncertain and will depend on local circumstances.
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+ +	0	0	0	0	0	0 ?	?	?	+	+	+ (0	0 (0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
	_			+	†																				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). 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 benefits as with retention on climatic factors and subject to appropriate traffic management measures, to air quality.
																	T	T							Mitigation Measures
			ı																						None.
																	T	T							<u>Assumptions</u>
																	T								None.
																	Т								

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of East of England Regional Strategy

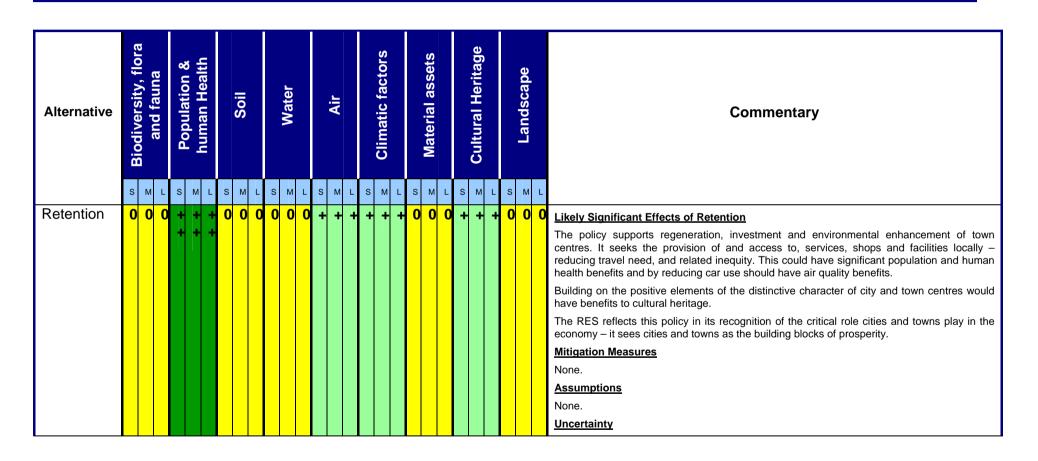
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	5	Population &		Coil			Water			AIF		Climatic factors			Material assets	3		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M	L	S M	L	s I	M L	s	М	L	s	М	LS	1 8	И L	s	N	Л L	S	S N	ΛL	S	М	L	
																								Uncertainty None.

RS Policy SS5: Priority Areas for Regeneration



Alternative	Biodiversity flora	and failes	alla ladila	Population &	human Health		Soil	100		Water		Δir			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M l	L S	S	M L	s	М	L :	S N	1 L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	
																										Mitigation Measures None.
																										Assumptions
																										None.
																										<u>Uncertainty</u>
																										The effects of these policies will depend on the policies set out in LDDs linked to implementation of the sub-regional policies in the Plan and are therefore uncertain but unlikely to be significant.
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
				+	+	1					ľ															Paragraph 21 of the NPPF states that in drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should identify priority areas for economic regeneration. This would have similar significant benefits to the population as retention of the policy.
																										Mitigation Measures
																										None.
																										<u>Assumptions</u>
																										None.
													L													<u>Uncertainty</u>
																										As above.

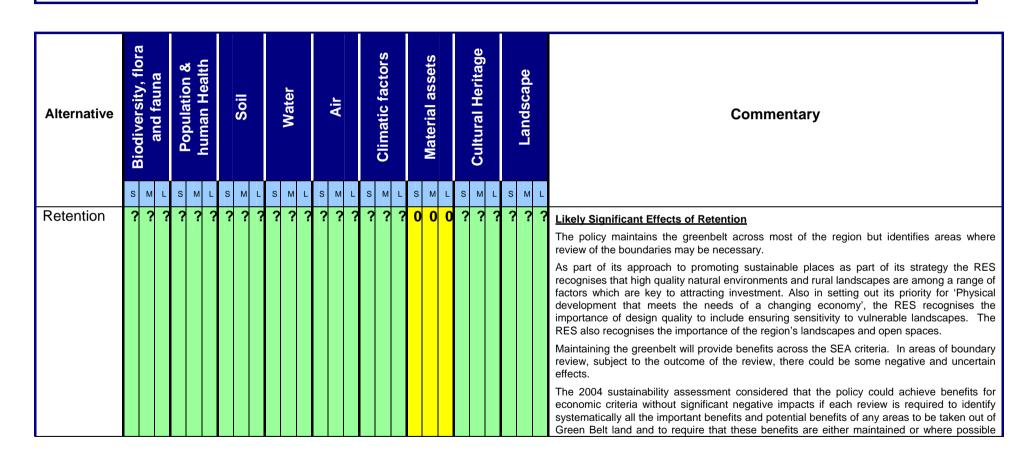
RS Policy SS6: City and Town Centres



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water		Air		•	Climatic factors		ojossa airojam	Material assets		Cultural Heritade			Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	s	M L	s	M L	s	М	L S	М	L	S	М	L :	S I	М	L S	S N	ΛL	5	S M	L	
		Ш	Ш			Ц	_								1	L			L			None.
Revocation	0 0 0	+	+ + +	0	0 0	0	0	0 1	+ +	+	+	+	+		0	0 -	+	+ -	+	0 0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Paragraph 21 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement, while paragraph 23 states that planning policies should be positive, promote competitive towr centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period. Local planning authorities should for example, recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality; define a network and hierarchy of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, based on a clear definition o primary and secondary frontages in designated centres and set policies that make clea which uses will be permitted in such locations. As the supporting text to the policy recognises, urban areas and retail catchments do no follow local authority boundaries. Local authorities should co-operate to develop strategies to ensure that centres are protected and enhanced and that new provision is appropriately located. The duty to cooperate should provide the basis for strategic planning in absence of the plan. Of all the policies in the NPPF dealing with sustainable transport, paragraph 37 is mos relevant in the current context as it states that planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. Taken together it is expected that the significant benefits to the population and human health will remain in the absence of the regional strategy through regeneration and vibrant town.

Alternative	Riodiversity flora		and rauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		ı. V			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage	n		Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	9	1 8	ИL	S	N	/ L	S	М	L	S I	M L	. s	N	1 L	S	М	1 L	S	M	l L	S	М	L	
																											centres, while less need to travel (particularly by car) should reduce congestion within town centres with benefits to air quality (and human health) and climate.
																											The application of NPPF policies on conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paragraphs 126-141) will deliver similar cultural heritage benefits as with retention of the policy.
																											It is expected that existing strategies introduced since adoption of the regional strategy will continue (possibly with some modifications) so the identified benefits would be apparent in the short, medium and long terms.
							ı																				Mitigation Measures
							ı																				None.
																											<u>Assumptions</u>
					T.	T.		L												Γ							None.
																											<u>Uncertainty</u>
																											None .

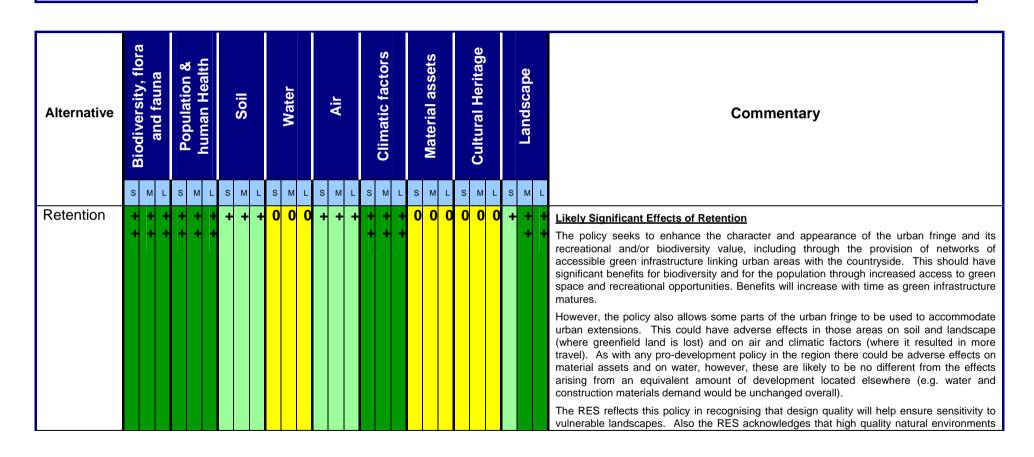
RS Policy SS7: Green Belt



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			AIL		Climatic factors				Material assets			Cultural Heritage		oucospuc			Commentary
	S	N	ΛL	- -	S	M L	S	М	1 L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s ı	ИΙ	_ 3	S	M		s	М	L	SI	М	L	
																												substituted for as part of the 'package' of Green Belt changes. The earlier appraisal also considered that not all important benefits of Green Belt land can be substituted even in principle, let alone at a practicable cost. Benefits are often inseparable from location. In such cases, the only way to maintain the benefits will be to maintain the current Green Belts. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty The effects of the policy will depend on the outcomes of the reviews, which will in turn depend on their terms of reference and in particular how rigorously sustainability conditions are applied.
Revocation	7	? '	? '	?	?	? '	? 1	? ?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	? '	? (0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																												The NPPF maintains strong protections for Green Belt land. Revocation of this policy would remove the policy pressure for review but wouldn't prevent a LPA undertaking a review if considered appropriate subject to consistency with national policy. Where Green Belt boundaries are to be reviewed, the effects will be linked to the outcome of the review and its implementation, and will therefore be uncertain. Mitigation Measures None.

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

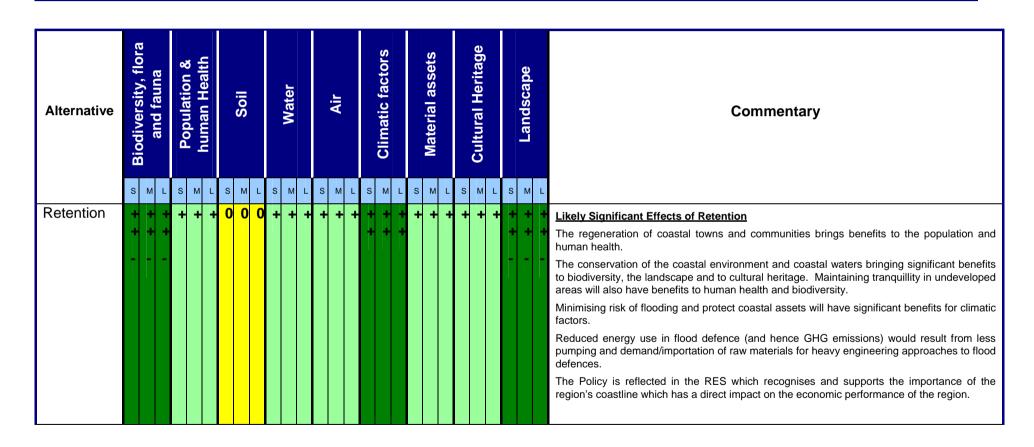
RS Policy SS8: The Urban Fringe



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M	L S M I	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M	L	S M		
												cross urban and rural landscapes are among a range of key factors in attracting investment nd supporting the economy.
												litigation Measures
												one. ssumptions
												one.
											<u>Ur</u>	ncertaint <u>y</u>
											po se sh	he policy is very high level and the actual effects will depend on the extent to which the olicy is applied. For example, the policy states that Local Development Documents should et targets for the provision of green infrastructure for planned urban extensions. These hould have regard to local circumstances and take account of best practice. The extent to hich this mitigates the adverse effects of urban extensions will be location specific.
Revocation	+ + +	+ + +	+ +	+ 0 0	0 + + +	+ + +	0 0 0	0 0	0	+ +	+ <u>Li</u>	ikely Significant Effects of Revocation
	+ + +	+ + +				+ + +				+	loo the su rec he	the NPPF leaves it to local planning authorities to decide where it is most appropriate to cate development. However, the NPPF contains a range of policies which seek to ensure the environmental protection and enhancement of the areas affected. The NPPF provides appropriate policies to deliver green infrastructure and also continues to support appropriate ecreational uses within the urban fringe (with benefits to biodiversity and the population and ealth). The potential adverse effects identified with retention (on soil, water, air, climatic factors,
												ne potential adverse effects identified with retention (on soli, water, air, climatic factors, laterial assets and landscape) would remain but as with retention of the policy are uncertain

Alternative	© Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &		Soil	L	Wale	L	`	S	Climatic factors	L	Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Commentary
																and will depend on local circumstances. Mitigation Measures None 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. Uncertainty As with retention above.

RS Policy SS9: The Coast



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	
										None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty Development of the coast while bringing economic benefits to the region can have negative effects on biodiversity including to internationally protected sites (e.g. SPAs) and localised landscape (e.g. from caravan parks). The requirements of the Habitats Regulations constrain such development only where there are no alternatives and the development is considered to be of imperative reasons of overriding public interest and subject to the delivery of compensatory measures. There are also potentially negative effects on air quality and climatic factors from shipping which are uncertain and not considered here.
Revocation	+ + +	+ + +	0 0 0	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	+ + +	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The NPPF, legislation on climate change, biodiversity and flooding and the use of Shoreline Management Plans provides similar environmental benefits as Policy SS9. Paragraphs 93 to 108 of the NPPF deal with meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change. Paragraph 94 states that local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and other considerations. Paragraph 99 adds that new development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	
										change, including coastal change. In addition to the general policies on biodiversity, flooding and the historic environment, the NPPF (paragraphs 105 to 108) contains a number of policies specific to the coast. Local planning authorities should apply Integrated Coastal Zone Management across local authority and land/sea boundaries. They should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas or adding to the impacts of physical changes to the coast. They should identify Coastal Change Management Area where any area is likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast and be clear as to what development will be appropriate in such areas and in what circumstances. In addition, paragraph 114 provides for the maintenance of the character of the undeveloped coast, protecting and enhancing its distinctive landscapes, particularly in areas defined as Heritage Coast, and seeks improvement to public access to and enjoyment of the coast. Paragraph 156 requires local planning authorities to set out the strategic priorities for the area in the local plan, including strategic policies to deliver the provision of infrastructure for flood risk and coastal change management. Shoreline Management Plans should continue to inform the evidence base for planning in coastal areas (paragraph 168). The prediction of future impacts should include the longer term nature and inherent uncertainty of coastal processes (including coastal landslip), and take account of climate change. Mitigation Measures None.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and faun		Popula	human Health	ico			Water			Air			Cilinatic factors	Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary	
	S	M	L	S	M	S	И	. 8	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	S	11 L	S	M	L	S	M	Assumptions None. Uncertainty Development of the coast whilst bringing economic benefits to the region can have negateffects on biodiversity including to internationally protected sites (e.g. SPAs). Trequirements of the Habitats Regulations can enable such development only where there no alternatives and the development is considered to be of imperative reasons of overrid public interest and subject to the delivery of compensatory measures. There are also potentially negative effects on air quality and climatic factors from shipp which are uncertain and not considered here.	The are ling

RS Policy E1: Job growth

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air		Climatic factors	Material assets					Landscape	Commentary
Retention	S M L	S M L + + + +	S M L		LSM	-	S M	 	-	- ?	M L	- S		Likely Significant Effects of Retention The policy sets out indicative targets for a net growth in jobs in the region over the plan period. It requires local development documents to provide an enabling context to achieve the targets. This should have significant positive effects for population and human health. The job targets in the East of England Plan are also reflected in the RES although they extended to 2031 in line with the long term vision of the RSS. The East of England Plan's job targets also reflect the RES seven 'Engines for Growth'. The provision of new employment development is likely to have minor negative effects on other environmental topics due to the impacts of new building including building on previously undeveloped land. The policy is likely to have significant negative effects on the water resources of the region particularly in the southern areas where water availability is the lowest. The demand for construction materials and energy is likely to increase as is traffic in the region while the amount of waste generated is also likely to increase. These are likely to have negative effects in material assets, air quality and climatic factors. The effects on

29

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	material assets are likely to be significant. The policy could potentially have negative effects on historic town centres such as Cambridge although the effects on cultural assets are uncertain as they will depend on the location and nature of development. Depending on scale, the development will have negative effects on the character of the affected areas including negative effects on biodiversity/flora/fauna and landscape. Mitigation Measures Policy E2 (Provision of land for employment) seeks to mitigate the adverse effects of this policy and is considered separately below. Assumptions None. Uncertainty There will be uncertainties across all of the factors because the precise location of future employment development is unknown at this stage. Depending on the location of employment relative to the homes of the workforce and decisions taken on the mode of travel to work there will be uncertainties in relation to air quality and climatic factors. The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery may be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the

Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &			lioS			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			I anderene	Lalldscape		Commentary
	5	3 1	М	L	s	М	L :	s N	ИL	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	M	L	-	s I	М	L	
																													scale of the effects may be less in the short term The effects will also be very dependent on the economy and the ability to attract businesses to the area.
Revocation					?	?	++		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Ī	-	-	-	7	?		?		-		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The East of England Plan sets out indicative targets for net growth in jobs for the period 2001-2021 (Policy E1) and a linked policy (Policy E2) that requires local development documents to ensure that an adequate range of sites/premises is allocated to accommodate the full range of sectoral requirements to achieve the indicative targets set out in Policy E1. These polices are supported by the RES as indicated above. The policies on the indicative targets for employment have been examined in all adopted local plans and/or core strategies in the East of England region. The analysis shows that the indicative targets for net growth in jobs are reflected in local plans or core strategies adopted after the adoption of the East of England Plan, or plans adopted just before the East of England Plan was adopted. So for these 24 local authority areas, in the short term (i.e. including day one of revocation of the regional strategy) there will be no impact of removing the East of England policy as the equivalent targets are already set out within the relevant local plan. For the other 23 local plans in the region, the vast majority allocate land for employment (see Policy E2) but no direct link is given to the number of jobs this is intended to support. For these authorities the short term impact is more difficult to determine since allocations of land within these plans cannot be directly linked to the number of jobs these are intended to support.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	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 long term effects of revoking the policy are likely to be the same as retention. However, there is likely to be a temporary (short/medium term) period when those local authorities without a plan that is in conformity with the regional strategy have to revert to the original
		I								Local Plan whilst it develops a replacement. Also it will take time for the Duty to Cooperate to become fully effective and for LEPs to be established. The amount of development anticipated in this period may be lower than if the RS were in place. This will mean that the negative effects associated with development (on biodiversity, water, air, material assets etc) will be lessened as would the beneficial effects (on population), although the overall effect is difficult to assess. However the application of the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date.
										The NPPF (published on 27 March 2012) must now be taken into account in the preparation of Local Plans and is a material consideration in planning decisions. For the first 12 months, decision makers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework. Going forward beyond March 2013, plans and decisions need to be consistent with the NPPF including its policies on employment land and the creation of jobs, the local plan and other material considerations.
										One of the key planning principles set out in paragraph 17 of 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.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	numan Health		Soil		Motor	Water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage		and Scane		Commentary
	S	M	S M	L	S	M	L	S	M	S	M	L	S	A L	Ø	M	L	S	M	L		A L	Paragraphs18-22 deal with building a strong, competitive economy. Paragraph 158 of the NPPF 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. In the long term therefore, revocation of the policy is unlikely to lead to local authorities not providing an enabling context for job growth and therefore there are expected to be similar benefits to the population as with retention of the policy. Similar adverse effects are expected subject to the mitigation measures set out in the NPPF (see assessment of policy E2 below). The minor and significant negative environmental effects identified with retention would also be likely following revocation. The policy is likely to have significant negative effects on the water resources of the region particularly in the southern areas where water availability is the lowest. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty As with retention of the policy above, effects would depend on the location of employment sites.

RS Policy E2: Provision of Land for Employment

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna		and fauna		Population & human Health			Soil		Water		Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
Retention	S	M		L	N	1 L	. 8	S 1	И L	s	N	+	- :	S	М	L :	S	МΙ	_	3 1	М	L	s	М	L	s	M	L	
Retention	Ī	Ī	_				1			-	-		•									-						Ī	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u> Allocating an adequate range of sites/premises to accommodate the full range of sector requirements to achieve the indicative job growth targets of Policy E1 will have significant benefits for the population.
												l	l								l								The policy is reflected in the RES which includes priorities for a thriving culture of innovation and creativity and strengthening the role of clusters.
																													Seeking to minimising commuting, maximising the use of public transport and minimising the loss of, or damage to environmental capital (with the substitution of any losses and securing positive enhancements) are all likely to reduce environmental effects although the net effect is likely to be negative (with the exception of water and material assets) at a minor level as development on greenfield land is not ruled out completely. The policy is likely to have significant negative effects on the water resources of the region particularly in the southern areas where water availability is the lowest.
																													Mitigation Measures Policies throughout the regional strategy seek to mitigate the effects of developing additional

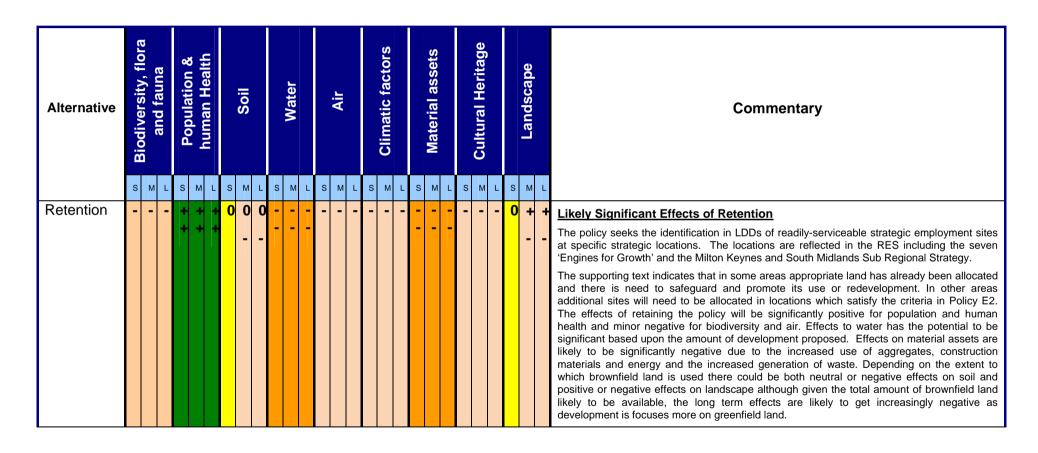
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	0	Population &		ijĊ			Water		Air			Climatic factors		Material accete	Maio la		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M L	s	М	L :	S N	/ L	s	М	L S	S N	L	s	М	L	S N	ΛI	. s	N	L	S	М	L	
																								employment sites. Assumptions
																								None.
																								<u>Uncertainty</u>
									l									ı						There will be uncertainties across all of the factors because the precise location of future employment development is unknown at this stage.
																								Depending on the location of employment relative to the homes of the workforce and decisions taken on the mode of travel to work, there will be uncertainties in relation to air quality and climatic factors. The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery may be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore there is the potential for the scale of the effects to be less in the short term.
					ı																			The effects will also be very dependent on the economy and the ability to attract businesses to the area.
Revocation	-	- -	+	+	+		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		•	-	-	-	-	-	-	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
					+			-	-	-			_				•							Policy E1 set out indicative targets for net growth in jobs for the period 2001-2021 and the linked Policy E2 requires local development documents to ensure that an adequate range of sites/premises is allocated to accommodate the full range of sector requirements to achieve

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M	l L	the indicative targets set out in Policy E1. These polices are supported by the RES as
											indicated above. The policies on the provision of land for employment have been examined in all adopted local plans and/or core strategies in the East of England region.
		ı									The analysis shows that the indicative targets for net growth in jobs are reflected in the 24 local plans or core strategies adopted after the adoption of the East of England Plan, or plans adopted just before the East of England Plan was adopted. These plans and core strategies also contain policies that allocate land for employment and in some cases set out details of allocations of floor space for buildings required for different types of employment (e.g. office space). In the short term (i.e. including day one of revocation of the regional strategy) therefore there will be no impact of removing the East of England policy in these authorities since the equivalent allocation is already set out within the relevant local plan.
		ı									For the other 23 local plans in the region, the vast majority allocate land for employment although no direct link is given to the number of jobs this is intended to support. For these authorities the short term impact is more difficult to determine since allocations of land within these plans cannot be directly linked to the number of jobs these are intended to support.
											The long term effects of revoking the policy are likely to be the same as retention. However, there is likely to be a temporary (short/medium term) period when those local authorities without a plan that is in conformity with the regional strategy have to revert to the original Local Plan whilst it develops a replacement. Also it will take time for the Duty to Cooperate to become fully effective and for LEPs to be established. The amount of development anticipated in this period may be lower than if the RS were in place. This will mean that the negative effects associated with development (on biodiversity, water, air, material assets etc) will be lessened as would the beneficial effects (on population), although the overall effect is

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil		Water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S	M L	S M L	S M	L S	М	L	s M	L S	S N	/ L	S	М	. 8	м	L	S N	/ L	
																			difficult to assess. However the application of the NPPFs presumption in favour of sustainable development will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date. The NPPF published on 27 March 2012 must now be taken into account in the preparation of Local Plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. For the first 12 months, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework. Going forward, beyond March 2013 plans and decisions need to be consistent with the NPPF including its policies on employment land and the creation of jobs, the local plan and other material considerations. As explained in the assessment of the effects of revocation of Policy E1, one of the key planning principles set out in the NPPF is to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. However, this should be in accordance with other policies in the NPPF which seek to minimise environmental effects. This includes minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains where possible (paragraph 109), having access to high quality public transport facilities (paragraph 35) and aiming for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities (paragraph 37). This is likely to provide similar significant benefits as retention of the plan in the longer term. Revocation is likely to have significant negative effects on the water resources of the region particularly in the southern areas where water availability is the lowest. The minor and significant negative environmental effects identified with retention would also be likely to

	and fauna	Population &	numan neann	Soil		10/2/21	Water		Aľ		Cilmatic ractors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage	Landscape		Commentary
S M	L	S M	L	S	1 L	8	M L	S	M L	S	M L	S	M	L	S	M	S M	1 L	occur following revocation. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty There will be uncertainties across all of the factors because the precise location of future employment development is unknown at this stage. Depending on the location of employment relative to the homes of the workforce and decisions taken on the mode of travel to work there will be uncertainties in relation to air quality and climatic factors. The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery may be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects may be less in the short term The effects will also be very dependent on the economy and the ability to attract businesses to the area.

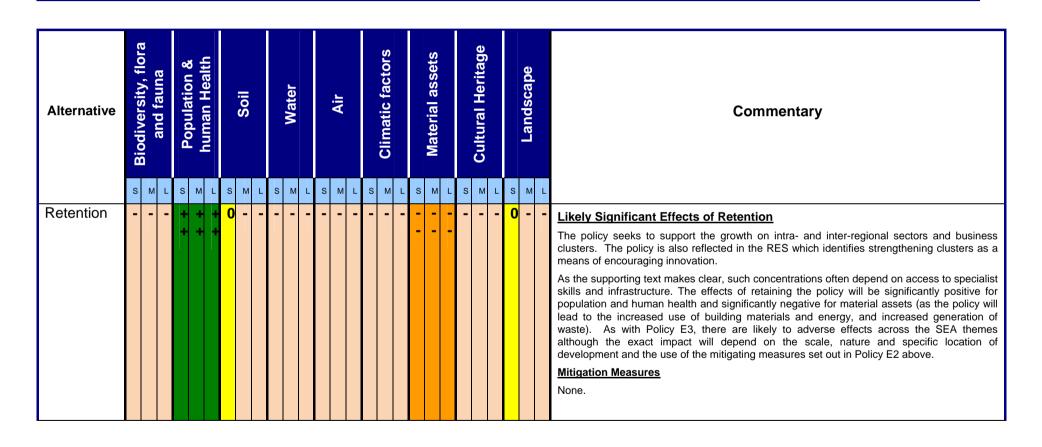
RS Policies E3: Strategic Employment Sites



Alternative		ī -	and rauna	Population &			Soil			water		Air			Cillianic lactors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L S	S М	L	S	М	L S	M	L	S	M L	. S	M	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	Mitigation Measures
											ı														None Assumptions
																									None
																									<u>Uncertainty</u>
																									None
Revocation	-	-		+	+	+ (0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	?	?	?	0	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
							-	-	1		Ī					-	-	-					-		The long term effects of revoking the policy are likely to be the same as retention. However, there may be a temporary (short/medium term) period when those local authorities without a plan that is in conformity with the regional strategy have to revert to the original Local Plan whilst it develops a replacement. Also it will take time for the Duty to Cooperate to become fully effective and for LEPs to be established. The amount of development anticipated in this period may be lower than if the RS were in place. This will mean that the negative effects associated with development (on biodiversity, water, air, material assets etc) will be lessened as would the beneficial effects (on population), although the overall effect is difficult to assess and the scoring has therefore stayed the same as for retention. The application of the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora			Population &	hilman Health		:	Soil			Water	Δir			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	М	S M	1 L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty None.

RS Policy E4: Clusters

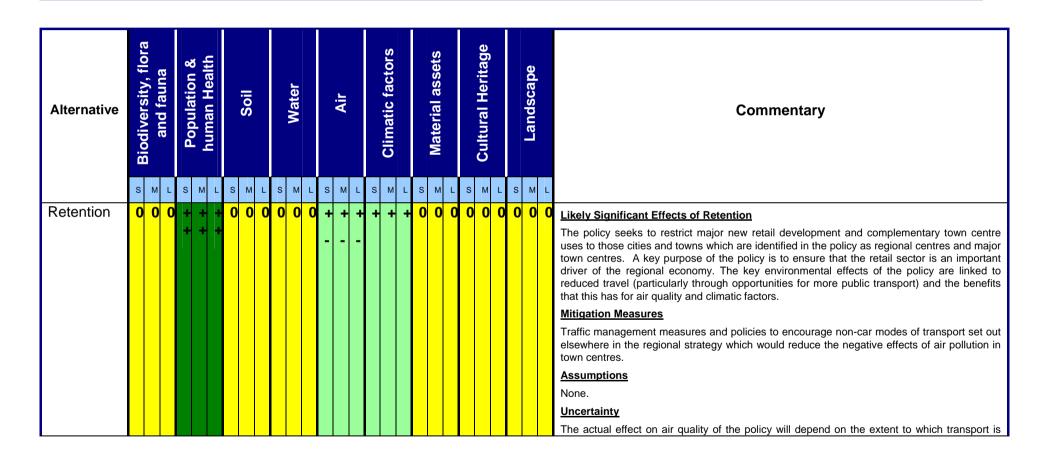


Alternative		Blodiversity, flora	and fauna	Donilation &			Soil	5		Water			Aır		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cuitural neritage		landscane		Commentary
	S	N	1 L	S	М	L	S N	и L	. s	М	L	S	М	L S	М	L	s	М	L	S	M L	4	S N	1 L	Assumptions
																									None. Uncertainty
																									The impacts will depend on the scale, nature and specific location of development and th use of the mitigating measures set out in Policy E2 above and are therefore uncertain.
Revocation				+	++	++	0 -	-			-	-				-		1 1		-			0 -		Paragraph 21 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should plan positively for th location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative of high technology industries. While not giving explicit examples as in the plan, the sam positive population benefits would be expected following revocation, although as with the assessment of the revocation of Policy E3, within those local authority areas without a constrategy which is consistent with the regional strategy, there may be less development in the short term following revocation. This could have fewer benefits over that period for the population but also less effects on the environment. Whether at the regional level this had material effect is uncertain. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None.

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of East of England Regional Strategy

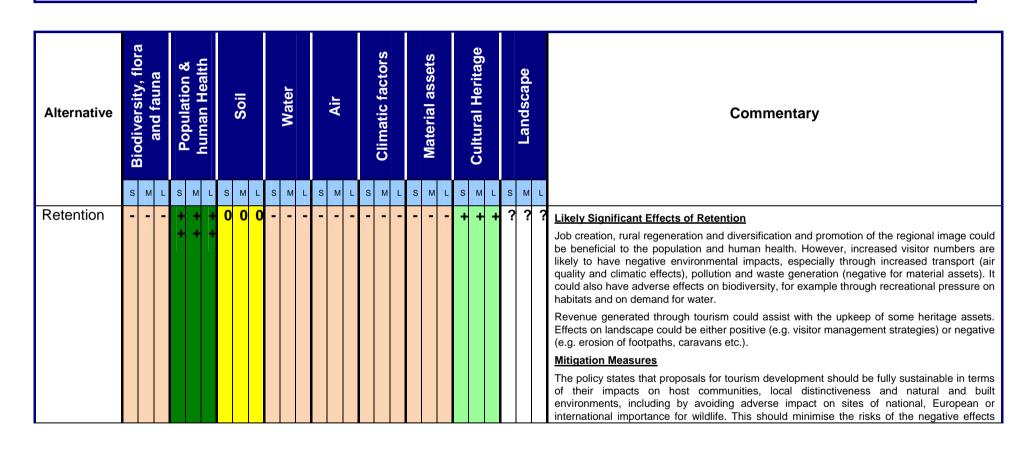
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	d falls	5 5	Population &		human Health		Soil			Water	Marci		7 i v			Climatic factors				Material assets			Cultural neritage		Ę	Laliuscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	ИL	_ 9	s I	М	ᆸ	S 1	ИL	. s	S N	ИL	. 8	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	M L	L	
																													<u>Uncertainty</u> None.

RS Policy E5: Regional structure of town centres (policy adopted July 2010)



Alternative		Blodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health			2011			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage	7	l andscane			Commentary
	S	N	1 1		S I	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	N	1 L	 6 N	Л I	L	concentrated in specific areas and the amount of congestion caused.
Revocation	C			o I	+	+	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	C	0			O	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Paragraph 23 of the NPPF seeks to promote competitive town centres and leaves it to local planning authorities to define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas and set policies that make clear which uses will be permitted in such locations. Paragraphs 29-41 deal with sustainable transport and seek to reduce the need to travel and make greater use of public transport. Benefits to climatic factors would be expected following revocation while the effects on air quality would remain uncertain given the link between congestion and air pollution. Mitigation Measures As with retention of the policy, traffic management measures can assist in reducing congestion and the resulting air pollution. Assumptions None. Uncertainty None.

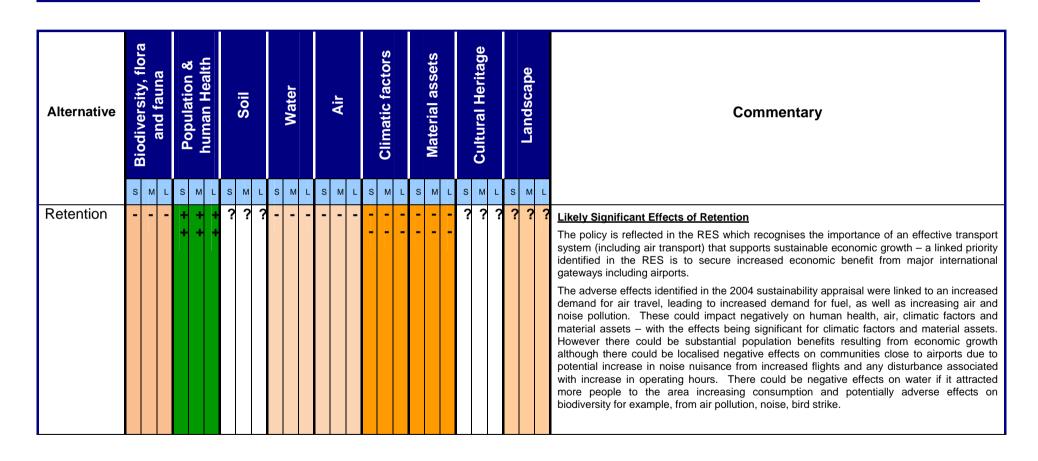
RS Policy E6: Tourism



Alternative	Biodiversity flora	and fauna	Domitation 8	human Health		Soil		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
	S	M L	. s	M L	. s	М	L	S M	1 L	S	М	LS	M	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	м	
																							being significant.
																							Assumptions None.
																							Uncertainty
																							The actual effects will depend on the location, amount and nature of tourism within the region.
Revocation	-		+	+ +	0	0	0	- -	-	-	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
			+	+ +	1																		The NPPF strongly supports sustainable economic growth across all sectors, which would include the tourism sector (paragraph 18-21). 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 cities of Cambridge and Norwich.
																							It is recognised that increasing visitor numbers can have negative environment effects as identified in the original sustainability appraisal. 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.
																							Mitigation Measures None.

Alternative	7.	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage				Landscape	Commentary
	S	3 1	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	N	L	s	N	1 L	- :	S I	M	L	S	М	
																													Assumptions None. Uncertainty The actual effects will depend on the location, amount and nature of tourism within the region.

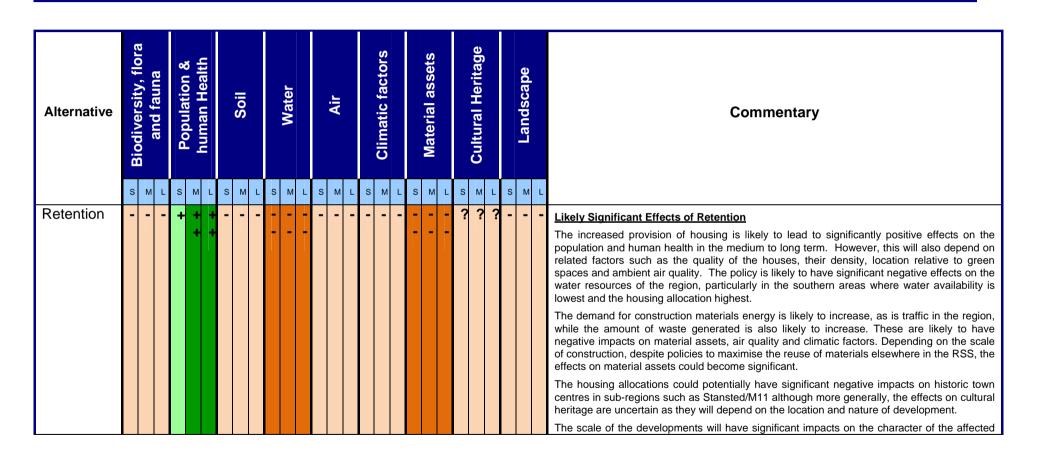
RS Policy E7: The Region's Airports



Alternative	Diodivorcity flore	Biodiversity, Hora	andianna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage		Caccobac I	Lalidscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	s	M L	. S	М	L	S N	/ L	S	М	L :	S N	1 L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М		Aitigation Measures
																									None.
																									<u>Assumptions</u>
																									lone.
																									Incertainty
																								a d a	lational aviation policy will set the parameters for whether there is a significant expansion of ir travel in the region. More locally, there will be choices whether to support economic levelopment that feeds off and encourages the growth in air travel, or whether to seek lternative forms of economic development that meet the needs of the region without the invironmental damage.
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+ +	?	?	?		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	? _	ikely Significant Effects of Revocation
				+	+									- -	-	-	1	-						n (u s p s	Future development at and related to these 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 colicies on sustainable development. The revocation of the regional policy is likely to result in imilar environmental effects to retention. **Mitigation Measures** Jone.

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	d faun		Population &	human Health		Soil			water		Air			Climatic factors		Material accept	Maleliai assels		Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
	5	s	M	L	S	M L	s	М	L	S	M L	s	м	L	s	М	L	S	M L	. s	М	L	s	M L	
																									Assumptions None.
																									<u>Uncertainty</u> As above.

RS Policy H1: Regional Housing Provision 2001 to 2021



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil		Water	Marc		Air		Climatic factors	Cillianc lactors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S M	l L	S	М	L :	S I	И L	s	М	L	S	M L	. s	M	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	areas, in addition to significant negative impacts upon the habitats, wildlife and landscape of
																									the region from the developments. The policy is reflected in the RES which under its priority of 'Creating sustainable places for people and business states that it is required to provide sufficient high quality, affordable and accessible homes in the right locations to support the region's labour force. In addition it states that it is critical for the key centres of development and change to provide the amount and quality of housing needed to benefit the whole region.
																									Mitigation Measures Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment. In addition, there are statutory duties on organisations such as the Environment Agency and water companies (in this case Anglian Water and Thames Water) to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.
																									Assumptions None.
																									Uncertainty The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less in the short term.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
Revocation	S M L	s M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	
Nevocation										Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation of the Regional Strategy will not remove the need for more houses within the region. Indeed it is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing, for example through initiatives such as the Community Infrastructure Levy, New Homes Bonus and the local retention of business rates are intended to encourage a more positive attitude to growth and allow communities to share the benefits and mitigate the negative effects of growth. However, in the short and medium terms following revocation the impact will be uncertain in those 23 local authorities that do not have a plan that was in conformity with the regional strategy. For those authorities, the RS provided clarity on the quantum of development required. However, in the short and medium term following its revocation, there may be a temporary period where some local authorities revert to the original Local Plan whilst it developing a replacement. The amount of development anticipated in this period may be lower than if the RS were in place. This will mean that the negative effects associated with development (on biodiversity, water, air, material assets etc) will be lessened as would the beneficial effects (on population). For the 24 local authorities with core strategies and/or local plans in place that contain housing allocations that are consistent with the housing allocation set out in the regional policy, there will be no impact in the short term of revoking the regional policy. The application of the NPPFs presumption in favour of sustainable development and its policies to boost the supply of housing will help where plans or policies are absent, silent or out of date. Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities

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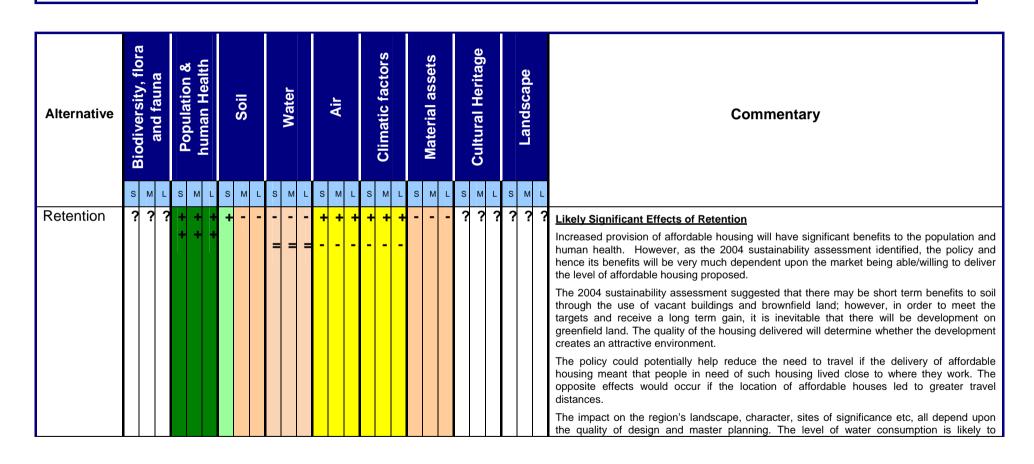
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	6 M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period. This needs to meet household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; address the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes). It needs to then cater for such housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand. Paragraphs 173- 177 of the NPPF seek to ensure the viability and deliverability of housing which if successful will lead to a greater proportion of the houses planned for actually being built over the plan period. Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area. This should be 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. Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the housing delivered across the region, their location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment. Overall, therefore the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	מווט ומטוומ	Population &		Soil		Water		Air		Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M	L	S M	L :	S M L	S	M L	S	M L	. S	M I	L S	Б М	L	S	M	L	S M	l L	Mitigation Measures Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air
																				and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy. There will also be a substantial increase in consumer demand for water in an already water scare region (and is recognised in the assessment as a significant negative effect). However, Water Companies, through the completion of the Water Resource Management Plans have a duty to assess water supply and demand in their region on a rolling 5 year basis up to 25 years hence. The water resource planning process sets out, for those water resource zones in deficit (i.e. where demand exceeds supply) the measures needed to address the short fall. In determining future demand, population projections, housing needs and occupancy rates are used along with the effects of climate change on water availability. Preferred management options for each zone are usually a mix of water demand management measures (water metering, voluntary measures), leakage control and with supply measures (boreholes, reservoirs, bulk transfers, desalination plants). For the East of England, the process means that no water zone is anticipated to be in deficit until after 2030.
																				Assumptions It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.
																				Uncertainty As with retention of the policy, in the short term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of East of England Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil	Motor	Water	Δir	Č		Climatic factors		Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S	M L	S	M L	S	M L	S I	И L	S	M L	S	M L	. S	М	L	S N	l L	
																			strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less in the short term.

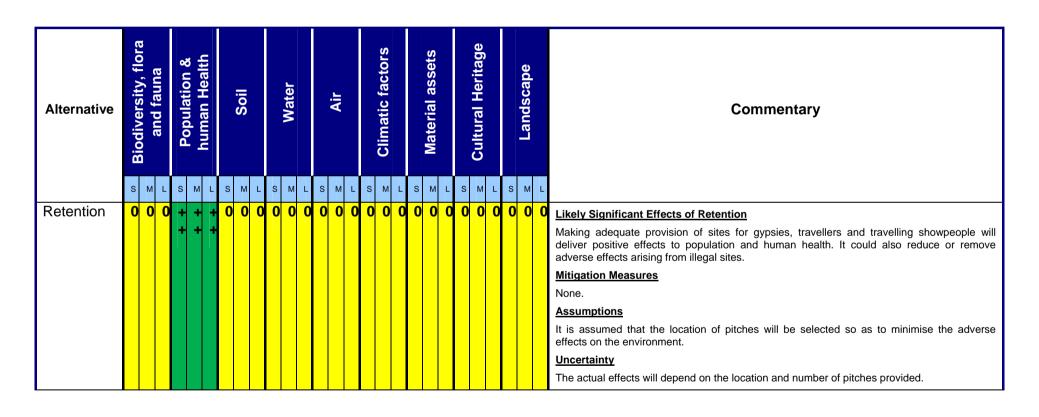
RS Policy H2: Affordable housing



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and forms	and rauna	Population &	the Health	i dili di li catti		Soil			Water			Δir		Climatic factors	Cilliano lactora			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	 1 8	И	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																												increase due to increased development, which may negatively impact on water supply. Similarly this will contribute to the overall problem of water shortage but given the proportion of houses which will be affordable the impact of the policy is less than that of Policy H1.
																												The policy is reflected in the RES which under its priority of 'Creating sustainable places for people and business' states that it is required to provide sufficient high quality, affordable and accessible homes in the right locations to support the region's labour force. In addition it states that it is critical for the key centres of development and change to provide the amount and quality of housing needed to benefit the whole region.
																												Mitigation Measures
																												None. Assumptions
																												None.
																												<u>Uncertainty</u>
																												In the short term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less in the short term.
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	Η.	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
					+	1				=	=	=	-	-	-		- .											Paragraph 47 of the NPPF seeks to boost significantly the supply of housing and states that local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their local plan meets the full objectively assessed needs for affordable housing. This is expected to have the same significant benefits to the population and human health as retention of the policy,

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	The state of the s	alla laulla			human	Soil		Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets	Cultural Deritage		Landscape	Commentary
		M	L	S	N	л I	S M	S	M	-	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	M	S	M	M	although as with revocation of Policy H1 there could be fewer benefits to the population in the short term in those local authorities without an up to date plan. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty In the short term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less in the short term.

RS Policy H3 and H4: Provision for gypsies and travellers, and travelling showpeople (July 2009 Revision)



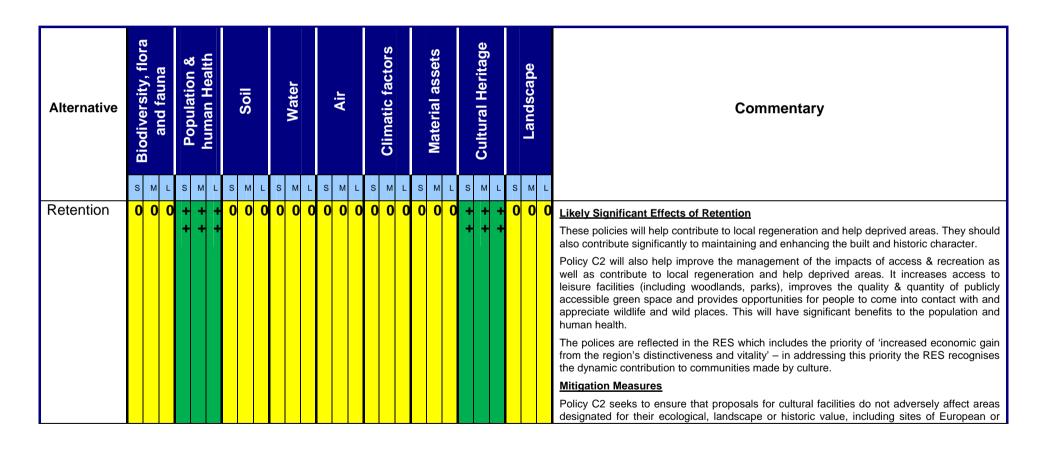
Alternative	Biodiversity flora	Carol for a	מוות ומתוומ			numan Health		Soil		Water		Δir		Climatic factors	Cilliano lactora		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	-	Commentary
	S	M		S			S						И L		И				S	M		S			
Revocation	0	U	0	1	7	++	U									0	O	0	U	0	0	0	0		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The allocations of pitches for gypsies and travellers in all adopted local plans and/or core strategies in the region have been examined. The analysis shows that plans adopted after the East of England plan was put in place in May 2008 are consistent with the allocations set out in the regional strategy Policies H3 and H4 (hence positive for population). In the short term (i.e. including day one of revocation of the regional strategy) therefore there will be no impact of removing the regional strategy policy in these authorities since the equivalent allocation for pitches and plots is already set out within the relevant local plan. For other local authorities in the East of England where local plans were adopted before 2008, the short term impact is more difficult (hence uncertain for population) to determine since allocations of pitches for gypsies and travellers and plots for travelling show people in individual local plans differ from those set out within the East of England Plan The analysis shows for these authorities that some of the allocations in adopted plans are less than that set out in the East of England Plan and some adopted plans do not have allocations beyond 2011 (details in Appendix C).
																									The planning policy for traveller sites and the NPPF were published on 27 March 2012 and must now be taken into account in the preparation of local plans, and are material considerations in planning decisions. For the first 12 months of the NPPF, decision makers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this framework. Under the new traveller site policy, after March 2013, if a local authority does not have an up-to-date five-years supply of deliverable sites, this should be a significant material consideration in any subsequent planning decision when considering the applications for the grant of a temporary permission. It asks local authorities to use a "robust evidence base" to assess needs for the purposes of planning and managing

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	L S	M L	S	M L	development of traveller sites and to set targets for traveller sites based on their needs
												assessment. The policy asks local authorities to bring forward a five-year supply of land for traveller sites in their plans to meet the targets they have set and to update it annually. The policy also asks local authorities to look into the longer term and also to identify a supply of specific developable sites or broad locations for years six to ten and, where possible, for years 11-15. Going forward, overall allocations (both in terms of numbers and location) will be determined by local authorities consistent with an assessment of local need and other sustainability issues. The difference between overall allocation and its distribution across the region will therefore depend on the difference in the assessment based on the robust evidence base assembled by the local authority under the new policy and the figures allocated to local authorities under the regional strategy system. Given that the aim of the new traveller policy is to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission and to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply, it is unlikely that overall quantum of pitches and plots across the region as a whole will be significantly less than that estimated as part of the creation of the East of England Plan.
												There should be the same benefits as with retention. Mitigation Measures
												None.
												<u>Assumptions</u>
												As above.

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of East of England Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	, ,	and tauna		Population &		numan Health		Soil			Water			:: <	AIL		:	Cilmatic ractors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	-	s	М	L	S	N	1 L	5	8 1	и	-	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	
																														Uncertainty As above.

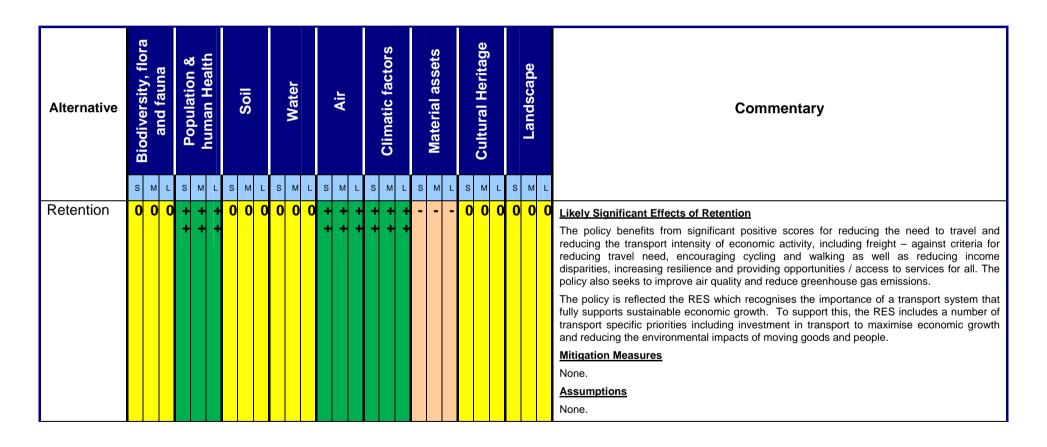
RS Policy C1and C2: Cultural development and Provision and Location of Strategy Cultural Facilities



Alternative		biodiversity, nora	andiauna	Population &			ioo	100		Water			Air		Climatic factors	Ollinatic lactors		Material accets	Material assets			Cuitural neritage		gacospac	Lalidscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	LS	S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	M L	. 8	S 1	M L	. 8	3	М	L	SI	М	L	international importance for nature appearation. The policy also cooks to entimize
																											international importance for nature conservation. The policy also seeks to optimise opportunities to use means of transport other than the car and use transport networks that have adequate capacity to accommodate passenger and rail freight requirements.
																											<u>Assumptions</u>
																											None. Uncertainty
																											The effects will depend on the nature of the proposals that come forward and the extent to which the mitigation measures identified are applied. As the policy's supporting text identifies "uncertainties, for example in relation to changing consumer interests and financial viability, mean that it may not always be possible to adequately consider options and make allocations when Local Development Documents are prepared".
Revocation	C	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0 (0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 () (0 (+	+	+	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
				+	+	+															+	+	+				The NPPF (Paragraph 70) sets out policies to deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs. It states that local planning authorities should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as sports venues and cultural buildings) and to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments. Paragraph 28 of the NPPF sets this out for rural areas.
																											Policies in the NPPF also seek to promote and conserve cultural heritage, designated landscapes and green infrastructure, which will 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.

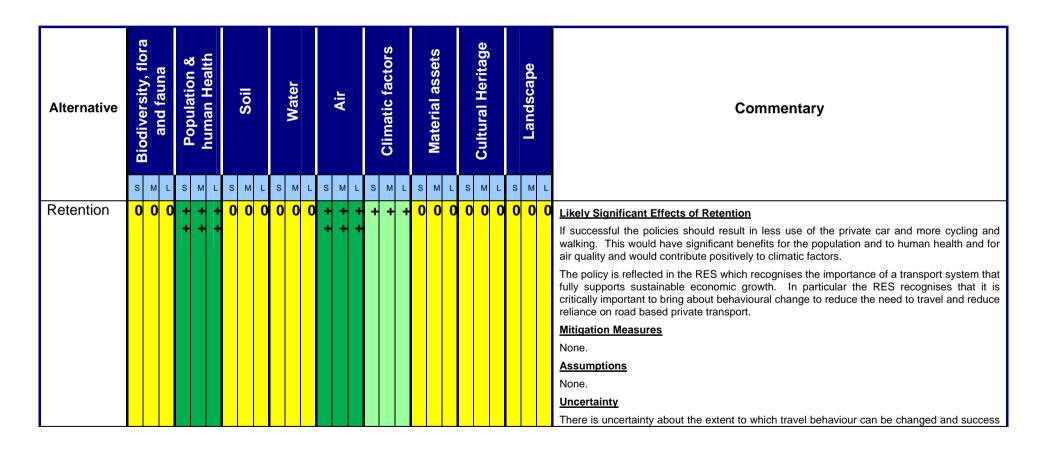
,	Alternative	17.	Blodiversity, flora	and fauna		Donitation 9	רסףשומנוטון מ	human Health			Soil			water		;	AIL			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
L		S	N	1	-	S	N	1 L	-	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	S	М	L	Mitigation Measures
																															None.
					ı																										<u>Assumptions</u>
					ı																										None.
					ı																										<u>Uncertainty</u> As the actual environment effects will depend on delivery of these policies and local
																												l			circumstances, it is concluded that the effects of revocation will be uncertain although the SEA criteria they are most likely to influence are considered to be cultural heritage, biodiversity, air quality, material assets and human health.
																															biodiversity, all quality, material assets and number mealth.

RS Policy T1: Regional Transport Strategy Objectives and Outcomes



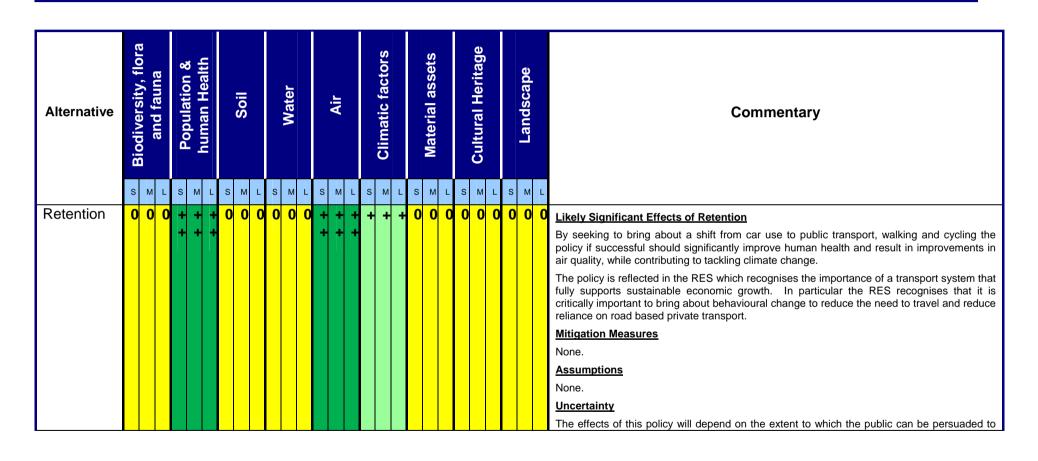
Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		: (Soil		101010	Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	3	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	_ 8	S N	/ L	S	N	1 L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	Uncertainty
																												Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour and the demand for transport. It is also uncertain what impacts transport infrastructure will have – particularly environmental impacts of new road construction.
Revocation		0	0	0	++	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0 -				+ +	+ +	-	-	-	0	0	0	C	0		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation As with retention of the policy. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes. Uncertainty Many of the effects will depend on the ability to change travel behaviour and the demand for transport. It is also uncertain what impacts transport infrastructure will have — particularly environmental impacts of new road construction.

RS Policy T2: Changing Travel Behaviour and T3: Managing Traffic Demand



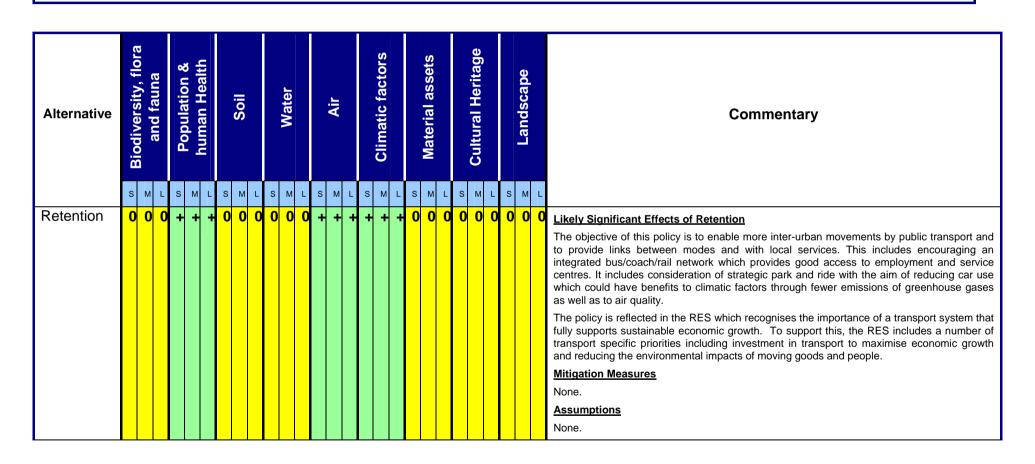
Alternative		Biodiversity, flora and fauna		Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape			Commentary			
	S	1 8	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L :	SI	ИL	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																												will depend on this. The policy is reliant on other parties which may not have the same priorities or may lack resources.
Revocation	(0	0	+	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ -	+ -	+	+	+-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Paragraph 17 of the NPPF identifies as a core principle of planning the active management of 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. Section 4 (paragraphs 29-41) then deals with promoting sustainable transport. There would be similar significant benefits to the population and human health, to air quality and climatic factors following revocation of this policy. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty Demand management will be a matter for local authorities to consider in consultation with their communities and business partners. The legal powers available under the Transport Acts would not be affected by the revocation of the East of England Regional Strategy.

RS Policy T4: Urban Transport



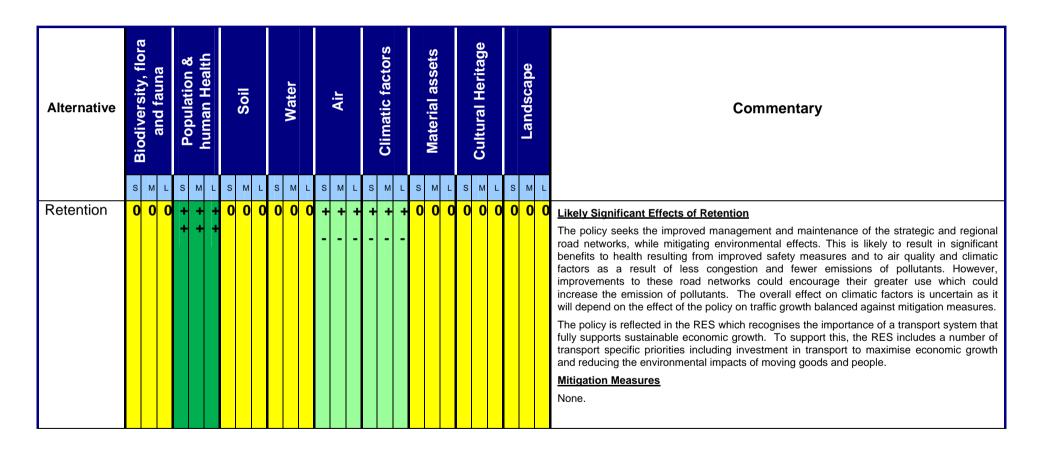
Alternative	:	<u>0</u>	and fauna			44001 200114			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	3	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																													make greater use of public transport and to walk and cycle more.
Revocation	()	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
					+	+	+							+	†	+													This policy sets out aspirations 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.
				ı																									Mitigation Measures
				ı																									None.
		I																											Assumptions
				1																									None.
																													<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													None.

RS Policy T5: Inter Urban Public Transport



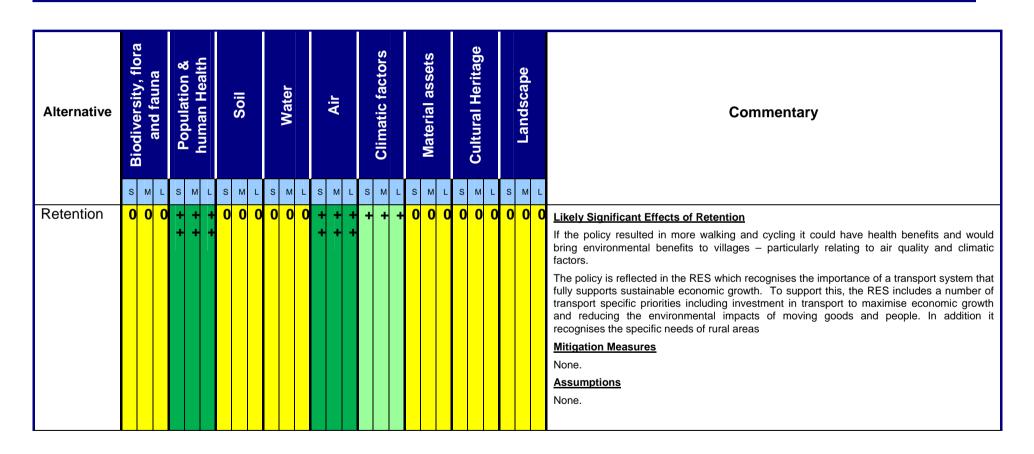
Alternative	On the control of the	ָ ט	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	L		S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	LS	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																											Uncertainty The impacts will depend on the actions beyond the control of the planning system, for example, improving rail services.
Revocation	0	() ()	+ +	+ +	0	0	0	0	0	0 -	+ +	+ +	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																											The NPPF approach to promoting sustainable transport highlights that Local Transport Plans along with the Duty to Cooperate will facilitate work by local authorities to promote public transport movements between Regional Transport Nodes.
																											Therefore local authorities will be able to continue to ensure spatial planning and local transport is mutually consistent and delivers the most sustainable patterns of development for their area. It is expected that there will be similar benefits to air quality and climatic benefits following revocation of this policy.
																											Mitigation Measures
																											None.
																											<u>Assumptions</u>
																											It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.
																											<u>Uncertainty</u>
																											None.

RS Policy T6: Strategic and Regional Road Networks



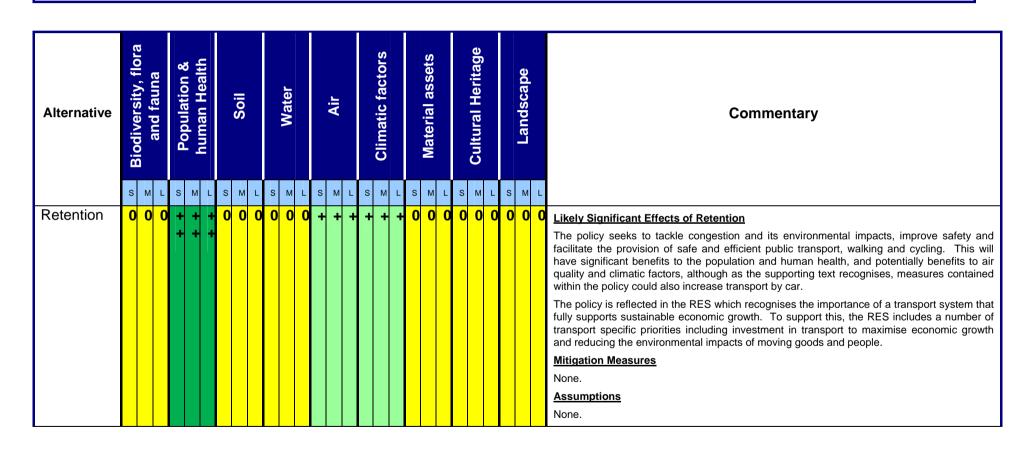
Alternative	Diodisco ites	Diodiver	and rauna		Population &			Soil			Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L S	N	L	S	М	L	S	М	4	S	М	L	S	М	L	Assumptions
																											None
																											<u>Uncertainty</u>
																											None.
Revocation	0	0	0	+	- 4	+	0	0	0	0	0	0 +	+ 4	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
					1	*						-	-	-	- 1	-	-										The NPPF (paragraph 31), supported by the Duty to Cooperate 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. Encouragement should be given (paragraph 30) to solutions which reduce congestion.
																											Mitigation Measures
																											None.
																											<u>Assumptions</u>
																											It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.
																											<u>Uncertainty</u>
																											None.

RS Policy T7: Transport in Rural Areas



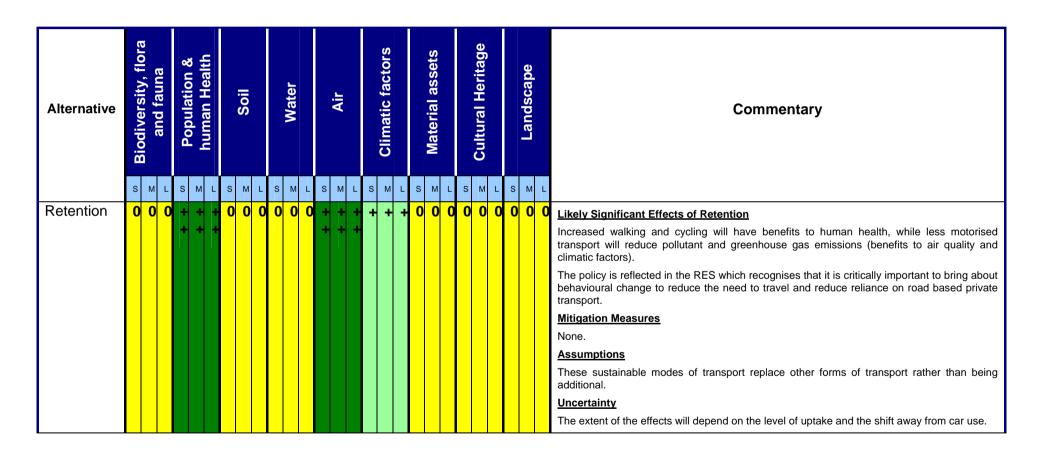
Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Popula	human Health		Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	5	S	М	L	S	М	L S	3 N	И L	S	М	L	S	М	L	SN	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																											Uncertainty None.
Revocation		0	0	0	+	+	+ (0	0	0	++	+	+	+	+ +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Local Transport Plans should consider improving rural communities' access to facilities. However most of the actions are outside the scope of spatial planning. This policy like Policy T4 (Urban Transport) does not set out local planning requirements or targets and identifies no specific schemes. As a result it is uncertain what environmental effects would arise from revocation, but they are likely to be similar to retention of the policy - i.e. benefits to human health, air quality and climatic factors. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes. Uncertainty None.

RS Policy T8: Local Roads



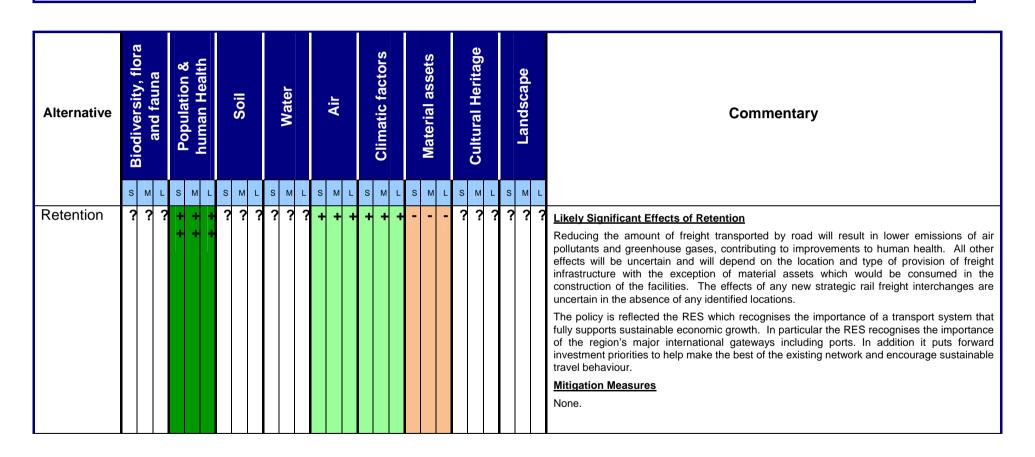
Alternative		a a	and fauna		Population &	human Health		:	Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material accote	Maleliai assels			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	٨	1 1	-	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	/ L	. 8	1 8	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																														Uncertainty None.
Revocation	(D	+	++	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	4	+				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Paragraph 29 of the NPPF recognises the important role that transport can play in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. However it also recognises that different policies and measures will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas. Paragraph 30 states that encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. It is therefore expected that the significant benefits to the population and human health, air quality and climatic factors will continue if the policy is revoked. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes. Uncertainty None.

RS Policy T9: Walking, Cycling and other Non-Motorised Transport



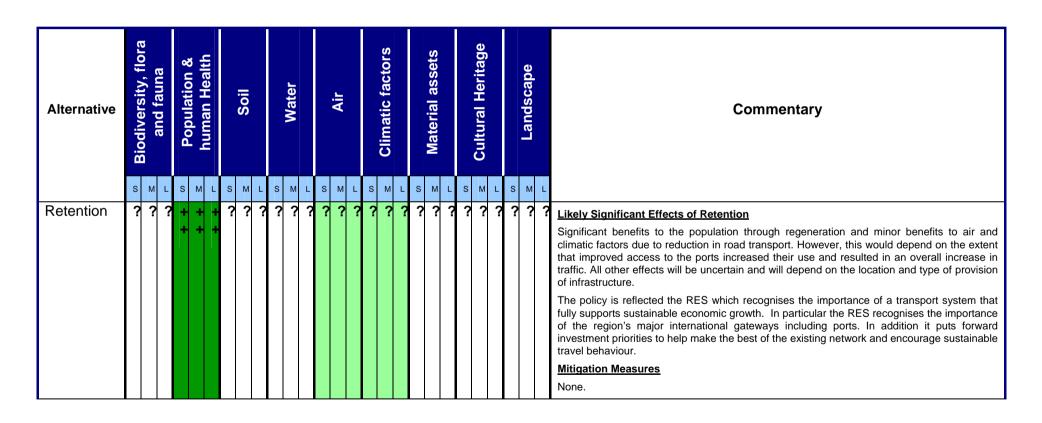
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health		M L	Water		Air		Climatic factors	Waterial accete	Materia	S	Cultural Heritage		Landscape Landscape	Commentary
Revocation	0 0 0		0		0		+ +	+								Likely Significant Effects of Revocation One of the core principles of planning is to 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 (NPPF paragraph 17). Revocation is not considered likely to change the approach taken by local authorities and should deliver the same benefits. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions As above. Uncertainty As above.

RS Policy T10: Freight Movement



Alternative	:		and rauna	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		Δir			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	s	M L	s	М	L	S	М	L S	8 1	M L	. 8	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	
																										Assumptions None. Uncertainty None.
Revocation		?	?	++	+ + +	?	?	?	?	?	?		+ -			+			-	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation No change to the positive environment effects or the uncertain effects of retaining the policy is expected. 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. These should include 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. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes. Uncertainty None.

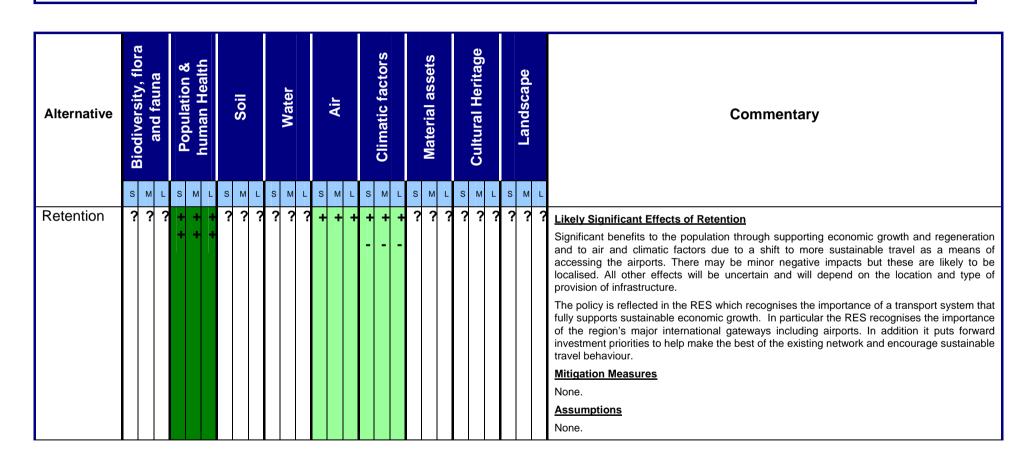
RS Policy T11: Access to Ports



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health	:	Soil		Water			Air			Climatic ractors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	и г	S	ИL	s	М	LS	S N	ИL	S	М	L	s	M L	. 8	М	L	s	М	L	s	М		
																							Assump None. Uncerta None.	
Revocation	?	? ?	+ -	+ +	?	?	? 1	? 1	? 1	? ?	?	?	?	?	7	7	?	?	?	?	?	?	No chan is expect and train necessary fright into ports, a states to stateme training as the p	Significant Effects of Revocation nge to the positive environmental effects or the uncertain effects of retaining the policy cted. The NPPF states that local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities insport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure ary to support sustainable development, including large scale facilities such as rail terchanges and transport investment necessary to support strategies for the growth of irrports or other major generators of travel demand in their areas. The NPPF also that when planning for ports that are not subject to a separate national policy ent, plans should take account of their growth and role in serving business, leisure, and emergency service needs. Local plans should take account of the NPPF as well wrinciples set out in the relevant national policy statements. Ton Measures

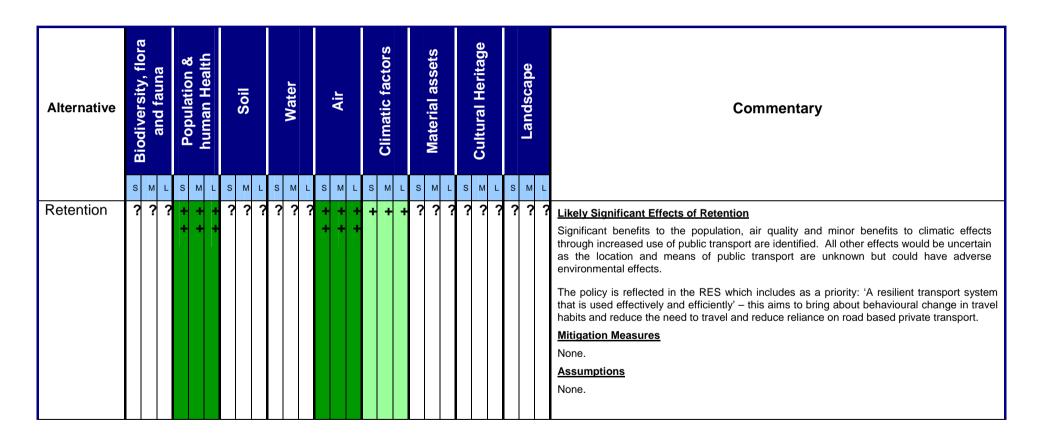
Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	d fails	5	Bonitation 8		human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors		Material accote	<u> </u>		Cultural Heritage	,		Landscape		Commentary
	5	3	М	L	S	М	L	. 8	S N	И	. s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S 1	M L	s	М	L	s	М	L	
																												cooperate to deliver positive outcomes. Uncertainty None.

RS Policy T12: Access to Airports



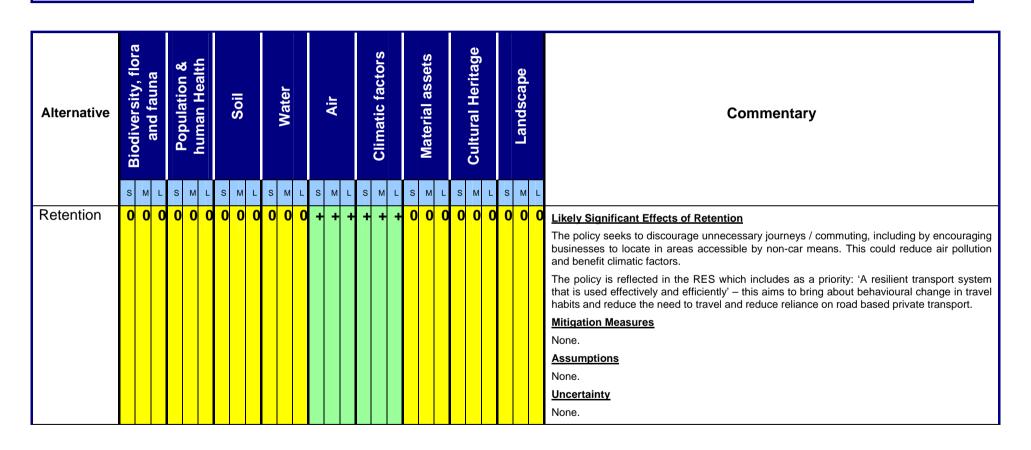
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	s	M	S	S N	ИL	s	М	L	s	M	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	M	L	-
																											Uncertainty None.
Revocation	?	?	?	++	+	+	? 1	? 1	?	?	?	+	+	+	-	-	+	?	?	?	?	?	?		? ?		Rection 4 of the NPPF promotes sustainable transport. Paragraph 33 states that when planning for airports and airfields that are not subject to a separate national policy statement, plans should take account of their growth. Paragraph 34 adds that plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. Similar effects to retention of the policy are considered likely. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes. Uncertainty None.

RS Policy T13: Public Transport Accessibility



Alternative		Piodiv	and fauna			human Health		Soil			Water			Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Horitage			oucoapuc I			Commentary
	S	N	I L		S	M L	. S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S I	M L	. 5	S N	И L	_	5 1	M	L	SI	M	L	<u>Uncertainty</u>
																												None.
Revocation	7		•	?	+ -	+ +	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	+	+		+ -		? 1	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Section 4 of the NPPF promotes the increased use of sustainable transport and similar effects to revocation on population, air and climatic factors are expected. All other effects would be uncertain as the location and means of public transport are unknown but could have adverse environmental effects. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes. Uncertainty None.

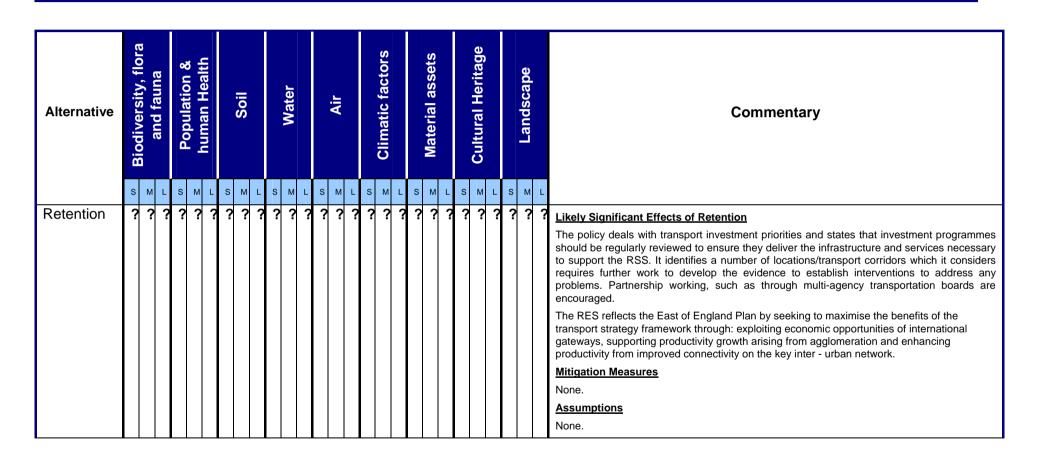
RS Policy T14: Parking



Alternative		<u>.</u>	and fauna	Population &		ij		Water			AIĽ		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	s		L			S I		М			М		S N							L	М		
Revocation	O			0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	? 1	? ?	0	0	0	0_	0			0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation National policy on local parking standards is set out in paragraph 39 of the NPPF. This leaves decisions on standards to the discretion of local authorities, whereas Policy T14 adheres to the parking policy in the now withdrawn PPG13 which set quantified maximum parking standards across England and allowed regional strategies and local planning authorities only to adopt more rigorous standards. In line with the Duty to Cooperate' local authorities are likely to consider setting consisten standards across local authority boundaries where it makes sense to do so, and to utilise the range of powers to control parking provision and enforcement powers under Part 6 of the Traffic Act 2004. Many local authorities in the East of England may opt to set rigorous maximum standards similar to those in Policy T14. Revocation will result in no significant difference in environmental effects where they do so. However, other local authorities may decide to take a less restrictive approach and allow higher parking provision where they consider this justified – for example by design considerations. The difference in effects compared to local policy in line with Policy T14 can only be estimated, but an increase in parking provision over and above Policy T14 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 green field land take for development. The NPPF is clear 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.

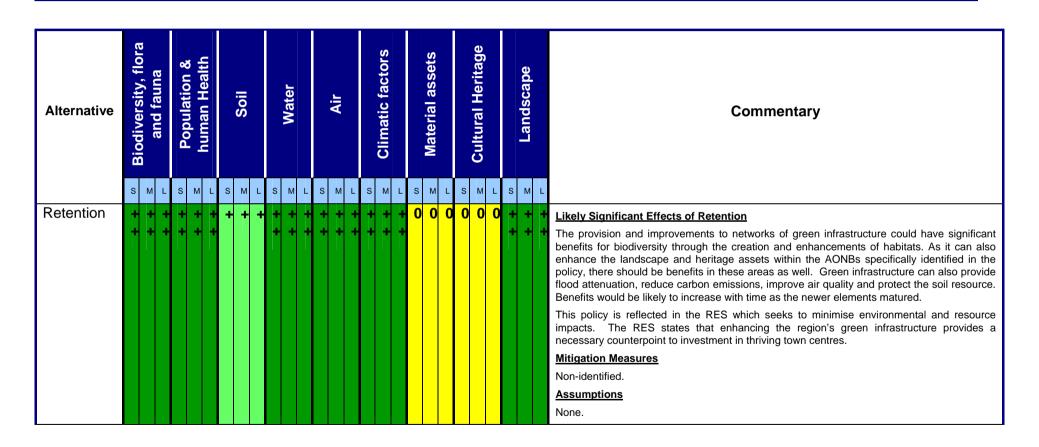
Alternative	Biodiversity flora	diolity,	and tauna	0 ::	Population &	numan Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material accets				Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary	
	S	М	L	s	M	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	i N	М	L	s	М	L	s	M L		
																						l						Mitigation Measures	
																									ı			None. Assumptions	
																												There is no significant overall change in the provision of parking resulting from revocation of the Regional Strategy.	f
																												Uncertainty	
																												None.	

RS Policy T15: Transport Investment Priorities



Alternative	D: 0.11.0.10.14.	■ Diodiversity, Hora	and fauna			human Health	Ų		Soil	L		Water			Air		S	Climatic factors		S	Material	Material assets	L		Cultural Heritage	L		Zandscape		Commentary
				H																										<u>Uncertainty</u>
																														As it is uncertain what measures will derive from the review, the environmental effects are also uncertain.
Revocation	0	C	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	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																														Revocation of this policy would have no effect on the environment. It will be for highway authorities informed by national transport policies to prioritise transport investment.
																														Mitigation Measures
																														None.
																														Assumptions
					T																	T								None.
			Ī	I															T											<u>Uncertainty</u>

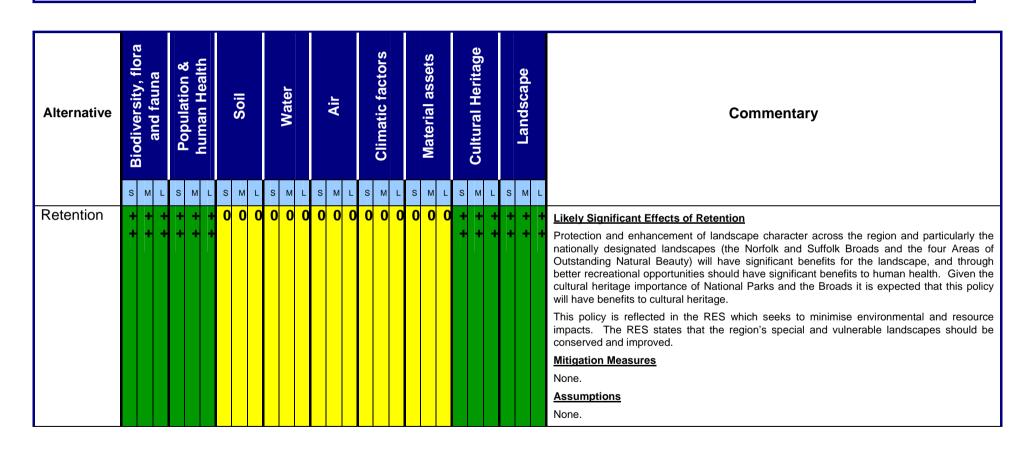
RS Policy ENV1: Green Infrastructure



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		•	Water		<			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s N	1 L	s	M L	LS	м	L	s	М	L	S	М	_ 8	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																									Uncertainty The significance of the effects will depend on the extent to which the network joins together, enhances existing assets and facilitates public access in a way that prevents deterioration of habitats, for example through recreational pressure. While the policy refers to some existing areas of green infrastructure such as AONBs, it leaves it to local authorities (working with others) to identify suitable land.
Revocation	+ +	+	+	+	+ 1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ +	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
	+ +	+	+	1	1			+	+	1	+	+	1	'	+					_		+	+	+	Paragraph 114 of the NPPF provides the same policy approach as the regional strategy to the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of green infrastructure. However, paragraph 117 of the goes further stating that planning policies should:
																									 plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries;
																									 identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation;
																									 promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets, and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan;
												T	T												 aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests; and
																									 where Nature Improvement Areas are identified in Local Plans, consider specifying the types of development that may be appropriate in these areas.

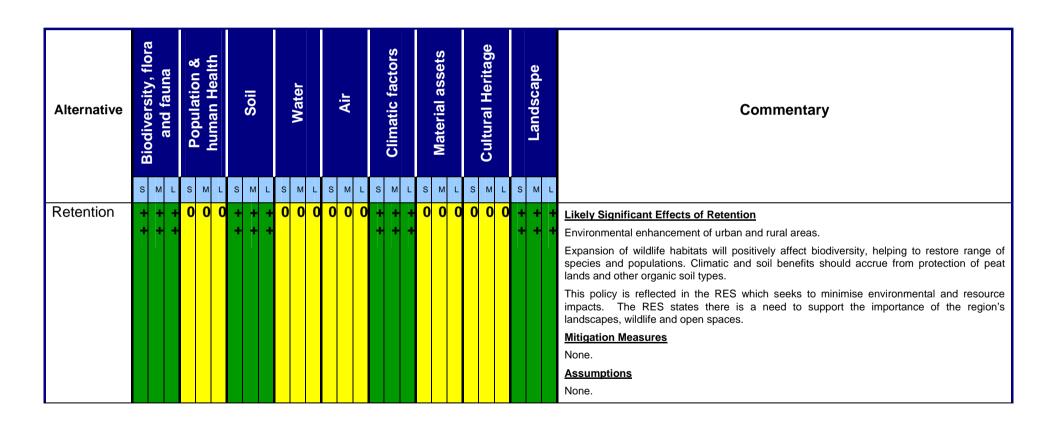
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &	-		Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets		Cultural Heritage	,	oucospuc I	Fallascapa	Commentary
	S M L	S	M L	. S	M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M	L S	S M	L	S	M L	The plan policies are supported by the development management requirements set out in
		П										П			paragraph 118.
															Paragraph 99 of the NPPF notes that planning for green infrastructure can be a suitable adaptation measure to managing risks, including flood risks, arising when new development is brought forward in areas vulnerable to climate change impacts
															In addition, the introduction of Local Nature Partnerships announced in the Natural Environment White Paper which will complement existing local partnerships which deal with matters such as provision of green infrastructure will improve the chances of the delivery of the policy. Such partnerships will be able to work across administrative boundaries enable planning of networks at the scale that has the most impact.
		П										П			Mitigation Measures
										T					None.
															<u>Assumptions</u>
															It is assumed that local authorities will work together making use of the duty to cooperate and the local nature partnerships to optimise the benefits of green infrastructure.
										T					<u>Uncertainty</u>
															As with retention of the policy.

RS Policy ENV2: Landscape Conservation



Alternative	Biodiversity flora	and fame		Population &	himan Health		:	Soll		Motor	Wale		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets				Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L :	S	МЦ	_ 8	S N	/ L	S	M	L	S	N	ИL	-	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																												Uncertainty The policy is aspirational stating that planning authorities should recognise and aim to protect and enhance the diversity and local distinctiveness of the countryside character areas - although most landscape changes are outside the scope of the planning system.
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0	0	0	0	0	C) (0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
	+	+	+	+	+	+																•	+	+	+	+	+	It is expected that there will be similar significant benefits to the population and the landscape as well as benefits to cultural heritage if the policy is revoked. The first part of the policy effectively sets out the statutory requirements to afford the highest level of protection to nationally designated landscapes. Paragraph 115 of the NPPF maintains the policy basis for the legislation. The NPPF also maintains the policy previously contained in PPS7 that local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected landscape areas will be judged (paragraph 113), while landscape character assessments should be prepared where appropriate (paragraph 170).
						ı																						Mitigation Measures
																												None.
									I		T																	<u>Assumptions</u>
																												It is assumed that local authorities will work together making use of the duty to cooperate and the local nature partnerships to optimise the benefits to the landscape.
									I		T																	<u>Uncertainty</u>
													T	Ī					Γ									As above.

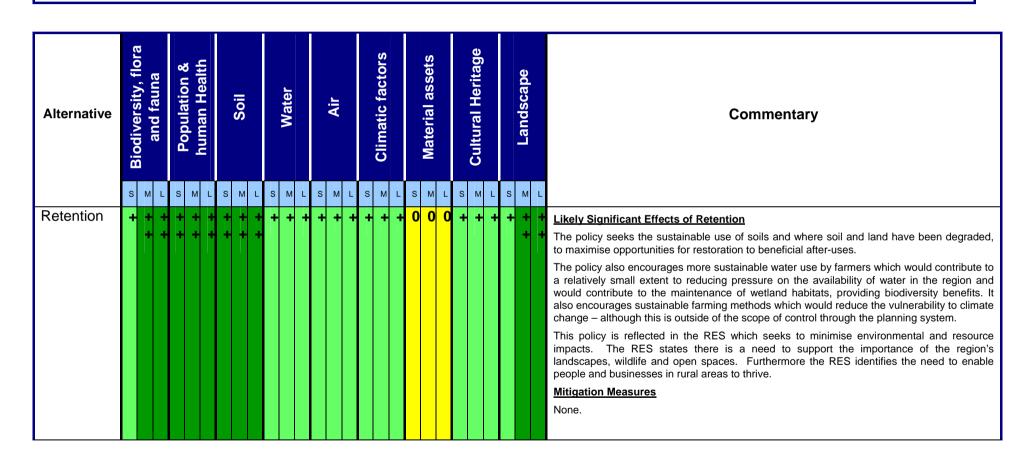
RS Policy ENV3: Biodiversity and Earth Heritage



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &		:	Soil		Water			Air		:	Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M L	S	M	L	S	М	L	6 M	1 L	S	М	L	S	M	L	S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	Uncertainty As the policy's supporting text makes clear - opportunities for promoting the restoration and
																									re-establishment of habitats and species populations arise in conjunction with development proposals and as a result of climate change. The impacts of the policy are therefore influenced by the scale, nature and location of development.
Revocation	+	+ +	C	0	0	+	+	+	0 0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0 ((0	0	0	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
	+	+ +				+	†	+						†	+	1						+	+	+	The legal requirement for local planning authorities to ensure that internationally and nationally designated sites are given the strongest level of protection such that development does not have adverse effects on the integrity of sites of European or international importance for nature conservation and would be unchanged by revocation of policy ENV3.
																									The NPPF policies relating to green infrastructure (see discussion on ENV1 above) and to planning to mitigate for the effects of climate change on biodiversity (paragraph 99 of the NPPF) are also relevant. Overall given the commitment in the Natural Environment White Paper to work towards a net gain in the value of nature and to assist with the delivery of green infrastructure it is concluded that revocation of policy ENV3 will leave a stronger policy framework in its place resulting in benefits to a number of the SEA criteria. The magnitude of any enhancement will depend on local circumstances and decisions.
																									Mitigation Measures
																									None.
																									Assumptions
																									It is assumed that local authorities will work together making use of the duty to cooperate and

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	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 local nature partnerships to optimise the benefits to biodiversity and that BAP partnerships continue to operate. Uncertainty None.

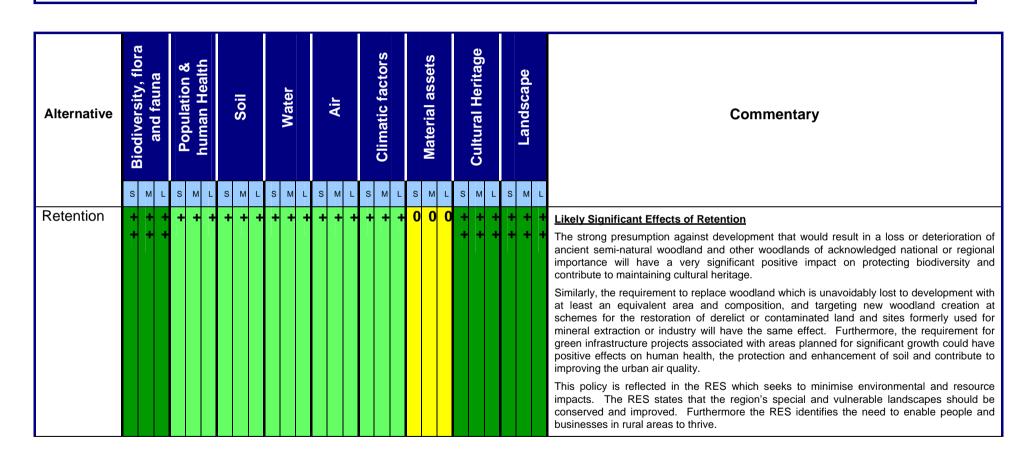
RS Policy ENV4: Agriculture, Land and Soils



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
	S	M L	S	M L	S	M L	. S	М	L S	М	L	S	И L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	M L	
																						Assumptions The policy in part seeks to mitigate the effects of the housing allocations on greenfield land, recognising that there is insufficient previously developed land in suitable locations to accommodate all development. It is assumed that local planning authorities will make most effective use of suitable brownfield land, and uses the lower quality agricultural land where appropriate. Uncertainty The policy is largely aimed at the farming sector and mechanisms, such as agri-environment schemes, which are outside of the control of the planning system.
Revocation	+	+ +	++	+ +	+ +	+ 4	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	+ +	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+ +	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The NPPF requires local planning authorities to take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land (paragraph 112). Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality. More generally, paragraph 109 in the NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils and preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil (and other types) of pollution. Taken together these policies provide at least the same level of protection for soils as the regional strategy and revocation is considered unlikely to have any effects.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil			Water	۸			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	SM	SM	L	S	M	s I	И	S	6 N	u L	S	M	1 L	S	M	L	S	M L	Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions The same number of houses will be built in the absence of the regional strategy in generally the same locations (recognising the constraints on the availability of suitable brownfield land in some development centres). Uncertainty None.

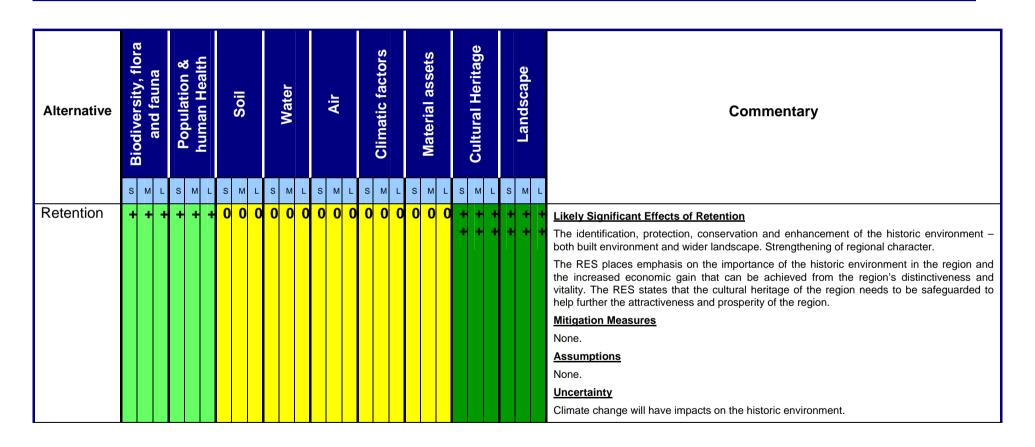
RS Policy ENV5: Woodlands



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &			Soil		Water		:: <	Y		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	s	M L	S	M L	_ s	М	L	S	M L	. S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																							<u>Mitigation Measures</u> None.
																							<u>Assumptions</u>
																							None
																							<u>Uncertainty</u>
																							Given the other demands on green space in urban areas, there is uncertainty about the number and types of trees that will be planted outside of major tree planting schemes (e.g. within the community forests identified). There has been a trend recently to plant smaller tree species in urban areas which will provide fewer benefits to biodiversity and air quality. Even within Community Forests, the extent of new planting will depend on the availability of funding.
Revocation	+ + +	+	+ +	+	+ -	+ +	+	+	+	+ -	+ +	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
	+ + +															_	+	+	+	+	+	+	The protection of ancient semi-natural woodland and other woodlands of acknowledged national or regional importance would remain in the absence of the plan (Paragraph 118 of the NPPF). This would maintain the significant positive effects on biodiversity and cultural heritage.
																							The creation and enhancement of green infrastructure is likely to include a woodland component where local planning authorities and their communities consider this to be appropriate.

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	faun		Population &	The second secon			Soil			Water			AIL			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	3	8	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	S	М	L	
				ı																									Mitigation Measures None.
				ı																									<u>Assumptions</u>
																													The removal of the policy steer towards woodland planting on derelict or contaminated land and sites formerly used for mineral extraction or industry is unlikely to prevent local planning authorities encouraging woodland planting on such sites when they consider it to be appropriate.
																													As most new woodlands are established by farmers linked to subsidies (see baseline) it is assumed that the overall area of woodlands in the Region will continue to increase.
		Ī																											<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													The specific outcomes will depend on decisions made by local planning authorities, private land owners and local communities and are therefore uncertain but still likely to be positive.

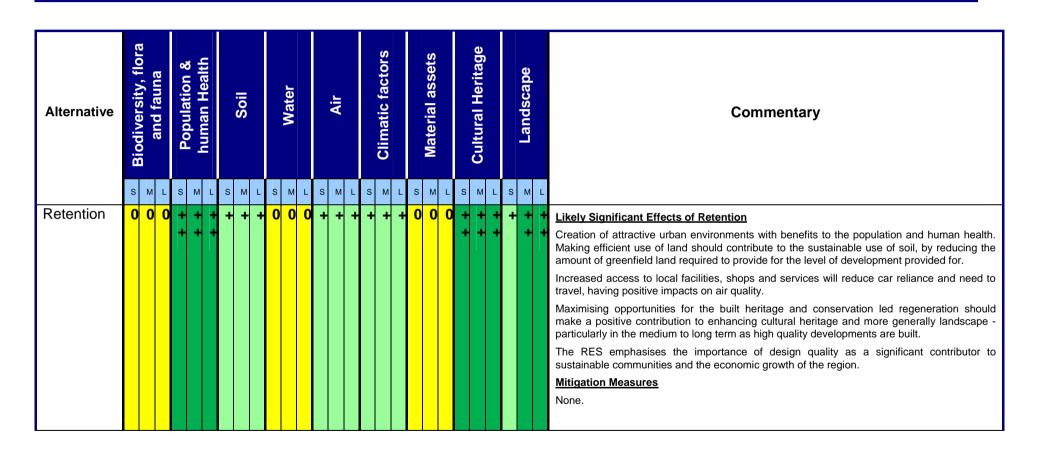
RS Policy ENV6: The Historic Environment



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and faller		Population &	S House	numan nealth		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			I and scape	Falascapa	Commentary
	S	М	L	S				М			М	L	S					L						1 L	5	S N	И L	
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+ +	* *	+ +		+ -	+ +	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Policy ENV6 requires local planning authorities and other agencies should set out in their plans, policies, programmes and proposals to identify, protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment of the region, its archaeology, historic buildings, places and landscapes, including historic parks and gardens and those features and sites (and their settings) especially significant in the East of England, and this includes the historic cities of Cambridge and Norwich. Relevant policies were therefore examined in the Cambridge Local Plan which was adopted in July 2006 (see Appendix C). This sets out detailed policies for the protection of the heritage aspects of Cambridge, including safe guarding the environmental character of Cambridge. It also includes the protection of the built environment and policies on major change which highlight the importance of the enhancement of the setting and character of Cambridge. The joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk, adopted in March 2011 includes policy 11 for Norwich City centre to enhance the regional centre role through enhanced by the historic city (see Appendix C).
																												Legislation protecting listed buildings, scheduled monuments, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens remain in place. Paragraphs 126 - 141 of the NPPF set out strong national policy on conserving and
																												enhancing the historic environment. It 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, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		Air			Climatic factors			Materiai assets			Cultural neritage		Landscape	Commentary
	S	N	1 L	S	M	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L S	M	L	s	М	L :	s	М	L S	S	M L	. S	S M L	
																									the asset, the greater the weight should be.
												l													While the regional strategy identified those heritage assets in the East of England which are especially significant, given the content of local plans and the policies set out in the NPPF, it is unlikely that the revocation of policy ENV 6 would remove the protection afforded to these assets and it is unlikely that revocation of this policy would have any effects. Mitigation Measures
																									None.
																									Assumptions
																									It is assumed that the same level of importance is given to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment.
																									<u>Uncertainty</u>
																									Climate change will have impacts on some aspects of the historic environment - although the effects will be dependent on the vulnerability of specific assets and the mitigation measures that are available and implemented. These will be matters for local planning authorities, English Heritage and other partners to take forward.

RS Policy ENV7: Quality in the Built Environment

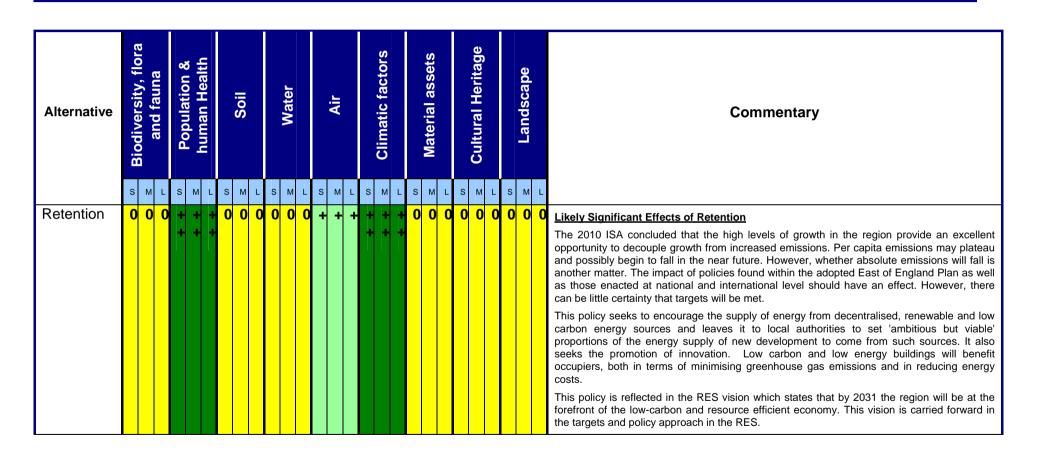


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		:	Soll			water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets				Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	M	L	S	N	ΛL	. ;	s	М	L	S	М	L	
																													Assumptions None. Uncertainty The policy is very generic and high level. The actual impacts will depend on decisions made locally which will be a matter for local authorities in their own plan making and development management.
Revocation	0	0	0	+	++	++	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	(+	++	++	+	++	++	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Achieving quality of the built environment is one of the core principles of the planning system, and if delivered as planned should provide benefits across the SEA criteria by mitigating to an extent the adverse environmental effects of development. The NPPF devotes a whole section to good design (Section 7) and taken together with other policies in the framework should help to minimise the adverse effects of delivering the necessary development. The policies in the NPPF should also contribute to the adaptation of the built environment to climate change. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions It is assumed that English Heritage will continue to work with local authorities exploit

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of East of England Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	
										sensitively the heritage assets identified in the plan.
										<u>Uncertainty</u>
										As with retention of the policy, the actual effects of revocation would depend on local decisions.

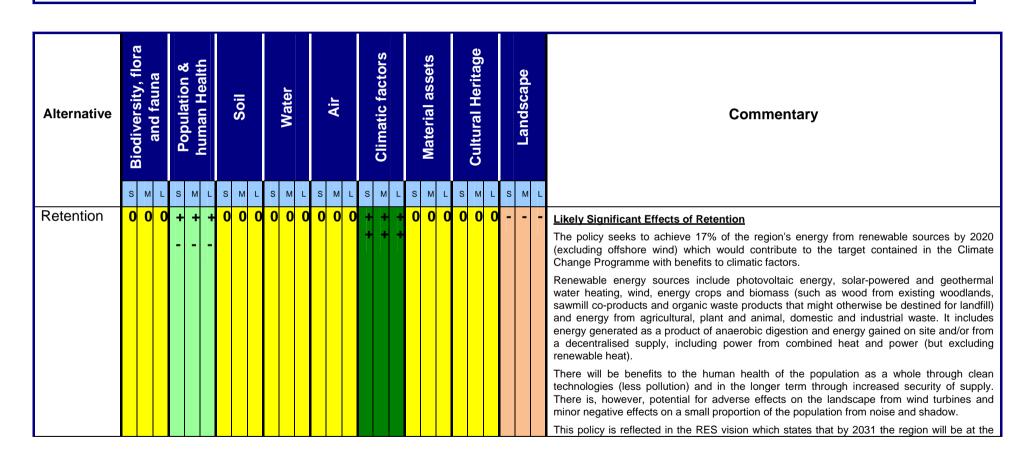
RS Policy ENG1: Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Energy Performance



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health		Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	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. Assumptions None. Uncertainty This is a general aspiration policy which seeks local authorities to 'encourage' the supply of energy from decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy sources, and leaves it to local authorities to set 'ambitious but viable' proportions of the energy supply of new development to come from such sources. It also seeks the 'promotion' of innovation particularly in key centres for development and change, seeks to maximise opportunities for developments to achieve, and where possible exceed national targets for the consumption of energy. Given the relatively small proportional increase in the total number of houses which are anticipated to be delivered through the Plan, it is uncertain what the overall effects of this policy will be.
Revocation	0 0 0	+ +	0 0 0	0 0 0	+++	+ + +	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation is unlikely to affect these benefits. 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). Paragraph 94 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should adopt proactive

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change in line with the provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008. Paragraph 95 of the NPPF seeks to support the move to a low carbon future, by stating that local planning authorities should plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions; actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and when setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards. Specifically, local planning authorities are expected to identify opportunities where development can draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supplies (paragraph 97). Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty None.

RS Policy ENG2: Renewable Energy Targets

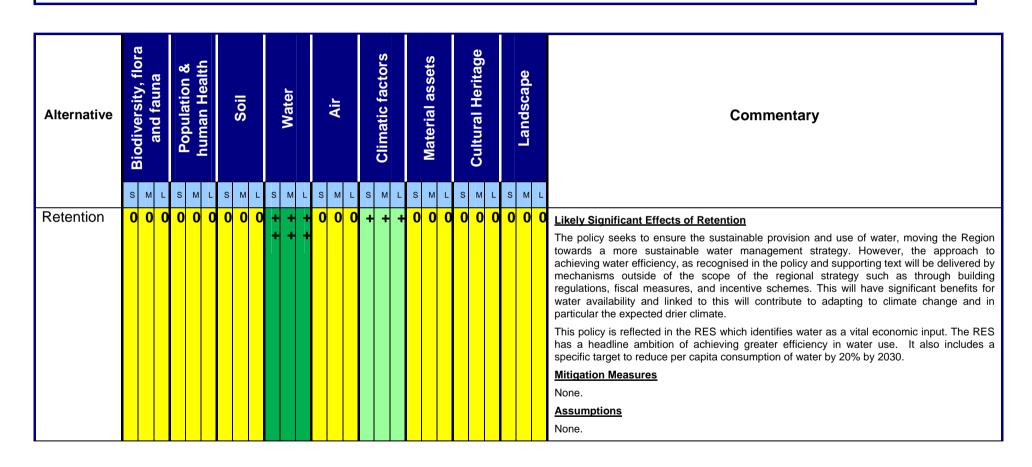


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	out forms		Population &			Soil			water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Lalidscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	S	М	L S	6 M	L	s	M L	_	S M	L	S	М	L :	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М		forefront of the low-carbon and resource efficient economy. This vision is carried forward in
											l															the targets and policy approach in the RES - the target for CO2 emissions is for these to be reduced to 60% below 1990 levels by 2031.
																			l							Mitigation Measures EIA of the installations likely to have significant effects on the environment should address
																			l							mitigation measures. Assumptions
																			l							It is assumed that gaseous emissions from any renewable source are controlled through
																			l							environmental permits and are prevented from having significant impacts. Uncertainty
																										The specific balance of benefits and costs from renewable energy and particularly wind farms is difficult to judge.
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+ (0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
				-	-	-								+	+	+										The renewable energy policy in all adopted local plans and/or core strategies in the region have been examined and are presented in Appendix C. The renewable energy policy sets a regional target and does not apportion this target between local authorities. The analysis shows that, consistent with that approach, local plans and/or core strategies do not therefore include targets for the production of renewable energy at local authority level.
																										Some local plans adopted before the East of England Plan was adopted do not contain policies on renewable energy and for these authorities there is a clear policy gap. Other pre-

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	s M	/ L	
											2008 local 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 authorities in the East of England region (adopted before and after the Regional Strategy was adopted) 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. Plans and core strategies put in place after the adoption of the East of England Plan tend to contain more detailed policies for the development of renewable energy and some make reference to the regional target for renewable energy generation. In the short term, the amount of renewable energy development will be dependent on the
											decisions of individual local authorities made in the light of their adopted plans, the NPPF and other material considerations.
											The NPPF published on 27 March 2012 must now be taken into account in the preparation of Local Plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. For the first 12 months, decision-makers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework. Going forwards, beyond March 2013, plans and decisions need to be consistent with the NPPF including its policies on renewable energy, the energy National Policy Statements, the local plan and other material considerations.
											The difference between overall renewable energy generation across the region will also depend on the response of local communities and other councils to Government policies to help ensure they benefit from and have more of a stake in hosting renewable energy developments.
											There is a legally-binding target to ensure 15% of energy comes from renewable sources by 2020. The UK Renewable Energy Roadmap 2011 set out the path to meet it. While the target

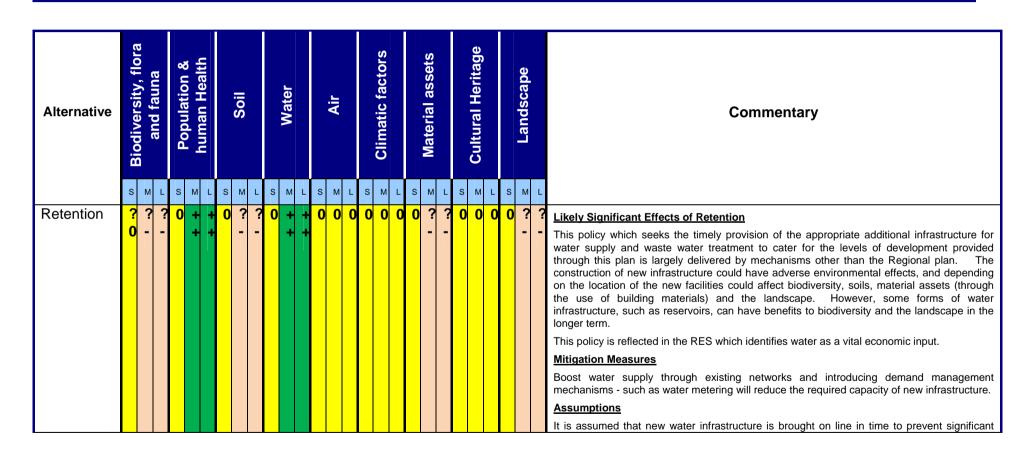
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	falles	Population &	A Hook and	S	Soil	L	Water	L	S	S	Climatic factors		Material assets	L	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
																		is 2% lower than that set out in the Plan, it is not considered likely that revocation would result in significantly different effects than retaining the Plan. In addition, the East of England has the highest level of offshore renewable energy in the country, which makes an even greater contribution to mitigating the effects of climate change. Mitigation Measures As above. Assumptions As above. Uncertainty As above.

RS Policy WAT1: Water Efficiency



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	0	Population &	numan Health		Soil		1010401	Water				Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary	
	S	N	1 L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	-	S	мι	 8 1	ИL	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L		
												ı														<u>Uncertainty</u> None	
Revocation	C) (C	ď	0	0	0	0	0	++	+ +	* *	0	0	+	+ -	+ (0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The Government's 2011 White Paper "Water for Life" maintains the commitment Government to work with the Environment Agency and Ofwat to provide clearer guidance water companies on planning for the long-term and keeping demand down. The Water Resource Management Plan published by Anglian Water in 2010 provides forecasts of supply-demand balance to enable them to plan to maintain secure water supplies for the domestic and commercial customers. The building regulations will continue to apply. The Code for Sustainable Homes encourages higher levels of water efficiency. Lower Authorities can require housing developments in their area to meet specified Code levels. It is therefore expected that similar benefits to water and climatic factors would occur if policy was revoked. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty None.	te to dater the their

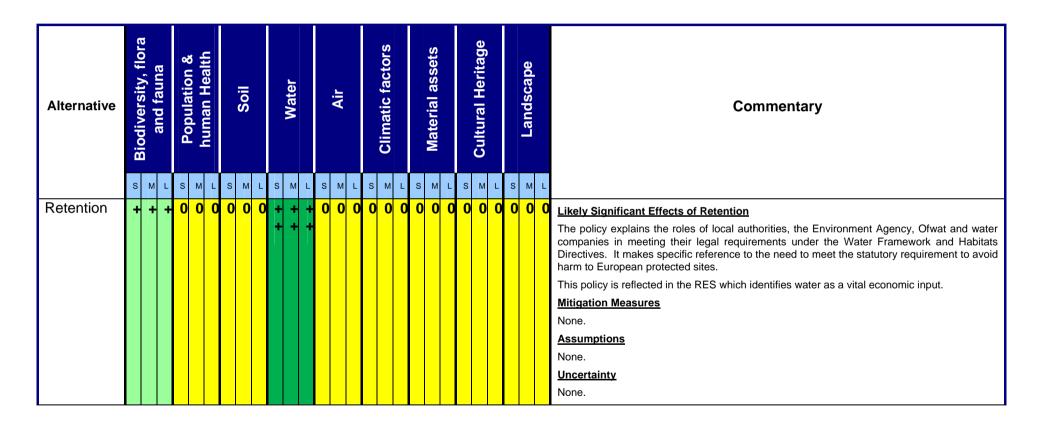
RS Policy WAT2: Water Infrastructure



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Domitation 9	human Health		Soil		Water		:: <	Ŧ		Climatic factors		Matorial accept	Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	s	M L	s	М	LS	В	L	S	M L	s	М	L	S	M L	. s	М	1 L	s	М	L	
																						water shortages in the future. Uncertainty The scale of the negative effects is uncertain as it will depend on the location and nature of the infrastructure. It is also possible that in the longer term benefits to biodiversity and landscape could be seen in some cases (for example reservoirs which can with time enhance the landscape and provide important habitats for wildlife).
Revocation	3	0	+	+ 0	?	? (++	++	0	0 (0	0	0	0	?	? (0	0	-	S. 1	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The water companies are required by provisions in the Water Resources Management Plan Regulations 2007 to prepare individual Water Resources Management Plans to address the challenges to water supplies from growth, climate change and environmental legislation. They are also required to prepare Drought Management Plans. These set out how they will maintain the water supply during periods of low rainfall when supply becomes depleted. Paragraph 156 of 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 162 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 94 of the NPPF is clear that local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of amongst others, flood risk, water supply and demand considerations. And paragraph 99 explains that new

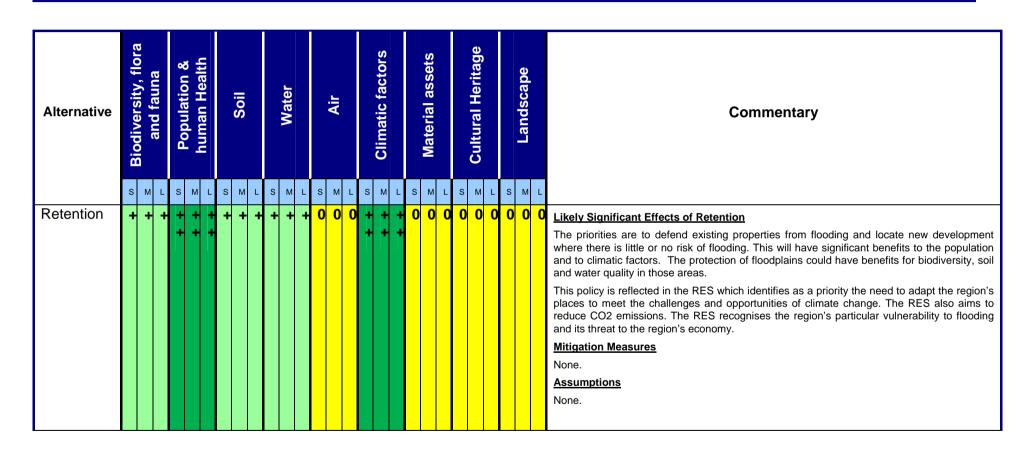
Alternative	® Biodiversity flora			Macania de la companya de la company		Soil		Water			Climatic factors	1 L		Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Tanoscape	Commentary
	5	M	5	M	5	IVI	3	IVI					5	IM	5	101			development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change, taking account of factors such as water supply. It is expected that the impacts on the environment of revocation would be the same as retention of the policy. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty As above.

RS Policy WAT3: Integrated Water Management



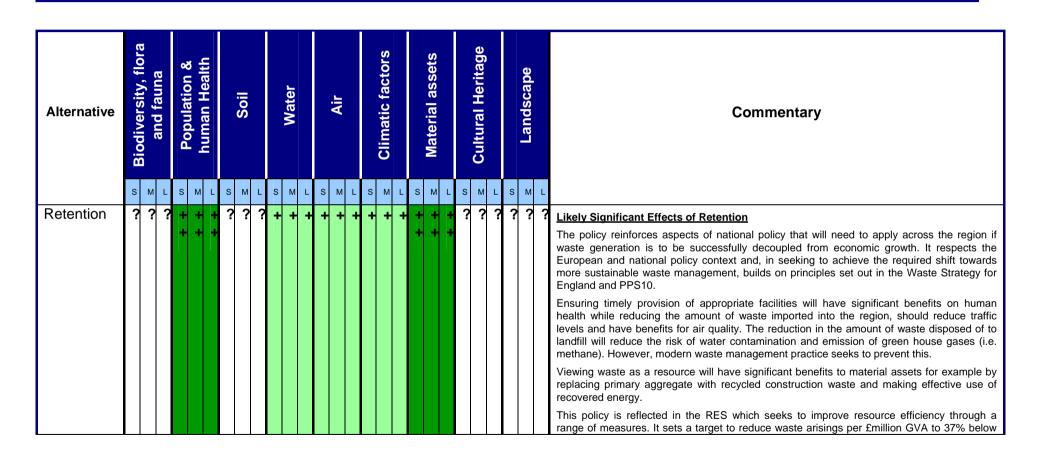
Alternative		■ Blodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	41000 000014	naman neam		Soil			Water	Water			AIL			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s					М			N			3 1				М			М		S						S			
Revocation	1	┧.	۲	+	0	0	0	C) () (0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
									ľ		ľ	+	+	+										_						The statutory requirements to protect European habitats and species and to meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive will remain. The duty to cooperate should also provide support for strategic planning.
																														Mitigation Measures
																														None.
																														<u>Assumptions</u>
																														None.
										Γ		T																		<u>Uncertainty</u>
																														None.

RS Policy WAT4: Flood Risk Management



Alternative	Biodiversity flora		and launa	Population &	At coll acmid	numan neann		Soil			Water			Δir			Climatic factors	Cillianc lactors			Materiai assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	N	1 L	S	N	ИL		8	и	-	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	
																													Uncertainty None.
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+ +	- 0) (0 ()	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
				+	+	+											•	•											The policy on the location of new development is covered by paragraphs 100 to 104 of th NPPF. In particular, the NPPF seeks to ensure that inappropriate development is avoided areas at risk of flooding, but where development is necessary, that it is safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. To this end, local plans should apply a sequential, risk-base approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people an property. Aside from water compatible development and, exceptionally, essenting infrastructure, development should not permitted in the functional floodplain.
																													The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. The Flood Risk Regulation 2009 impose a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to take step to identify and prepare for significant flood risk.
																													Mitigation Measures
																		T											None.
																	Ī	T											Assumptions
																		T											None.
																		T											<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													None.

RS Policy WM1: Waste Management Objectives

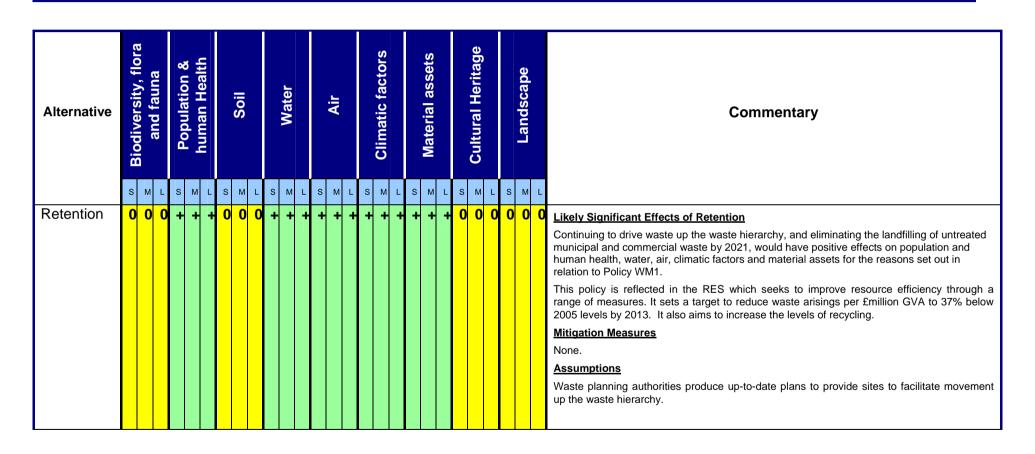


Alternative	Biodiversity flora	and failing		Population &			Soil		Motor			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	M L	S	M	L	S	М	S	S M	L	S	M	L	S	М	LS	S M	1 L	S	M	L	2005 levels by 2013. It also aims to increase the levels of recycling. Mitigation Measures Waste management can have significant adverse effects across the SEA topics if not properly undertaken. The Environment Agency's permitting regime addresses these issues. Assumptions None. Uncertainty
Revocation	?	?	?	+ +	+ +	?	?	?	+	+ -	+ -	4	- +	+	+	•	+++	+ +	+	? 1	? ?	?	?	Ç	Scores are uncertain on a number of factors because the residual impact following any mitigation measures are unknown. Likely Significant Effects of Revocation As indicated above, the objectives of the policy reflect national policy and legislation which will remain in place. The effects on the environment will therefore be the same in the absence of the plan. Mitigation Measures As above. Assumptions None.

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of East of England Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	d faun		Population &	ıman			Soll		Water	Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L :	s I	M L	S	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																											Uncertainty As above.

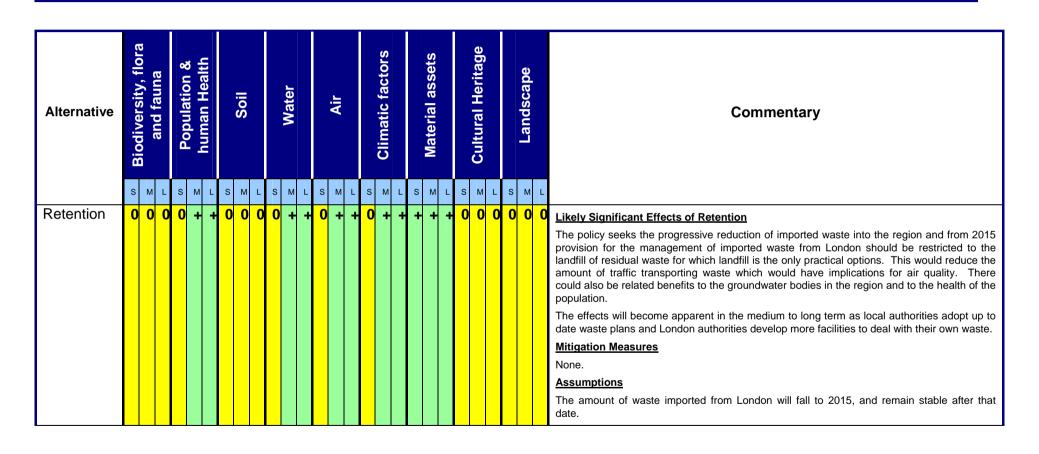
RS Policy WM2: Waste Management Targets



Alternative	Diadiamental flore	Biodiversity, Ilora	and fauna	9	Population &	numan Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	I L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																												<u>Uncertainty</u> The target may be more challenging if waste is not decoupled from economic growth.
Revocation	0	O	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Policy WM2 delivers the requirements of the Landfill Directive and, for municipal waste, exceeds the 50% target in the Waste Framework Directive. The need to drive waste up the waste hierarchy and reduce the amount of municipal waste going to landfill would remain in the absence of the Plan. The provisions regarding pre-treatment of all waste are required by the landfill Directive, remain in force. This would mean that the positive effects identified for retention of the policy will continue in its absence, although local plans could choose to lower their municipal waste target to the level specified by the Waste Framework Directive, and waste planning authorities may choose to adopt a lower recycling target for commercial and industrial waste. There have been four core strategies adopted after publication of the Regional Strategy in May 2008, and the conclusions above are confirmed by an examination of the plans (see Appendix C for details). Policy WM2 of the Plan this policy sets a regional target for recycling and recovering waste across the region but does not apportion targets by waste planning authority. However, each planning authority, in line with national planning policy, contains policies which seek to move waste up the waste hierarchy whilst still catering for wastes which must be disposed of. However, the scale of ambition of each plan varies considerably. The plans for Bedfordshire (including Bedford and Luton) and Essex have lower targets than more recent plans. Revocation of this policy will still mean that waste planning authorities will need to plan for additional waste management capacity taking account of the need to drive waste up the waste hierarchy and meet national legal targets for regarding pre-treatment,

Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		d+leoH demid	Ц		Soil			Water				Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
			M	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	6 1	M L	S	M	S	M	S	M	diversion of waste from landfill and the recycling of household waste. However, waste planning authorities may decide to lower their municipal waste target to the level specified by the Waste Framework Directive. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions Waste planning authorities produce up-to-date plans to provide sites to facilitate movement up the waste hierarchy. Uncertainty None.

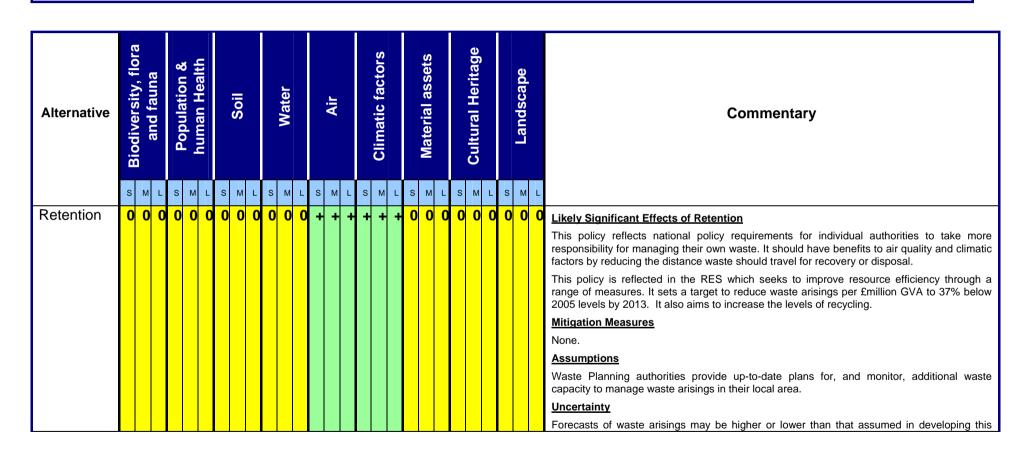
RS Policy WM3: Imported Waste



Alternative	:		and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			AIF			Cilmatic ractors			Materiai assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	N	И	- -	S N	1 L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	M	L	s	М	L		
																												Th	ncertainty ne supporting text recognises that no account was taken of existing contracts, although for e early part of the plan period, these will have a significant impact.
Revocation	0) (0	0	? +	+ +	0	0	0	?	+	+	?	-	+	-	-	+	?	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	(<u>Lil</u>	kely Significant Effects of Revocation
					0					0			0			0			+									Ho sut	ational policy requires communities to take more responsibility for the waste they produce. owever, it also recognises that it is not feasible for local authorities to be totally self- ufficient in waste management, and that some movement of waste across local authority bundaries will continue.
																												usi pa tha Be Lo de	n examination of the waste plans in the region shows that the Core Strategy for Suffolk ses its figure in policy WM3 but the other more recent plans draw on figures prepared as act of the evidence base of the review of the East of England Plan to 2031, on the grounds at these provided more up-to-date forecasts of waste arisings. The existing plans for edfordshire and Essex contain other assumptions which seek to reduce the volume of ondon waste. Revocation of this policy remains uncertain in the short term as much will epend on the nature of individual agreements and the length of time it will take waste anning authorities to put in place plans to deal with London's waste.
																												pa wa ac	ne London Plan envisages a progressive reduction in the amount of waste exported to other arts of the country, but is still reliant on planning authorities outside the capital to take its aste. Individual waste authorities may decide to restrict the amount of London waste they coept, but such an approach will still need to take account of the duty to co-operate, as quired under the Localism Act 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failing				Soil	L		Water		Air		Climatic factors	c	Material assets			S S		Commentary
			3	IVI	5	IVI		3	iVI	3	IVI	0	IVI	5					VI	Consequently London waste may have to travel a further distance to be dealt with, with impacts on air and climate change, although this should reduce in time as London develops greater capacity to deal with its waste. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions Individual contract arrangements between London authorities and individual sites are honoured. London authorities make increasing provision for their own waste and meet their recycling targets in the London Plan. Uncertainty As above, existing contracts could extend the period of uncertainty.

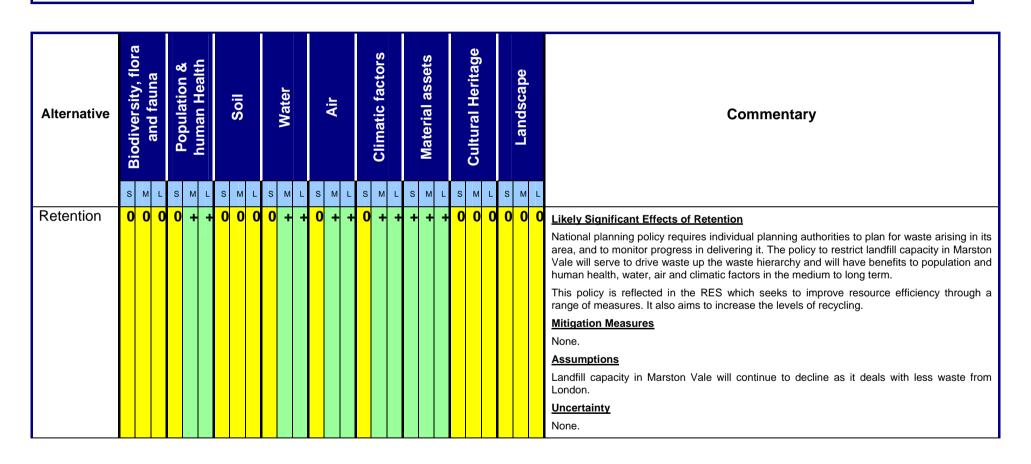
RS Policy WM4: Regional Waste Apportionment



Alternative		<u>.</u>	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Horitage	Canalai Heinage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	N	1 L	S	S N	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	Ν	/ L	. s	1	МΙ	L	s	М	L	
			L	L																		L			Ţ		_		policy.
Revocation	0					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0					0		0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation is going to have no overall effect. Waste planning authorities must still comply with national policy in Planning Policy Statement 10 and the National Planning Policy Framework. They make it clear that waste planning authorities should continue to plan for the waste management needs in their area, taking into account capacity requirements, and that they should continue to monitor waste arisings. The benefits to air quality and climatic factors will therefore remain. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions Policy WM4 sets out national policy requirements for individual authorities to take more responsibility for managing their own waste, and includes waste tonnages that waste planning authorities should plan for. Each waste planning authority sets out ambitions for additional waste management capacity based on assessment of existing arisings and forecast capacity at the time that the plan was made. As with policy WM3 the more recent authorities draw on figures prepared as part of the evidence base of the review of the East of England Plan to 2031, on the grounds that these provided more up-to-date forecasts of waste arisings. However, some of the older plans are based on very old assessments and assumptions about waste arisings. Revocation of policy WM4 will mean that consideration of proposals for the older plans will rely more heavily on national policy in Planning Policy Statement 10 and the National Planning Policy Framework until such time that up-to-date

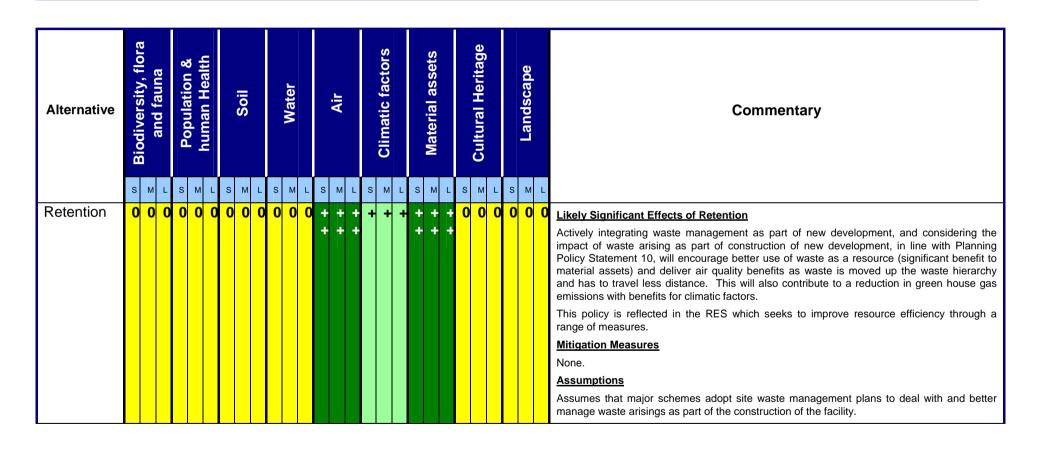
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	. <u></u>	human Health		Soil		Water	7000		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural neritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M	L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	M L	S	M	L S	M	L	S	М	L :	S	M L	S	м	L	plans are put in place. PPS10 and the Framework make it clear that waste planning authorities should continue to plan for the waste management needs in their area, taking into account capacity requirements, and that they should continue to monitor waste arisings. Uncertainty Forecasts of waste arisings may be higher or lower than that assumed in developing this policy.

RS Policy WM5: Planning for Waste Management



Alternative	Biodiversity flors	Blodiversity, Hora	and tauna		Population &	human Health					Water	200		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S				S 1				M L			И L	. 8					L						L		М		
Revocation	0	O	0	1	?	?	?	0	0	0 '	? '	? '	? (? 1	? ?	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																												The impact of revocation will be neutral to the extent that local authorities will still need to plan for waste arising in their areas, as indicated above. The policy continues to allow 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.
																												However, revocation of the regional strategy would remove the requirement to cease landfilling at Marston Vale which could leave open the possibility of continued landfilling in the area for the foreseeable future, bringing uncertainty to the population and human health, water and air.
																												<u>Mitigation Measures</u>
													I															None.
																												<u>Assumptions</u>
									T				Ī															None.
													Ī															Uncertainty See above
																												See above.

RS Policy WM6: Waste Management in Development



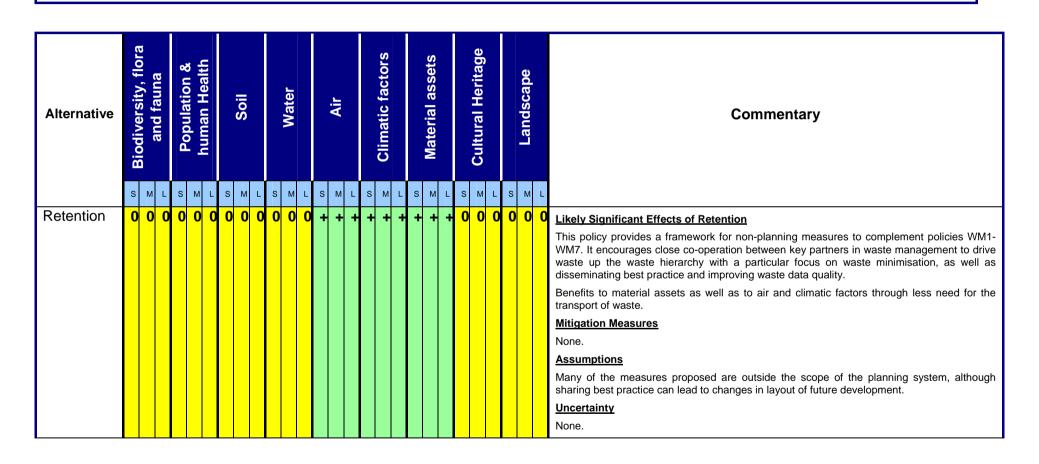
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fails:	5		M M			Soil	L		Water			AIL		Climatic factors				Material assets					Landscane		Commentary
	3	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	-	S	М	١.	S N	И L	- [`	S	М	L	S I	M L	1	SN	ΛL	
															ı												Uncertainty None.
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+	+	+	+ -		+	+	+	0	0	0	0 (Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation of this policy should not have any different effects as the policy largely reflects national policy in Planning Policy Statement 10. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty None.

RS Policy WM7: Provision for Hazardous Waste and other Regionally Significant Facilities

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Popula	<u>`</u>						Water	g	Air		c	Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		S	Landscape		Commentary
Retention												0																Likely Significant Effects of Retention
																												This policy requires the regional assembly, through a review of the plan to consider the need for additional waste management capacity for dealing with hazardous waste. As the regional assembly was abolished under the Localism Act 2011, this policy cannot be delivered.
				ı																								Mitigation Measures
				ı																								None.
				ı																								<u>Assumptions</u>
				ı																								None.
				ı																								<u>Uncertainty</u>
																												None.
Revocation	(0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																									Ī		1	Revocation of this policy will have no impact. Waste planning authorities, in line with Planning Policy Statement 10, will continue to plan for the management of hazardous waste in their

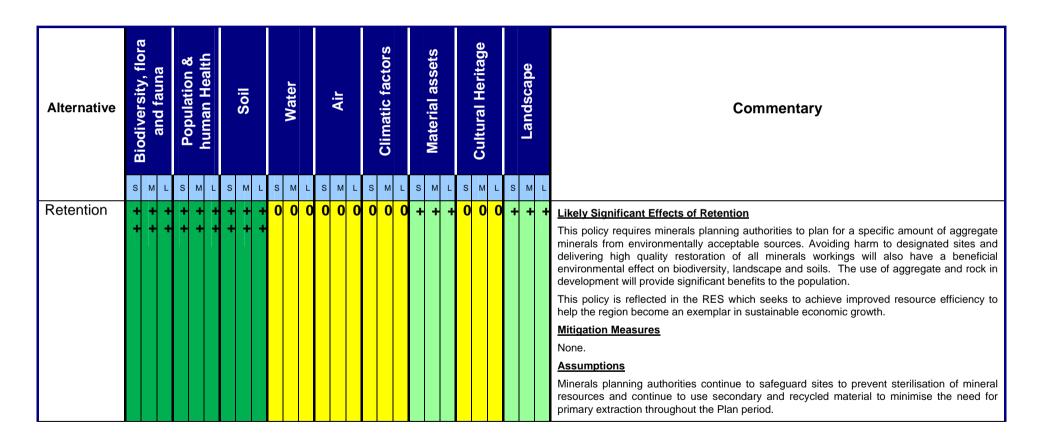
Alternative	ore its	Biodiversity, flora	and tauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water							Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritade			ouezapae I	Landscape	Commentary
	S	N	L	S	N	L	S	М	L	. 8	S N	M L	-	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	 S N	ИL	- 9	8 1	ИL	
												T	I	T														area, and to plan for additional capacity working together with other authorities to ensure that such waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner.
																												Mitigation Measures
																1												None.
																1												<u>Assumptions</u>
			Γ	L	T	Π	L	L	Γ	L	L	L	I										L				T	None.
			Γ	I	T	T	Ī		T	I															I		T	<u>Uncertainty</u>
			Γ		T	T	Ī		Γ	I															I		T	None.

RS Policy WM8: Actions for Waste Authorities, Waste Companies and other Partners



Alternative	:	Blodiversity, flora	and fauna	Į	himan Health		Soil	L			Air		Climatic factors		Material assets	L	S	Cultural Heritage	S	Landscape		Commentary
Revocation						0			0		+			+					0		0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Planning Policy Statement 10 requires waste planning authorities to drive waste up the waste hierarchy and encourages joint working to ensure the sustainable management of waste. Benefits to air and climatic factors through less need for the transport of waste. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty None.

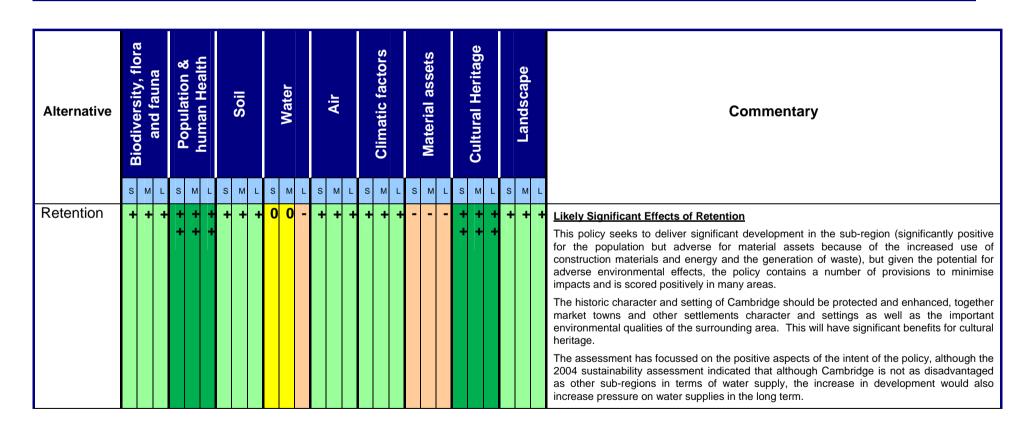
RS Policy M1: Land Won Aggregates and Rock



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health	:	Soil		Water			Air			Cilmatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M	L	S I	И L	S	М	LS	S N	ИL	S	М	L	S	M L	_	S M	l L	S	М	L	s	М	L	
																								<u>Uncertainty</u> None.
Revocation	+ +	+	+	+ +	++	+	++			0	0	0	0	0 (0	+ -	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation On minerals, Policy M1 takes the National and Regional Guidelines of Aggregate minerals in England 2001-2016, which amended Minerals Policy Guidance note 6 in 2003 and apportions requirements to each mineral planning authority taking account of the advice of the East of England Aggregate Working Party. An examination of the mineral plans in the region shows that this figure has been carried forward into the preparation of the core strategy for Cambridge and Peterborough and Suffolk, and is already included in the minerals plans for Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire (including Bedford and Luton). However, the more recent plans for Norfolk and Thurrock take account of the more up-to-date forecast for aggregate demand set out in the National and Regional Guidelines of Aggregate minerals in England 2005-2020. Revocation of policy M1 still leaves apportionment targets in place for each mineral planning authority and, as plans are reviewed, they will be expected to plan for minerals extraction based on the more localist approach set out in paragraph 145 of the National Planning Policy Framework, including the most up-to-date national and sub-national prepared by the Department. Paragraphs 143 to 149 of the National Planning Policy Framework provide the national framework for minerals extraction. Its highlights the need to plan for minerals extraction, as part of the Government's overriding objective for securing a steady and adequate supply of minerals. However, paragraphs 143 and 144 provide strong protections for the natural and historic environment, human health, and important landscapes. It also provides for the

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Motor	Water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets	Cultural Heritane			Landscape	Commentary
	S	1 L	S	M	LS	М	L	S	M L	O	M	LS	М	L	S	M	S	M L	S	M	restoration and aftercare of worked sites at the earliest opportunity and for it to be carried out to the highest standards. Furthermore mineral planning authorities are expected to encourage use of secondary and recycled material to consider recycled and secondary sources before the extraction of primary materials. Paragraph 145 of the Framework sets out national policy for aggregates. It requires each minerals planning authority to prepare a local aggregate assessment based on average sales, which gives local authorities greater control over how much mineral extraction they need to plan for and how this should be provided. This includes secondary, recycled and marine sources. Technical advice will still be provided through Aggregate Working Parties and the duty to co-operate should assist in ensuring minerals planning authorities work together with the industry to ensure the steady and adequate supply of minerals are provided in a sustainable manner. The effects of revocation of this policy are likely to be no different than that for retention as there will still be a need for each authority to plan for aggregate extraction. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty None.

RS Policy CSR1: Strategy for the Sub-Region



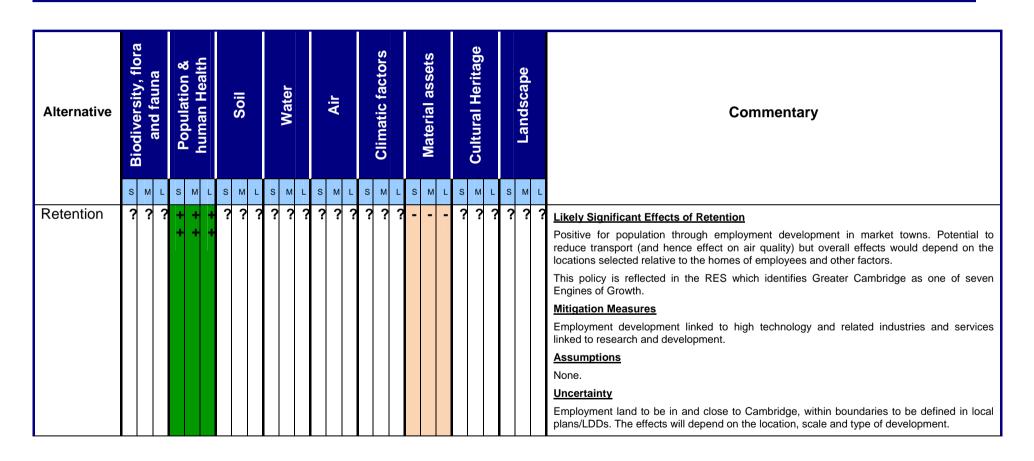
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritade		Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S	M L	S M		
												This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Greater Cambridge as one of seven Engines of Growth.
												Mitigation Measures
												None. Assumptions
												None.
											<u> </u>	<u>Uncertainty</u>
											(Northstowe is a proposed new town of approximately 10,000 homes to the North West of Cambridge. It aspires to be an exemplar and vibrant 21st century town enabling more sustainable lifestyle choices and patterns of living.
											a	In 2007 Gallagher and the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) submitted planning applications for the entire Northstowe site. Extensive public consultation was carried out and the overall response was an encouraging one.
			Ш									During 2008 and 2009 the economy slipped into recession and following the Government's Spending Review in October 2010, the A14 road improvement scheme was withdrawn.
												Since then all partners have been trying to find a way to reignite the plans and provide homes and facilities in this area.
											l t	In 2010 the joint promoters; the HCA and Gallagher, along with South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council started to develop a 'phased' approach to delivering investment based on a revised master plan for the new town. In August 2011, services on the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway began and it now provides fast, reliable and

Alternative		Blodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		: 0			Water			Air			Cilmatic ractors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	٨	ΛL	-	S I	М	L	S	М	LS	S N	ΛL	s	М	L	s	M	L S	S	М	L ;	s	М	L	s	М	L	
																												'green' travel from Huntingdon to Cambridge with key stops alongside Northstowe. In October 2011 Gallagher and the HCA undertook pre-submission consultation on the new master plan for Northstowe and proposals for Phase 1. In his Autumn Statement in November 2011, the Chancellor of the Exchequer committed to investing £20 million in improvements to the A14 between Huntingdon and Cambridge. He also initiated the 'A14 Challenge' to look at long-term improvements to the A14. Northstowe has evolved to take account of the change in circumstances noted above 1. The first application for 1500 homes was submitted in February 2012. It is uncertain to what extent further proposals will come forward.
Revocation	+	- 4	+ -	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	0	O -	+	+	+	+	+	+ -	- '	-		+	+	+ +	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation of policy CSR1 is unlikely to lead to different environment effects from its retention. There will continue to be a demand for housing in the sub-region (with the same adverse effects on water and material assets). The major planned development at Northstowe as indicated above has already started. Cultural heritage will continue to be protected through policies in the NPPF until such time as up to date local plans are in place. Mitigation Measures None.

¹ http://www.northstowe.uk.com/

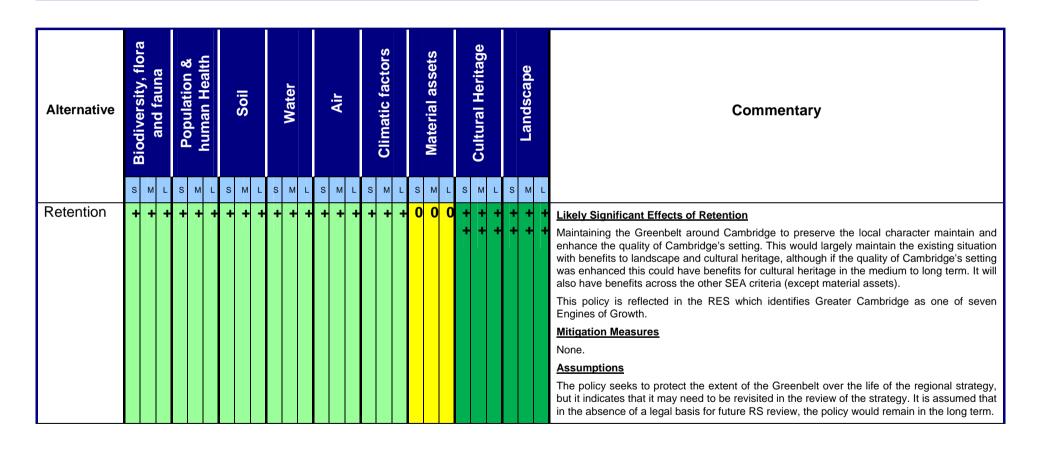
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	, d follow	מווח ומחומ		Population &	human Health		lico	100 100		M/ater	Water	:: <	All			Cilinatic ractors			Material assets		Continue Louise	Cultural neritage		landscane		Commentary
	s	М	L	S	N	ΛL	- ;	S I	М	LS	8 1	M L	s	М	L	S	M	L ;	S	М	L	S	M I	LS	S N	/ L	Accumptions
																											Achieving the appropriate development in the sub region in the absence of the regional strategy would be secured through appropriate joint working under the duty to cooperate. Uncertainty As above.

RS Policy CSR2: Employment Generating Development



Alternative	Rindiversity flora	ory,	and rauna			human Health		:.co				Water			¥			Cilmatic ractors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	- 8	1 8	и	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	
Revocation	?	?	?	1	+	١.	4	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
				۲	† †	1	1																						As above.
						Ι'																							Mitigation Measures
																													None.
																													<u>Assumptions</u>
					Γ	Ī																							None.
					L	L																							<u>Uncertainty</u>
					Ī																								None.

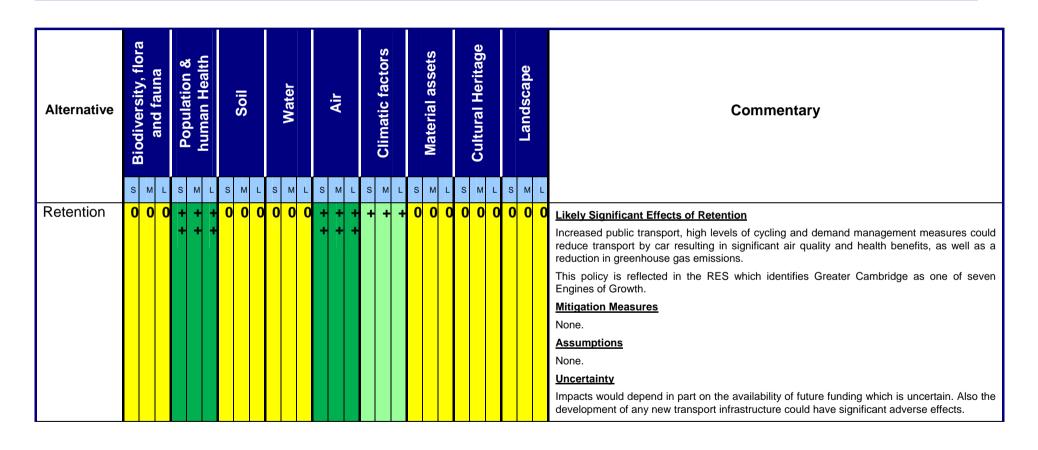
RS Policy CSR3: Green Belt



Alternative		_	and fauna		Population &			: (Soil		•	Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material accets	Material assets			Cultural neritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	ı	-	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	Ø	М	L	S	N	M L	_	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																														Uncertainty None.
Revocation	+	-	٠ ٠	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0) (0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																						ľ	1	†	+	†	t	+	+	The content of the Cambridge Policy 4/1 which was adopted in July 2006 aims to protect the Greenbelt around Cambridge. The policy states that:
																						l								"There is a presumption against inappropriate development in the Cambridge Greenbelt as defined on the Proposals Map.
																														The purposes of the Greenbelt are to:
																														 preserve the unique character of Cambridge as a compact, dynamic City with a thriving historic centre;
																														maintain and enhance the quality of its setting; and
																														 prevent communities in the environs of Cambridge from merging into one another and with the City.
																														The Greenbelt preserves the setting and special character of Cambridge including corridors which penetrate the built area and which are valuable for amenity and wildlife. It provides opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation. It is for those proposing development in the Greenbelt to show the special circumstances to justify development. Proposals that will increase public access, improve amenity and enhance biodiversity will be supported. In considering any applications in the Greenbelt regard will be had to relevant national planning policy guidance."

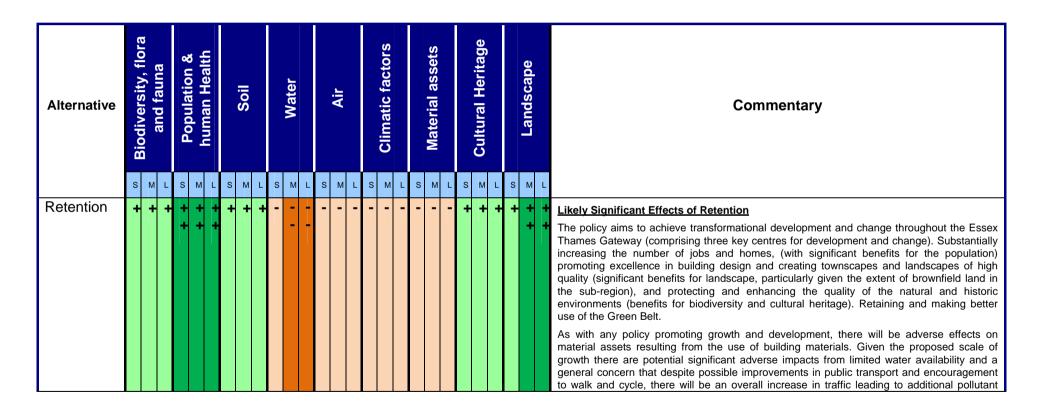
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fails:	5			numan Health		Soil		Water		Air			Cilmatic ractors	Material assets	Marcilai		Cultural Heritage		Landscape	Commentary
	8	М	L	S	M		S	M	S	М	S	M	L	S	M		M L	S	M	S	M	Revocation of the regional policy would mean that planning decisions would be made in line with the local plan, taking account of the policies set out in the NPPF which maintain strong protection of Greenbelt and other material considerations. It is therefore considered unlikely that the protection of the Cambridge Greenbelt will be significantly affected by the revocation of this policy. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty Effects would depend on decisions taken by local authorities which are uncertain.

RS Policy CSR4: Transport Infrastructure



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failina		Population &	41000	naman neam		Soil			Water			Air			Cilinatic lactors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	1	M	L	S	М	L	S				М	L	s	М	4						L		M		S		L	
Revocation	D	0	0	++	++	+ +	0	U	0	0	0	0	++	+	+ +	+	+	+	U	0	0	U	0	U	0	0	U	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation One of the core planning principles set out in paragraph 17 of the NPPF is to 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. Paragraph 35 states that plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. This should provide the same benefits to human health and air quality as retention of the plan. Mitigation Measures None. Assumptions None. Uncertainty As above.

RS Policy ETG1: Strategy for the Sub-Region



Altern	ative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil		14/04/01	Water		Air		Climatic factors	Cillianic lactors		Material accets	material assets		Cultural Heritage	7		Landscape		Commentary
		S	М	L	S N	ИL	S	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	s ı	и г	_ 8	S N	M L	. s	S N	1 L	s	М	L	
																										emissions affecting air and climatic factors.
																										There are issues with flood risk given the proximity to the River Thames, and the policy's supporting text recognises this. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been prepared which takes account of planned flood protection infrastructure.
																										Mitigation Measures
																										Policies throughout the plan (e.g. for environment, water and climate) seek to mitigate the effects of the scale of growth set out for the sub-region.
																										This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Thames Gateway South Essex as one of seven Engines of Growth.
																										<u>Assumptions</u>
																										None
																										<u>Uncertainty</u>
																										The Thames Gateway South Essex Partnership which was developed to assist with the delivery of the strategy has been restructured.
																										As of 1st April 2012 the company limited by guarantee has ceased to operate. A new partnership between the six local authorities covering South Essex has been formed to carry forward the work of driving the economic growth of the area. Leaders / Cabinet members from Basildon Borough Council, Castle Point Borough Council, Essex County Council, Rochford District Council, Southend-on-Sea Borough Council and Thurrock Council form the board of the new partnership.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &	human Health		100	Water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
Dovestion	S	Λ L	S N	1 L		м L ? ?	M L	s •	М	L :	6 N	/ L	S	М	L	s			s м ? +	L	
Revocation	+ +	+ +	+ -	+	•									1		+	+	*	? + +	+ +	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The scale of development in the sub-region would be unlikely to change in the absence of the regional strategy. Indeed, recognising that the housing figures are below what are considered to be needed (hence the review which stopped in 2010) - it is likely that growth will be the same or even higher. This would provide the same significant benefits for the population. Depending on the location of the development, given the change in policy in the NPPF on the priority to be given to the use of previously developed land, there could be less concentrated forms of development in urban centres and, where available, more greenfield development. The extent to which this would provide the same benefits to biodiversity, landscape and soil will depend on the eventual location, scale and nature of development. There will continue to be pressure on scarce water resources and anticipated increases in car transport would further contribute to air pollution and climatic factors. Mitigation Measures Policies in the NPPF on quality of design, environment protection and transport all seek to mitigate the effects of continued growth in the sub-region. These are underpinned by legal requirements on local authorities, statutory bodies and others to plan for and protect the environment. Assumptions None Uncertainty None

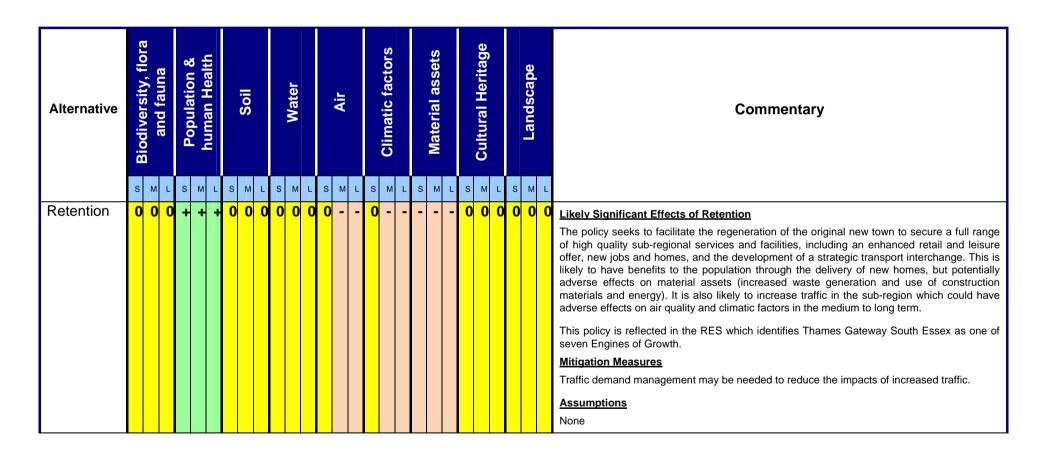
RS Policy ETG2: Thurrock Key Centre for Development and Change (January 2010 review)

Alternative	Diodivorgity	<u></u>	and fauna				Soil			water			Air			Cillianc lactors		Material assets	Marcha		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
Retention	\$ +				M +	L +	۸ (0	s 0		0					м О	s -		Л			<u>О</u>		1 L	Likely Significant Effects of Retention
												-		-											The policy seeks to promote urban renaissance, re-using previously developed land and making best use of the Thames riverside. This will have benefits for the population in the medium to long term as development proposals come forward and are completed. It also seeks to upgrade the image of the area as a leading centre for logistics while diversifying the employment base. This has potential to increase the amount of transport in the area which could have adverse effects on air quality, although other parts of the policy seek to improve local accessibility and connectivity by public transport and pedestrian and cyclist permeability and reducing motor vehicle dependence through travel demand management measures which would assist in mitigating the effects of air pollution.
																									Local Development Documents should protect and enhance green infrastructure including the provision of further accessible natural green space to meet local standards. This will provide benefits to human health and to biodiversity.
																									This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Thames Gateway South Essex as one of seven Engines of Growth.

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Cilmatic ractors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	1 8	И	L	s	M L	_	S N	/ L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	_	S	M	L	S	M	L	Mitigation Measures
																												Traffic demand management seeks to reduce the emission of air pollutants. Assumptions
																												None
																												<u>Uncertainty</u>
																		-										None
Revocation	+	+ -	+	+	0	+ -	+ (0 (0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
													-	-	-												_	Thurrock Council adopted its Core Strategy on 21 December 2011. The Core Strategy was prepared within the regional policy framework set out in the RSS as have the Core Strategies of all adjoining local authorities. This has ensured that the cross-boundary dimension relating to all the high-level strategic planning issues have been effectively co-ordinated with adjoining local authorities through the RSS processes.
																												Detailed guidance in Policy ETG2 regarding the pre-conditions for Lakeside to attain regional centre status are supported by the Council and the Core Strategy makes it clear that these will be addressed in the Local Development Documents.
																												Given this, it is expected that the policy or a variation of it will be delivered at the local level and the environmental effects of revocation would be the same as retention.
																												Mitigation Measures

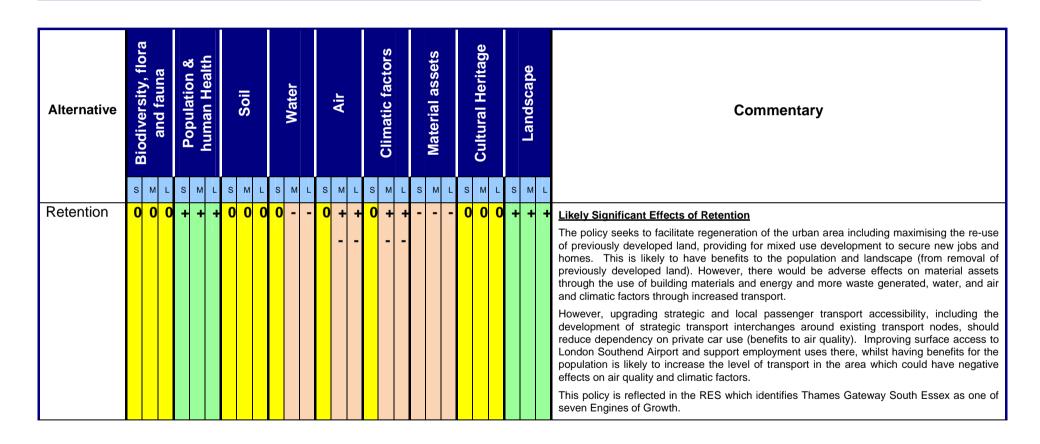
Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	Julie,		Population &		numan nealth		Soil	5		Motor	Water			AIL			Climatic factors			Material assets	Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	3	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	i N	ИΙ	L S	3 1	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	Λ I	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
											Ī																				None
											l																				Assumptions
									L	L																					None
									T																						<u>Uncertainty</u>
																															None

RS Policy ETG3: Basildon Key Centre for Development and Change



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil		10,000	Water		۷۱۲	Č		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			landscape		Commentary
	S	N	1 L	5	S N	1 L	s	М	L	s	М	: ا	S I	И L	. s	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	S	S N	ΛL	
																											Uncertainty The effects will depend on the location and nature of development within the area.
Revocation	(-	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0) -		-	-	-	C						Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Basildon Council ran a public consultation from 27 February 2012 - 11 April 2012 on the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report. All options included proposals to regenerate the town centre. It is expected therefore that the aims of policy ETG3 would be delivered in the absence of the regional strategy as would its effects on the environment. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty As above.

RS Policy ETG4: Southend on Sea Key Centre for Development and Change

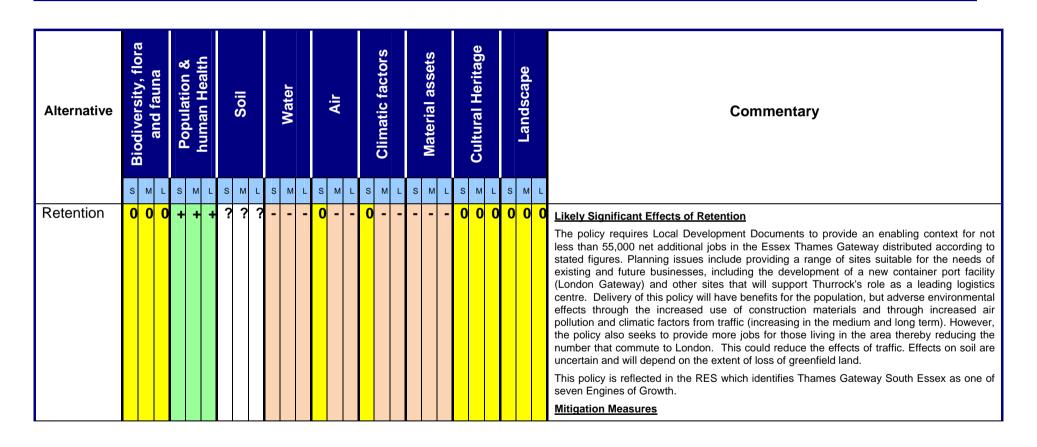


Alternative	Diodivorcity flora	Biodiversity, Hora	and rauna	Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		:	Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	•	Commentary
	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S M	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																										Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty The policy is high level and general. The actual effects will depend on the extent to which development occurs, the proportion of this that is on brownfield land and future growth in transport.
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0		0	-		0		-	0 +			•		0	0	0	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Southend on Sea's core strategy published in December 2007 is consistent with policy ETG4. It provides the vision, objectives and broad strategy for the spatial development of Southend. This includes the distribution of a 10-year housing supply; and sets out key policies against which all planning applications will be assessed, including the Council's core policies on minerals and the protection and enhancement of the natural and historic environment (including conservation areas). Revocation is therefore considered unlikely to have any material environmental effects beyond those identified for retention of the policy. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of East of England Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna		Population &	numan neam		201		Water		Air		Climatic factors		Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	_ 8	М	L	S	M L	s	M L	S	M L	S	М	L	S M	l L	S	М	L :	S M	L	
																					None <u>Uncertainty</u> None

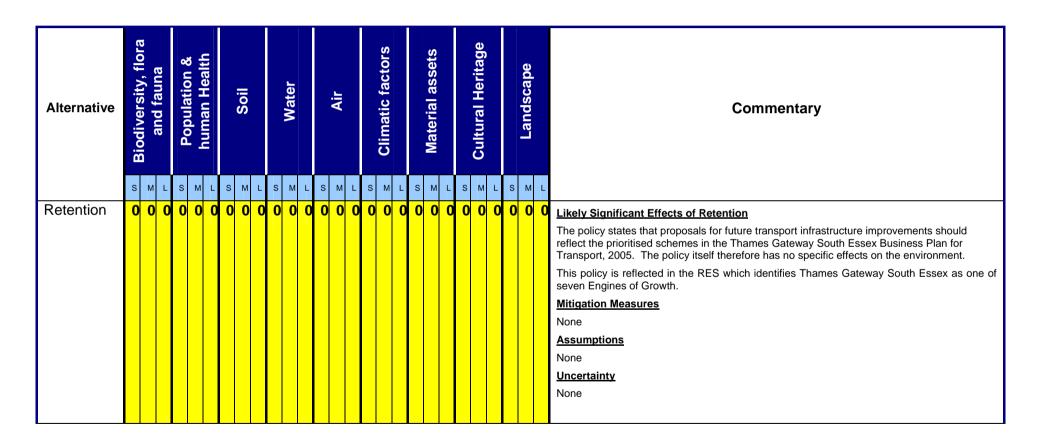
RS Policy ETG5: Employment Generating Development



Alternative			and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	1 L	<u> </u>	s I	M L		S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	1 L	5	S N	l L	
																												None Assumptions
																												None
																												<u>Uncertainty</u>
																												The actual effects will depend on local circumstances, including the extent to which new employment opportunities reduce the extent of commuting into London.
Revocation	C	() ()	?	+ +	1	? ?	? ?	?	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	?	-	-	0	0	0	(0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
					+					-						_			-									Revocation of the policy will leave decisions to local authorities collaborating under the duty to co-operate to bring forward the necessary development across the sub-region in line with the economic growth policies in the NPPF. While the long term effects are likely to be the same as retention of the policy, it is possible that there may be some uncertainty in the short term. This is due to the period of accommodation that the authorities will need to establish the arrangements under the duty to co-operate to deliver such strategic policies and then reflect them in their adopted Plans.
																												Mitigation Measures
																												None
																												<u>Assumptions</u>
																												None
																												<u>Uncertainty</u>

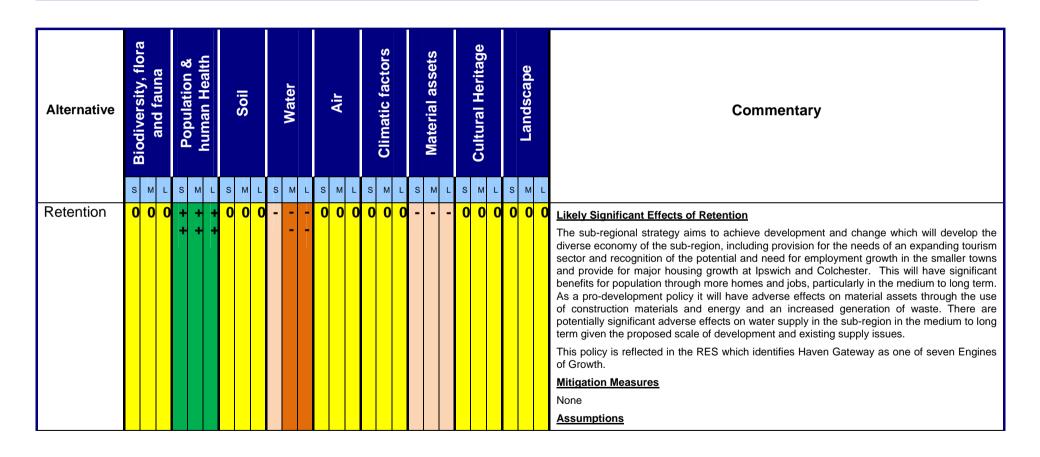
Alternative		veisity,	and fauna	Population &	human Health			100 100		Metor	Water		<			Climatic factors	Official Clactors			Material assets					landscane		Commentary
	S	M	L	 S	М	L :	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	. 8	S I	M L	- 3	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	/ L	
													100000														None

RS Policy: ETG6: Transport Infrastructure



Alternative		Blodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	41000	nullan nealth		Soil			Water			Δir			Climatic factors	Cillianic lactors		Material accets	Material assets		Cultural Heritade	Califalai		landscape		Commentary
		N							М										м ц		S N							ΛL	
Revocation	0	()	0	0	0	0	0	0	O	C	0	0	0	0	0	O)	0 (9	0 (0	0	0 (0 (0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
																	ľ			l						ľ			As above, revocation of the policy in the Plan will have no environmental effects.
																													Mitigation Measures
				ı																									None
				ı																									<u>Assumptions</u>
		L	l									Г	Π				L			L						L	L		None
																													<u>Uncertainty</u>
																													None

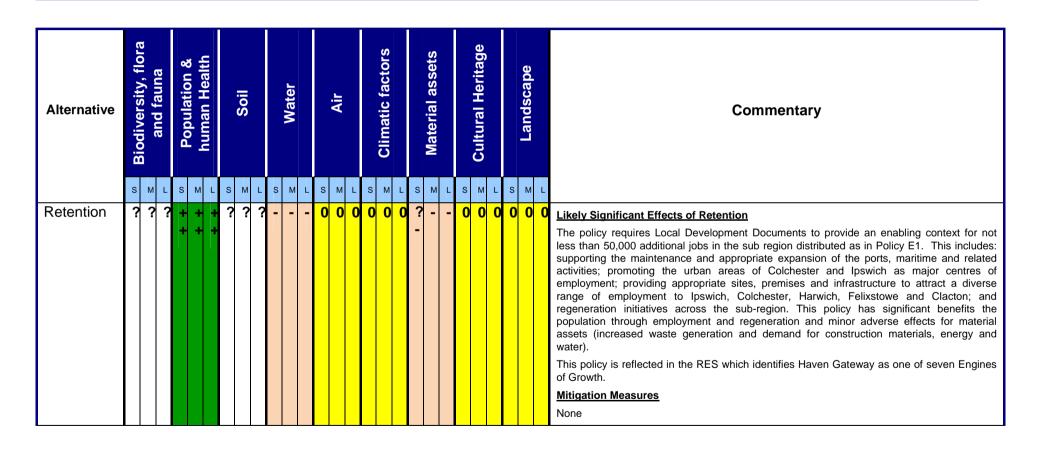
RS Policy HG1: Strategy for the Sub-Region



Alternative	:		and fauna		Population &	himan Hoalth	naman neann		Soil			Water	Marc		::				Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage				Landscape		Commentary
	S	S 1	И	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	1	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	1	L	s	М	L	
														l																	None <u>Uncertainty</u> None
Revocation	() (O	0	+	+	+	0	0	C	-		-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	1	-	(0	D	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation of the policy will leave decisions to local authorities collaborating under the duty to co-operate to bring forward the necessary development across the sub-region in line with the policies in the NPPF. While the long term effects are likely to be the same as retention of the policy, it is possible that there could be some uncertainty in the short term. This is due to the period of accommodation that the authorities will need to establish the arrangements under the duty to co-operate to deliver such strategic policies and then reflect them in their adopted Plans.
																															However, the Core Strategies for Colchester Borough Council and Ipswich Borough Council (the two major housing growth points) were adopted in December 2008 and December 2011 respectively and are consistent with the East of England Plan. This will reduce the level of short term uncertainty in these Boroughs following revocation of the policy and results in a significant effect. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &		Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets		Operitor I cantill	Cultulal nelliage		Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M	L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S	И L	S	M L	s	M L	
														None Uncertainty None

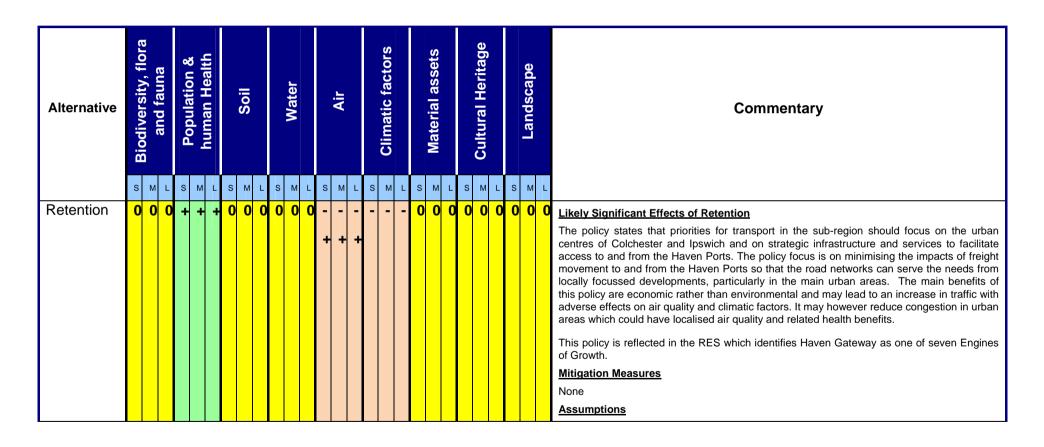
RS Policy HG2: Employment Generating Development



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	nullian nealth		Soil			Water			AIL		:	Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	9	S N	ıL	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
Revocation		? '	? '	?	++	++	?	?	?	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	? -	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	None Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation of the policy will leave decisions to local authorities collaborating under the duty to co-operate to bring forward the necessary development across the sub-region in line with the policies in the NPPF. While the long term effects are likely to be the same as retention of the policy, it is possible that there may be some uncertainty in the short term. This is due to the period of accommodation that the authorities will need to establish the arrangements under the duty to co-operate to deliver such strategic policies and then reflect them in their adopted Plans. As indicated during the assessment of policy HG1, the Core Strategies for Colchester Borough Council and Ipswich Borough Council were adopted after the Regional Plan and are consistent with it. The Tendring District Local Plan was adopted in December 2007. While pre-dating the Regional Plan by several months it was prepared in parallel and contains regeneration policies for Harwich, Clacton and Jaywick. This will reduce the level of short term uncertainty in these Boroughs following revocation of the policy. The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document for the Suffolk Coastal District Council (which covers Felixstowe) were submitted to the Secretary of the State for Communities and Local Government on 8 May 2012. Once

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &	human Health	:	Soil		Water	Air			Cilinatic ractors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	s s	M	S	M L	S	M	S	1 L	S	M	S	M	L	S	M	SM	 adopted this will become the main policy document for the local authority. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None

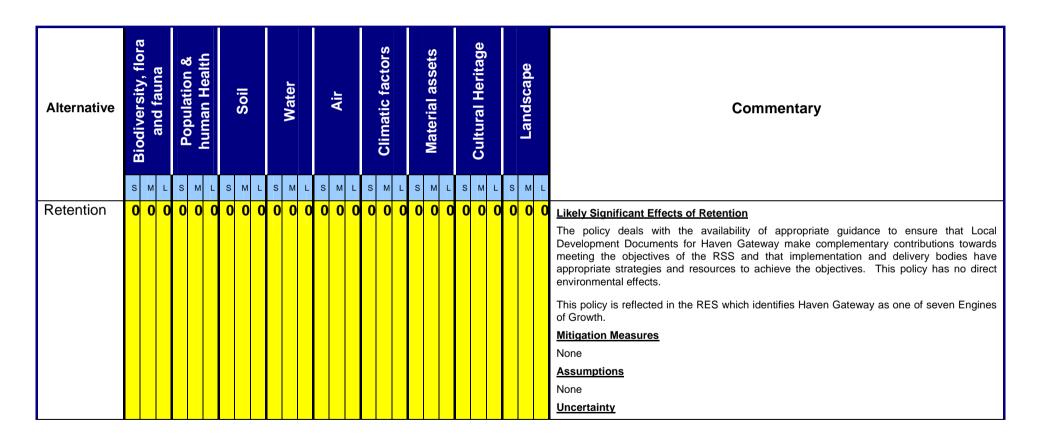
RS Policy HG3: Transport Infrastructure



Alternative	Biodiversity flora		and fauna		Population &	human Health		iou			, VV	Water		۷۱۲	7		Climatic factors			Material assets				Cultulal neritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	5	8 1	ИL	. 8	S 1	ИΙ	L ;	S	М	L	S	M L	. ;	S I	M L	_	S N	ИL	_	S	М	L	s	М	L	
Revocation	0	0	O		? .	+ -	+ (D	D	0	0	0	0	0		-			- 1	0 (0 (0	0	0	0	0	0	None Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation of the policy will leave decisions to local authorities collaborating under the duty to co-operate to bring forward the necessary development across the sub-region in line with the strategic sustainable transport policies in the NPPF (particularly paragraph 31). While the long term effects are likely to be the same as retention of the policy, it is possible that there may be some uncertainty in the short term. This is due to the period of accommodation that the authorities will need to establish the arrangements under the duty to co-operate to deliver such strategic policies and then reflect them in their adopted Plans. Given the timescale for such policies to bite, it is unlikely that the effects will be apparent in the short term anyway. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty

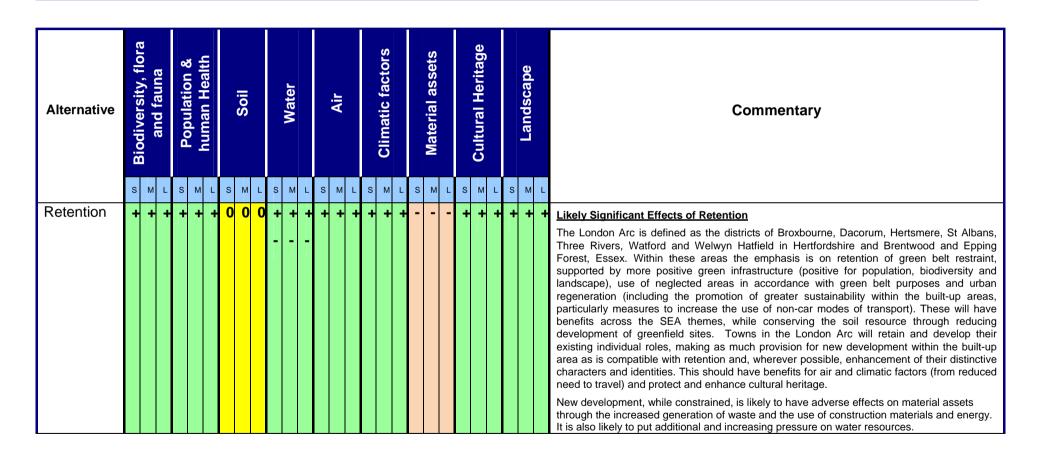
Alternative	A CA CA	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	2			Soil			Water			Δir		Climatic factors	סוווומווכ ומכוחוס			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
	s	Λ	ΛL	-	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	1 L	S	ı	ИL	 8	M L	- :	s	М	L	S	М	L	s	M L	
																												None

RS Policy HG4: Implementation and Delivery



Alternative	:	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna			Topulation &			Soil				Water			A			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritade				Lalidacape		Commentary
	S	1	М	L	S	M	L	S	N	/ L		S 1	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	. 5	S N	И L	- 5	8 1	M L	L	
		L						L		L	L	┸												L	L		L				None
Revocation			0	0	0	O						O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						O	0 (Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation of this policy will have no direct environmental effects. It will be for local authorities and other partners working under the duty to co-operate to deliver the regeneration and transport requirements of the areas covered by the policy. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None

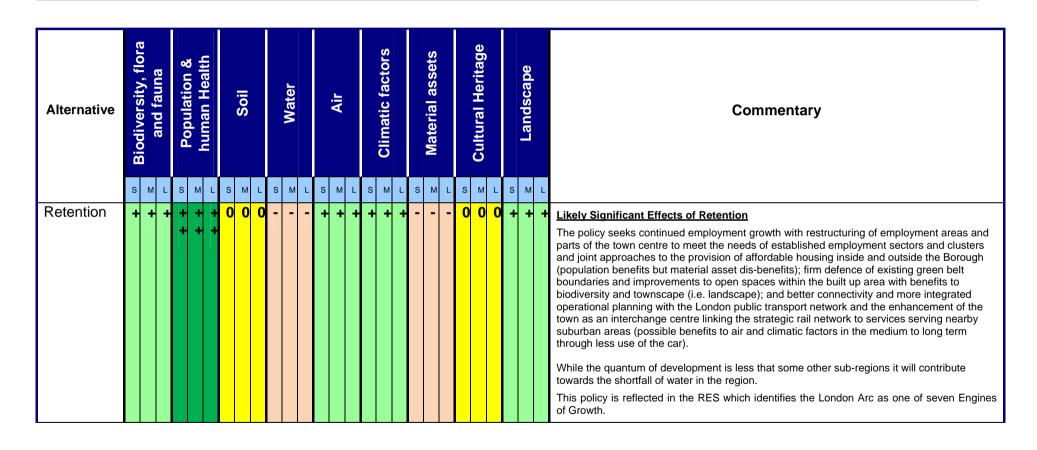
RS Policy: LA1: London Arc



Alternative			and fauna	:	Population &	numan Health		Soil		Water			Air			Cilinatic factors		Material accote	Material assets		Cultural Heritage	Cultulal nel llage		Landerana		Commentary	
	S	N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L :	s ı	и L	S	М	L	S	М	L S	6 1	M L	. 8	1 8	M L	- -	S	И	This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the London Arc as one of seven Engir	nes
																										of Growth. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None	
Revocation	4		+ 4	1	+	+	0	0	0	? .	+ +	+	+	+	? +	+	+ -	?			?	+ -	+	? .	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation of the policy will leave decisions to local authorities collaborating under the d to co-operate to bring forward the necessary development (including green infrastructural across the sub region in line with the policies in the NPPF. While the long term effects a likely to be the same as retention of the policy, it is possible that there will be so uncertainty in the short term. This is due to the period of accommodation that the authority will need to establish the arrangements under the duty to co-operate to deliver such strate policies and then reflect them in their adopted Plans. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions	ure) are ome ties

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		Λir	Ţ		Climatic factors			Material assets					Landscape		Commentary
	S	и L	. 8	S N	ИL	s	М	L	S	М	L	s I	иL	S	М	L	s	М	L	6	M L	S	М	L	
																									None Uncertainty None

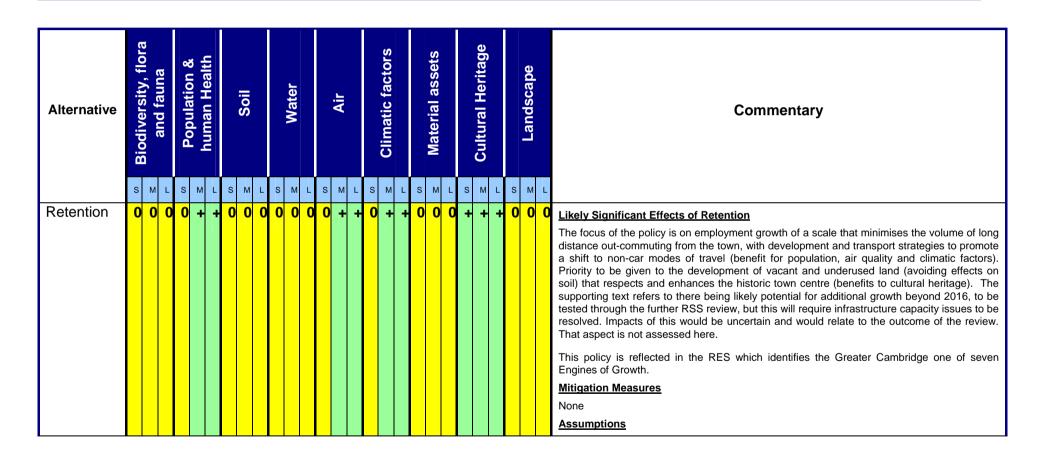
RS Policy LA4: Watford Key Centre for Development and Change



Alternative	Biodiversity flors		and rauna	Population &	S House			Soil		Motor	Water		Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage		ouerspue	Fallascapa	Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	s	N	1 L	s	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M L	
																										Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None
Revocation	+	+	+	+ +	++	++	-			-		-		-		-		-	-		++	++	++	++	+ +	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The Watford Borough Council Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on 28 February 2012 to be examined for soundness. The sustainability appraisal for this plan published in November 2011 identified negative effects for water, soil, local air quality and climatic factors. Significant positive effects were identified for biodiversity, cultural heritage, landscape and population. To be consistent with the assessment scores for other policies, the benefits to biodiversity are noted here but are not recorded as significant. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty

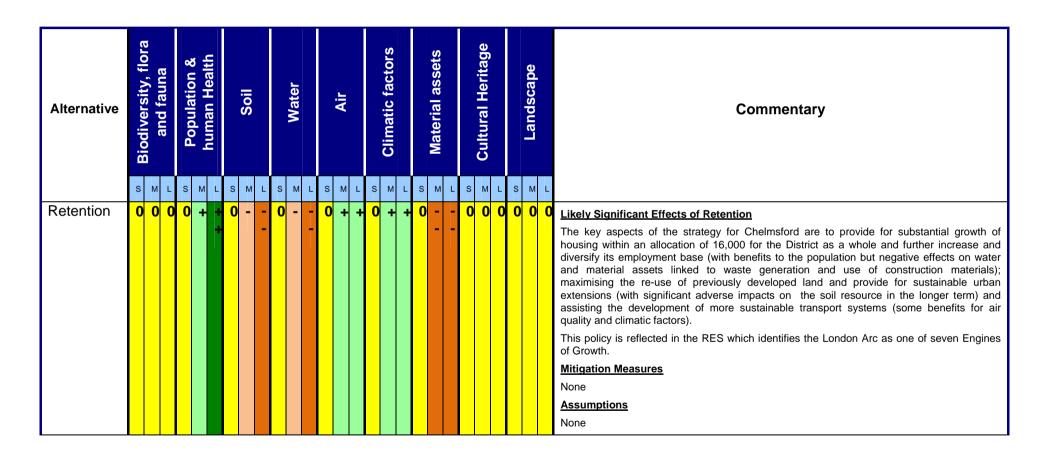
Alternative		versity,	and fauna		Population &	an Heal		:	Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors	3			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
	S	N	1 L	-	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	N	ИL	. 8	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	M L	
																													None

RS Policy BSE1: Bury St Edmunds Key Centre for Development and Change



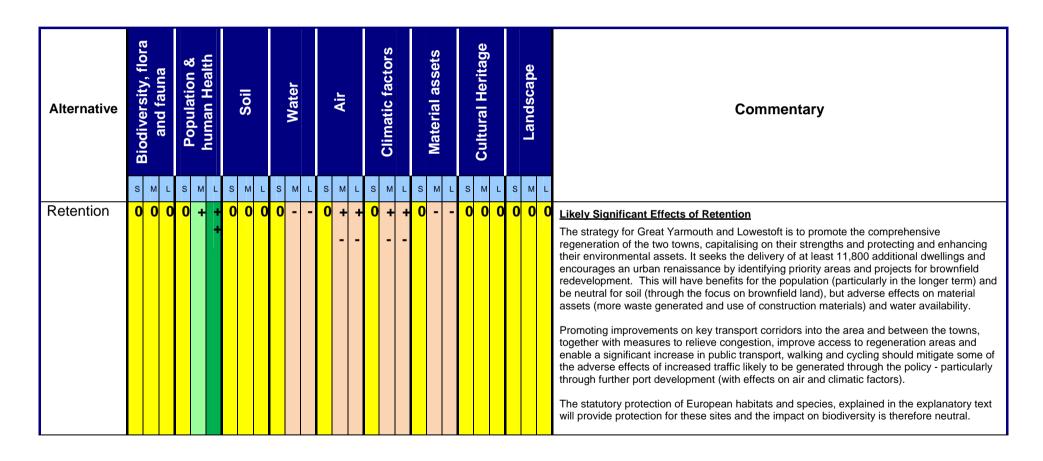
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	SI	И L	. s	М	1 L	s	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	s	M	L	
Revocation	0	0	0	0 .	+ -	(0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	None Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The St. Edmundsbury Borough Core Strategy was adopted in December 2010. As this is in conformity with the regional strategy and therefore policy BSE1, it is expected that the same environmental effects are likely following revocation as with retention of the Plan. There are therefore benefits to the population through employment opportunities, to cultural heritage through the enhancement of the historic town centre and to air and climatic factors through more sustainable transport measures particularly in the medium to long term. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None

RS Policy CH1: Chelmsford Key Centre for Development and Change



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water			Air			Cilinatic ractors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	Ş	S 1	М	4	S I	M L	. S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M L	. 8	8 N	1 L	S	М	L	S	М	L	Harris late.
																											<u>Uncertainty</u> None
Revocation		0	0	0	0		+ C	-	-	0	-		0	+	+	0	+	+ (O -	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Chelmsford Borough Council adopted its core strategy in February 2008 just before adoption of the regional strategy. The core strategy identifies (paragraph 1.22) that "the Borough Council is continuing to use the key components and proposals of the Draft East of England Plan, as set out below, as the baseline for the Spatial Strategy. However, the overall Borough-wide Spatial Strategy was designed from the outset to be capable of accommodating a higher housing allocation and is considered able to meet these potential increased growth requirements. Revocation of policy CH1 will leave the 2008 core strategy in place. As this is in conformity with the regional strategy it is considered reasonable to conclude that the same environmental effects are likely following revocation as for retention. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None

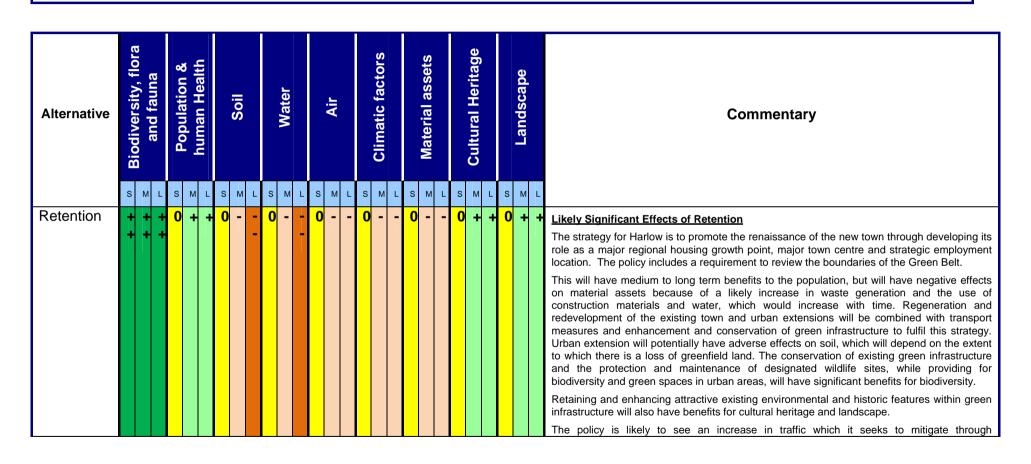
RS Policy GYL1: Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft Key Centres for Development and Change



Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		lioS			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets				сипига негладе			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	1 L	8	S 1	M L	_ 8	S N	/ L	s	N	/ L	S	N	1 L	s	N	1 L	s	I.	/ L	. 8	3	М	L	s	М	L	This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft areas
								l																					as an exemplar of coastal regeneration.
								l																					Mitigation Measures None
																													<u>Assumptions</u>
																													None
																													<u>Uncertainty</u> None.
								l																					NOIIG.
Revocation	C	(0	0) .	+	+ (0 (0	0) -	-	C) +	+	0	1	+ 4	C) -	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
							+							-	-		-	-											Waveney District Council (which includes Lowestoft) published its core strategy in January 2009. As such this will be consistent with the regional strategy and policy GYL1. The core strategy for Great Yarmouth predates the regional strategy and a revised plan is expected to be consulted on in 2012 with intended adoption in 2013.
																													Revocation of the policy is therefore unlikely to have any different effects from retention in Lowestoft, while in Great Yarmouth there may be greater reliance in the short term on the policies set out in the NPPF.
																													It is expected that the requirement for housing will continue broadly in line with the numbers allocated in the plan over the long term. In the short term this is even more likely given recently low completion rates. This is likely to result in similar adverse effects on water, air,

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	human Health	Soil		Water			Y	Climatic factors		Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M I	М	M	LS	M	-	S	M	M	 S	M	S M	S M	climate and material assets at least in the medium term although the actual effects, whether marginally more or less positive or negative, are uncertain given the emphasis in the NPPF on local authorities deciding for themselves the needs of their communities. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None

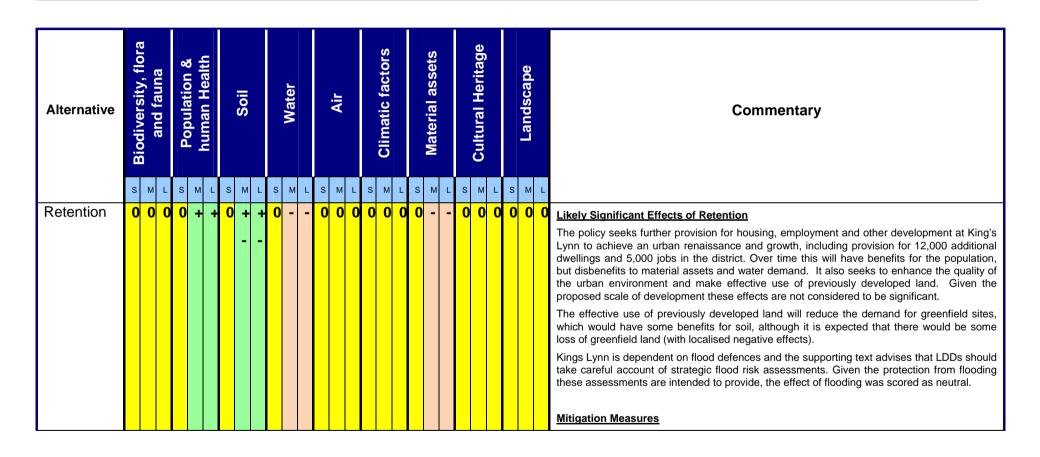
RS Policy HA1: Harlow Key Centre for Development and Change



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &	numan neam	Soil		Water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M	L	ѕ м	L	S M	L S	М	L S	М	L	S	М	L S	6 N	1 L	s	М	L	
				П		П														encouragement on non-car modes of transport and traffic management. This is likely to lead to both positive and negative effects on air and climatic factors particularly in the longer term.
				П		П														This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the London Arc as one of seven Engines of Growth
				П																Mitigation Measures
				П																None
				П																<u>Assumptions</u>
				П																None
				П																<u>Uncertainty</u>
Daveastics		0 .						-	۲,) -		_		_		+		_		None
Revocation	+++	0 +	+	<mark>0</mark> -	-	0 -	٦ ٥	-	-	- ا	-	0	- '	- (0 +	+	10	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u>
	+++																			Revocation of the policy is unlikely to have any effects which are significantly different from its retention. There will continue to be development pressure for homes and provisions for employment across the sub-region which local authorities will need to address. This is likely to lead to similar benefits to the population, and adverse effects on material assets and water supply. Similarly, growth in traffic, despite policies to encourage non-car transport and other traffic management schemes are likely to continue to have adverse effects on air and climatic factors in the medium to long term.
																				Until relevant local plans are in place, policies in the NPPF will provide similar benefits for biodiversity (through the protection of biodiversity and green infrastructure). Effects on soil will be uncertain and will depend on the extent of greenfield development particularly in the

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &	numan Health		100		Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets		:	Cultural Heritage		ouerspue I	Laliuscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M	L	s	М	s	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M L	
																							long term. Policies in the NPPF to conserve and enhance cultural heritage assets will be beneficial as will policies requiring consideration and protection of the landscape.
						L																	Mitigation Measures
						L																	None
						L																	Assumptions
																							None
																							<u>Uncertainty</u>
																							None

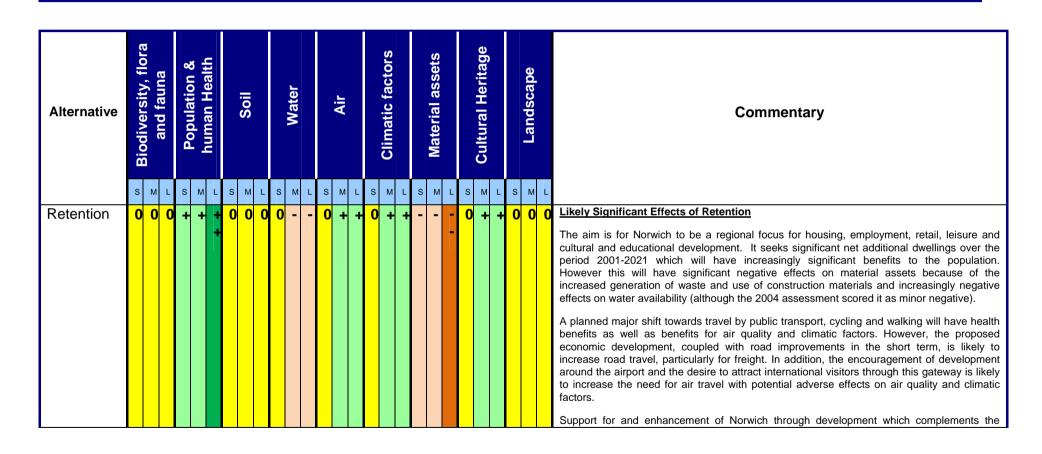
RS Policy KL1: King's Lynn Key Centre for Development and Change



Alternative	Biodivorcity flors		and fauna	Bonilation 8	himan Health		:	Soil		Water			Air			Cilmatic ractors		Material accete	Marci la assess		Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M L	. S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S M	И L	. S	N	1 L	S	М	L	None
																										<u>Assumptions</u>
																										None
																										<u>Uncertainty</u>
																										None
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+ -	+ 0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 -	-	0	C	0	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
								- -																		Kings Lynn and West Norfolk Borough Council adopted its core strategy in July 2011. As the core strategy explains "The Council is required to take account of Government statements on planning policies, and the Core Strategy has to be in line with the East of England Plan (the Regional Spatial Strategy, which forms part of the 'statutory development plan'). The Local Development Framework generally, but in particular the Core Strategy needs to interpret the policies of the Regional Spatial Strategy – The East of England Plan, showing how these will work at the local level".
																										It is therefore concluded that revocation of policy KL1 is likely to lead to similar environmental effects as its retention and has been scored accordingly.
																										Mitigation Measures
																										None
																										<u>Assumptions</u>

Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	21000 Com: 4	питап пеан		Soil			Water			Air		Olimptic factors	Cillianc lactors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape	Commentary
	S	8 1	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M L	L	S N	И L	S	M	1 L	s	M L	
																											None Uncertainty None

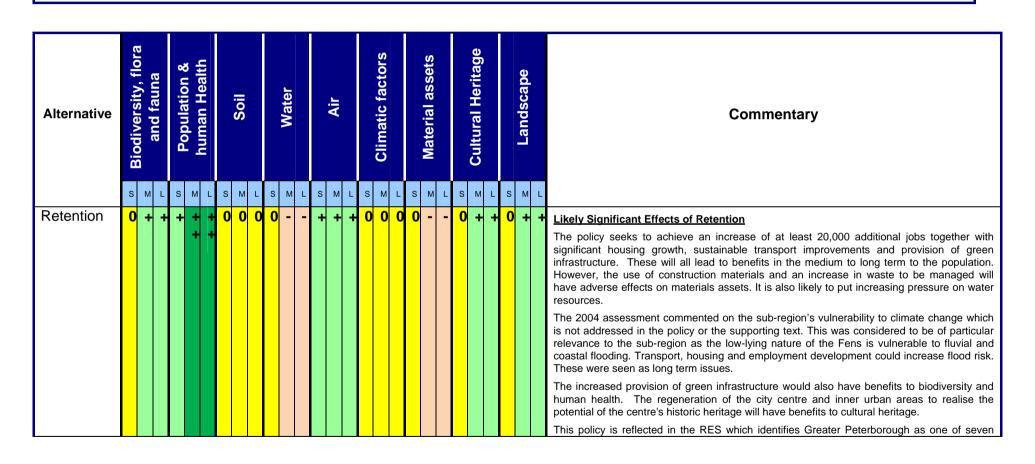
RS Policy NR1: Norwich Key Centre for Development and Change



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population &	human Health		lloc		Water		Alľ		Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S			M L		M L		M L			LS	N. C.	A L				SN		outstanding historic heritage of the city centre should have benefits for cultural heritage, particularly in the longer term. Other policies in the plan will impact on issues such as biodiversity (e.g. protection of wildlife and introduction of green infrastructure) soil (use of previously developed land or greenfield land), water (constraint on available water) and landscape so are scored as neutral here. This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Greater Norwich as one of seven Engines of Growth. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None
Revocation	0 0 0	+	+ +	0	0 0	0		0	+ +	0	+	+ -	-	-	0	+	+	0 (0	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation A joint core strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk was adopted in March 2011. It

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora		Fobulation &	human Health			100 M	L	S	Water		Air	S	Climatic factors	L	S	Material assets		Cultural Heritage	S	Landscape	Commentary
					+																	underwent SA and is in general conformity with the Regional Strategy. Revocation of policy NR1 will leave decisions to the relevant local authorities set against the policies in the joint core strategy. The general effects on the environment of revocation of the policy are therefore likely to be similar to those of retention. The scoring in this assessment is therefore the same. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None

RS Policy PB1: Peterborough Key Centre for Development and Change

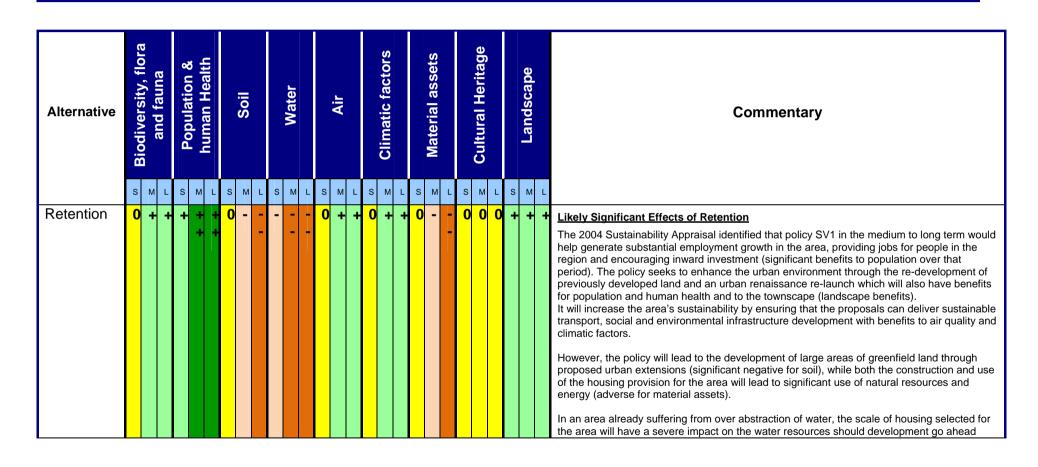


Alternative	Rindiversity flora		and launa	Population &	himan Health		:	Soil		Water			Air			Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage	,		Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	LS	S N	ΛL	S	М	L	s	М	LS	М	L	s	М	L	s	М	L	
																										Engines of Growth. Mitigation Measures
																										None
																										<u>Assumptions</u>
																										None
																										<u>Uncertainty</u>
																										None
								_									L									
Revocation	0	+	+	+	+	H	0	0	0	0 -	-	+	+	+	0	0	0 0) -	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
					+	+			ľ																	The Peterborough Core Strategy was adopted on 23 February 2011. Following revocation of this strategy, which is in conformity with the policies in the regional strategy (and particularly policy PB1), it would become the main development plan document for the area.
																										Until such time as the Plan is reviewed in the absence of the regional strategy, it is expected that the same environmental effects will occur following revocation as with retention.
									T																	Mitigation Measures
																										None
																										<u>Assumptions</u>
																										None

Appendix D - SEA of Revocation of East of England Regional Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	pulat	human Health	:	Soil		Water		۷	Ī		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritade			Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	s I	ИL	s	M L	s	М	L	s	M L	s	М	L	s	N	1 L	S	S	Л L	S	М	L	L
																							Uncertainty None

RS Policy SV1: Stevenage Key Centre for Development and Change

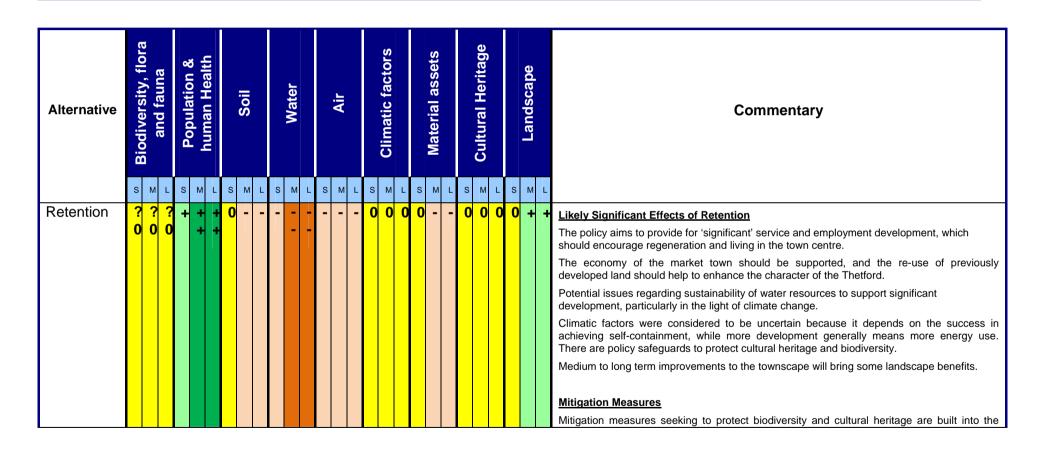


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna	Population &			Soil			water		Air		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	6	M L	S	M	LS	M	L	S	M L	00	M	L	SI	M L	S	M	1 L	S	M	L	S	M	L	without a sustainable water resource management scheme. The provision of multi-functional green space as an integral part of urban extensions should bring some benefits to biodiversity as well to human health. This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the London Arc as one of seven Engines of Growth Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None
Revocation	+	+ ?	+	+	+ (0	?	+	+ '	? 0	+	?	0	+ ?	0	-	?	?	?	?	+	+	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The Stevenage District Plan Second Review (District Plan) was adopted in 2004. Following withdrawal of its draft core strategy, Stevenage Borough Council published an Interim Planning Policy Statement (IPPS) in April 2012 setting out its planning policy. Its intention is to help developers and householders understand what they are looking for in new development while they write their new plan. The IPPS seeks to make sure that applications are decided using the most up-to-date evidence and information. The IPPS is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications registered on or after 18 April 2012. The IPPS was subject to a sustainability appraisal.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna		Population &		Soil			Water		Air			Cilmatic ractors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	_ 8	м	L	S M	1 L	S	М	LS	М	L	S	M L	. S	М	L	S	М	L	S M	L	The assessment of revocation of policy SV1 regarding to land within the Stevenage Borough
																						boundary is therefore based on that assessment. The vision seeks substantial improvements to public realm and provision of green infrastructure, though it also supports continued development which could put pressure on greenfield sites and areas of biodiversity value.
																						References to walking, cycling and green infrastructure should support healthy lifestyles. Impacts are likely to increase in magnitude over time as schemes are developed and implemented.
																						Provision of appropriate infrastructure should help to prevent overloading of water and waste water systems. However, development will increase demand in absolute terms and could reduce overall permeability (score +/- but predominantly minor negative). No significant impacts on soil identified.
																						New development will lead to an absolute increase in the quantity of waste to be managed (as well as increased use of construction materials scoring negatively on material assets in the medium and, probably, long term).
																						Secondary benefits to air quality and climatic factors were identified in the medium term through the regeneration and redevelopment of sites that are in accessible locations, including the town centre while also supporting measures to deliver a significant increase in non-car modes of transport.
																						Substantial improvements to the image and quality of the town's built fabric and public realm will have significant benefits for landscape although these will accrue over time.
																						Increasing benefits to the population through the delivery of more homes and employment opportunities.

Alternative	L	Biodiversity, flora	and fame	alla laglia	W Holling	S	Soil	S	Water	S	Δir	S	Glimatic factors	S	Material assets		Cultural Heritage		s s	Lalidacape	Commentary
																					The effects of retaining or revoking the part of Policy SV1 concerning urban extensions the would be largely outside the Borough boundary, in North Hertfordshire, will be broadly simile to the effects noted in the commentary on the part of Policy HA1 concerning urban extensions to Harlow. Commentary on the retention or revocation of Policy H1 regarding the scale and distribution of housing provision is also relevant. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None

RS Policy TH1: Thetford Key Centre for Development and Change

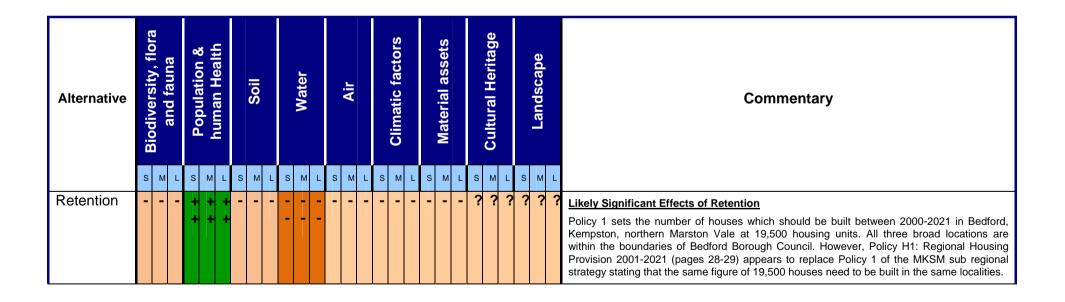


Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil		Motor	water		Air			Cilmatic ractors		Material accete	Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary	
	S	М	L S	S N	l L	s	М	L	S	M L	s	М	L	s	М	L	S I	M L	S	S N	ΛL	 S M	1 L		
																								policy. Assumptions None Uncertainty The 2004 sustainability appraisal identified considerable uncertainties in relation to to movements in the policy, because it aims to improve self-containment, but at the same exploit its links with Norwich, Cambridge, Bury St Edmunds and London and, particularly position on the A11.	time
Revocation	0	0	0	+ +	++	0		-			+	+	+	+	0	0	0					+		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation The Breckland Council received the Inspector's report into the soundness of the The Area Action Plan Development Plan Document (Local Plan) on 30 May 2012. The Examinspector found the document to be sound. The Local Plan proposes a lower number of houses than allocated through the Reg Strategy, but the Inspector agreed with the Council that the new figure was sufficient to a local needs. The TAAP's transport strategy is based on achieving significant modal shift targets single occupancy car use to more sustainable modes of transport. Regarding improvements, the Inspector commented that apart from promoting and suppoimprovements to timetabling, car parking and station buildings and their surround funding of those improvements would be in the hands of the train operator. The plan callittle more than register the need for improvements and to provide and facilitate	ining ional meet from rail orting lings, an do

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors	Material assets	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	implementation through the Council's planning and other powers. However, the sustainability
										assessment of the AAP recorded significantly positive for air quality and climatic effects (and population and human health) because of the focus on non-car modes of transport including walking and cycling.
										The most significant negative impact of the plan's proposals on the sustainability appraisal baseline is the loss of undeveloped land due to pressures of growth and the lack of previously developed land in the town. This is an inevitable consequence of the Regional Strategy's and the Core Strategy's proposals to concentrate the majority of Breckland's growth at Thetford.
										The water policies in the TAAP on Water & Drainage, Development in Flood Zones & Surface Water Management stem from a detailed Water Cycle Study and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level. All new dwellings will be designed to have a water demand equivalent to at least levels 3 & 4 in the Code for Sustainable Homes which seeks to limit water consumption to 105 litres per person per day. This is lower than current national water consumption levels. New development of greater than 1,000 m² or 10 dwellings will need the agreement of the waste water provider that there is sufficient capacity. There is sufficient water resource available to supply all growth to 2026 under the lower use scenario. If the lower figure were not to be adopted, additional abstraction could adversely affect nationally and internationally important sites that are linked to the underlying chalk aquifer within 10km of Thetford. Given this and the fact that Breckland lies within an area of serious water stress, the Inspector considered there is sufficient justification for the plan to seek to achieve the reduced water consumption figure.
										The effect will be mitigated through the identification of previously developed land in the town and protecting higher grades of agricultural land from development.

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	-	Population &		:	Soil			Water			AII			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S M	L S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	М	L	
																										Mitigation Measures The Area Action Plan contains a series of policies which seek to mitigate the adverse effects of delivering development in the area. Assumptions None Uncertainty None

MKSM Sub regional strategy, Bedfordshire and Luton Policy 1: Bedford/Kempston/northern Marston Vale



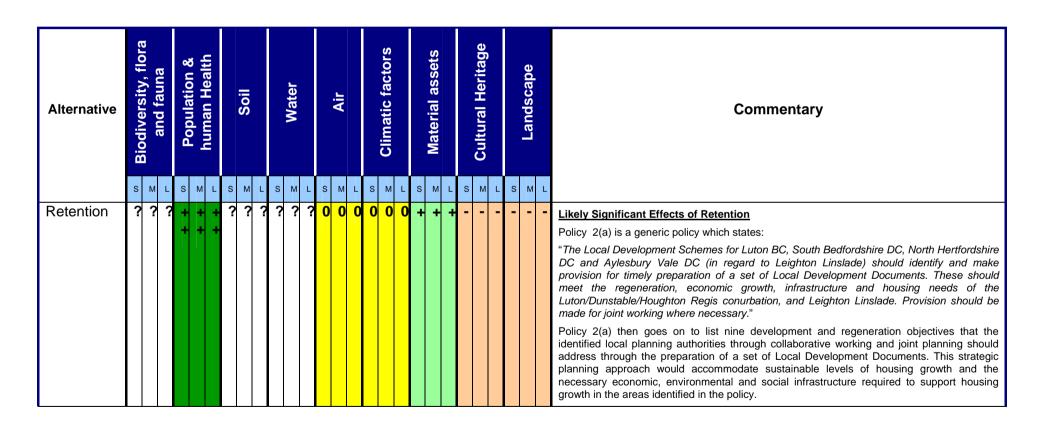
Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and failing		Population &	human Health		Soil			Water		Air		Climatic factors	כוווומווס		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		andscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	S	M L	. s	М	l L	S	M L	. s	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S M	1 L	The increased provision of housing is likely to lead to significantly positive effects on the
																								population and human health. However, this will also depend on related factors such as the quality of the houses, their density, location relative to green spaces and ambient air quality. The policy is likely to have significant negative effects on the water resources of the region particularly in the southern areas where water availability is lowest and the housing allocation highest.
			ı																					The demand for construction materials energy is likely to increase, as is traffic in the region while the amount of waste generated is also likely to increase. These are likely to have negative impacts on material assets, air quality and climatic factors.
																								The scale of the developments could potentially have significant impacts on the character of the three areas in Bedford identified in Policy 1.
																								This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the Milton Keynes South Midlands growtl area as an 'Engine of Growth'.
																								Mitigation Measures
																								Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment. In addition, there are statutory duties on organisations such as the Environment Agency and water companies (in this case Anglian Water and Thames Water) to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way.
																								Assumptions None

Alternative	Riodiversity flora	piolitain, liola	and rauna	Population &	human Health		Soil	IIOO		Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	М	П	S	М	LS	s I	M L	S	М	L	S	N	/ L	S	S N	1 L	S	М	L	S	M	L	S	М	1 L	-	
																												Uncertainty The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in the three broad locations identified, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less in the short term.
Revocation	?			Ç	+ +	++	?	- -	?	-11	-	?	-	-			-	?	-	_	7		?		? ?	?		Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation of the Regional Strategy will not remove the need for more houses within the Bedford, Kempston and northern Marston Vale localities. Indeed it is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing, for example through initiatives such as the Community Infrastructure Levy, New Homes Bonus and the local retention of business rates are intended to encourage a more positive attitude to growth and allow communities to share the benefits and mitigate the negative effects of growth. Bedford Borough Council has a Core Strategy in place and Local Plan with saved policies, providing the development framework for the borough.
																												Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	alla laulia	Population & human Health		Soil	Water		Air			Cilmatic ractors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		oucospuc I	Lallascape	Commentary
	s M	L	S M L	S	M L	S M	L	s N	1 L	s	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	M L	
																				community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people wit disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand.
																				Paragraphs 173-177 of the NPPF seek to ensure the viability and deliverability of housin which if successful will lead to a greater proportion of the houses planned for actually bein built over the plan period.
																				Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local plannin authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the ful objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, a far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key site which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period;
				ı																Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the amount of housing delivered acros the region, its location and other factors such as design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigat as far as possible adverse effects on the environment. Overall, therefore the effects or revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy.
																				Mitigation Measures
																				Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for a and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy. There will also be a substantial increase is consumer demand for water in an already water scare region (and is recognised in the assessment as a significant negative effect). However, Water Companies, through the completion of the Water Resource Management Plans, have a duty to assess water supplement demand in their region on a rolling 5 year basis up to 25 years hence. The water

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		:	Soli			water		<	Y		Cilmatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L .	S	M	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	resource planning process sets out, for those water resource zones in deficit (i.e. where demand exceeds supply) the measures needed to address the short fall. In determining future demand, population projections, housing needs and occupancy rates are used along with the effects of climate change on water availability. Preferred management options for each zone are usually a mix of water demand management measures (water metering, voluntary measures), leakage control and with supply measures (boreholes, reservoirs, bulk transfers, desalination plants). For the East of England, the process means that no water zone is anticipated to be in deficit until after 2030. Assumptions 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 Regional Strategy is revoked or retained. Uncertainty As with retention of the policy, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the Regional Strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less in the short term.

MKSM Sub regional strategy, Bedfordshire and Luton Policy 2(a): Luton/Dunstable/Houghton Regis and Leighton Linslade

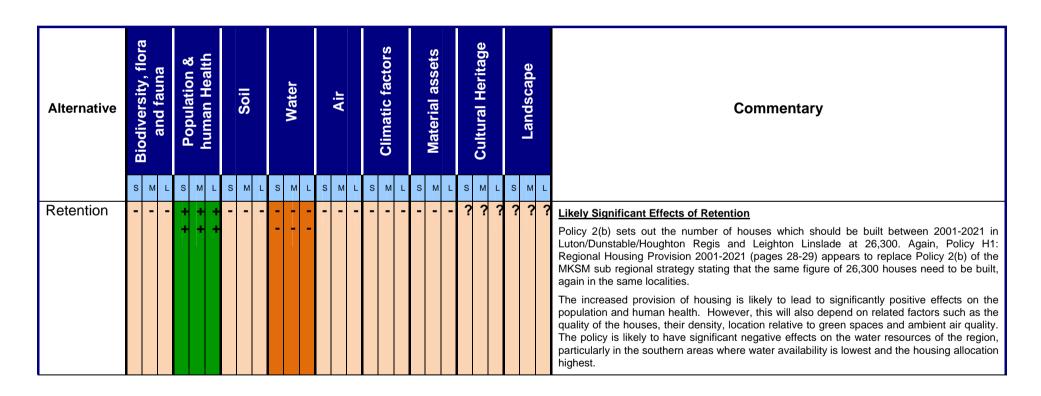


Alternative		Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	human Health		Soil		***************************************	Water		Δir			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	N	l L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	_ 8	S N	/ L	S	M	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	
																											The effect of retaining or revoking this high level Policy 2(a) approach is therefore the focus of the rest of this assessment.
																											This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the Milton Keynes South Midlands growth area as an 'Engine of Growth'.
																											Mitigation Measures
																											None proposed.
																											<u>Assumptions</u>
																											None
																											<u>Uncertainty</u>
																											The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas, linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. In the short term, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less in the short term.
Revocation	?	?	1	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	? (0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation
				+	•	+																					Revocation of the Regional Strategy will not remove the need for more houses and supporting economic, environmental and social infrastructure required to support housing growth in the areas identified in the policy. Indeed it is Government policy to boost

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Population & human Health	Soil	Water	Air	Climatic factors		Motorio loisoto	Material assets		Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S M L	S	ИL	S	M L	S	M I	-	S M	L	
															significantly the supply of housing, for example through initiatives such as the Community Infrastructure Levy, New Homes Bonus and the local retention of business rates are intended to encourage a more positive attitude to growth and allow communities to share the benefits and mitigate the negative effects of growth.
															Paragraph 6 of the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear, that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The policies in paragraphs 18 to 219 of the framework, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.
															The revocation of this policy would not remove the requirement for Local Plans and Local Development Documents to be consistent with legal and national policy requirements on meeting obligations on carbon emissions, adopting a precautionary approach to climate change, maximising the potential for more sustainable relations and respecting environmental limits. There should therefore be the same effects on climatic factors as with retention of the policy.
															In addition, the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear that in drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should identify areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and environmental enhancement. Local authorities will need to work together under the Duty to Cooperate to identify and priorities investment and development. Therefore the overall effects of revocation similar to retention of Policy 2(a).
															It is therefore considered that revocation of Policy 2(a) would have no difference from retention.
															Mitigation Measures

Alternative	Blodiversity, flora	and fauna		human Health	ios	9	Water	Q	Air		Climatic factors		Material			Cultural Heritage	S S	Landscape	Commentary
	N.			T. T				5	IM			VI		WI	3	IVI	0	IVI I	None proposed. Assumptions It is assumed that local planning authorities will operate in accordance with their statutory duties to meet air and water quality standards, to afford the appropriate level of protection to designated sites and species and that they have due regard to the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework in plan making and development management decisions. Uncertainty The scale of the effects will depend on the quantum, nature and location of development across the East of England region.

MKSM Sub regional strategy, Bedfordshire and Luton Policy 2(b): Luton/Dunstable/Houghton Regis and Leighton Linslade



Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and rauna	Population & human Health		Soil	Water		۷۱۰	Ī		Climatic factors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage		Landscape		Commentary
	S M	L	S M L	S	M L	S N	И L	S	M L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	M L	. 8	S M	L	
																				The demand for construction materials energy is likely to increase, as is traffic in the region, while the amount of waste generated is also likely to increase. These are likely to have negative on material assets, air quality and climatic factors. The scale of the developments will have a potentially significant impact on the character of the affected areas identified in Policy 2 (b), This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the Milton Keynes South Midlands growth area as an 'Engine of Growth'. Mitigation Measures Many of the policies in the Regional Strategy (for example, on biodiversity, water, air quality, cultural heritage and landscape) seek to mitigate the effects of the housing provision on the environment. In addition, there are statutory duties on organisations such as the Environment
																				Agency and water companies (in this case Anglian Water and Thames Water) to plan for and licence the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable way. Assumptions
																				None
																				<u>Uncertainty</u>
																				The actual effects will depend on the location, nature and scale of development in different areas identified in Policy 2(b), linked to available transport modes and the uptake of less polluting forms of travel. Because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the

Alternative	Diodivoveity flore	BIOGIVEISILY, IIOI &	and rauna	Population &	human Health		Soil		Motor	אמופו		Air			Climatic factors			Material accets	Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Lalluscape		Commentary
	s	М	L	S	M L	. s	М	L	S	и г	. s	N	1 L	S	N	L	S	8 1	м L	. 8	3	М	L	S	М	L	
																											scale of the effects will be less in the short term.
Revocation	?			?-	+ +	?	-	Ī	?			-		?		-		? -			?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Revocation of the Regional Strategy will not remove the need for more houses within the sub region covered Luton, Dunstable, Houghton Regis conurbation and Leighten Linslade. Indeed it is Government policy to boost significantly the supply of housing, for example through initiatives such as the Community Infrastructure Levy, New Homes Bonus and the local retention of business rates are intended to encourage a more positive attitude to growth and allow communities to share the benefits and mitigate the negative effects of growth. The two local authority areas in which these three areas are situated Luton Borough Council and Central Bedfordshire both have local plans in place. Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; address the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and cater for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand. Paragraphs 173- 177 of the NPPF seek to ensure the viability and deliverability of housing

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population & human Health		Soil		Water		:	All		Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	М	L	S M	LS	6 M I	L S	М	L	S	M L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	S	М	L	which if successful will lead to a greater proportion of the houses planned for actually being
																								built over the plan period. Paragraph 47 states that to boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period.; Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the amount of housing delivered across the region, its location and other factors such as design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment. Overall, therefore the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy.
																								Mitigation Measures Measures in the NPPF as well as the requirement to meet legally binding standards for air and water pollution should provide at least the same level environmental protection as is the case with the retention of the Regional Strategy. There will also be a substantial increase in consumer demand for water in an already water scare region (and is recognised in the assessment as a significant negative effect). However, Water Companies, through the completion of the Water Resource Management Plans have a duty to assess water supply and demand in their region on a rolling 5 year basis up to 25 years hence. The water resource planning process sets out, for those water resource zones in deficit (i.e. where demand exceeds supply) the measures needed to address the short fall. In determining future demand, population projections, housing needs and occupancy rates are used along with the effects of climate change on water availability. Preferred management options for each zone are usually a mix of water demand management measures (water metering,

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora	and fauna		Population &	himan Health			Soil			Water			Δir		Climatic factors	Cillianic lactors		Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape		Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	_	S	N	L	S		и п		M	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	voluntary measures), leakage control and with supply measures (boreholes, reservoirs, bulk transfers, desalination plants). For the East of England, the process means that no water zone is anticipated to be in deficit until after 2030. Assumptions 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 Regional Strategy is revoked or retained. Uncertainty As with retention of the policy, because of factors such as the current economic climate, the rate of delivery of houses is likely to be lower than provided for by the strategy and therefore the scale of the effects will be less in the short term.