

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

Score Key:	++ Significant Positive effect	+ Minor positive effect	0 No overall effect	- Minor negative effect	-- Significant negative effect	? Score uncertain
<p><i>NB: where more than one symbol is presented in a box it indicates that the SEA has found more than one score for the category. Where the scores are both positive and negative, the boxes are deliberately not coloured. Where a box is coloured but also contains a ?, this indicates uncertainty over whether the effect could be a minor or significant effect although a professional judgement is expressed. A conclusion of uncertainty arises where there is insufficient evidence for expert judgement to conclude an effect.</i></p>						
<p>S – short term (less than 0.75 year), M – medium term (between 0.75 and 5 years) and L – long term (> 5 years)</p>						

RS Policy SS1: Achieving sustainable development

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks to bring about sustainable development by applying the guiding principles of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 and contributing to the creation of sustainable communities described in Sustainable Communities: Homes for All. In doing so it</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>sets the overarching framework for the remainder of the Plan.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which sets out a vision to include being at the forefront of a 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.</p> <p>There are overall benefits across the SEA themes, but effects are particularly significant for biodiversity, population and human health and climatic factors.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The scale of the effects will depend on the quantum, nature and location of development across the region over the Plan period and beyond.</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>As paragraph 6 of the NPPF makes clear, the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It makes specific reference to the five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development set out in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy: <i>Securing the Future</i>. These are: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly. The policies in paragraphs 18 to 219, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that revocation of Policy SS1 would have no material effects on the environment.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None proposed.</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>As above.</p>

RS Policy SS2: Overall Spatial Strategy

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Retention The policy seeks to support the economies of existing centres and improve the correlation between jobs, housing and services – thus reducing need to travel, car reliance and improving access. There are therefore benefits for example to air quality and climatic factors (through fewer greenhouse gas emissions). The policy is reflected in the RES which under the priority of ‘Creating sustainable places for people and business’ focuses on the need for the region to have a balanced approach to the provision of homes and jobs to support economic growth and regeneration. Furthermore the RES recognises that the spatial response which is crucial to the prosperity and well-being of the region includes a network of small and medium sized cities and market towns. More generally there are benefits across the SEA themes, but particularly significant for population and human health. Developing brownfield land and easing pressure on environmental criteria by concentrating development in existing centres/settlements. Historic character should be helped by the whole of settlement strategy and accounting for local

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																																<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Effects will depend heavily on detailed sub regional policies, appraised separately. The overall effect of the policy is good for a range of criteria.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The focus of the NPPF is on the delivery of sustainable development as set out in paragraph 6 of the document.</p> <p>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</p>	

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>countryside (with for example, potentially adverse effects on soil).</p> <p>There are potential benefits for biodiversity if it resulted in less development on those areas of brownfield land with high biodiversity value and to human health where there were lower housing densities and more opportunities for green space within urban centres.</p> <p>However, if it increased the amount of development on greenfield land away from existing settlements there may be some uncertainty over effects on the countryside (i.e. soil and landscape); and on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions (if there is a greater need to travel). Depending on the biodiversity value of any countryside lost, including any role it 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 interest than suburban gardens given the wider range of different habitats provided.</p> <p>The Regional Strategy recognised that the extent to which the 60% target could be achieved by local authorities will vary across the region. For local authorities with limited previously developed land, there would be less potential for effects arising from revocation.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Paragraph 111 of the NPPF encourages the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed, provided that it is not of high environmental value. Local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land.</p> <p>Paragraph 117 of the NPPF states that planning policies should identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>creation. This should reduce the risk of the potentially adverse effects identified above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty The extent to which revocation leads to more greenfield development and hence effects on soil and landscape are uncertain.</p>

RS Policy SS3: Key Centres for Development and Change

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy lists 21 'centres for development and change' where new development should be concentrated. It is the focus of the application of Policy SS2 and others in the Strategy.</p> <p>The Key Centres are reflected in the RES's seven 'Engines of Growth'. Also under the RES's priority of 'Creating sustainable places for people and business' the RES recognises how critical it is that the region's key centres of development and change provide the housing, economic activity, business opportunities and wealth needed to benefit the whole region.</p> <p>The principal aims of 19 centres are set out later in the regional strategy alongside specific policies for them. The policy approach for Bedford/Kempston/Northern Marston Vale and Luton/Dunstable Houghton Regis and Leighton Linlade are provided in the Milton Keynes South Midlands Sub Region Strategy.</p> <p>The overall assessment has shown no overall effect but the assessment of the 19 centres included in the Regional Strategy and is presented separately below.</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
																											<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>	
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>As above – see sub-regional assessments below.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>	

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

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy recognises the role of market towns and larger villages in providing employment and services to their rural hinterlands and meeting housing needs. This could have significant benefits to the population particularly when related to Policy H2 on affordable housing. The policy supports regeneration of town centres and market town economies and the provision of and access to services, shops and facilities locally – reducing travel need and related inequity. This would have benefits to climatic factors from less overall travel, but if this was concentrated in these settlements there is potential for localised air pollution if not adequately managed. Effects on air quality are therefore uncertain and will depend on local circumstances.</p> <p>The policy is supported by the RES which in the context of a spatial economy recognises the economic roles of towns and rural areas and the important linkage between urban and rural economies. In particular it recognises that in rural areas including market towns there is a need to enable people and businesses to thrive.</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF 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.</p> <p>This will have similar benefits as with retention on climatic factors and subject to appropriate traffic management measures, to air quality.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p><u>Uncertainty</u> None.</p>

RS Policy SS5: Priority Areas for Regeneration

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy was not separately appraised as part of the 2004 assessment.</p> <p>The policy lists a number of priority areas for regeneration because of their generally weak economic performance and significant areas of deprivation, but leaves it to local authorities to set out policies in their Local Development Documents and relevant non-statutory plans to tackle the problems of economic, social and environmental deprivation in these areas.</p> <p>The 2004 assessment concluded that 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. However, tackling the problems identified will have significant benefits on the population.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which describes 'Engines for Growth' areas include several priority areas for regeneration (e.g. Thames Gateway, Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft). Also the RES includes priorities to tackle barriers to employment in the poorest 20% of communities and to promote increased economic opportunity in areas with low economic activity rates.</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>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.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>As above.</p>

RS Policy SS6: City and Town Centres

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary		
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy supports regeneration, investment and environmental enhancement of town centres. It seeks the provision of and access to, services, shops and facilities locally – reducing travel need, and related inequity. This could have significant population and human health benefits and by reducing car use should have air quality benefits.</p> <p>Building on the positive elements of the distinctive character of city and town centres would have benefits to cultural heritage.</p> <p>The RES reflects this policy in its recognition of the critical role cities and towns play in the economy – it sees cities and towns as the building blocks of prosperity.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p>		

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															None.
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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 town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period. Local planning authorities should for example, recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality; define a network and hierarchy of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes; define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, based on a clear definition of primary and secondary frontages in designated centres and set policies that make clear which uses will be permitted in such locations.</p> <p>As the supporting text to the policy recognises, urban areas and retail catchments do not 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.</p> <p>Of all the policies in the NPPF dealing with sustainable transport, paragraph 37 is most 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.</p> <p>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</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> None .</p>

RS Policy SS7: Green Belt

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy maintains the greenbelt across most of the region but identifies areas where review of the boundaries may be necessary.</p> <p>As part of its approach to promoting sustainable places as part of its strategy the RES recognises that high quality natural environments and rural landscapes are among a range of factors which are key to attracting investment. Also in setting out its priority for 'Physical development that meets the needs of a changing economy', the RES recognises the importance of design quality to include ensuring sensitivity to vulnerable landscapes. The RES also recognises the importance of the region's landscapes and open spaces.</p> <p>Maintaining the greenbelt will provide benefits across the SEA criteria. In areas of boundary review, subject to the outcome of the review, there could be some negative and uncertain effects.</p> <p>The 2004 sustainability assessment considered that the policy could achieve benefits for economic criteria without significant negative impacts if each review is required to identify systematically all the important benefits and potential benefits of any areas to be taken out of Green Belt land and to require that these benefits are either maintained or where possible</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>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.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p>

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	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty As with retention.</p>

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	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks to enhance the character and appearance of the urban fringe and its recreational and/or biodiversity value, including through the provision of networks of accessible green infrastructure linking urban areas with the countryside. This should have significant benefits for biodiversity and for the population through increased access to green space and recreational opportunities. Benefits will increase with time as green infrastructure matures.</p> <p>However, the policy also allows some parts of the urban fringe to be used to accommodate urban extensions. This could have adverse effects in those areas on soil and landscape (where greenfield land is lost) and on air and climatic factors (where it resulted in more travel). As with any pro-development policy in the region there could be adverse effects on material assets and on water, however, these are likely to be no different from the effects arising from an equivalent amount of development located elsewhere (e.g. water and construction materials demand would be unchanged overall).</p> <p>The RES reflects this policy in recognising that design quality will help ensure sensitivity to vulnerable landscapes. Also the RES acknowledges that high quality natural environments</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
																											<p>across urban and rural landscapes are among a range of key factors in attracting investment and supporting the economy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty The policy is very high level and the actual effects will depend on the extent to which the policy is applied. For example, the policy states that Local Development Documents should set targets for the provision of green infrastructure for planned urban extensions. These should have regard to local circumstances and take account of best practice. The extent to which this mitigates the adverse effects of urban extensions will be location specific.</p>	
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF leaves it to local planning authorities to decide where it is most appropriate to locate 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 supportive policies to deliver green infrastructure and also continues to support appropriate recreational uses within the urban fringe (with benefits to biodiversity and the population and health).</p> <p>The potential adverse effects identified with retention (on soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets and landscape) would remain but as with retention of the policy are uncertain</p>	

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															and will depend on local circumstances. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None <u>Assumptions</u> 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. <u>Uncertainty</u> 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				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The regeneration of coastal towns and communities brings benefits to the population and human health.</p> <p>The conservation of the coastal environment and coastal waters bringing significant benefits to biodiversity, the landscape and to cultural heritage. Maintaining tranquillity in undeveloped areas will also have benefits to human health and biodiversity.</p> <p>Minimising risk of flooding and protect coastal assets will have significant benefits for climatic factors.</p> <p>Reduced energy use in flood defence (and hence GHG emissions) would result from less pumping and demand/importation of raw materials for heavy engineering approaches to flood defences.</p> <p>The Policy is reflected in the RES which recognises and supports the importance of the region's coastline which has a direct impact on the economic performance of the region.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There are also potentially negative effects on air quality and climatic factors from shipping which are uncertain and not considered here.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The NPPF, legislation on climate change, biodiversity and flooding and the use of Shoreline Management Plans provides similar environmental benefits as Policy SS9.</p> <p>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</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>change, including coastal change.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Paragraph 156 requires local planning authorities to set out the strategic priorities for the area in the local plan, including strategic policies to deliver the provision of infrastructure for flood risk and coastal change management.</p> <p>Shoreline Management Plans should continue to inform the evidence base for planning in coastal areas (paragraph 168). The prediction of future impacts should include the longer term nature and inherent uncertainty of coastal processes (including coastal landslip), and take account of climate change.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Development of the coast whilst bringing economic benefits to the region can have negative effects on biodiversity including to internationally protected sites (e.g. SPAs). The requirements of the Habitats Regulations can enable such development only where there are no alternatives and the development is considered to be of imperative reasons of overriding public interest and subject to the delivery of compensatory measures.</p> <p>There are also potentially negative effects on air quality and climatic factors from shipping which are uncertain and not considered here.</p>

RS Policy E1: Job growth

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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'.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>material assets are likely to be significant.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Policy E2 (Provision of land for employment) seeks to mitigate the adverse effects of this policy and is considered separately below.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>There will be uncertainties across all of the factors because the precise location of future employment development is unknown at this stage.</p> <p>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</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>scale of the effects may be less in the short term</p> <p>The effects will also be very dependent on the economy and the ability to attract businesses to the area.</p>
Revocation	-	-	-	?	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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 policies are supported by the RES as indicated above.</p> <p>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.</p>			

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Paragraphs 18-22 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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> As with retention of the policy above, effects would depend on the location of employment sites.</p>

RS Policy E2: Provision of Land for Employment

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which includes priorities for a thriving culture of innovation and creativity and strengthening the role of clusters.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>Policies throughout the regional strategy seek to mitigate the effects of developing additional</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															employment sites. <u>Assumptions</u> None. <u>Uncertainty</u> 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. The effects will also be very dependent on the economy and the ability to attract businesses to the area.
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> 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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>the indicative targets set out in Policy E1. These policies 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>occur following revocation.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>There will be uncertainties across all of the factors because the precise location of future employment development is unknown at this stage.</p> <p>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</p> <p>The effects will also be very dependent on the economy and the ability to attract businesses to the area.</p>

RS Policies E3: Strategic Employment Sites

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Retention	-	-	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks the identification in LDDs of readily-serviceable strategic employment sites at specific strategic locations. The locations are reflected in the RES including the seven 'Engines for Growth' and the Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub Regional Strategy.</p> <p>The supporting text indicates that in some areas appropriate land has already been allocated and there is need to safeguard and promote its use or redevelopment. In other areas additional sites will need to be allocated in locations which satisfy the criteria in Policy E2. The effects of retaining the policy will be significantly positive for population and human health and minor negative for biodiversity and air. Effects to water has the potential to be significant based upon the amount of development proposed. Effects on material assets are likely to be significantly negative due to the increased use of aggregates, construction materials and energy and the increased generation of waste. Depending on the extent to which brownfield land is used there could be both neutral or negative effects on soil and positive or negative effects on landscape although given the total amount of brownfield land likely to be available, the long term effects are likely to get increasingly negative as development is focuses more on greenfield land.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None</p>
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p>			

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

RS Policy E4: Clusters

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Retention	-	-	-	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks to support the growth on intra- and inter-regional sectors and business clusters. The policy is also reflected in the RES which identifies strengthening clusters as a means of encouraging innovation.</p> <p>As the supporting text makes clear, such concentrations often depend on access to specialist skills and infrastructure. The effects of retaining the policy will be significantly positive for population and human health and significantly negative for material assets (as the policy will lead to the increased use of building materials and energy, and increased generation of waste). As with Policy E3, there are likely to adverse effects across the SEA themes although the exact impact will depend on the scale, nature and specific location of development and the use of the mitigating measures set out in Policy E2 above.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty The impacts will depend on the scale, nature and specific location of development and the use of the mitigating measures set out in Policy E2 above and are therefore uncertain.</p>
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation Paragraph 21 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries. While not giving explicit examples as in the plan, the same 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 core strategy 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 a material effect is uncertain.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>			

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

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

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks to restrict major new retail development and complementary town centre uses to those cities and towns which are identified in the policy as regional centres and major town centres. A key purpose of the policy is to ensure that the retail sector is an important driver of the regional economy. The key environmental effects of the policy are linked to reduced travel (particularly through opportunities for more public transport) and the benefits that this has for air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Traffic management measures and policies to encourage non-car modes of transport set out elsewhere in the regional strategy which would reduce the negative effects of air pollution in town centres.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The actual effect on air quality of the policy will depend on the extent to which transport is</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>concentrated in specific areas and the amount of congestion caused.</p> <p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>As with retention of the policy, traffic management measures can assist in reducing congestion and the resulting air pollution.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

RS Policy E6: Tourism

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	-	-	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Job creation, rural regeneration and diversification and promotion of the regional image could be beneficial to the population and human health. However, increased visitor numbers are likely to have negative environmental impacts, especially through increased transport (air quality and climatic effects), pollution and waste generation (negative for material assets). It could also have adverse effects on biodiversity, for example through recreational pressure on habitats and on demand for water.</p> <p>Revenue generated through tourism could assist with the upkeep of some heritage assets. Effects on landscape could be either positive (e.g. visitor management strategies) or negative (e.g. erosion of footpaths, caravans etc.).</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>The policy states that proposals for tourism development should be fully sustainable in terms of their impacts on host communities, local distinctiveness and natural and built environments, including by avoiding adverse impact on sites of national, European or international importance for wildlife. This should minimise the risks of the negative effects</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															being significant. <u>Assumptions</u> None. <u>Uncertainty</u> The actual effects will depend on the location, amount and nature of tourism within the region.
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	?	?	?	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> 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. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None.			

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty The actual effects will depend on the location, amount and nature of tourism within the region.</p>

RS Policy E7: The Region's Airports

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	-	-	-	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which recognises the importance of an effective transport system (including air transport) that supports sustainable economic growth – a linked priority identified in the RES is to secure increased economic benefit from major international gateways including airports.</p> <p>The adverse effects identified in the 2004 sustainability appraisal were linked to an increased demand for air travel, leading to increased demand for fuel, as well as increasing air and noise pollution. These could impact negatively on human health, air, climatic factors and material assets – with the effects being significant for climatic factors and material assets. However there could be substantial population benefits resulting from economic growth although there could be localised negative effects on communities close to airports due to potential increase in noise nuisance from increased flights and any disturbance associated with increase in operating hours. There could be negative effects on water if it attracted more people to the area increasing consumption and potentially adverse effects on biodiversity for example, from air pollution, noise, bird strike.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>National aviation policy will set the parameters for whether there is a significant expansion of air travel in the region. More locally, there will be choices whether to support economic development that feeds off and encourages the growth in air travel, or whether to seek alternative forms of economic development that meet the needs of the region without the environmental damage.</p>
Revocation	-	-	-	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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 policies on sustainable development. The revocation of the regional policy is likely to result in similar environmental effects to retention.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p>

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

RS Policy H1: Regional Housing Provision 2001 to 2021

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The increased provision of housing is likely to lead to significantly positive effects on the population and human health in the medium to long term. 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.</p> <p>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. Depending on the scale of construction, despite policies to maximise the reuse of materials elsewhere in the RSS, the effects on material assets could become significant.</p> <p>The housing allocations could potentially have significant negative impacts on historic town centres in sub-regions such as Stansted/M11 although more generally, the effects on cultural heritage are uncertain as they will depend on the location and nature of development.</p> <p>The scale of the developments will have significant impacts on the character of the affected</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>areas, in addition to significant negative impacts upon the habitats, wildlife and landscape of the region from the developments.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>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.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	?	-	-	?	+	+	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Revocation of the Regional Strategy will not remove the need for more houses within the region. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>Paragraphs 173- 177 of the NPPF seek to ensure the viability and deliverability of housing which if successful will lead to a greater proportion of the houses planned for actually being built over the plan period.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Ultimately, the environmental effects will depend on the housing delivered across the region, their location and other factors such as their design. Much of the NPPF seeks to mitigate as far as possible adverse effects on the environment. Overall, therefore the effects of revocation are uncertain, but are likely to be similar to retaining the Regional Strategy.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>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 scarce 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.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Strategy is revoked or retained.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>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</p>

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

RS Policy H2: Affordable housing

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary						
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L							
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	=	=	=	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Increased provision of affordable housing will have significant benefits to the population and human health. However, as the 2004 sustainability assessment identified, the policy and hence its benefits will be very much dependent upon the market being able/willing to deliver the level of affordable housing proposed.</p> <p>The 2004 sustainability assessment suggested that there may be short term benefits to soil through the use of vacant buildings and brownfield land; however, in order to meet the targets and receive a long term gain, it is inevitable that there will be development on greenfield land. The quality of the housing delivered will determine whether the development creates an attractive environment.</p> <p>The policy could potentially help reduce the need to travel if the delivery of affordable housing meant that people in need of such housing lived close to where they work. The opposite effects would occur if the location of affordable houses led to greater travel distances.</p> <p>The impact on the region's landscape, character, sites of significance etc, all depend upon the quality of design and master planning. The level of water consumption is likely to</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>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.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation 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.</p>

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

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

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>Making adequate provision of sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople will deliver positive effects to population and human health. It could also reduce or remove adverse effects arising from illegal sites.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>It is assumed that the location of pitches will be selected so as to minimise the adverse effects on the environment.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>The actual effects will depend on the location and number of pitches provided.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	0	0	?	?	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The planning policy for traveller sites and the NPPF were published on 27 March 2012 and must now be taken into account in the preparation of local plans, and are material considerations in planning decisions. For the first 12 months of the NPPF, decision makers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this framework. Under the new traveller site policy, after March 2013, if a local authority does not have an up-to-date five-years supply of deliverable sites, this should be a significant material consideration in any subsequent planning decision when considering the applications for the grant of a temporary permission. It asks local authorities to use a "robust evidence base" to assess needs for the purposes of planning and managing</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>development of traveller sites and to set targets for traveller sites based on their needs assessment. The policy asks local authorities to bring forward a five-year supply of land for traveller sites in their plans to meet the targets they have set and to update it annually. The policy also asks local authorities to look into the longer term and also to identify a supply of specific developable sites or broad locations for years six to ten and, where possible, for years 11-15.</p> <p>Going forward, overall allocations (both in terms of numbers and location) will be determined by local authorities consistent with an assessment of local need and other sustainability issues.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>There should be the same benefits as with retention.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>As above.</p>

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

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

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>These policies will help contribute to local regeneration and help deprived areas. They should also contribute significantly to maintaining and enhancing the built and historic character.</p> <p>Policy C2 will also help improve the management of the impacts of access & recreation as well as contribute to local regeneration and help deprived areas. It increases access to leisure facilities (including woodlands, parks), improves the quality & quantity of publicly accessible green space and provides opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild places. This will have significant benefits to the population and human health.</p> <p>The policies are reflected in the RES which includes the priority of 'increased economic gain from the region's distinctiveness and vitality' – in addressing this priority the RES recognises the dynamic contribution to communities made by culture.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Policy C2 seeks to ensure that proposals for cultural facilities do not adversely affect areas designated for their ecological, landscape or historic value, including sites of European or</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>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".</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>As the actual environment effects will depend on delivery of these policies and local 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.</p>

RS Policy T1: Regional Transport Strategy Objectives and Outcomes

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary		
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy benefits from significant positive scores for reducing the need to travel and reducing the transport intensity of economic activity, including freight – against criteria for reducing travel need, encouraging cycling and walking as well as reducing income disparities, increasing resilience and providing opportunities / access to services for all. The policy also seeks to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The policy is reflected the RES which recognises the importance of a transport system that fully supports sustainable economic growth. To support this, the RES includes a number of transport specific priorities including investment in transport to maximise economic growth and reducing the environmental impacts of moving goods and people.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>		

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

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	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>If successful the policies should result in less use of the private car and more cycling and walking. This would have significant benefits for the population and to human health and for air quality and would contribute positively to climatic factors.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which recognises the importance of a transport system that fully supports sustainable economic growth. In particular the RES recognises that it is critically important to bring about behavioural change to reduce the need to travel and reduce reliance on road based private transport.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>There is uncertainty about the extent to which travel behaviour can be changed and success</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																															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	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Demand management will be a matter for local authorities to consider in consultation with their communities and business partners. The legal powers available under the Transport Acts would not be affected by the revocation of the East of England Regional Strategy.</p>

RS Policy T4: Urban Transport

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>By seeking to bring about a shift from car use to public transport, walking and cycling the policy if successful should significantly improve human health and result in improvements in air quality, while contributing to tackling climate change.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which recognises the importance of a transport system that fully supports sustainable economic growth. In particular the RES recognises that it is critically important to bring about behavioural change to reduce the need to travel and reduce reliance on road based private transport.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The effects of this policy will depend on the extent to which the public can be persuaded to</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																															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	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

RS Policy T5: Inter Urban Public Transport

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The objective of this policy is to enable more inter-urban movements by public transport and to provide links between modes and with local services. This includes encouraging an integrated bus/coach/rail network which provides good access to employment and service centres. It includes consideration of strategic park and ride with the aim of reducing car use which could have benefits to climatic factors through fewer emissions of greenhouse gases as well as to air quality.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which recognises the importance of a transport system that fully supports sustainable economic growth. To support this, the RES includes a number of transport specific priorities including investment in transport to maximise economic growth and reducing the environmental impacts of moving goods and people.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The impacts will depend on the actions beyond the control of the planning system, for example, improving rail services.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

RS Policy T6: Strategic and Regional Road Networks

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks the improved management and maintenance of the strategic and regional road networks, while mitigating environmental effects. This is likely to result in significant benefits to health resulting from improved safety measures and to air quality and climatic factors as a result of less congestion and fewer emissions of pollutants. However, improvements to these road networks could encourage their greater use which could increase the emission of pollutants. The overall effect on climatic factors is uncertain as it will depend on the effect of the policy on traffic growth balanced against mitigation measures.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which recognises the importance of a transport system that fully supports sustainable economic growth. To support this, the RES includes a number of transport specific priorities including investment in transport to maximise economic growth and reducing the environmental impacts of moving goods and people.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.</p> <p>Uncertainty None.</p>

RS Policy T7: Transport in Rural Areas

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>If the policy resulted in more walking and cycling it could have health benefits and would bring environmental benefits to villages – particularly relating to air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which recognises the importance of a transport system that fully supports sustainable economic growth. To support this, the RES includes a number of transport specific priorities including investment in transport to maximise economic growth and reducing the environmental impacts of moving goods and people. In addition it recognises the specific needs of rural areas</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																															<p>Uncertainty None.</p>	
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.</p> <p>Uncertainty None.</p>

RS Policy T8: Local Roads

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks to tackle congestion and its environmental impacts, improve safety and facilitate the provision of safe and efficient public transport, walking and cycling. This will have significant benefits to the population and human health, and potentially benefits to air quality and climatic factors, although as the supporting text recognises, measures contained within the policy could also increase transport by car.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which recognises the importance of a transport system that fully supports sustainable economic growth. To support this, the RES includes a number of transport specific priorities including investment in transport to maximise economic growth and reducing the environmental impacts of moving goods and people.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

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

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Increased walking and cycling will have benefits to human health, while less motorised transport will reduce pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions (benefits to air quality and climatic factors).</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which recognises that it is critically important to bring about behavioural change to reduce the need to travel and reduce reliance on road based private transport.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>These sustainable modes of transport replace other forms of transport rather than being additional.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The extent of the effects will depend on the level of uptake and the shift away from car use.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>As above.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>As above.</p>

RS Policy T10: Freight Movement

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary	
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L		
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Reducing the amount of freight transported by road will result in lower emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases, contributing to improvements to human health. All other effects will be uncertain and will depend on the location and type of provision of freight infrastructure with the exception of material assets which would be consumed in the construction of the facilities. The effects of any new strategic rail freight interchanges are uncertain in the absence of any identified locations.</p> <p>The policy is reflected the RES which recognises the importance of a transport system that fully supports sustainable economic growth. In particular the RES recognises the importance of the region's major international gateways including ports. In addition it puts forward investment priorities to help make the best of the existing network and encourage sustainable travel behaviour.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty None.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.</p> <p>Uncertainty None.</p>

RS Policy T11: Access to Ports

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>Significant benefits to the population through regeneration and minor benefits to air and climatic factors due to reduction in road transport. However, this would depend on the extent that improved access to the ports increased their use and resulted in an overall increase in traffic. All other effects will be uncertain and will depend on the location and type of provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>The policy is reflected the RES which recognises the importance of a transport system that fully supports sustainable economic growth. In particular the RES recognises the importance of the region's major international gateways including ports. In addition it puts forward investment priorities to help make the best of the existing network and encourage sustainable travel behaviour.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty None.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>No change to the positive environmental 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, including large scale facilities such as rail freight interchanges and transport investment necessary to support strategies for the growth of ports, airports or other major generators of travel demand in their areas. The NPPF also states that when planning for ports that are not subject to a separate national policy statement, plans should take account of their growth and role in serving business, leisure, training and emergency service needs. Local plans should take account of the NPPF as well as the principles set out in the relevant national policy statements.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															cooperate to deliver positive outcomes. <u>Uncertainty</u> 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	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>Significant benefits to the population through supporting economic growth and regeneration and to air and climatic factors due to a shift to more sustainable travel as a means of accessing the airports. There may be minor negative impacts but these are likely to be localised. All other effects will be uncertain and will depend on the location and type of provision of infrastructure.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which recognises the importance of a transport system that fully supports sustainable economic growth. In particular the RES recognises the importance of the region's major international gateways including airports. In addition it puts forward investment priorities to help make the best of the existing network and encourage sustainable travel behaviour.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Section 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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

RS Policy T13: Public Transport Accessibility

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Significant benefits to the population, air quality and minor benefits to climatic effects through increased use of public transport are identified. All other effects would be uncertain as the location and means of public transport are unknown but could have adverse environmental effects.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which includes as a priority: 'A resilient transport system that is used effectively and efficiently' – this aims to bring about behavioural change in travel habits and reduce the need to travel and reduce reliance on road based private transport.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty None.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that local planning and transport authorities will operate under the duty to cooperate to deliver positive outcomes.</p> <p>Uncertainty None.</p>

RS Policy T14: Parking

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>The policy seeks to discourage unnecessary journeys / commuting, including by encouraging businesses to locate in areas accessible by non-car means. This could reduce air pollution and benefit climatic factors.</p> <p>The policy is reflected in the RES which includes as a priority: ‘A resilient transport system that is used effectively and efficiently’ – this aims to bring about behavioural change in travel habits and reduce the need to travel and reduce reliance on road based private transport.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In line with the Duty to Cooperate' local authorities are likely to consider setting consistent standards across local authority boundaries where it makes sense to do so, and to utilise the range of powers to control parking provision and enforcement powers under Part 6 of the Traffic Act 2004.</p> <p>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.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> There is no significant overall change in the provision of parking resulting from revocation of the Regional Strategy.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> None.</p>

RS Policy T15: Transport Investment Priorities

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>The policy deals with transport investment priorities and states that investment programmes should be regularly reviewed to ensure they deliver the infrastructure and services necessary to support the RSS. It identifies a number of locations/transport corridors which it considers requires further work to develop the evidence to establish interventions to address any problems. Partnership working, such as through multi-agency transportation boards are encouraged.</p> <p>The RES reflects the East of England Plan by seeking to maximise the benefits of the transport strategy framework through: exploiting economic opportunities of international gateways, supporting productivity growth arising from agglomeration and enhancing productivity from improved connectivity on the key inter - urban network.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>As it is uncertain what measures will derive from the review, the environmental effects are also uncertain.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p>

RS Policy ENV1: Green Infrastructure

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The provision and improvements to networks of green infrastructure could have significant benefits for biodiversity through the creation and enhancements of habitats. As it can also enhance the landscape and heritage assets within the AONBs specifically identified in the policy, there should be benefits in these areas as well. Green infrastructure can also provide flood attenuation, reduce carbon emissions, improve air quality and protect the soil resource. Benefits would be likely to increase with time as the newer elements matured.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which seeks to minimise environmental and resource impacts. The RES states that enhancing the region's green infrastructure provides a necessary counterpoint to investment in thriving town centres.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures Non-identified.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
																											<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The 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.</p>	
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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. 	

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The plan policies are supported by the development management requirements set out in paragraph 118.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>As with retention of the policy.</p>

RS Policy ENV2: Landscape Conservation

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Protection and enhancement of landscape character across the region and particularly the nationally designated landscapes (the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads and the four Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty) will have significant benefits for the landscape, and through better recreational opportunities should have significant benefits to human health. Given the cultural heritage importance of National Parks and the Broads it is expected that this policy will have benefits to cultural heritage.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which seeks to minimise environmental and resource impacts. The RES states that the region's special and vulnerable landscapes should be conserved and improved.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary	
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L		
																											<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>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.</p>		
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>As above.</p>

RS Policy ENV3: Biodiversity and Earth Heritage

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>Environmental enhancement of urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Expansion of wildlife habitats will positively affect biodiversity, helping to restore range of species and populations. Climatic and soil benefits should accrue from protection of peat lands and other organic soil types.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which seeks to minimise environmental and resource impacts. The RES states there is a need to support the importance of the region's landscapes, wildlife and open spaces.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>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.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that local authorities will work together making use of the duty to cooperate and</p>

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

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	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks the sustainable use of soils and where soil and land have been degraded, to maximise opportunities for restoration to beneficial after-uses.</p> <p>The policy also encourages more sustainable water use by farmers which would contribute to a relatively small extent to reducing pressure on the availability of water in the region and would contribute to the maintenance of wetland habitats, providing biodiversity benefits. It also encourages sustainable farming methods which would reduce the vulnerability to climate change – although this is outside of the scope of control through the planning system.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which seeks to minimise environmental and resource impacts. The RES states there is a need to support the importance of the region’s landscapes, wildlife and open spaces. Furthermore the RES identifies the need to enable people and businesses in rural areas to thrive.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
																											<p>Assumptions</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>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.</p>	
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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

RS Policy ENV5: Woodlands

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The strong presumption against development that would result in a loss or deterioration of ancient semi-natural woodland and other woodlands of acknowledged national or regional importance will have a very significant positive impact on protecting biodiversity and contribute to maintaining cultural heritage.</p> <p>Similarly, the requirement to replace woodland which is unavoidably lost to development with at least an equivalent area and composition, and targeting new woodland creation at schemes for the restoration of derelict or contaminated land and sites formerly used for mineral extraction or industry will have the same effect. Furthermore, the requirement for green infrastructure projects associated with areas planned for significant growth could have positive effects on human health, the protection and enhancement of soil and contribute to improving the urban air quality.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which seeks to minimise environmental and resource impacts. The RES states that the region's special and vulnerable landscapes should be conserved and improved. Furthermore the RES identifies the need to enable people and businesses in rural areas to thrive.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
																											<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>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.</p>	
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

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

RS Policy ENV6: The Historic Environment

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The identification, protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment – both built environment and wider landscape. Strengthening of regional character.</p> <p>The RES places emphasis on the importance of the historic environment in the region and the increased economic gain that can be achieved from the region’s distinctiveness and vitality. The RES states that the cultural heritage of the region needs to be safeguarded to help further the attractiveness and prosperity of the region.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Climate change will have impacts on the historic environment.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Policy 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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Legislation protecting listed buildings, scheduled monuments, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens remain in place.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>the asset, the greater the weight should be.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that the same level of importance is given to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment.</p> <p>Uncertainty 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.</p>

RS Policy ENV7: Quality in the Built Environment

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Creation of attractive urban environments with benefits to the population and human health. Making efficient use of land should contribute to the sustainable use of soil, by reducing the amount of greenfield land required to provide for the level of development provided for.</p> <p>Increased access to local facilities, shops and services will reduce car reliance and need to travel, having positive impacts on air quality.</p> <p>Maximising opportunities for the built heritage and conservation led regeneration should make a positive contribution to enhancing cultural heritage and more generally landscape - particularly in the medium to long term as high quality developments are built.</p> <p>The RES emphasises the importance of design quality as a significant contributor to sustainable communities and the economic growth of the region.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>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.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The policies in the NPPF should also contribute to the adaptation of the built environment to climate change.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that English Heritage will continue to work with local authorities exploit</p>

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

RS Policy ENG1: Carbon Dioxide Emissions and Energy Performance

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The 2010 ISA concluded that the high levels of growth in the region provide an excellent opportunity to decouple growth from increased emissions. Per capita emissions may plateau and possibly begin to fall in the near future. However, whether absolute emissions will fall is another matter. The impact of policies found within the adopted East of England Plan as well as those enacted at national and international level should have an effect. However, there can be little certainty that targets will be met.</p> <p>This policy seeks 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. Low carbon and low energy buildings will benefit occupiers, both in terms of minimising greenhouse gas emissions and in reducing energy costs.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES vision which states that by 2031 the region will be at the forefront of the low-carbon and resource efficient economy. This vision is carried forward in the targets and policy approach in the RES.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>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.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Revocation 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).</p> <p>Paragraph 94 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should adopt proactive</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change in line with the provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008.</p> <p>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).</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>None.</p>

RS Policy ENG2: Renewable Energy Targets

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary						
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L							
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks to achieve 17% of the region's energy from renewable sources by 2020 (excluding offshore wind) which would contribute to the target contained in the Climate Change Programme with benefits to climatic factors.</p> <p>Renewable energy sources include photovoltaic energy, solar-powered and geothermal water heating, wind, energy crops and biomass (such as wood from existing woodlands, sawmill co-products and organic waste products that might otherwise be destined for landfill) and energy from agricultural, plant and animal, domestic and industrial waste. It includes energy generated as a product of anaerobic digestion and energy gained on site and/or from a decentralised supply, including power from combined heat and power (but excluding renewable heat).</p> <p>There will be benefits to the human health of the population as a whole through clean technologies (less pollution) and in the longer term through increased security of supply. There is, however, potential for adverse effects on the landscape from wind turbines and minor negative effects on a small proportion of the population from noise and shadow.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES vision which states that by 2031 the region will be at the</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>forefront of the low-carbon and resource efficient economy. This vision is carried forward in 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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures EIA of the installations likely to have significant effects on the environment should address mitigation measures.</p> <p>Assumptions It is assumed that gaseous emissions from any renewable source are controlled through environmental permits and are prevented from having significant impacts.</p> <p>Uncertainty The specific balance of benefits and costs from renewable energy and particularly wind farms is difficult to judge.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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-</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures As above.</p> <p>Assumptions As above.</p> <p>Uncertainty As above.</p>

RS Policy WAT1: Water Efficiency

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks to ensure the sustainable provision and use of water, moving the Region towards a more sustainable water management strategy. However, the approach to achieving water efficiency, as recognised in the policy and supporting text will be delivered by mechanisms outside of the scope of the regional strategy such as through building regulations, fiscal measures, and incentive schemes. This will have significant benefits for water availability and linked to this will contribute to adapting to climate change and in particular the expected drier climate.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies water as a vital economic input. The RES has a headline ambition of achieving greater efficiency in water use. It also includes a specific target to reduce per capita consumption of water by 20% by 2030.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
																											<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>	
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The Government's 2011 White Paper "Water for Life" maintains the commitment for Government to work with the Environment Agency and Ofwat to provide clearer guidance to 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 the supply-demand balance to enable them to plan to maintain secure water supplies for their domestic and commercial customers. The building regulations will continue to apply.</p> <p><i>The Code for Sustainable Homes</i> encourages higher levels of water efficiency. Local Authorities can require housing developments in their area to meet specified Code levels.</p> <p>It is therefore expected that similar benefits to water and climatic factors would occur if the policy was revoked.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

RS Policy WAT2: Water Infrastructure

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary		
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Retention	?	?	?	0	+	+	0	?	?	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy which seeks the timely provision of the appropriate additional infrastructure for water supply and waste water treatment to cater for the levels of development provided through this plan is largely delivered by mechanisms other than the Regional plan. The construction of new infrastructure could have adverse environmental effects, and depending on the location of the new facilities could affect biodiversity, soils, material assets (through the use of building materials) and the landscape. However, some forms of water infrastructure, such as reservoirs, can have benefits to biodiversity and the landscape in the longer term.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies water as a vital economic input.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Boost water supply through existing networks and introducing demand management mechanisms - such as water metering will reduce the required capacity of new infrastructure.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that new water infrastructure is brought on line in time to prevent significant</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>water shortages in the future.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>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).</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	0	+	+	0	?	?	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	<p>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.</p> <p>It is expected that the impacts on the environment of revocation would be the same as retention of the policy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>As above.</p>

RS Policy WAT3: Integrated Water Management

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy explains the roles of local authorities, the Environment Agency, Ofwat and water companies in meeting their legal requirements under the Water Framework and Habitats Directives. It makes specific reference to the need to meet the statutory requirement to avoid harm to European protected sites.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies water as a vital economic input.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The 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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

RS Policy WAT4: Flood Risk Management

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The priorities are to defend existing properties from flooding and locate new development where there is little or no risk of flooding. This will have significant benefits to the population and to climatic factors. The protection of floodplains could have benefits for biodiversity, soil and water quality in those areas.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies as a priority the need to adapt the region's places to meet the challenges and opportunities of climate change. The RES also aims to reduce CO2 emissions. The RES recognises the region's particular vulnerability to flooding and its threat to the region's economy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>The policy on the location of new development is covered by paragraphs 100 to 104 of the NPPF. In particular, the NPPF seeks to ensure that inappropriate development is avoided in 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-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property. Aside from water compatible development and, exceptionally, essential infrastructure, development should not permitted in the functional floodplain.</p> <p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses. The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 impose a duty on the Environment Agency and lead local flood authorities to take steps to identify and prepare for significant flood risk.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

RS Policy WM1: Waste Management Objectives

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy reinforces aspects of national policy that will need to apply across the region if waste generation is to be successfully decoupled from economic growth. It respects the European and national policy context and, in seeking to achieve the required shift towards more sustainable waste management, builds on principles set out in the Waste Strategy for England and PPS10.</p> <p>Ensuring timely provision of appropriate facilities will have significant benefits on human health while reducing the amount of waste imported into the region, should reduce traffic levels and have benefits for air quality. The reduction in the amount of waste disposed of to landfill will reduce the risk of water contamination and emission of green house gases (i.e. methane). However, modern waste management practice seeks to prevent this.</p> <p>Viewing waste as a resource will have significant benefits to material assets for example by replacing primary aggregate with recycled construction waste and making effective use of recovered energy.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which seeks to improve resource efficiency through a range of measures. It sets a target to reduce waste arisings per £million GVA to 37% below</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>2005 levels by 2013. It also aims to increase the levels of recycling.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p> <p>Uncertainty Scores are uncertain on a number of factors because the residual impact following any mitigation measures are unknown.</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures As above.</p> <p>Assumptions None.</p>

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

RS Policy WM2: Waste Management Targets

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>Continuing to drive waste up the waste hierarchy, and eliminating the landfilling of untreated municipal and commercial waste by 2021, would have positive effects on population and human health, water, air, climatic factors and material assets for the reasons set out in relation to Policy WM1.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which seeks to improve resource efficiency through a range of measures. It sets a target to reduce waste arisings per £million GVA to 37% below 2005 levels by 2013. It also aims to increase the levels of recycling.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>Waste planning authorities produce up-to-date plans to provide sites to facilitate movement up the waste hierarchy.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The target may be more challenging if waste is not decoupled from economic growth.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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,</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>Assumptions Waste planning authorities produce up-to-date plans to provide sites to facilitate movement up the waste hierarchy.</p> <p>Uncertainty None.</p>

RS Policy WM3: Imported Waste

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks the progressive reduction of imported waste into the region and from 2015 provision for the management of imported waste from London should be restricted to the landfill of residual waste for which landfill is the only practical options. This would reduce the amount of traffic transporting waste which would have implications for air quality. There could also be related benefits to the groundwater bodies in the region and to the health of the population.</p> <p>The effects will become apparent in the medium to long term as local authorities adopt up to date waste plans and London authorities develop more facilities to deal with their own waste.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>The amount of waste imported from London will fall to 2015, and remain stable after that date.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The supporting text recognises that no account was taken of existing contracts, although for the early part of the plan period, these will have a significant impact.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	?	+	+	0	0	0	?	+	+	?	-	+	?	-	+	?	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>National policy requires communities to take more responsibility for the waste they produce. However, it also recognises that it is not feasible for local authorities to be totally self-sufficient in waste management, and that some movement of waste across local authority boundaries will continue.</p> <p>An examination of the waste plans in the region shows that the Core Strategy for Suffolk uses its figure in policy WM3 but the other more recent plans 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. The existing plans for Bedfordshire and Essex contain other assumptions which seek to reduce the volume of London waste. Revocation of this policy remains uncertain in the short term as much will depend on the nature of individual agreements and the length of time it will take waste planning authorities to put in place plans to deal with London's waste.</p> <p>The London Plan envisages a progressive reduction in the amount of waste exported to other parts of the country, but is still reliant on planning authorities outside the capital to take its waste. Individual waste authorities may decide to restrict the amount of London waste they accept, but such an approach will still need to take account of the duty to co-operate, as required under the Localism Act 2011 and the National Planning Policy Framework.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Consequently 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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Uncertainty As above, existing contracts could extend the period of uncertainty.</p>

RS Policy WM4: Regional Waste Apportionment

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy reflects national policy requirements for individual authorities to take more responsibility for managing their own waste. It should have benefits to air quality and climatic factors by reducing the distance waste should travel for recovery or disposal.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which seeks to improve resource efficiency through a range of measures. It sets a target to reduce waste arisings per £million GVA to 37% below 2005 levels by 2013. It also aims to increase the levels of recycling.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Waste Planning authorities provide up-to-date plans for, and monitor, additional waste capacity to manage waste arisings in their local area.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Forecasts of waste arisings may be higher or lower than that assumed in developing this</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>policy.</p> <p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>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</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>Uncertainty Forecasts of waste arisings may be higher or lower than that assumed in developing this policy.</p>

RS Policy WM5: Planning for Waste Management

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>National planning policy requires individual planning authorities to plan for waste arising in its area, and to monitor progress in delivering it. The policy to restrict landfill capacity in Marston Vale will serve to drive waste up the waste hierarchy and will have benefits to population and human health, water, air and climatic factors in the medium to long term.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which seeks to improve resource efficiency through a range of measures. It also aims to increase the levels of recycling.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Landfill capacity in Marston Vale will continue to decline as it deals with less waste from London.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

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				
Revocation	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>See above.</p>

RS Policy WM6: Waste Management in Development

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Actively integrating waste management as part of new development, and considering the impact of waste arising as part of construction of new development, in line with Planning Policy Statement 10, will encourage better use of waste as a resource (significant benefit to material assets) and deliver air quality benefits as waste is moved up the waste hierarchy and has to travel less distance. This will also contribute to a reduction in green house gas emissions with benefits for climatic factors.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which seeks to improve resource efficiency through a range of measures.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Assumes that major schemes adopt site waste management plans to deal with and better manage waste arisings as part of the construction of the facility.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary	
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L		
																											<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>		
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Revocation of this policy should not have any different effects as the policy largely reflects national policy in Planning Policy Statement 10.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

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

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy 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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>area, and to plan for additional capacity working together with other authorities to ensure that such waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> None.</p>

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

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy provides a framework for non-planning measures to complement policies WM1-WM7. It encourages close co-operation between key partners in waste management to drive waste up the waste hierarchy with a particular focus on waste minimisation, as well as disseminating best practice and improving waste data quality.</p> <p>Benefits to material assets as well as to air and climatic factors through less need for the transport of waste.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Many of the measures proposed are outside the scope of the planning system, although sharing best practice can lead to changes in layout of future development.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Benefits to air and climatic factors through less need for the transport of waste.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

RS Policy M1: Land Won Aggregates and Rock

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy requires minerals planning authorities to plan for a specific amount of aggregate minerals from environmentally acceptable sources. Avoiding harm to designated sites and delivering high quality restoration of all minerals workings will also have a beneficial environmental effect on biodiversity, landscape and soils. The use of aggregate and rock in development will provide significant benefits to the population.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which seeks to achieve improved resource efficiency to help the region become an exemplar in sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>Minerals planning authorities continue to safeguard sites to prevent sterilisation of mineral resources and continue to use secondary and recycled material to minimise the need for primary extraction throughout the Plan period.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
																											<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>	
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>On minerals, Policy M1 takes the <i>National and Regional Guidelines of Aggregate minerals in England 2001-2016</i>, 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 <i>National and Regional Guidelines of Aggregate minerals in England 2005-2020</i>. 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.</p> <p>Paragraphs 143 to 149 of the National Planning Policy Framework provide the national framework for minerals extraction. Its highlights the need to plan for minerals extraction, as part of the Government's overriding objective for securing a steady and adequate supply of minerals. However, paragraphs 143 and 144 provide strong protections for the natural and historic environment, human health, and important landscapes. It also provides for the</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>restoration and aftercare of worked sites at the earliest opportunity and for it to be carried out to the highest standards. Furthermore mineral planning authorities are expected to encourage use of secondary and recycled material to consider recycled and secondary sources before the extraction of primary materials.</p> <p>Paragraph 145 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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> None.</p>

RS Policy CSR1: Strategy for the Sub-Region

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>This policy seeks to deliver significant development in the sub-region (significantly positive for the population but adverse for material assets because of the increased use of construction materials and energy and the generation of waste), but given the potential for adverse environmental effects, the policy contains a number of provisions to minimise impacts and is scored positively in many areas.</p> <p>The historic character and setting of Cambridge should be protected and enhanced, together market towns and other settlements character and settings as well as the important environmental qualities of the surrounding area. This will have significant benefits for cultural heritage.</p> <p>The assessment has focussed on the positive aspects of the intent of the policy, although the 2004 sustainability assessment indicated that although Cambridge is not as disadvantaged as other sub-regions in terms of water supply, the increase in development would also increase pressure on water supplies in the long term.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Greater Cambridge as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Since then all partners have been trying to find a way to reignite the plans and provide homes and facilities in this area.</p> <p>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</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>'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.</p> <p>Northstowe has evolved to take account of the change in circumstances noted above¹.</p> <p>The first application for 1500 homes was submitted in February 2012. It is uncertain to what extent further proposals will come forward.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p>

¹ <http://www.northstowe.uk.com/>

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

RS Policy CSR2: Employment Generating Development

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Positive for population through employment development in market towns. Potential to reduce transport (and hence effect on air quality) but overall effects would depend on the locations selected relative to the homes of employees and other factors.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Greater Cambridge as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Employment development linked to high technology and related industries and services linked to research and development.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Employment land to be in and close to Cambridge, within boundaries to be defined in local plans/LDDs. The effects will depend on the location, scale and type of development.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>As above.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>

RS Policy CSR3: Green Belt

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Maintaining the Greenbelt around Cambridge to preserve the local character maintain and enhance the quality of Cambridge's setting. This would largely maintain the existing situation with benefits to landscape and cultural heritage, although if the quality of Cambridge's setting was enhanced this could have benefits for cultural heritage in the medium to long term. It will also have benefits across the other SEA criteria (except material assets).</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Greater Cambridge as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>The policy seeks to protect the extent of the Greenbelt over the life of the regional strategy, but it indicates that it may need to be revisited in the review of the strategy. It is assumed that in the absence of a legal basis for future RS review, the policy would remain in the long term.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None.</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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:</p> <p>“There is a presumption against inappropriate development in the Cambridge Greenbelt as defined on the Proposals Map.</p> <p>The purposes of the Greenbelt are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.”</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Revocation of 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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> Effects would depend on decisions taken by local authorities which are uncertain.</p>

RS Policy CSR4: Transport Infrastructure

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Increased public transport, high levels of cycling and demand management measures could reduce transport by car resulting in significant air quality and health benefits, as well as a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Greater Cambridge as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>Impacts would depend in part on the availability of future funding which is uncertain. Also the development of any new transport infrastructure could have significant adverse effects.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None.</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>As above.</p>

RS Policy ETG1: Strategy for the Sub-Region

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy aims to achieve transformational development and change throughout the Essex Thames Gateway (comprising three key centres for development and change). Substantially increasing the number of jobs and homes, (with significant benefits for the population) promoting excellence in building design and creating townscapes and landscapes of high quality (significant benefits for landscape, particularly given the extent of brownfield land in the sub-region), and protecting and enhancing the quality of the natural and historic environments (benefits for biodiversity and cultural heritage). Retaining and making better use of the Green Belt.</p> <p>As with any policy promoting growth and development, there will be adverse effects on material assets resulting from the use of building materials. Given the proposed scale of growth there are potential significant adverse impacts from limited water availability and a general concern that despite possible improvements in public transport and encouragement to walk and cycle, there will be an overall increase in traffic leading to additional pollutant</p>

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				
																															<p>emissions affecting air and climatic factors.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Thames Gateway South Essex as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The Thames Gateway South Essex Partnership which was developed to assist with the delivery of the strategy has been restructured.</p> <p>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.</p>

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				
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>

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

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
Retention	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Thames Gateway South Essex as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p>

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					
																															<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Traffic demand management seeks to reduce the emission of air pollutants.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>	
Revocation	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

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				
																															None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainty</u> None

RS Policy ETG3: Basildon 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	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks to facilitate the regeneration of the original new town to secure a full range of high quality sub-regional services and facilities, including an enhanced retail and leisure offer, new jobs and homes, and the development of a strategic transport interchange. This is likely to have benefits to the population through the delivery of new homes, but potentially adverse effects on material assets (increased waste generation and use of construction materials and energy). It is also likely to increase traffic in the sub-region which could have adverse effects on air quality and climatic factors in the medium to long term.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Thames Gateway South Essex as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Traffic demand management may be needed to reduce the impacts of increased traffic.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The effects will depend on the location and nature of development within the area.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>As above.</p>

RS Policy ETG4: Southend on Sea 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	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	Likely Significant Effects of Retention The policy seeks to facilitate regeneration of the urban area including maximising the re-use of previously developed land, providing for mixed use development to secure new jobs and homes. This is likely to have benefits to the population and landscape (from removal of previously developed land). However, there would be adverse effects on material assets through the use of building materials and energy and more waste generated, water, and air and climatic factors through increased transport. However, upgrading strategic and local passenger transport accessibility, including the development of strategic transport interchanges around existing transport nodes, should reduce dependency on private car use (benefits to air quality). Improving surface access to London Southend Airport and support employment uses there, whilst having benefits for the population is likely to increase the level of transport in the area which could have negative effects on air quality and climatic factors. This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Thames Gateway South Essex as one of seven Engines of Growth.		

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The policy 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.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Revocation is therefore considered unlikely to have any material environmental effects beyond those identified for retention of the policy.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p>			

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

RS Policy ETG5: Employment Generating Development

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>The policy requires Local Development Documents to provide an enabling context for not less than 55,000 net additional jobs in the Essex Thames Gateway distributed according to stated figures. Planning issues include providing a range of sites suitable for the needs of existing and future businesses, including the development of a new container port facility (London Gateway) and other sites that will support Thurrock's role as a leading logistics centre. Delivery of this policy will have benefits for the population, but adverse environmental effects through the increased use of construction materials and through increased air pollution and climatic factors from traffic (increasing in the medium and long term). However, the policy also seeks to provide more jobs for those living in the area thereby reducing the number that commute to London. This could reduce the effects of traffic. Effects on soil are uncertain and will depend on the extent of loss of greenfield land.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Thames Gateway South Essex as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The actual effects will depend on local circumstances, including the extent to which new employment opportunities reduce the extent of commuting into London.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	?	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Revocation of the 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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p>

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	
	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	White	White	White	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	None

RS Policy: ETG6: Transport Infrastructure

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>The policy states that proposals for future transport infrastructure improvements should reflect the prioritised schemes in the Thames Gateway South Essex Business Plan for Transport, 2005. The policy itself therefore has no specific effects on the environment.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Thames Gateway South Essex as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>None</p>

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				
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>As above, revocation of the policy in the Plan will have no environmental effects.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>None</p>

RS Policy HG1: Strategy for the Sub-Region

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The sub-regional strategy aims to achieve development and change which will develop the diverse economy of the sub-region, including provision for the needs of an expanding tourism sector and recognition of the potential and need for employment growth in the smaller towns and provide for major housing growth at Ipswich and Colchester. This will have significant benefits for population through more homes and jobs, particularly in the medium to long term. As a pro-development policy it will have adverse effects on material assets through the use of construction materials and energy and an increased generation of waste. There are potentially significant adverse effects on water supply in the sub-region in the medium to long term given the proposed scale of development and existing supply issues.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Haven Gateway as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

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

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

RS Policy HG2: Employment Generating Development

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy requires Local Development Documents to provide an enabling context for not less than 50,000 additional jobs in the sub region distributed as in Policy E1. This includes: supporting the maintenance and appropriate expansion of the ports, maritime and related activities; promoting the urban areas of Colchester and Ipswich as major centres of employment; providing appropriate sites, premises and infrastructure to attract a diverse range of employment to Ipswich, Colchester, Harwich, Felixstowe and Clacton; and regeneration initiatives across the sub-region. This policy has significant benefits the population through employment and regeneration and minor adverse effects for material assets (increased waste generation and demand for construction materials, energy and water).</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Haven Gateway as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None</p>
Revocation	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>adopted this will become the main policy document for the local authority.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> None</p>

RS Policy HG3: Transport Infrastructure

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy states that priorities for transport in the sub-region should focus on the urban centres of Colchester and Ipswich and on strategic infrastructure and services to facilitate access to and from the Haven Ports. The policy focus is on minimising the impacts of freight movement to and from the Haven Ports so that the road networks can serve the needs from locally focussed developments, particularly in the main urban areas. The main benefits of this policy are economic rather than environmental and may lead to an increase in traffic with adverse effects on air quality and climatic factors. It may however reduce congestion in urban areas which could have localised air quality and related health benefits.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Haven Gateway as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

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				
																															None Uncertainty None
Revocation	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 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

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	
	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	None

RS Policy HG4: Implementation and Delivery

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</u></p> <p>The policy deals with the availability of appropriate guidance to ensure that Local Development Documents for Haven Gateway make complementary contributions towards meeting the objectives of the RSS and that implementation and delivery bodies have appropriate strategies and resources to achieve the objectives. This policy has no direct environmental effects.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Haven Gateway as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p>

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				
Revocation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>None</p> <p><u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u></p> <p>None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u></p> <p>None</p>

RS Policy: LA1: London Arc

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The London Arc is defined as the districts of Broxbourne, Dacorum, Hertsmere, St Albans, Three Rivers, Watford and Welwyn Hatfield in Hertfordshire and Brentwood and Epping Forest, Essex. Within these areas the emphasis is on retention of green belt restraint, supported by more positive green infrastructure (positive for population, biodiversity and landscape), use of neglected areas in accordance with green belt purposes and urban regeneration (including the promotion of greater sustainability within the built-up areas, particularly measures to increase the use of non-car modes of transport). These will have benefits across the SEA themes, while conserving the soil resource through reducing development of greenfield sites. Towns in the London Arc will retain and develop their existing individual roles, making as much provision for new development within the built-up area as is compatible with retention and, wherever possible, enhancement of their distinctive characters and identities. This should have benefits for air and climatic factors (from reduced need to travel) and protect and enhance cultural heritage.</p> <p>New development, while constrained, is likely to have adverse effects on material assets through the increased generation of waste and the use of construction materials and energy. It is also likely to put additional and increasing pressure on water resources.</p>

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				
																															<p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the London Arc as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None</p>
Revocation	?	+	+	?	+	+	0	0	0	?	+	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	?	-	-	?	+	+	?	+	+	?	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Revocation of the policy will leave decisions to local authorities collaborating under the duty to co-operate to bring forward the necessary development (including green infrastructure) 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 will 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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

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				
																															None <u>Uncertainty</u> None

RS Policy LA4: Watford 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	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks continued employment growth with restructuring of employment areas and parts of the town centre to meet the needs of established employment sectors and clusters and joint approaches to the provision of affordable housing inside and outside the Borough (population benefits but material asset dis-benefits); firm defence of existing green belt boundaries and improvements to open spaces within the built up area with benefits to biodiversity and townscape (i.e. landscape); and better connectivity and more integrated operational planning with the London public transport network and the enhancement of the town as an interchange centre linking the strategic rail network to services serving nearby suburban areas (possible benefits to air and climatic factors in the medium to long term through less use of the car).</p> <p>While the quantum of development is less than some other sub-regions it will contribute towards the shortfall of water in the region.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the London Arc as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p>			

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>
Revocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															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	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The focus of the policy is on employment growth of a scale that minimises the volume of long distance out-commuting from the town, with development and transport strategies to promote a shift to non-car modes of travel (benefit for population, air quality and climatic factors). Priority to be given to the development of vacant and underused land (avoiding effects on soil) that respects and enhances the historic town centre (benefits to cultural heritage). The supporting text refers to there being likely potential for additional growth beyond 2016, to be tested through the further RSS review, but this will require infrastructure capacity issues to be resolved. Impacts of this would be uncertain and would relate to the outcome of the review. That aspect is not assessed here.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the Greater Cambridge one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															None Uncertainty None
Revocation	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 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			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The key aspects of the strategy for Chelmsford are to provide for substantial growth of housing within an allocation of 16,000 for the District as a whole and further increase and diversify its employment base (with benefits to the population but negative effects on water and material assets linked to waste generation and use of construction materials); maximising the re-use of previously developed land and provide for sustainable urban extensions (with significant adverse impacts on the soil resource in the longer term) and assisting the development of more sustainable transport systems (some benefits for air quality and climatic factors).</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the London Arc as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>

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

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The strategy for Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft is to promote the comprehensive regeneration of the two towns, capitalising on their strengths and protecting and enhancing their environmental assets. It seeks the delivery of at least 11,800 additional dwellings and encourages an urban renaissance by identifying priority areas and projects for brownfield redevelopment. This will have benefits for the population (particularly in the longer term) and be neutral for soil (through the focus on brownfield land), but adverse effects on material assets (more waste generated and use of construction materials) and water availability.</p> <p>Promoting improvements on key transport corridors into the area and between the towns, together with measures to relieve congestion, improve access to regeneration areas and enable a significant increase in public transport, walking and cycling should mitigate some of the adverse effects of increased traffic likely to be generated through the policy - particularly through further port development (with effects on air and climatic factors).</p> <p>The statutory protection of European habitats and species, explained in the explanatory text will provide protection for these sites and the impact on biodiversity is therefore neutral.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft areas as an exemplar of coastal regeneration.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None.</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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,</p>

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

RS Policy HA1: Harlow 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	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Retention	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The strategy for Harlow is to promote the renaissance of the new town through developing its role as a major regional housing growth point, major town centre and strategic employment location. The policy includes a requirement to review the boundaries of the Green Belt.</p> <p>This will have medium to long term benefits to the population, but will have negative effects on material assets because of a likely increase in waste generation and the use of construction materials and water, which would increase with time. Regeneration and redevelopment of the existing town and urban extensions will be combined with transport measures and enhancement and conservation of green infrastructure to fulfil this strategy. Urban extension will potentially have adverse effects on soil, which will depend on the extent to which there is a loss of greenfield land. The conservation of existing green infrastructure and the protection and maintenance of designated wildlife sites, while providing for biodiversity and green spaces in urban areas, will have significant benefits for biodiversity.</p> <p>Retaining and enhancing attractive existing environmental and historic features within green infrastructure will also have benefits for cultural heritage and landscape.</p> <p>The policy is likely to see an increase in traffic which it seeks to mitigate through</p>		

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
																											<p>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.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the London Arc as one of seven Engines of Growth</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>	
Revocation	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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

RS Policy KL1: King’s Lynn 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	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks further provision for housing, employment and other development at King’s Lynn to achieve an urban renaissance and growth, including provision for 12,000 additional dwellings and 5,000 jobs in the district. Over time this will have benefits for the population, but disbenefits to material assets and water demand. It also seeks to enhance the quality of the urban environment and make effective use of previously developed land. Given the proposed scale of development these effects are not considered to be significant.</p> <p>The effective use of previously developed land will reduce the demand for greenfield sites, which would have some benefits for soil, although it is expected that there would be some loss of greenfield land (with localised negative effects).</p> <p>Kings Lynn is dependent on flood defences and the supporting text advises that LDDs should take careful account of strategic flood risk assessments. Given the protection from flooding these assessments are intended to provide, the effect of flooding was scored as neutral.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															None <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainty</u> None
Revocation	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> 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. <u>Mitigation Measures</u> None <u>Assumptions</u>

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				
																															None <u>Uncertainty</u> None

RS Policy NR1: Norwich 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	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Retention	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	0	+	+	0	0	0	Likely Significant Effects of Retention		
																												<p>The aim is for Norwich to be a regional focus for housing, employment, retail, leisure and cultural and educational development. It seeks significant net additional dwellings over the period 2001-2021 which will have increasingly significant benefits to the population. However this will have significant negative effects on material assets because of the increased generation of waste and use of construction materials and increasingly negative effects on water availability (although the 2004 assessment scored it as minor negative).</p> <p>A planned major shift towards travel by public transport, cycling and walking will have health benefits as well as benefits for air quality and climatic factors. However, the proposed economic development, coupled with road improvements in the short term, is likely to increase road travel, particularly for freight. In addition, the encouragement of development around the airport and the desire to attract international visitors through this gateway is likely to increase the need for air travel with potential adverse effects on air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>Support for and enhancement of Norwich through development which complements the</p>		

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				
																															<p>outstanding historic heritage of the city centre should have benefits for cultural heritage, particularly in the longer term.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Greater Norwich as one of seven Engines of Growth.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>None</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>None</p>
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	0	0	0	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>A joint core strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk was adopted in March 2011. It</p>

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				
						+																									<p>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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> None</p>

RS Policy PB1: Peterborough 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	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Retention	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy seeks to achieve an increase of at least 20,000 additional jobs together with significant housing growth, sustainable transport improvements and provision of green infrastructure. These will all lead to benefits in the medium to long term to the population. However, the use of construction materials and an increase in waste to be managed will have adverse effects on materials assets. It is also likely to put increasing pressure on water resources.</p> <p>The 2004 assessment commented on the sub-region's vulnerability to climate change which is not addressed in the policy or the supporting text. This was considered to be of particular relevance to the sub-region as the low-lying nature of the Fens is vulnerable to fluvial and coastal flooding. Transport, housing and employment development could increase flood risk. These were seen as long term issues.</p> <p>The increased provision of green infrastructure would also have benefits to biodiversity and human health. The regeneration of the city centre and inner urban areas to realise the potential of the centre's historic heritage will have benefits to cultural heritage.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies Greater Peterborough as one of seven</p>		

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				
																															Engines of Growth. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None Uncertainty None
Revocation	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	+	+	0	+	+				Likely Significant Effects of Revocation 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. Mitigation Measures None Assumptions None

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	
	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Light Orange	Light Orange	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Light Orange	Light Orange	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green	Yellow	Light Green	Light Green	<p><u>Uncertainty</u> None</p>

RS Policy SV1: Stevenage 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	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Retention	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	-	-	0	0	0	+	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The 2004 Sustainability Appraisal identified that policy SV1 in the medium to long term would help generate substantial employment growth in the area, providing jobs for people in the region and encouraging inward investment (significant benefits to population over that period). The policy seeks to enhance the urban environment through the re-development of previously developed land and an urban renaissance re-launch which will also have benefits for population and human health and to the townscape (landscape benefits). It will increase the area's sustainability by ensuring that the proposals can deliver sustainable transport, social and environmental infrastructure development with benefits to air quality and climatic factors.</p> <p>However, the policy will lead to the development of large areas of greenfield land through proposed urban extensions (significant negative for soil), while both the construction and use of the housing provision for the area will lead to significant use of natural resources and energy (adverse for material assets).</p> <p>In an area already suffering from over abstraction of water, the scale of housing selected for the area will have a severe impact on the water resources should development go ahead</p>

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				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the London Arc as one of seven Engines of Growth</p> <p>Mitigation Measures None</p> <p>Assumptions None</p> <p>Uncertainty None</p>
Revocation	+	+	?	+	+	+	0	0	?	+	+	?	0	+	?	0	+	?	0	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Increasing benefits to the population through the delivery of more homes and employment opportunities.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The effects of retaining or revoking the part of Policy SV1 concerning urban extensions that would be largely outside the Borough boundary, in North Hertfordshire, will be broadly similar 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.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u> None</p> <p><u>Assumptions</u> None</p> <p><u>Uncertainty</u> None</p>

RS Policy TH1: Thetford 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	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>The policy aims to provide for 'significant' service and employment development, which should encourage regeneration and living in the town centre.</p> <p>The economy of the market town should be supported, and the re-use of previously developed land should help to enhance the character of the Thetford.</p> <p>Potential issues regarding sustainability of water resources to support significant development, particularly in the light of climate change.</p> <p>Climatic factors were considered to be uncertain because it depends on the success in achieving self-containment, while more development generally means more energy use. There are policy safeguards to protect cultural heritage and biodiversity.</p> <p>Medium to long term improvements to the townscape will bring some landscape benefits.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>Mitigation measures seeking to protect biodiversity and cultural heritage are built into the</p>

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				
																															policy. <u>Assumptions</u> None <u>Uncertainty</u> The 2004 sustainability appraisal identified considerable uncertainties in relation to traffic movements in the policy, because it aims to improve self-containment, but at the same time exploit its links with Norwich, Cambridge, Bury St Edmunds and London and, particularly, its position on the A11.
Revocation	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	<u>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</u> The Breckland Council received the Inspector's report into the soundness of the Thetford Area Action Plan Development Plan Document (Local Plan) on 30 May 2012. The Examining Inspector found the document to be sound. The Local Plan proposes a lower number of houses than allocated through the Regional Strategy, but the Inspector agreed with the Council that the new figure was sufficient to meet local needs. The TAAP's transport strategy is based on achieving significant modal shift targets from single occupancy car use to more sustainable modes of transport. Regarding rail improvements, the Inspector commented that apart from promoting and supporting improvements to timetabling, car parking and station buildings and their surroundings, funding of those improvements would be in the hands of the train operator. The plan can do little more than register the need for improvements and to provide and facilitate their

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The effect will be mitigated through the identification of previously developed land in the town and protecting higher grades of agricultural land from development.</p>

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

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

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
Retention	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Retention</p> <p>Policy 1 sets the number of houses which should be built between 2000-2021 in Bedford, Kempston, northern Marston Vale at 19,500 housing units. All three broad locations are within the boundaries of Bedford Borough Council. However, Policy H1: Regional Housing Provision 2001-2021 (pages 28-29) appears to replace Policy 1 of the MKSM sub regional strategy stating that the same figure of 19,500 houses need to be built in the same localities.</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>The 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The scale of the developments could potentially have significant impacts on the character of the three areas in Bedford identified in Policy 1.</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the Milton Keynes South Midlands growth area as an 'Engine of Growth'.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary				
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L					
																																<p>Uncertainty</p> <p>The 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.</p>
Revocation	?	-	-	?	+	+	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the</p>

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

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Regional Strategy is revoked or retained.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>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.</p>

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

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary		
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L			
Retention	?	?	?	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	Likely Significant Effects of Retention Policy 2(a) is a generic policy which states: <i>"The Local Development Schemes for Luton BC, South Bedfordshire DC, North Hertfordshire DC and Aylesbury Vale DC (in regard to Leighton Linlade) should identify and make provision for timely preparation of a set of Local Development Documents. These should meet the regeneration, economic growth, infrastructure and housing needs of the Luton/Dunstable/Houghton Regis conurbation, and Leighton Linlade. Provision should be made for joint working where necessary."</i> Policy 2(a) then goes on to list nine development and regeneration objectives that the identified local planning authorities through collaborative working and joint planning should address through the preparation of a set of Local Development Documents. This strategic planning approach would accommodate sustainable levels of housing growth and the necessary economic, environmental and social infrastructure required to support housing growth in the areas identified in the policy.		

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

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				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>It is therefore considered that revocation of Policy 2(a) would have no difference from retention.</p> <p><u>Mitigation Measures</u></p>

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Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary			
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L				
																															<p>None proposed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Uncertainty The scale of the effects will depend on the quantum, nature and location of development across the East of England region.</p>

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

Alternative	Biodiversity, flora and fauna			Population & human Health			Soil			Water			Air			Climatic factors			Material assets			Cultural Heritage			Landscape			Commentary
	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	
Retention	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	Likely Significant Effects of Retention Policy 2(b) sets out the number of houses which should be built between 2001-2021 in Luton/Dunstable/Houghton Regis and Leighton Linlade at 26,300. Again, Policy H1: Regional Housing Provision 2001-2021 (pages 28-29) appears to replace Policy 2(b) of the MKSM sub regional strategy stating that the same figure of 26,300 houses need to be built, again in the same localities. 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.

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				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>The scale of the developments will have a potentially significant impact on the character of the affected areas identified in Policy 2 (b),</p> <p>This policy is reflected in the RES which identifies the Milton Keynes South Midlands growth area as an 'Engine of Growth'.</p> <p>Mitigation Measures</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>None</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>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</p>

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				
Revocation	?	-	-	?	+	+	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<p>Likely Significant Effects of Revocation</p> <p>Revocation of the Regional Strategy will not remove the need for more houses within the sub region covered Luton, Dunstable, Houghton Regis conurbation and Leighton Linlade. 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.</p> <p>Paragraph 159 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs in their area. They should prepare Strategic Housing Market Assessment to assess their full housing needs, working with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change; 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.</p> <p>Paragraphs 173- 177 of the NPPF seek to ensure the viability and deliverability of housing</p>

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

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				
																															<p>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.</p> <p>Assumptions</p> <p>It is assumed that factors outside the influence of the Regional Strategy, such as the economy and demand for housing remain the same irrespective of whether the Regional Strategy is revoked or retained.</p> <p>Uncertainty</p> <p>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.</p>