

Appendix III

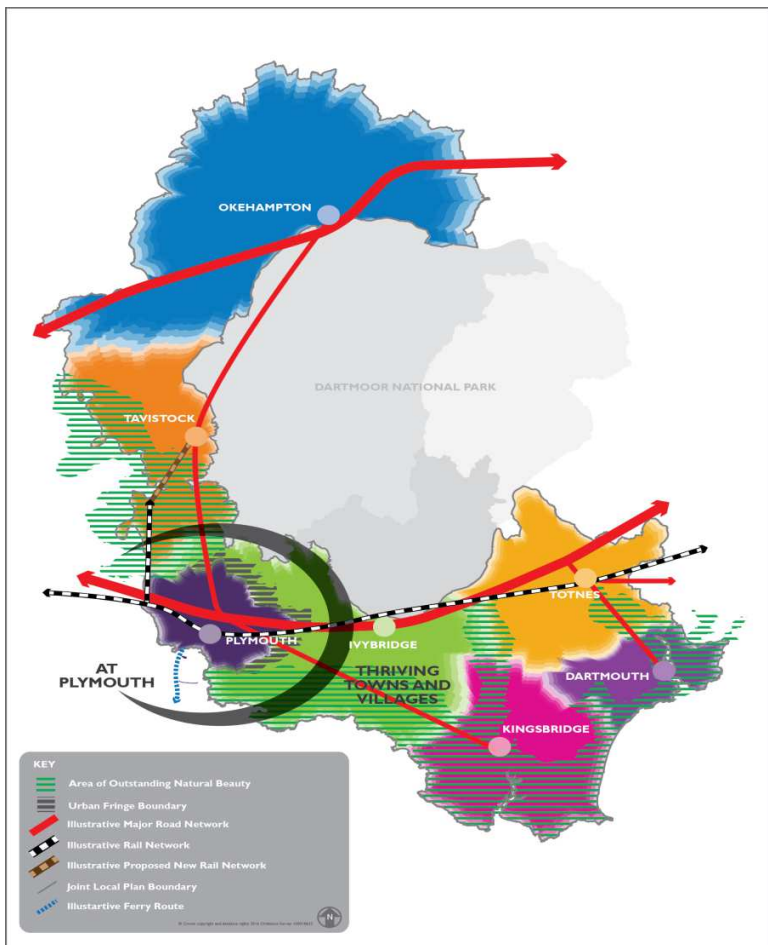
Plymouth and South West Devon Local Plan Integrated Assessment Scoping Report (including Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA))

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I. Introduction.

- I.1 This scoping report is the first stage of the integrated assessment process which will accompany the production of the Joint Local Plan for Plymouth, West Devon and South Hams.
- I.2 Plymouth City Council, South Hams District Council and West Devon Borough Council have agreed to prepare a Joint Local Plan for the three Local Planning Authority Areas. This Plan will be based around meeting the housing and employment needs of the whole plan area (excluding the Dartmoor National Park Area) within the preparation of a single strategic document known as the 'Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan' (PSWDJLP).
- I.3 The Councils are working together to deliver a joint local plan for the Housing Market and Functional Economic Areas, this plan is being produced to ensure that the Councils can work together to deliver sustainable development within the area and work toward a development strategy which delivers growth in the right locations. The plan will allocate specific sites for development and will also specify what infrastructure is required to support any housing and employment growth. The plan will also safeguard areas from inappropriate development. It will focus on a range of land uses including housing, employment, retail and town centres, the natural and historic environment, sport and recreation and transport. The plan will also include development management policies on a range of topics to assist each of the councils in making decisions on planning applications.
- I.4 The Local Plan will provide policies and proposals for the area shown below on the map. This area covers Plymouth City Council, West Devon Borough Council and South Hams District Council but excludes the Dartmoor National Park.



1.5 As well as working together to prepare a Joint Local Plan, the Councils have also agreed to share evidence where possible and to bring together other processes into a single approach. This includes the preparation of a single Sustainability Appraisal process which incorporates the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment. In reviewing work, already in progress in each of the Councils it was considered to be good practice not to only bring the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment process together but to explore ways of bringing other assessments such as Health Impact Assessment and Equalities Impact Assessment together into a single Integrated Assessment or IA.

2. The Methodology

Integrated Assessment

- 2.1 As the Joint Local Plan progresses, it will be subject to an integrated assessment to ensure that sustainability, environmental, health and equality issues are taken fully into consideration, as we prepare the plan. The integrated assessment process will enable us to ensure that the likely significant environmental, social and economic effects of the plan can be identified and considered.
- 2.2 The aim is to ensure that the assessment is comprehensive and addresses all the relevant issues and objectives. This scoping report will
- Review the environmental, social and economic issues and objectives contained in other plans and programmes that are relevant to the Joint Local Plan

- Provide baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics relevant to the Joint Local Plan.
- Identify the key sustainability, health and equality issues for the Joint Local Plan, based on an assessment of the baseline information.
- Invites comments from statutory consultees and other stakeholders.

What is a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment?

- 2.3 Local Plans must be subject to Sustainability Appraisals (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA). These are two distinct assessments but it is possible to satisfy both requirements through a single appraisal process.
- 2.4 Sustainability appraisal is required during the preparation of a Local Plan. The Local Authority must carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals and policies which are being prepared within the Development Plan; this will help the Local Authorities assess how the plan will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 2.5 Sustainability Appraisal is a mandatory requirement under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (section 19, 5a and 5b) for the production of all development plan documents.
- 2.6 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) applies to a range of plans and programmes including development plan documents. It stems from a European Directive (2001/42/EC) and came into force in the UK on 21st July 2004. It is a method for predicting the likely environmental impacts of a policy, plan or programme. The IA process will also fulfil the requirement for the plan to be assessed in line with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC).
- 2.7 Government guidance recommends undertaking an integrated approach to appraisal by combining SA and SEA into one unified process. SA incorporating SEA is a continuous process that must be carried out during the preparation of a Local Plan. Its purpose is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which emerging plans will help achieve the relevant environmental, economic and social objectives. SA assesses reasonable alternatives and policy options against sustainability conditions. If through this assessment negative objectives are identified, then measures may be suggested to help balance any adverse effects. This ensures that the plan policies and proposals are the most appropriate given reasonable alternatives.
- 2.8 SEA is a European Assessment that looks at the effects that the emerging plan has on the environment. Until such time as an alternative assessment is devised and the UK formally leaves the European Union, the requirements of the SEA Directive will continue to apply to Local Plan preparation in full. It must predict and evaluate the significant effects of the plan alternatives and suggest measures to improve sustainability. SA/SEA also includes measures to monitor the sustainability impacts of the plan during its implementation.
- 2.9 There is no current guidance for SA/SEA, this document draws on guidance set out by the now defunct OPDM, National Planning Practice Guidance and the information on the Planning Advisory Service Website on how to carry out SA/SEA, this process set out below will be expanded upon to meet other assessment requirements. The other assessment processes will also be built into this process and key questions relating to Equality and Health will be added to relevant parts of the framework questions at the end of the document.

Sustainability appraisal process

Local Plan preparation

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

1. Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
2. Collect baseline information
3. Identify sustainability issues and problems
4. Develop the sustainability appraisal framework
5. Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report

Evidence gathering and engagement

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

1. Test the Local Plan objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework
2. Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives
3. Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives
4. Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
5. Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan

Consult on Local Plan in preparation (regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012).
Consultation may be undertaken more than once if the Local Planning Authority considers necessary.

Stage C: Prepare the sustainability appraisal report

Stage C: Prepare the publication version of the Local Plan

Stage D: Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public

Seek representations on the publication Local Plan (regulation 19) from consultation bodies and the public

Submit draft Local Plan and supporting documents for independent examination

Outcome of examination
Consider implications for SA/SEA compliance

Local Plan Adopted

Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring

1. Prepare and publish post-adoption statement
2. Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
3. Respond to adverse effects

Monitoring
Monitor and report on the implementation of the Local Plan

Strategic Environmental Assessment

2.10 This table shows where the specific requirements for the SEA Directive are met within this document.

Requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment	Where the requirement is met in the IA
(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Section 5.1 The Plan Area
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the implementation of the plan or programme	Previous scoping reports Plymouth city West Devon South Hams Baseline data and trends set out in Section 6 The Scoping Report
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Sections 5 and 6 of this IA Report
(d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Section 6 of this Report
(e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Section 6 of this report
(f) The key likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	Future Integrated Assessments of Plans and Policies including: Integrated Assessment of the Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan – March 2017 Pre-Submission Version Integrated Assessment of the Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan – July 2017 – Submission Version
(g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Future Integrated Assessments of Plans and Policies including: Integrated Assessment of the Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan – March 2017 Pre-Submission Version Integrated Assessment of the Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan – July 2017 – Submission Version
(h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the	Future Integrated Assessments of Plans and Policies including:

assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Integrated Assessment of the Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan – March 2017 Pre-Submission Version Integrated Assessment of the Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan – July 2017 – Submission Version
(i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Section 6 of this report
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	See non-technical summary Appendix i

Integration with other assessments

2.11 The Joint Local Plan is also subject to other assessments, these are not part of the SA process but could also contain sustainability issues that may be incorporated into the SA or undertaken as a separate exercise:

- Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)
- Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)

2.12 The Habitats Directive requires competent authorities to decide whether or not a plan or project can proceed having undertaken the following “appropriate assessment requirements” to:

- Determine whether a plan or project may have significant effect on European site
- If required, undertake an appropriate assessment of the plan or project
- Decide whether there may be an adverse effect on the integrity of the European site in light of the appropriate assessments.

2.13 Plymouth, South Hams and West Devon Councils will work together to prepare the HRA for the Joint Local Plan. This will be a separate assessment process as it has to meet very specific criteria and involves close working with specific statutory consultees.

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

2.14 EqIA is designed to ensure that policies and plans meet the requirements of equality legislation in the UK, notably the Equality Act 2010 (and subsequent revisions) and to ensure that discrimination does not occur in the plan or policy making process. The Equality Act imposes a duty on public bodies that shape policy, deliver services and employ people, which requires them to advance equality of opportunity, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, and foster good relations between different groups of people. The EqIA therefore needs to consider in its scope the likely effects on discriminatory practices; this will add value and depth to the assessment process.

2.15 The P&SWD JLP is required to be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment to ensure that it meets the needs of all members of the community. There are nine protected characteristics:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and Civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion and belief
- Sex (gender)

- Sexual Orientation

2.16 In each of the Councils, EqIA is undertaken as part of the decision making process. In Plymouth the Council published an EqIA alongside Plymouth Plan Part One as part of the Plymouth Plan Check Up process. This document set out how Plymouth Plan Part One has ensured that the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 and the principles of fairness in the Fairness Commission Report 2014 are considered during the plan making process.

2.17 In West Devon and South Hams the EqIA process is built into the decision making process whereby plans and proposals are tested to ensure that the protected characteristics are considered during the plan making process. This process will be built into the IA.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

2.18 Health Impact Assessment (HIA), though not a statutory requirement for development plans, is referred to in the National Planning Practice Guidance as a useful tool to assess and address the health impacts of planning policies and development proposals. A HIA helps ensure that health and wellbeing are being properly considered in planning policies and proposals, HIAs can be done at any stage in the plan making process but are best done as early as possible stage. HIAs can be done as a standalone assessments or as part of the wider sustainability appraisal process or as part of an Integrated Impact Assessment. This has been considered during the preparation of the JLP but has not been reported separately.

3. Consultation

3.1 The Councils are required to consult the relevant bodies as set out under Regulation 4 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 on the scope and level of detail of the information to be provided in association with SA/SEA. These bodies are defined as Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency.

3.2 All three Councils have progressed their SA/SEA Processes alongside their Local Plan preparation and this framework document pulls together the key documents prepared in connection with SA/SEA and sets out a Framework of Objectives by which future policies and proposals will be assessed, this process will also be expanded to ensure that the framework covers EqIA and HIA.

3.3 This table provides an over view of the various documents prepared by each Council.

Document	Date
Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of West Devon Our Plan Scoping Report	September 2014
Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of West Devon Our Plan	February 2015
Health Impact Assessment of draft West Devon Our Plan	
Plymouth Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report	September 2014
The Plymouth Plan 2011 – 2031 Interim Sustainability Appraisal	Jan 2015 Part One
Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment of South Hams Our Plan Scoping Report	September 2014

3.4 All three Councils have undertaken scoping exercises to identify all the relevant plans and programmes which need to be taken into consideration when setting sustainability criteria and from this identify the context, objectives and approach of the assessment; identify relevant environmental, economic and social issues and objectives. Although

the scoping stage is a requirement of the process, a formal scoping report is not required by law, therefore as part of the process of bringing the relevant Sustainability Appraisal documentation together there will be no new substantial scoping documentation, the Joint Local Planning Authorities' will use the various scoping documents which each of the Councils has prepared and bring them together in this document in the tables set out below and updated where new data exists.

- 3.5 Although each of the Councils have previously consulted on the scope of the individual Sustainability Appraisal Framework Documents as required during Stage A of the SA/SEA process it was felt to be best practice to bring the individual scoping documents together in a summary document setting out the key issues which need to be addressed and the relevant baseline data. The previous scoping documents still stand as detailed documents and have been used to help inform the assessment framework and to prepare this document.

4. Steps taken so far in each of the Councils.

Previous Scoping Reports

- 4.1 During stage A of the process (as set out in the process diagram) the Councils are required to identify all relevant policies, plans and programmes; collect baseline information and identify sustainability issues and problems – this will help the authorities develop a robust sustainability appraisal framework.
- 4.2 Each of the Councils consulted on the level of detail within their scoping reports and therefore it is not felt necessary to repeat all of scoping report stage of the SA process, however there is a need to ensure that each of the scoping reports cover enough detail and also identify any cross boundary issues which were raised. There is also a need to ensure that the scoping report is up to date and contains the most relevant evidence
- 4.3 Each of the three authorities have scoped the relevant policies, plans and programmes and the findings of this scoping exercise are set out in the relevant documentation.
- Plymouth Plan Sustainability Scoping Report - Sept 2014
 - Plymouth Plan Topic Papers
 - South Hams Our Plan - Draft Scoping Report July 2014
 - West Devon Our Plan – Draft Scoping Report July 2014
- 4.4 These documents were each consulted on and a number of issues were raised by the statutory consultees this document has aimed to address these issues.
- 4.5 Each of the Councils has previously agreed a Sustainability Appraisal Framework these are set out below for each of the individual councils. The purpose of this document intends to bring the processes of the three councils together in a single SA Process for testing policies and proposals within the Joint Local Plan and expand the framework. It is useful to include the previous framework used by each of the Councils as they show how similar the sustainability appraisal processes were and that in bringing them together the Councils are still considering the main issues identified by each of the individual councils. It should be noted that South Hams and West Devon were already working towards having a single SA Framework so although they undertook consultation on different scoping reports the actual SA Framework issues identified were the same.
- 4.5 For information only the scoping report for Plymouth Plan and South Hams and West Devon's Plans are shown below..

Plymouth Plan Sustainability Appraisal Framework (2014)

SA Objective	Appraisal Questions
1) To improve the health and reduce health inequalities	To improve health and reduce health inequalities Will it improve access to health and social care facilities, and to green and open space? Will it ensure that land contamination or pollution do not pose unacceptable risks to health?
2) To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Will it make streets and public spaces safer for the community? Will it discourage anti-social behaviour?
3) To help provide access to a suitable mix of good quality housing	Will it deliver homes to meet the needs of the population in terms of quality and quantity? Will it promote improvement to the existing and the future housing stock? Will it provide sufficient affordable housing?
4) To improve access to a range of basic services and amenities in all the City's communities	Will it reduce the numbers of people finding access to local services and facilities difficult? (eg local food shops, post offices) Will it provide physical access for those with disabilities?
5) To provide access to opportunities for education and skills development	Will it ensure the provision of education and training facilities that meet local needs and that are accessible to all? Will it support skills and training development in the local community and will it contribute to meeting the identified skills shortages? Will it support collaboration between educational establishments, businesses and industry?
6) To support the growth potential of business sectors to provide jobs and encourage sustainable economic growth	Will it improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy? Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure for the long term? Will it help diversify the economy? Will it help to foster growth in priority economic sectors? Will it meet the employment needs of local people? Will it improve physical access to jobs through improved location of sites and proximity to transport links?
7) To help develop a low carbon economy	Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change

which will help to prepare the City for climate change,	Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions? Will it promote and enable growth in the green economy?
8) To reduce the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car, and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure	Will it improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means? Will it encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport? Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?
9) To protect and enhance the biological and geological diversity?	Will it protect and enhance species, habitats, soils or geologically important sites? Will it improve connectivity of green infrastructure and the natural environment? Will it provide opportunities for habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process? Will it ensure that the sustainable management of natural habitats
10) To protect, enhance and improve access to green and blue spaces	Will it protect and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features? Will it protect and enhance natural networks throughout the city? Will it improve access to public open space?
11) To protect and enhance the cultural heritage of the city and sub-region	Will it protect or enhance the special character and setting of the city? Will it promote or enhance local culture? Will it protect or enhance designated and non-designated heritage assets (including landscapes) and their setting?
12) To provide a high quality urban environment using high standards of design	Will it promote high quality design in context with its urban and rural landscape? Will it minimise light and noise pollution?
13) To reduce energy demand and promote energy generation from renewable	Will it minimise the demand for energy? Will it increase efficiency in the use of energy sources Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources?
14) To avoid development in areas of high flood risk and reduce the risk and reduce vulnerability to flooding	Will it help manage and minimise the risk of flooding and coastal erosion to existing and new developments and infrastructure? Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion?
15) To minimise resource use including	Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise

greenfield land, minerals and water.	<p>development on greenfield land)? Will it promote the use of previously developed land?</p> <p>Will it prevent pollution from contaminating the land and remediate any existing contamination?</p> <p>Will it safeguard soil quality, including the best and most versatile agricultural land?</p> <p>Will it safeguard soil quality, including of the best and most versatile agricultural land?</p> <p>Will it safeguard mineral resources and encourage their efficient use?</p> <p>Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?</p> <p>Will it conserve water resources and quality?</p> <p>Will it improve the quality of rivers, the sea and groundwaters?</p>
16) To reduce the amount of waste and pollution, and to increase in order of priority, the proportion of waste reused, recycled and composted and recovered	<p>Will it promote the re-use, recovery and recycling of waste?</p> <p>Will it promote and increase resource efficiency?</p> <p>Will it minimise atmospheric pollution and enhance air quality?</p>

South Hams and West Devon Sustainability Appraisal Framework (2014)

SEA Topic	Sustainability Objective	
Our Communities		
Population	SAI	<p>To promote community vitality, resilience and balance</p> <p><i>Does it:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>promote a sustainable mix of uses which are compatible to their surroundings?</i> • <i>promote the retention and development of community services and facilities?</i> • <i>facilitate flexible working practices and enable people to live near to where they work?</i> • <i>provide opportunities for communities to respond to unforeseen events and circumstances?</i> • <i>promote social inclusion?</i>

Population and Human Health	SA2	To respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>enhance the quality and character of places?</i> • <i>promote good design including density and site layout appropriate to the character of the location?</i> • <i>encourage the use of local materials?</i>
Our Homes		
Population and Human Health	SA3	To provide access to all types of housing that will help meet needs Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>improve the mix and quality of housing stock, including open market and affordable to meet a range of needs?</i> • <i>increase needed provision for specific sectors of the community e.g. the elderly, disadvantaged, gypsies and travellers?</i>
Our Economy		
Population and Material Assets	SA4	To encourage economic growth and prosperity Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>provide for the needs of the economy, particularly local businesses (such as choice of premises, services, infrastructure, skilled workforce)?</i> • <i>support the growth of existing businesses and business sectors and encourage diversification into key growth sectors?</i> • <i>encourage provision of jobs accessible to all?</i> • <i>sustain an active and working countryside, including rural diversification?</i> • <i>promote competitive town centres which enhance customer choice, retail offer and the individuality and vitality of the centre?</i> • <i>improve access to high quality communications infrastructure?</i> • <i>facilitate the creation of, or sustain local supply chains and retention of spending in the local economy?</i>
Our Wellbeing		
Population and Human Health	SA5	To improve health and wellbeing Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>improve the health of the community and encourage healthy lifestyles?</i> • <i>encourage social interaction in public places?</i> • <i>improve access to open space and sports, leisure and recreation facilities?</i> • <i>improve walking and cycling provision?</i> • <i>help people remain independent?</i> • <i>promote a safe environment, through designing out crime and the fear of crime?</i>

Population and Human Health	SA6	To ensure adequate and accessible provision of services and facilities <i>Does it:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>improve access to key services (education, shops, employment, recreation, health, community services, and cultural assets)?</i> • <i>enhance access to natural green spaces or the countryside?</i> • <i>provide safe pedestrian and cycle routes?</i> • <i>improve and/or sustain public transport or other sustainable transport modes?</i>
Population and Human Health	SA7	To encourage sustainable transport options and make the best use of existing transport infrastructure? <i>Does it:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>reduce the need to travel, especially by car?</i> • <i>help provide walking/cycling/public transport infrastructure?</i> • <i>integrate well or improve the existing public transport infrastructure?</i>
Our Nature		
Landscape	SA8	To conserve and enhance the distinctive character and special qualities and features of the landscape <i>Does it:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>conserve and where possible enhance landscape character?</i> • <i>conserve and enhance the natural beauty and special qualities of protected landscapes and their settings?</i> • <i>maintain the character of the undeveloped coast ?</i>
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	SA9	To conserve and enhance biodiversity <i>Does it:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>conserve and where possible, enhance biodiversity, including protected species and habitats?</i> • <i>maintain and enhance green infrastructure?</i>
Water and Climatic Factors	SA10	To protect and enhance water quality <i>Does it:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>protect and improve freshwater, estuarine and coastal water quality?</i> • <i>provide adequate utilities infrastructure that does not adversely impact on the environment?</i>
Our Resources		

Material Assets and Climatic Factors	SAI1	To mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>help to protect the community from changing weather patterns and environmental conditions and adapt to climate change?</i> • <i>increase the ability of the community to be more self-sufficient?</i> • <i>reduce the need for energy use and/or reduce fuel poverty?</i> • <i>support decentralised low carbon and renewable energy generation?</i> • <i>facilitate the generation and use of renewable energy?</i> • <i>support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions?</i>
Water and Climatic Factors	SAI2	To minimise the risk from flooding Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>reduce the risk of flooding to the development and surrounding areas?</i> • <i>help to reduce the rate of run-off?</i> • <i>promote sustainable coastal and flood risk management?</i> • <i>encourage sustainable drainage?</i>
Soil and Water	SAI3	To maintain and improve land quality Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>make efficient use of land including previously developed land where appropriate?</i> • <i>help remediate contaminated sites?</i> • <i>minimise the loss of good quality agricultural land?</i>
Material Assets, Water, Soil, Human Health and Population	SAI4	To minimise the production of waste and encourage the sustainable use of resources Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>reduce the use of primary resources and promote the use of recycled materials?</i> • <i>encourage the use of local products and services?</i>
Air, Climatic Factors and Human Health	SAI5	To protect and improve air quality Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>help improve air quality?</i> • <i>support specific actions in designated AQMAs?</i> • <i>help reduce pollution from traffic?</i>
Our Heritage		
Cultural Heritage	SAI6	To protect and enhance the cultural and historic environment Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>continue to protect and enhance historical, archaeological and cultural assets and their settings?</i> • <i>make a positive contribution to existing landscape, townscape and villages and their settings?</i> • <i>promote uses suitable to the historic fabric of the site and surrounding area?</i>

4.6 It is clear from the work undertaken in each of the Councils that some of the key themes of the SA process are very similar regardless of whether the plan area is urban or rural. There is a great deal of consistency in the way in which the Councils test policies and proposals.

5. Next steps

5.1 In order to bring the individual processes together into a single framework it is necessary to set out a description of the wider plan area and clearly identify key strategic sustainability issues as well as the local ones which affect each of the local authority areas. This will set out the geographical scope of the SA process.

The Plan Area

5.2 The Geographical scope of the appraisal will cover the Local Planning Authority Areas of Plymouth City Council, West Devon Borough Council and South Hams District Council. It will exclude the Dartmoor National Park Authority (DNPA). Although parts of West Devon and South Hams are within the Dartmoor National Park, the DNPA are in the process of preparing their own local plan for their own area. They are working closely with the Joint Local Planning Authorities through the 'duty to cooperate' and will be involved in the higher level strategy which distributes growth across the wider area. The Plan Area is made of the three Local Authority areas and this area is also being used to define the Housing Market Area and the Functional Economic Market Area.

5.3 Within this area the city of Plymouth plays a key role in the wider area with important relationships to the surrounding market towns and villages. Plymouth has many facilities which people travel from the wider area to use, for example the shops in the city centre, the Theatre Royal, sporting and leisure destinations, the universities, City College and other education institutions, Derriford Hospital and also employment opportunities within the city. All of these connections mean that Plymouth is part and parcel of the lives of people living in and around the city. Within the wider area of South Hams and West Devon, the towns and villages provide a key role in providing local shops and services for rural communities. These areas also provide an important hinterland for the town and the special landscape and other designations provide a setting for the city which adds to its character. This means that the Local Plan Area provides a wide variety of services and facilities, a range of differing experiences in terms of shopping and leisure and also a wide variety of landscape and built character ranging from beaches to working ports to moorland and rural countryside.

5.4 The Joint Local Plan will be underpinned by a philosophy and key themes which will connect the plan together. The philosophy of the plan will aim to set out what the plan is hoping to achieve and will lead to the development of some key themes which will become the 'golden thread' of the plan. The philosophy and key themes will be developed with the Councillors from each authority and will be informed by key issues raised during previous and current consultation exercises.

5.5 This is crucial to ensuring that the Plan delivers Sustainable Development within the plan area

What is Sustainable Development?

5.6 The UK Sustainable Development Strategy 'Securing the Future' (2005) sets out five guiding principles of sustainable development:

- Living within environmental limits;
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- Achieving sustainable economy
- Promoting good governance
- Using science responsibly

5.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It identified 3 dimensions to this:

- An economic role - contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy
- A social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities
- An environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment

5.8 This assessment process will enable the Council to measure the impact of policies and proposals on the sustainability of the plan area.

What are the key themes of the Joint Local Plan?

5.9 The Joint Local Plan Councils have worked together to develop a strategy for the Joint Local Plan Area which seeks to support the vision of Plymouth being one of Europe's most vibrant waterfront cities and for the Towns and Villages of South Hams and West Devon to be thriving and able to meet the needs of their communities. The Councils have worked collaboratively to prepare a Vision and Objectives for the Plan which will help guide the strategy for the area up to 2034.

5.10 The Joint Local Plan will set out a range of policies and proposals which will seek to ensure that the philosophy of the plan and the key themes are addressed. These will be tested against the Integrated Assessment Framework objectives. These objectives have been drawn up by scoping relevant plans and programmes and ensuring that they have regard to the requirements for HIA and EqlA.

5.11 The table below pulls together some of the key characteristics as set out in the individual scoping reports. For further detail and information please look at the full scoping reports prepared by each Council. In line with the current guidance we have set out the relevant information on a topic by topic basis. The topics are as follows:

- Air Quality
- Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure
- Climate Change
- Community Wellbeing including equality and health
- Economy
- Environmental Quality
- Historic Environment
- Housing
- Landscape
- Transport
- Waste
- Water

6. The Scoping Report

AIR QUALITY		SEA Topic: Air, Climatic Factors and Human Health		
Key Policies , Plans and Programmes	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges identified from key documents and baseline information	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Air Quality Directive (2008) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part IV Environment Act 1995 Air Quality Regulations 2000 and 2002 National Air Quality Strategy (2008) National Planning Policy Framework (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) <p>Plymouth City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Quality Strategy: Working together 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take account of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impact of different sites on air quality (NPPF para 124) To achieve air quality standards and objectives in line with the National Air Quality Strategy Requires objectives to prevent pollution and protect air quality 	<p>In Plymouth, South Hams and West Devon air quality is regularly reviewed and assessed and annual reports are published.</p> <p>There are key locations throughout the area where air quality need to be regularly monitored these include parts of Ivybridge, Totnes, A38, Tavistock, Okehampton, Kingsbridge</p>	<p>There is the potential of traffic from new development including the cumulative impact of different sites to negatively affect air quality levels.</p> <p>There are European protected habitat sites that are sensitive to air quality (Dartmoor SAC and South Dartmoor Woods SAC, Tamar Estuaries SAC/SPA). It needs to be ensured that deterioration in air quality does not negatively affect these habitats and protected species.</p> <p>Particular care will have to be taken with regard to identified air quality management areas of to ensure that any proposed development it does not negatively affect air quality</p>	<p>National air quality objectives</p> <p>Air quality reports are published annually by the Council.</p>

AIR QUALITY		SEA Topic: Air, Climatic Factors and Human Health		
Key Policies , Plans and Programmes	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges identified from key documents and baseline information	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>for Clean Air (2000) DETR</p> <p>South Hams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” • South Hams Air Quality Strategy (2007) • South Hams Air Quality Action Plan (2013) • Air Quality Updating & Screening Assessment 2013 • Site Allocation DPDs Appropriate Assessments (2010) <p>West Devon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation 			<p>objectives in these areas. There could also be a risk of introducing new receptors (e.g. residential housing or schools) to areas where the air quality is already below air quality objective levels.</p> <p>Generally there are good levels of air quality in the Thriving Towns and Villages of South Hams and West Devon, However in the City and in some of the key towns there are designated Air Quality Management Area which will need to be carefully considered when planning for development.</p> <p>The JLP will need to ensure that includes policies to encourage the take up of alternative modes of transport and encourage walking and cycling., this could help reduce travel by car and have secondary</p>	

AIR QUALITY		SEA Topic: Air, Climatic Factors and Human Health		
Key Policies , Plans and Programmes	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges identified from key documents and baseline information	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Devon Air Quality Report (2013) • West Devon Air Quality Report (2010) • West Devon Air Quality Report (2011) <p>West Devon Updating and Screening Assessment (2009)</p> <p>JLP Evidence Baselines and Trajectories for Carbon Dioxide Emissions in Plymouth, South Hams and West Devon’ University of</p>			<p>benefits for air quality,</p> <p>The JLP will need to ensure that any employment uses proposed do not have negative effect on air quality.</p> <p>The JLP will need to ensure that proposals do not have any negative effect on European Designated Sites.</p>	

AIR QUALITY		SEA Topic: Air, Climatic Factors and Human Health		
Key Policies , Plans and Programmes	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges identified from key documents and baseline information	Monitoring / Indicators
Exeter, April 2017				

BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE		SEA Topic: Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Habitats Directive (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)) (Directive 92/43/EC) • European Birds Directive (79/409/EC) • Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) • EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979) • EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna 92/43/EEC (1992) • EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance biodiversity in accordance with existing legislation • Take account of climate change and changes to biodiversity (NPPF para 99) • Recognise the wider benefits of ecosystem services; minimise impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity where possible. Protect and enhance geological conservation interests and soils (NPPF para 109) • Create, protect, 	<p>The Plan Area includes a wide variety of important international and national designations.</p> <p>Plymouth includes six sites recognised as having European significance including:</p> <p>Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC Tamar Estuaries Complex SPA Dartmoor SAC South Dartmoor SAC Blackstone Point SAC Start Point to Plymouth SAC Sound to Eddystone SAC</p>	<p>Biodiversity and green infrastructure needs to be conserved and enhanced where possible.</p> <p>Development and recreational impacts (direct and indirect) will need to be managed to ensure the integrity of the designated sites are not compromised.</p> <p>Balancing the demands of new development with the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity designations.</p> <p>Through the duty to cooperate it would be good to ensure that relevant data</p>	<p>Number and quality of European, National and Local designations</p> <p>Net increase in green and blue infrastructure assets.</p> <p>Devon Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan targets (includes both habitats and species)</p>

BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE		SEA Topic: Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) • The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) • Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) • Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services (2011) • Making Space for Nature (2010) • The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 • The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devon Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan (2009) • Dartmoor Biodiversity Action Plan (2001) • Draft Devon Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011) (final version and online resource imminent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhance and manage networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure (NPPF para 114) • Plan for local ecological networks including those habitats identified for restoration and creation; promote preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats and ecological networks (NPPF para 117) such as the restoration of mineral sites • No adverse effect on the integrity of European Sites (Habitats Directive) • There are links between green infrastructure, historic environment and landscape particularly opportunities for multi-functional outcomes. • Special Areas of Conservation are 'Protected Areas' under 	<p>There are also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 Sites of Special Scientific Interest • 8 Local Nature Reserves • 24 County Wildlife Sites • A number of key species such as Plymouth Pear • A number of priority habitats such as mudflats and saltmarsh <p>South Hams has a very high quality environment and there are numerous biodiversity designations of European, national and In the South Hams planning area there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) • 1 Special Protection Area (SPA) • 2 National Nature Reserve (NNR) • 23 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) 	<p>and mapping related to the provision of green infrastructure is shared across the boundaries to ensure opportunities for biodiversity benefits are identified and maximised. The provision of Green Infrastructure has multifunctional benefits for wildlife, in terms of creating green spaces, providing opportunities for natural drainage.</p> <p>Without an appropriate strategy place development could have significant negative effect on biodiversity with loss of species or habitats and unplanned development in designated landscapes. The policies in the plan must ensure that they protect designate landscapes and biodiversity.</p> <p>The JLP should also ensure that opportunities to improve green infrastructure are taken as</p>	

BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE		SEA Topic: Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plymouth's Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2010) • Tamar Estuaries Management Plan 2013-2018 <p>Locally relevant documents</p> <p>Local Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devon Green Infrastructure Strategy • Area specific Green Infrastructure Strategies • Local Nature Partnership evidence reports • Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Sensitivity Studies • Strategic Flood Risk Assessments • AONB and National Park Management Plans • Open, Public and Green Space Strategies • Trees and Woodland Strategies • Biodiversity Action Plans <p>Devon Biodiversity Offsetting Pilot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minerals and Waste Plans • Public Right of Way Improvement Plan 	<p>the Water Framework Directive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) (Special Area of Conservation) • 262 County Wildlife Sites (CWS) • 1 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) <p>In West Devon planning area there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Special Areas of Conservation • 1 Special Protection Area • 2 National Nature Reserves (NNR) • 36 Sites of Special Scientific Interest • 203 County Wildlife Sites • 4 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) <p>Also of importance is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Devon Biosphere • Northern Devon Nature Improvement Area • Ancient semi-natural woodland • Other England Biodiversity Strategy Priority Habitats 	<p>these have secondary benefits in terms of health and wellbeing and create habitats and migration routes for wildlife.</p>	

BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE		SEA Topic: Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Transport Plan Climate Change Strategies Heritage Strategies Waterbody Implementation Plans Environment Agency Medium Term Plans Catchment Flood Management Plans <p>Plymouth City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with the Grain of Nature : A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2011) DEFRA Plymouths Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan <p>South Hams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” South Hams SAC Greater Horseshoe Bat Consultation Zone Planning Guidance, Natural England (2010) Draft Mitigation Strategy for 		<p>There are also numerous protected species and priority habitats and species (including ancient semi-natural woodland and other England Biodiversity Strategy Priority Habitats) that can be found on designated and non-designated areas.</p> <p>Many of West Devon’s rivers are important for migratory fish (especially salmon and sea trout), this is important in terms of biodiversity. Salmon are also a feature of the Dartmoor SAC.</p> <p>Many of the areas and habitats within the West Devon and South Hams are covered by Devon Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>There is also a natural network of green infrastructure in Plymouth, West Devon and South Hams which includes:</p>		

BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE		SEA Topic: Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>the South Hams Greater Horseshoe Bat Special Area of Conservation (SAC): Guidance for the Planning and Development Sectors (to be published)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Allocation DPDs Appropriate Assessments (2010) • Torbay Green infrastructure Delivery Plan (2011) • Teign Green Network – Heart of Teignbridge (2011) and draft Teignbridge Green Network – Heart of Teignbridge, Coast and Rural Areas (2014) and Teignbridge Local Plan: Supplementary Report on Greater Horseshoe Bats and the South Hams SAC Parts 1 and 2 • Green Infrastructure Framework <p>West Devon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) - “Shaping our communities to 2031” • Core Strategy Habitats 		<p>cycling, walking and riding trails; sports and play facilities; parks and gardens; beaches; estuaries; natural spaces and allotments. These provide multiple environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Key green infrastructure assets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Cycle Network routes (NCN2, NCN28, NCN27). • South West Coast Path, Regional Walking Trails, Public Rights of Way and Permissive Paths. • Large areas of accessible land within Dartmoor National Park. • Beaches, estuaries and coastal waters. • Existing network of greenspace, parks, gardens and allotments. • Existing sports and play facilities. <p>The Plymouth Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan sets out aspirations and</p>		

BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE		SEA Topic: Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Regulations Assessment Screening Report (2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mid Devon Green Infrastructure Assessment (2013) • A Green Infrastructure Strategy for Cornwall (2013) • Tamar Estuaries Management Plan (2013-2018) • North Devon Biosphere Action Plan (2011-2013) • Northern Devon Nature Improvement Area • Green Infrastructure Framework <p>JLP Evidence</p> <p>A Landscape Character Assessment for South Hams and West Devon 2017</p> <p>Landscape</p>		<p>priorities for a network of strategic green and blue space projects including the following projects in South Hams: Sherford Community Park, Plym Valley and Cann Woods, Lee Moor and Hemerdon and Plymouth Sound and Estuaries.</p> <p>The Torbay Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan identifies the Great Parks Community Park and White Rock Countryside Access and Enhancement Scheme close to the South Hams border and proposes improvements to the recreational path network linking the Kingswear Peninsula in the South Hams with Brixham in Torbay.</p> <p>Further details of these projects and additional site specific projects will be included in the relevant infrastructure delivery plans for each Authority. (IDP)</p>		

CLIMATE CHANGE		SEA Topic: Material Assets and Climatic Factors		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (2002) • EU Directive 2009/28/EC, The Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Resources' (2009) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Climate Change Programme (2006) • National Policy Statements EN1 and EN3 (2011) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) • Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006 • Climate Change Act 2008 • UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond positively to climate change, adapt to changing weather patterns, encourage sustainable construction methods and enable renewable energy (reg 18) • Encourage solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (NPPF para 30) and minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to the impacts of climate change (NPPF para 93) • LPAs should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change and support the move to a low carbon future (NPPF paras 94 and 95) • Have a positive strategy to promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources (NPPF para 97) • Improve energy efficiency of buildings and power generation • Promote sustainable 	<p>Climate change will occur across the globe. In this country, the international panel that advises the Government on climate change states that 'warming of the climate system is unequivocal'. In the south west, summers are expected to be hotter and drier and winters warmer and wetter. As well as higher temperatures and increased rainfall, the south west can expect more frequent extreme weather events, rising sea levels and more flooding.</p> <p>Emissions</p> <p>The CO2 emissions per capita for each of the Local Authorities is as follows: Plymouth – 5 tonnes (2010) South Hams - 8.2 tonnes (2011) West Devon - 9.32 tonnes (2011)</p>	<p>Carbon emissions will need to be reduced further to meet Government targets and respond to climate change. The challenge is to do this when more development is needed to meet social and economic change. Alongside this there are a number of other factors which need to be carefully considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the rurality of the area makes sustainable travel more difficult; • the existing housing stock needs to be made more energy efficient; • some public resistance to renewable energy development; and • opportunities to provide more energy through locally distributed networks, combined heat and power and low carbon technologies is also limited as there are fewer opportunities for strategic scale 	<p>Carbon emissions per person</p> <p>Renewable energy and heat generation</p> <p>Households in fuel poverty</p> <p>DECC emission and climate change statistics</p>

CLIMATE CHANGE		SEA Topic: Material Assets and Climatic Factors		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>National Strategy for Climate and Energy, 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Energy Strategy 2009 • Warm Homes, Greener Homes: A Strategy for Household Energy Management, 2010 • Renewable Energy Roadmap 2011 • Energy Acts 2008, 2010, 2011, 2013 • UK Solar PV Strategy, Oct 2013 (part 1); April 2014 (Part 2) • Community Energy Strategy, 2014 • BREEAM standards • Climate Local (New Nottingham Declaration) 2012 • The fifth carbon budget – June 2016 <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devon Wide Declaration on Climate Change • Road to 2020: Regen SW 	<p>construction techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-domestic buildings to be zero carbon by 2019. • The Government’s legally binding (Climate Change Act, 2008) target is to cut carbon emissions by 80% by 2050 (against the 1990 baseline) • 15% of energy to come from renewable sources by 2020, legally binding target from EU renewable energy directive • Important to recognise the impact of climate change on flood zones • 57% reduction in emissions from 1990- 2030 	<p>Devon - 7.1 tonnes and</p> <p>Nationally - 6.9 tonnes (Ricardo-AEA).</p> <p>Renewable energy There is resource within the Plan Area to generate energy from renewable sources. The individual scoping reports set out the detail around this resource</p> <p>Fuel Poverty (10% measure – if a household needs to spend 10% of its income on fuel) 12.8% of household in Plymouth City 19.6% of households in South Hams 22% of households in West Devon</p> <p>(DECC sub national fuel poverty data, 2011)</p>	<p>investment.</p> <p>Energy security is a growing issue. In response to this opportunity need to be identified to increase renewable energy generation, reduce fuel poverty and increase energy efficiency.</p> <p>Community led energy generation and management could provide opportunities to benefit local residents and retain more money in the local economy and reduce energy bills.</p> <p>New developments should incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques (although requirements for Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM is being consolidated into building regulations). The implementation of the Government’s zero carbon policy will generate additional funding to support low carbon investment. New</p>	

CLIMATE CHANGE		SEA Topic: Material Assets and Climatic Factors		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate SW: Warming to the Idea, 2010 • Renewable Energy Potential Study, 2008, Devon Assoc for Renewable Energy • SW Devon Strategic Energy Study: The Evidence Base. CEE, Exeter University, 2013 <p>Locally relevant documents</p> <p>Local Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic strategies • Marine plans • Infrastructure plans • Waste plans • Devon Landscape <p>Policy Advice notes and Area Specific Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Energy Plans • Green Infrastructure Strategies <p>Plymouth City Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plymouth's Local Flood Risk 			<p>development will also need to be “future proofed” to take account of forecast changes to the climate.</p> <p>An increased frequency of extreme weather events and changing weather patterns will have significant implications for the local management of emergency planning and flood risk. Flood zones may alter as a result of a changing climate.</p> <p>Through the duty to cooperate there is a need to ensure that any cross boundary issues are clearly identified and that where possible a consistent approach to renewable energy provision and to support any cross boundary projects that relate to climate change.</p> <p>The JLP should include policies which seek to improve energy efficiency through the design of buildings and also encourage</p>	

CLIMATE CHANGE		SEA Topic: Material Assets and Climatic Factors		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Management Strategy (LFRMS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Flood Risk Assessment <p>South Hams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” • Strategic Flood Risk Assessments <p>West Devon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” • Strategic Flood Risk Assessments <p>JLP Evidence Solar Optimisation Report’, Brooks Development Practice Ltd, September 2014</p> <p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1’,</p>			<p>the use of renewable energy were appropriate.</p> <p>The JLP should ensure that development seeks to address the long term impact of climate change through climate change mitigation and adaption. The policies should seek to minimise impacts on the road network by promoting sustainable transport solutions which could help reduce travel by car.</p> <p>The JLP should look at ways to ensure that adequate open space and strategic landscaping is provided on sites to ensure that development can benefit the cooling shade of trees etc. The Plan could also encourage the use of renewable energy where appropriate such as solar panels etc</p> <p>Development should be directed away from areas which are likely to flood and coastal management policies</p>	

CLIMATE CHANGE		SEA Topic: Material Assets and Climatic Factors		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Plymouth City Council, Pell Frichmann, 2006</p> <p>'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2: North Plymstock', Plymouth City Council, JBA Consulting, 2007</p> <p>'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1', South Hams District Council, Scott Wilson' 2007</p> <p>'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2: East End, Sutton Harbour and Millbay' Plymouth City Council, JBA Consulting, 2008</p> <p>'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 – Totnes', 2008</p> <p>'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 - Kingsbridge, Ivybridge and Salcombe', Scott</p>			<p>should be put in place to direct development away from coastal locations which could flood.</p>	

CLIMATE CHANGE		SEA Topic: Material Assets and Climatic Factors		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Wilson' 2009</p> <p>'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2: Plympton' Plymouth City Council, Capita Symonds, 2010</p> <p>'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1, West Devon Borough Council, JBA Consulting', December 2014</p> <p>'Plan for Managing Local Flood Risk', Plymouth City Council, 2016</p> <p>'Plymouth Overarching Drainage Study', Pell Frischmann, February 2016</p> <p>'South Hams District Council SFRA Level 1 Addendum' JBA Consulting, May 2016</p> <p>'Sequential and</p>				

CLIMATE CHANGE		SEA Topic: Material Assets and Climatic Factors		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Exceptions Test' Plymouth City Council, South Hams District Council, West Devon Borough Council, February 2017</p>				

COMMUNITY WELLBEING		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Social Care Act (2012) • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devon Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2013-16 • Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Devon Overview 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce health inequality • To improve the overall health, wellbeing, self-reliance and resilience of our communities • Supporting the changing nature of the population eg the increasing older age population • Improving access to services, ensure adequate access to recreation and open space and making the most of new technologies • Encouraging community planning and ownership 	<p>Plymouth Life expectancy at birth: males 78 and females 82.1</p> <p>South Hams Life expectancy at birth: males 79.9 and females 83.6</p> <p>West Devon Life expectancy at birth: males 79.2, and females 84.3</p> <p>England Life expectancy at birth: Males 78.3 and Females 82.3 years</p> <p>Open spaces/Green</p>	<p>Plymouth performs significantly worse than the national average in 18 out of 32 comparative health indicators reported in the annual 2013 Plymouth Health Profile. There are also health inequalities across the City with health outcomes being less positive for those people living in the most deprived neighbourhoods.</p> <p>In South Hams and West Devon, the baseline information tells us the local</p>	<p>Life expectancy</p> <p>Demographics of the area</p> <p>Indices of multiple deprivation</p> <p>GI plan monitoring</p> <p>Number of Neighbourhood Plans being prepared</p> <p>Assessment of health impacts in decision making</p> <p>Continued and increased provision of healthcare facilities</p>

COMMUNITY WELLBEING		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Plymouth Plymouth Health Profile</p> <p>South Hams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” • South Hams Green Infrastructure Plan (emerging) • South Hams Public Space Strategy (2008) • Locality Health Improvement Plan – SH/DCC/Public Health England <p>West Devon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” • Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2007) WD/DCC/Public Health England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning needs to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities (NPPF para 7) • Support economic growth in rural areas, including the retention and development of local services and community facilities (NPPF para 28) including high speed broadband technology (NPPF para 42) • Create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion (NPPF para 58) • Planning has an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities (NPPF para 69) • Guard against unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, and ensure that existing facilities are able to develop and 	<p>Spaces</p> <p>Plymouth 42% of the city is designated as greenspace which is higher than average for a European City. 80% of this greenspace is accessible in the form of parks, public gardens, Local Nature Reserves and play spaces.</p> <p>South Hams There is a total of 10,390 hectares of public space, this includes 44.2 ha of parks and gardens and 9,963 ha of natural spaces (South Hams Public Space Strategy 2008-12)</p> <p>The public space strategy identifies that there is a reasonable or good provision of most types of public space, but there are deficiencies in outdoor sports facilities in some locations, such as Ivybridge, Kingsbridge, Salcombe, Totnes and Woolwell (this assessment will be updated</p>	<p>population is relatively healthy. However, with national trends towards a more elderly population, this could put a greater demand on health services and facilities into the future.</p> <p>Provision should be made for open space, sports, play and recreation facilities of appropriate quantity and quality in the most accessible locations, addressing deficiencies where appropriate and identifying opportunities for improvement and enhancement. Existing facilities should be protected or, if lost, replaced.</p> <p>New development should help secure integrated networks of green space and necessary community and health facilities in accessible locations. Small scale development is unlikely to deliver additional community or health facilities.</p>	

COMMUNITY WELLBEING		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>JLP Evidence</p> <p>Playing pitch strategy: needs assessment - South Hams and West Devon - Final report' NAA, January 2015</p> <p>'South Hams and West Devon Playing Pitch Strategy - Final Report', NAA, November 2015</p> <p>'South Hams Green Infrastructure Framework', South Hams District Council, 2015</p> <p>'West Devon Green Infrastructure Framework', West Devon Borough</p>	<p>modernise in a way that is sustainable (NPPF para 70)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure there is access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation that can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities (NPPF para 73) • Take account of the health status and needs of the local population, including any changes in population and barriers that exist to improving health and well-being (NPPF para 171) • Provide opportunities for education and training • Integration of health facilities provision and healthcare needs across the area by working in partnership with the Devon Health & Wellbeing Board, and Clinical Commissioning Groups. 	<p>in the emerging playing pitch strategy).</p> <p>West Devon West Devon Open Space Sport and Recreation Study identified deficiencies in provision in south east, north east and north west Tavistock and north of Okehampton due to distance from a public park. In addition, deficiencies were identified in majority of rural parishes and some local centres (this assessment will be updated in the emerging playing pitch strategy).</p>	<p>The design of new development should help reduce crime and the fear of crime.</p> <p>Under the duty to cooperate there is a need to ensure that regular forecasting for the whole area is undertaken so that housing, services and infrastructure requirements across the wider area are identified and built into the plan making process.</p> <p>It is also important to work with adjoining authorities and agencies on the requirements for Education, Skills, Leisure, Culture and Sport to ensure that any cross-boundary issues are clearly identified</p> <p>Identified health problems could be made worse if essential services and facilities are not provided for alongside the plan. Delivery of much needed infrastructure is an important part of planning</p>	

COMMUNITY WELLBEING		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Council, 2015</p> <p>'The Plan for Playing Pitches', Plymouth City Council, NAA, 2015</p> <p>'Plymouth and Plymouth Urban Fringe Landscape and Seascape Assessment', Land Use Consultants for Plymouth City Council, South Hams District Council and West Devon Borough Council, October 2016</p> <p>'South Hams Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study', South Hams District Council, 2017</p> <p>'West Devon Open</p>			<p>effectively for an area and it is important that the plan ensures that infrastructure is delivered to support the development strategy.</p>	

COMMUNITY WELLBEING		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Space, Sport and Recreation Study', West Devon Borough Council, 2017</p> <p>'Plymouth Play Assessment', Plymouth City Council, 2017</p> <p>'Plymouth Greenspace Policy Development Process' Plymouth City Council, 2017</p> <p>'Plymouth's Green Space Strategy 2008-2023', Plymouth City Council, 2017</p> <p>'Plymouth's Green Space Strategy 2008-2023 – Background Report', Plymouth City Council, 2017</p>				

COMMUNITY WELLBEING		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
'Plymouth and South West Devon Sports and Leisure Facilities Plan', RPT Consulting and 4Global, February 2017				
'Plymouth and South West Devon Sports and Leisure Facilities Plan Assessment Report', RPT Consulting and 4Global, February 2017				
'Plymouth and South West Devon Sports and Leisure Facilities Plan Action Plan', RPT Consulting and 4Global, February 2017				
'Plymouth Policy Area – Tree Canopy Cover				

COMMUNITY WELLBEING		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
Assessment', Treeconomics & Forest Research on behalf of Plymouth City Council, February 2017 'Plymouth Sound and Tamar Estuaries Recreation Study', Marine Biological Association, February 201				

ECONOMY		SEA Topic: Population and Material Assets		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators

ECONOMY		SEA Topic: Population and Material Assets		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p><i>National</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) • The Plan for Growth – Budget Statement (2011) • Fixing The Foundations – The Productivity Plan (2015) • Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting productivity in rural areas (2015) <p><i>Regional</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart of the South West Local Enterprise Partnership – Business Plan • Heart of the South West Local Enterprise Partnership – Strategic Economic Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attract a range of jobs, support and retain existing jobs and local businesses, making the most of new technologies, improve transport links, enhance the role of town centres (• To work with local businesses and strategic partners to facilitate a supportive economic environment for employment and productivity growth in South Hams (Facilitating Economic Growth in SH and WD) • Significant weight should be placed on supporting economic growth through the planning system (NPPF para 19) • Local Plans should set a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth. Set criteria or identify strategic sites to target investment. 	<p>Plymouth</p> <p>Plymouth is the second largest city in the South West (after Bristol) with a resident population of 256,000 and a further 100,000 across its Travel to Work Area (TTWA). The city plays a significant economic role in its sub region, contributing Gross Value Added (GVA) of £4.3bn in 2011, amounting to 12% of the combined output of the Heart of the South West and Cornwall LEP. It provides healthcare, cultural and leisure facilities, business, financial and retail services, rail and sea transport hubs.</p> <p>GVA per head - £16,500 which is far below the national average of £20,900.</p> <p>The Local Economic Strategy (LES) characterised Plymouth as having a fragile economy highlighting the need to diversify the economy. There is a need to build on a number of key assets within</p>	<p>In Plymouth the plan will need to support the delivery of the LES and its flagship interventions, and help to focus Plymouth's growth on increasing the City's productivity and reducing economic reliance on the public sector</p> <p>In South Hams and West Devon. Economy</p> <p>Retain and support existing businesses and attract new ones through a suitable range of employment sites and premises. New sites should be provided in the most accessible locations.</p> <p>Barriers to growth should be addressed such as supply of premises, skills shortages, support services and broadband and mobile provision in rural areas.</p> <p>Viable employment sites should be safeguarded for employment use.</p>	<p>Quantity /distribution of employment development between the policy areas</p> <p>Employment floorspace delivered.</p> <p>Number of businesses</p> <p>GVA per capita</p> <p>Number of people economically active</p> <p>Average annual workplace earnings</p> <p>Value added generated per employee</p> <p>Employment rate</p> <p>Unemployment rate</p>

ECONOMY		SEA Topic: Population and Material Assets		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plymouth and South West Peninsula City Deal • Facilitating Economic Growth in South Hams and West Devon (May 2014) – JOHT Resources • Employment Land Study (2006) <p>Plymouth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plymouth Local Economic Strategy 2006-2021 • Plymouth’s Economic Review Issue 2 , 2012 <p>South Hams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” • Employment Land Study (2006) • Ivybridge Retail Study (2013) • South Hams Area 	<p>Support existing business sectors and plan positively for clusters or networks of high technology industries (NPPF para 21)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and support their viability and vitality (NPPF para 23) • Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable development (NPPF para 28) • Maximise the area’s assets and inspire innovation and entrepreneurship to create long term economic growth (LEP) • Tackle low rates of productivity, by building on existing strengths in the region in the marine and advanced manufacturing sectors (Plymouth and South West Peninsula City 	<p>the city including the waterfront, city centre vision, growing education infrastructure and established specialisms in advanced manufacturing, medical sciences, arts, creative industries, sustainability and environmental science and marine sciences.</p> <p>Plymouth’s University is a key driver for the expansion of the City’s knowledge economy and critical influence on the future economic prosperity of the city. The LES has set out a number of critical success factors to track economic performance including improving productivity and continued focus on ‘Enterprise, Innovation, Competition, Skills and Investment.</p> <p>South Hams The local economy is largely made up of small and medium size enterprises</p>	<p>Closing the productivity gap of local firms to the national average (across the County in absolute terms it was 85% of the national average in 2010).</p> <p>Support for identified growth sectors (such as marine) and those sectors that provide high added value and productivity to the local economy.</p> <p>Retail Retail development should be of an appropriate scale and character to its location, and edge of town and out of town development should not negatively impact on established town centres.</p> <p>Highly skilled occupations are underrepresented in the district and workplace earnings are amongst lowest in the UK.</p> <p>In an area with a relatively small working age population and a high employment rate, ensuring a sufficient skilled</p>	

ECONOMY		SEA Topic: Population and Material Assets		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Profile – SERIO/EKOSGEN (2014)</p> <p>West Devon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” • Employment Land Study (2006) • Town Centre and Retail Study (2012) • West Devon Area Profile – SERIO/EKOSGEN (2014) <p>JLP Evidence</p> <p>‘Plymouth Hotel Market Study’, Colliers International, November 2014</p> <p>‘Employment Land</p>	Deal)	<p>(4,620 firms).</p> <p>The South Hams GVA was £1,234 million, this equates to a per capita figure of £15,100 compared to a county and national average of £14,800 and £18,200 (Cambridge Econometrics 2010).</p> <p>The main sectors across the area are: Wholesale & retail (20%) Accommodation & food services (12%) Manufacturing (11%) Health & social work (11%)</p> <p>£30,732 of value added was generated per employee in 2012</p> <p>Number of people employed has increased by 8% from 2001 to 2011. Those self-employed were 17.4% of economically active compared to 9.8% in England (2011 ONS)</p> <p>The average weekly wage is up 25.5% from 2001 to 2011.</p>	<p>workforce is available to take up opportunities will be important to avoid recruitment challenges that could restrict growth</p> <p>Under the duty to cooperate there is a need to ensure that evidence to support the development of the economic strategy for the plan area is integrated with strategies for the wider area, this could be done through the HoSW LEP but should also link to the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LEP.</p> <p>It is also important that relevant data relating to retail planning is shared to ensure the functional retail catchment areas and the interrelationships between them are fully understood. E.g. the impact of retail development in Cornwall, and other parts of Devon on the retail strategy for Plymouth and the surrounding area.</p>	

ECONOMY		SEA Topic: Population and Material Assets		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Review 2011-2031', Plymouth City Council, ARUP, 2015</p> <p>'Employment land review schedule of sites', Plymouth City Council, 2015</p> <p>Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan: Assessment of Employment Forecasts', PBA, 2017</p> <p>'Plymouth Retail Study', GVA, February 2017</p> <p>'Retail and Leisure Study', South Hams District Council and West Devon Borough Council, PBA, 2017</p>		<p>Those with no formal qualifications are down 4.5% from 2001 to 2011.</p> <p>Retail Dartmouth, Kingsbridge and Totnes are historic market towns. Ivybridge is the district's largest town and has grown rapidly since the 1960s. All 4 towns serve extensive hinterlands but face increasing competition from larger centres outside of the district.</p> <p>West Devon The local economy is largely made up of small and medium size enterprises (2,975 firms).</p> <p>The West Devon GVA was £642 million, this equates to a per capita figure of £12,100 compared to a county and national average of £14,800 and £18,200 (Cambridge Econometrics 2010).</p> <p>£29,760 of value added was generated per employee in</p>	<p>The JLP should develop a strategy which seeks to support the growth of Plymouth but also provides jobs and employment within South Hams and West Devon</p>	

ECONOMY		SEA Topic: Population and Material Assets		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
		<p>2012</p> <p>The main sectors across the area are: Wholesale & retail (18%) Accommodation & food services (15%) Health & Social work (15%) Education (11%)</p> <p>Number of people employed has increased by 6.2% from 2001 to 2011.</p> <p>Those self-employed were 16.6% of economically active compared to 9.8% in England (2011 ONS)</p> <p>The average weekly wage is up 30.2% from 2001 to 2011.</p> <p>Retail The two market towns of Tavistock and Okehampton serve wide rural hinterlands that support their role as shopping and service centres. Tavistock is a popular shopping destination. The Okehampton's shopping environment has improved in</p>		

ECONOMY		SEA Topic: Population and Material Assets		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
		recent years with the opening of Waitrose. Both towns face increasing competition from larger centres outside of the borough.		

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY		SEA Topic: Material Assets, Soil, Human Health and Population		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Waste Framework Directive (2008) European Noise Directive (2001) Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) National Waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling waste reduction and effective waste management (reg 18) Minimise waste produced according to the waste hierarchy. Encourage reuse and recycling of materials. Encourage the effective use of land by re-using previously developed land (NPPF para 111) Prevent new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air water or 	<p>In Plymouth</p> <p>Depending on the levels of waste growth, population growth and the success of minimisation, by 2021 it is estimated that between 741,000 and 1,426,000 tonnes of waste could be generated within the city</p> <p>In South Hams and West Devon</p> <p>Devon County Council is the minerals and waste planning authority and respective development strategies are set out in the Devon Minerals and Waste</p>	<p>Plymouth</p> <p>Within the city the key challenge is to manage the waste produced by the expanding city and population in a cost effective and sustainable way. An EfW has now been built to recover value from waste. This facility will also provide heat and electricity to the HM Navel Base Devonport.</p> <p>In South Hams and West Devon.</p> <p>The location of new development needs to be</p>	<p>Level of development on previously developed land</p> <p>Amount of waste collected and recycled</p> <p>Agricultural Land Classification</p> <p>Bathing water quality</p> <p>Air Quality</p> <p>Carbon Emissions</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY		SEA Topic: Material Assets, Soil, Human Health and Population		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Management Plan for England (Draft) (2013)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Land Classifications <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devon Waste Local Plan (2006) • Devon Minerals Local Plan (2004) • Dartmoor Minerals Local Plan (2004) <p>Plymouth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plymouth Waste Development Plan <p>South Hams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” • South Devon Estuaries Management Plan (2016) <p>West Devon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our 	<p>noise pollution or land stability (NPPF para 109)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important to recognise that the effective use or re-use of land can have implications for water management if outcomes are not appropriately considered. 	<p>Local Plans.</p> <p>Although there are finite development opportunities across the area, a significant proportion of new development occurred within existing built-up areas on previously developed land.</p> <p>South Hams The amount of waste collected in the area is 382 kg/household, of this 54% was recycled in 2012/13. Overall, the amount of waste collected has declined whilst the amount recycled has increased over the last decade.</p> <p>West Devon The amount of waste collected in the area is 325 kg/household, of this 57% was recycled in 2012/13. Overall, the amount of waste collected has declined whilst the amount recycled has increased over the last decade.</p>	<p>carefully considered so that it does not impact on existing mineral resources.</p> <p>Development needs to take place in sustainable and suitable locations. To ensure an efficient use of land there is a need to prioritise deliverable schemes on previously developed land and look for new opportunities to regenerate and enhance currently developed land.</p> <p>Protection of soils with high environmental value, e.g. wetlands, peat deposits or soils contributing to ecological construction (?).</p> <p>There is a need to reduce the amount of waste produced and the amount going to landfill and sustainably manage the processing of waste. New development should reuse and recycle materials and existing structures and include provision for waste recycling facilities.</p>	

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY		SEA Topic: Material Assets, Soil, Human Health and Population		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
communities to 2031			<p>Potential significant noise generators should not be located too close to residential development to negatively affect their local amenity.</p> <p>Remediation of contaminated land, such as mining heritage, gas works or previous industrial uses will have to be addressed where a change of use is proposed.</p>	

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT		SEA Topic: Cultural Heritage		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making the most of our historic environment and heritage assets, recognising and promoting what makes the area 'special' 	<p>Plymouth</p> <p>Plymouth's origins lie in the medieval period and it was an important and well known harbour in the 16th and 17th centuries, its development</p>	<p>The historic environment has an important role in establishing and maintaining the character and distinctiveness of the area and has an important role in</p>	<p>Number of: conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens, heritage assets added to each LA's Local list</p>

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT		SEA Topic: Cultural Heritage		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>(2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (2001) DCMS Streets for All (2005), South West English Heritage <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devon Historic Environment Record Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation Draft Devon Green Infrastructure Strategy (2011) (final version and online resource imminent) and Kingsbridge, Totnes and Dartmouth Extensive Urban Surveys (draft 2014) <p>Locally relevant documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Infrastructure Estate management (including highway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, recognising that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource (NPPF para 126) Sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets and consider viable uses consistent with their conservation (NPPF para 126) Recognise the social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of the historic environment (NPPF para 126) Ensure that new development makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (NPPF para 126) Look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their 	<p>into the city it has become was primarily down to the establishment of the dockyard in the 1690s. This expansion continued into the 19th and 20th centuries and then was dramatically enhanced by reconstruction by reconstruction following the second world war based on the 1943 Abercrombie Plan. This changed the city by the creation of whole new communities and also completely revamping the whole of the city centre.</p> <p>Within the city boundary there are 37 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). Most of these relate to historic defence for example the Palmerston Forts and Drake Island. There are 14 Conservation Areas, 800 listed buildings and 6 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens and the Coronation Protected Wreck.</p> <p>South Hams</p>	<p>regeneration, leisure, recreation and tourism.</p> <p>Heritage assets need to be conserved, enhanced and protected from insensitive development, including uses that are not compatible to the heritage designation</p> <p>New development does have a role in making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.</p> <p>Historic assets have a role in enhancing wider social, economic and environmental benefits. Opportunities will be explored for heritage led regeneration.</p> <p>Heritage designations may limit the development potential of otherwise sustainable sites. Therefore, a balance needs to be sought with high quality design that compliments the heritage assets of an area. The historic environment contributes to local</p>	<p>and listed buildings at risk.</p>

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT		SEA Topic: Cultural Heritage		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
estate) • Heritage Partnership Agreements; • Local asset listing • Coastal & Marine Planning • SEA/EIA Potential related studies/documents: • Local Plans • Historic Landscape Character Assessments • Green infrastructure strategies • River Basin Management Plans • Catchment Flood Management Plans Emerging West Devon and Cornwall World Heritage Site SPD Plymouth • Rapid Urban Character Study (2005) • Council/LDA Design Millbay and Stonehouse Character Study	significance (NPPF para 137) • There should be strong links to GI and landscape and multifunctional outcomes.	The historic environment is all designated and non-designated features of historic or architectural interest. This includes World Heritage Sites, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, and scheduled ancient monuments. This includes their settings, the wider rural and urban landscape and the potential for unrecorded archaeology. The District's historic environment is rich and varied. There are 47 Conservation Areas, over 2,900 listed buildings, over 400 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 8 Historic Parks and Gardens and 10,316 non-designated heritage assets (some will be of equivalent significance to nationally designated assets and/or worthy of Local Listing). There are also numerous non-designated heritage sites of archaeological interest. There are currently 8 listed	distinctiveness and sense of place and innovative reuse of existing building stock. The historic environment is under threat from neglect or decay, or development pressures. Such as erosion of landscape/townscape character. There is a need to identify the significance of the large number of non-designated heritage assets Through the duty to cooperate there is a need to work towards developing a consistent approach to heritage management and policy making. This is particularly important for the World Heritage Site which covers parts of West Devon and Cornwall.	

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT		SEA Topic: Cultural Heritage		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>(2005)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devonport Characterisation study & Management Proposals (2006) • Devonport Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Proposals (2006) • Plymouth Children and Young People's Plan 2008-2011 Needs Analysis (2007) • Plymouth City Centre Precinct: Assessment of strategic options for the management of its heritage assets (2008) • A Vital Spark: a cultural strategy for the city of Plymouth 2008-2020, (2008) • Design Supplementary Planning Document (2009) • Council/URS Palmerston Forts 		<p>buildings at risk on the English Heritage register.</p> <p>West Devon The historic environment is all designated and non-designated features of historic or architectural interest. This includes World Heritage Sites, listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens, and scheduled ancient monuments. This includes their settings, the wider rural and urban landscape and the potential for unrecorded archaeology. The Borough's historic environment is rich and varied. There are 25 Conservation Areas, over 2,200 listed buildings, over 700 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 6,520 non-designated heritage assets (some will be of equivalent significance to nationally designated assets and/or worthy of Local Listing). There are also numerous non-designated heritage sites of archaeological interest.</p>		

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT		SEA Topic: Cultural Heritage		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Study (2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plymouth City of Culture BID (2012) <p>South Hams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” • South Hams Conservation Area Appraisals • Barn Guide: Traditional Farm Buildings in the South Hams Supplementary Planning Guidance (2004) <p>West Devon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” • West Devon Conservation Area Appraisals • Tavistock 		<p>There are currently 7 listed buildings at risk on the English Heritage register.</p> <p>A large part of Tavistock lies within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site, inscribed by UNESCO in July 2006. The World Heritage Site covers mining landscapes dating from 1700 to 1914, and in West Devon it covers parts of Tavistock and areas such as Morwellham Quay and Devon Great Consols.</p>		

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT		SEA Topic: Cultural Heritage		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Conservation Area Management Plan (2009)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Site State of Conservation report (2014) <p>JLP Evidence</p> <p>'Palmerston Forts Study' Plymouth City Council, URS, May 2011</p> <p>'Heritage Impact Assessment', Plymouth City Council, South Hams District Council, West Devon Borough Council, February 2017</p>				

HOUSING		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable the right amount and mix of development in the right places to 	<p>The Councils are working with consultants on the calculation of the</p>	<p>Ensure that housing meets the wider needs of the HMA and delivers growth in</p>	<p>Changes in population and demographics</p>

HOUSING		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>(2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) Planning for Traveller Sites (2012) Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011) <p>Plymouth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Plymouth Plan Part One</i> <i>Strategic Housing Market Needs Assessment</i> <i>Housing Plan 2012-2017</i> <i>Plan for Homes</i> <p>South Hams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” Land Availability Assessment (2013, 14 & 16) Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation 	<p>meet market and local needs (reg 18)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finding innovative and flexible housing solutions, including more affordable housing options Supporting an increasing older age population and retaining young people and families Establish the objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing and a strategy for meeting in full these needs, including identifying key sites (NPPF para.47) Identify a rolling supply of at least 5 years deliverable land for housing (NPPF para 47) Identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15 (NPPF para 47) Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends 	<p>Objectively Assessed Need for Housing for the HMA. They will use ONS as a baseline position but will be looking at other demographic scenarios to develop a robust approach which matches local drivers of growth. The Councils will work together to translate these figures into a Plan Requirement for the HMA.</p> <p>Planning Practice Guidance is clear that the starting point for housing need should be adjusted to reflect the appropriate market signals and indicators. The Councils are working together to identify issues of constrained supply and affordability within some parts of the HMA and therefore some adjustments will need to be made to the OAN to factor in some of the key issues affecting the HMA.</p> <p>One of the key things which should be considered within</p>	<p>sustainable locations across the whole plan area.</p> <p>New housing should be provided to meet objectively assessed needs. Including addressing changing community needs, such as household sizes, types and tenures and the impact of people coming to work or retire in the area.</p> <p>Planning positively for innovative housing solutions, particularly self-build/custom build and live-work units.</p> <p>Balancing the need for housing with the special qualities of sensitive landscapes.</p> <p>Meeting the requirements for all our communities will include meeting identified</p> <p>Needs for traveller pitches as identified through our evidence.</p> <p>Under the duty to cooperate</p>	<p>Quantity/ distribution of housing development between policy areas</p> <p>Housing delivered.</p> <p>Average house prices / wage level ratios</p> <p>Supply of housing against identified needs</p> <p>Supply of affordable housing (e.g. size; tenure; type)</p> <p>Number on housing register</p> <p>Caravan count data</p>

HOUSING		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Needs Assessment (2014)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Count results • Devon Home Choice • Housing Registers (2014) • Parish Housing Needs Surveys <p>West Devon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” • Strategic Housing Market Needs Assessment (2013) • Land Availability Assessment (2014 & 16) • Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (2014) • Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Count results • Devon Home Choice • Housing Registers (2014) • Parish Housing Needs 	<p>and the needs of different groups (NPPF para 50)</p>	<p>the HMA is the affordable housing needs within the area. The need for affordable housing is heavily influenced by the existing housing stock and the provision of the right type of housing at the right prices to meet the needs of the local population. Those in need of affordable housing are largely already in housing, with the possible exception of those who are hidden in households, in temporary institutions or on the street, and when they move to a new home they will free up an equivalent number of dwellings occupied by others.</p> <p>The decision about whether the OAN will deliver enough affordable housing to meet the need that already exist within the HMA will need to be factored into the plan making process.</p> <p>Previous evidence as set out in the SHMA concluded that there was a high need for</p>	<p>there is a need to ensure that evidence prepared to support the housing growth is consistent and where possible shared across appropriate recognised areas. This will help ensure that the housing needs of the wider area are being addressed within the plan making process.</p>	

HOUSING		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Surveys</p> <p>JLP Evidence 'National Space Standards, Assessing the Impact of Adopting Space Standards', PBA, December 2015</p> <p>Threshold Land Values Report', South Hams District Council and West Devon Borough Council, Colliers International, January 2015</p> <p>South Hams Strategic Viability Assessment Stage I: Residential Viability', Level, February 2015</p> <p>'Strategic Housing Market Needs Assessment Part I', PBA, February 2017</p> <p>'Strategic Housing Market Needs</p>		<p>affordable housing within the HMA, this evidence needs to be tested against the PPG and each of the three authorities can determine whether the annual requirement for housing enables a reasonable proportion of affordable housing.</p>		

HOUSING		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Assessment Part 2', PBA, February 2017</p> <p>'Gypsy and traveller needs assessment', PBA, February 2017</p> <p>'Gypsy and traveller sites assessment', PBA, February 2017</p> <p>'Plymouth Student Accommodation', Plymouth City Council, 2017</p> <p>'Housing Topic Paper (Provision and Supply)', Plymouth City Council, South Hams District Council, West Devon Borough Council, March 2017</p> <p>JLP Plan Area Housing Trajectory, March 2017</p> <p>Plymouth Policy Area Housing Trajectory, March 2017</p>				

HOUSING		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Thriving Towns and Villages Policy Area Housing Trajectory, March 2017</p> <p>'Plymouth Housing Market Area Population and Housing Projections 2014 to 2034 Local Modelling Report' Devon County Council, February 2017</p> <p>Plymouth and South West Devon Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment', Plymouth City Council, South Hams District Council, West Devon Borough Council, 2017</p>				

LANDSCAPE		SEA Topic: Landscape		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Landscape Convention (2000) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2012) • National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) • National Character Areas, Natural England • Coastal, Marine and Maritime Heritage <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamar Valley AONB Management Plan • Dartmoor National Park Management Plan • South Devon AONB Management Plan • Devon Landscape Character Assessment • Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation • Dartmoor Landscape Character Assessment • Torbay Landscape Character Assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing our natural landscapes (reg 18) and conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of national parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (s11A(2) National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and s85 CROW Act 2000 • Recognising and promoting what makes the area 'special' (reg 18) • Great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in nationally important protected landscapes (NPPF para 115) Identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreation and amenity value for this reason (NPPF para 123) • Landscape outside AONB is also valued for its distinctive rural character and special qualities including tranquillity, 	<p>The Plan Area includes or is adjacent to a number of important landscape designations including:</p> <p>Tamar Valley AONB South Devon AONB Cornwall AONB World Heritage Site Dartmoor National Park</p>	<p>AONBs receive the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. Development needs to be carefully considered against the impacts it can have on the special qualities of the AONB.</p> <p>The impact of development adjacent to Dartmoor National Park will also need careful consideration to ensure it does not negatively affect the designation. Ensure sustainable development in areas outside the AONB whilst conserving and enhancing the distinctive character and special qualities and features of the landscape.</p> <p>The location of new development can have both positive and negative impacts on the landscape character and this needs to be assessed, where appropriate. New development should be directed to the more sustainable locations within</p>	<p>Indicators to assess landscape character, visual impact and protected landscapes</p>

LANDSCAPE		SEA Topic: Landscape		
Key PPSs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teignbridge Landscape Character Assessment • Marine Management Organisation Marine Plans • South West Peninsular Historic Seascape Characterisation • CPRE tranquillity and dark skies data (2009) <p>Locally relevant documents Local Plans (jointly agreed strategy and policy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devon Landscape Policy Group Advice Notes <p>Landscape/townscape assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape assessments • Landscape Sensitivity Studies • Local Nature Partnership evidence reports • Green Infrastructure Strategies. 	<p>ancient woodlands, hedge banks and trees (as detailed in landscape character assessments)</p>		<p>or close to established built up areas that have limited impact on the wider landscape.</p> <p>Good siting and design of new development should be achieved in the landscape.</p> <p>There will be a need for some development in rural areas to meet housing needs.</p> <p>Careful consideration will be required to ensure the cumulative impacts of new development do not have a detrimental effect on landscape character and the special qualities of the planning areas and any neighbouring protected landscapes. Tranquillity and the impacts of light pollution particularly in sensitive landscapes such as the AONB and sites adjacent to the Dartmoor National Park should also be carefully considered.</p> <p>Through the duty to cooperate it is important to</p>	

LANDSCAPE		SEA Topic: Landscape		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Plymouth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plymouth Plan Part One 2011-2031 (Jan 2015) <p>South Hams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” • Landscape Character Assessments <p>West Devon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan Reg18 consultation document (April 2014) • Our Plan Reg 19 Publication Version of the Plan <p>JLP Evidence Landscape Character Assessment for South Hams and West Devon – LUC 2017</p> <p>Landscape Impact Assessment PCC, SHDC, WDBC</p>			ensure that a common approach is taken to identifying priority areas for protection, management and planning for the landscape and undeveloped coast.	

LANDSCAPE		SEA Topic: Landscape		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Plymouth Policy Area Open Space Assessment 2017</p> <p>Landscape Impact Assessment of potential sites in the Plymouth Policy Area 2017</p> <p>Landscape Impact Assessment of potential sites in the Thriving Towns and Villages 2017</p> <p>Undeveloped Coast Identification Process PCC, SHWD, WDBC 2017</p>				

TRANSPORT		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Planning Policy Framework (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and enhance infrastructure including roads and improve transport links Transport policies have a role in facilitating sustainable development 	<p>Plymouth is a major hub on the strategic routes from London and the rest of the UK (and Europe) to Cornwall. These routes include the A38 Devon Expressway, the main rail</p>	<p>Development should be located in the most sustainable and accessible locations to reduce the need to travel as far as practicable. There needs to be sufficient choice in transport modes,</p>	<p>Frequency of public transport services to key destinations</p> <p>CO2 emissions from road transport (DECC)</p>

TRANSPORT		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Transport Act (2008) White Paper: Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon – Making Sustainable Transport Happen (DfT Jan 2011) Cycling & Walking Investment Strategy (March 2016) <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devon and Torbay Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2026 Plymouth Plan Local Transport Topic Paper <p>Plymouth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plymouth Local Transport Plan 3 2011 – 2026 River Tamar Crossings Study - Final Report 2013, Main Report 2011 	<p>and contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives (NPPF para 29)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A pattern of development should be supported that facilitates the use of sustainable transport modes, where possible (NPPF para 30) and the need to travel is minimised (NPPF para 34) Deliver and support new development and economic growth, make best use of the transport network and protect existing transport assets, work with communities to provide safe, sustainable and low carbon transport choices and strengthen and improve the public transport network (Devon LTP3). Linking communities together; high quality transport for a desirable city; making walking, cycling and public transport the desirable 	<p>links and the commercial port. The city's future prosperity depends on the continued improvement in these links within the city and also with its hinterland. Significant numbers of people travel to Plymouth from the towns for work, shopping, entertainment, healthcare and education.</p> <p>The main transport in the city is based on roads and the A38 creates a north south split within the city and therefore there is a need to find ways of making travel from the northern part of the city easier. The city is also bounded by water on three sides which further concentrates transport movements to a 90-degree segment of the city and limits the options for non-vehicular traffic, whilst creating potential for water based travel. Aside from rail travel, mainly by those living outside the city boundary the main alternative modes of transport are bus services,</p>	<p>allowing for the nature of urban and rural areas.</p> <p>Development should include provision to meet pedestrian and cycle needs and to improve connectivity and accessibility through a range of safe travel choices to key services and facilities. This will also need to consider the barriers to walking and cycling in and around Plymouth.</p> <p>The impact of new development on existing highway infrastructure will need to be assessed and mitigation strategies set out to ensure improvements to the local area.</p> <p>Transport needs to take account of job markets and the economies of our neighbouring authorities and deliver sustainable transport initiatives through the duty to cooperate.</p> <p>It is important to identify the key impacts of development</p>	<p>Mileage of new footpaths and cycleways</p> <p>Developer contributions /CIL receipts to sustainable transport initiatives/transport infrastructure funding</p> <p>Proportion of new development in main settlements</p>

TRANSPORT		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>South Hams Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031”</p> <p>West Devon Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031</p> <p>JLP Evidence Plymouth and SW Devon JLP 2034 Forecast SATURN model results summary WSP</p> <p>JLP Evidence Okehampton Town Access Road Review Summary Report’, Devon County Council, April 2017</p> <p>‘A385 Totnes Corridor Strategy Report’ Devon</p>	<p>choice, maximising the transport contribution to Plymouth’s carbon reduction target; and using transport to drive the local economy (Plymouth LTP3)</p>	<p>cycling, walking.</p> <p>Another key piece of strategic transport infrastructure is Plymouth City Airport. It ceased to operate on 24th December 2011. The future of the airport is uncertain but PCC would be keen to see the airport reinstated in the future.</p> <p>Another key issue for the city is travelling for work. The city is relatively self-contained with 78% of people in employment and living in the city also working there. However, 12,800 commutes into the city every day, 46% from Devon and 14% from Cornwall. 11% of the workforce do travel by bus, which is high relative to the South West (4.6%) and England and Wales (7.2%). 14.1% walk to work, 2.6% commute by bicycle and 61.3% travel by car or van.</p> <p>In comparison to other</p>	<p>in the wider HMA and ensure that ` the impact of growth and increased traffic throughout the area is carefully assessed. In particular, growth in Torbay will have impacts on the Totnes/Torquay corridor, and development in Plymouth will have impacts on South Hams and Tavistock corridors. The potential impact of which, will have to be considered through the joint plan arrangements.</p> <p>Recognise that the car is considered essential in rural areas. There is a difficult balance between meeting the needs of small communities for new housing and jobs and avoiding unsustainable travel. The rural nature of the area also has impacts on the ability of businesses to reach their markets.</p> <p>Encourage the greater use of electric vehicles, through providing charging points in new developments.</p>	

TRANSPORT		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>County Council, 2012</p> <p>'Plymouth Airport Study: Final Report', Arup on behalf of Plymouth City Council, September 2014</p> <p>Transport Infrastructure Plan Delivering Growth to 2030', Devon County Council, March 2015</p> <p>A study of consultancy reports' conclusions on reopening Plymouth City Airport for commercial passenger services', Department for Transport, 2016</p> <p>'Ivybridge queue length monitoring', Devon County Council, November 2016</p>		<p>towns Plymouth is relatively congestion free apart from at peak times on critical sections of the northern and eastern corridors</p> <p>In South Hams and West Devon , the cost of transport in the SW Devon area (South Hams, West Devon and Dartmoor National Park) is £900 per person per year (from the Exeter University Energy Baseline Study)</p> <p>The number of cars and vans is up 15.8% when comparing the 2001 to 2011 census. 87% of households own at least one car or van ownership compared to national figures of 74% (2011 Census) and 44% of households own 2 or more car or vans compared to the national average of 32.1% (2011 Census).</p> <p>64% of residents aged 16-74</p>	<p>Secure funding towards the delivery of key infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Take into account the impacts of traffic on health and the environment. Challenge in how to accommodate growth through sustainable transport options (walking, cycling, public transport) without exacerbating existing traffic problems.</p> <p>Consider the sustainability of public transport and its deliverability without public funding or subsidy.</p> <p>Under the duty to cooperate there is a need to ensure that the requirements for strategic transport are clearly identified and strategies are worked up in partnership with relevant agencies.</p>	

TRANSPORT		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>'POSITION STATEMENT ONE: Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan Transport Strategy Working Group', Plymouth City Council, February 2017</p> <p>Position Statement Two: Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan Transport Strategy Working Group, Plymouth City Council, March 2017</p> <p>'Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan - Baseline Transport Conditions Report,' WSP Parsons Brinckerhoff, February 2017</p> <p>'Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan – Strategic Modelling Methodology Note',</p>		<p>who were economically active travelled to work by car or van (includes those travelling as passengers) (2011 Census).</p> <p>Per Capita CO2 emissions from transport 3tCO2 per person (2005) and 2.7tCO2 per person (2011). Part of this reduction is probably attributable to the economic recession.</p> <p>There are mainline train stations at Totnes and Ivybridge (although there is a limited service at the latter).</p> <p>In West Devon, there are no mainline train stations in the borough. Branch lines railway stations are at Bere Alston and Bere Ferrers (from Plymouth) and Okehampton (limited service in the summer from Exeter). However, there is a Core Strategy commitment to seek contributions towards the reinstatement of the railway line from Tavistock</p>		

TRANSPORT		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>WSP / Parsons Brinckerhoff, February 2017</p> <p>'Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan – 2034 Forecast SATURN model results summary,' WSP / Parsons Brinckerhoff, February 2017</p> <p>'Plymouth Airport Alternatives Study', ARUP, February 2017</p> <p>Plymouth Airport Plan Risks and Condition Report' ARUP, February 2017</p> <p>Plymouth and South West Devon Transport Infrastructure Statement', Devon County Council, February 2017</p> <p>Draft Strategic Cycle</p>		<p>to Bere Alston as a result of new development in the town.</p> <p>Development to the east of Okehampton must not prejudice the delivery of a rail platform and support introduction of rail passenger services</p>		

TRANSPORT		SEA Topic: Population and Human Health		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
Network, Plymouth City Council, 2017				

WATER		OUR NATURE & OUR RESOURCES SEA Topic: Water and Climatic Factors		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Nitrates Directive (2002) European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (2000) European Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) <p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood and Water Management Act 2010 National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) Marine & Coastal Access Act 2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve 'Good status' for all water bodies Reduce water consumption Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (through the sequential and exception tests) (NPPF para 100) Reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas or adding to the impacts of physical changes to the coast. Identify areas of Coastal Change Management Areas where appropriate (NPPF para 106) Assess the quality and 	<p>Plymouth</p> <p>The quality of the coastal and estuarine waters in and around Plymouth is subject to the influence of the catchment areas of the influence of the catchment area of the Rivers Tamar and Plym as well as storm water run off from the urban area. The catchment of the city itself drains into a sensitive estuary and therefore the effect of point-source discharges is significant. The source of diffuse pollution is primarily upstream of Plymouth and outside of the administrative area – primarily associated with agricultural land management and historical mining activities. Pollutions form misconnected foul sewage pipes and combined storm</p>	<p>Quantity</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that the risk from flooding is minimised through the use of the sequential approach and the risk is not increased elsewhere. Measures should be included in the JLP that improve the resilience to flooding, such as through building design, green infrastructure or sustainable drainage to ensure that development is safe over the lifetime of the Plan.</p> <p>Any development which must be located in areas at risk of flooding should seek opportunities to reduce flood risks to existing development in order to provide wider sustainability benefits to the community and businesses. These could</p>	<p>Bathing water monitoring</p> <p>Shellfish microbiological testing</p> <p>Development approved in flood zone 3</p> <p>Delivery of projects and aspirations set out in the GI plan</p> <p>Quality of shellfish waters</p> <p>Per capita water consumption</p> <p>Number of new developments with water efficient design</p> <p>Delivery of projects which provide wider sustainability benefits to the community and businesses.</p>

WATER		OUR NATURE & OUR RESOURCES SEA Topic: Water and Climatic Factors		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floods Directive • Bathing Waters Directive • Flood Risk Mapping (including surface water mapping), Environment Agency <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devon Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2014) <p>Locally relevant documents</p> <p>Local Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoreline Management Plans • Marine Plans • Public Right of Way Improvement Plan • Local Nature Partnership evidence reports • Waterbody Implementation Plans • Environment Agency Medium Term Plans • Catchment Flood Management Plans • Infrastructure Delivery Plans • Local Flood Risk 	<p>capacity of infrastructure for water supply, wastewater and its treatment (NPPF para 162)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase community resilience to flood events • Ensure promotion of the objectives of the catchment flood management plans and estuary management plans. • 	<p>overflows (CSOs) remains a problem.</p> <p>Plymouth has two designated bathing beaches on the Hoe. These are Plymouth Hoe East and West. Water quality has fluctuated as these two beaches over the years and they are regularly monitored</p> <p>South Hams</p> <p>The following rivers are in the South Hams; Erme, Yealm, Avon, Dart and Kingsbridge Estuary. The district is also bordered by the River Plym.</p> <p>17 bathing waters are monitored and assessed annually. In 2013 all were of 'higher standard' and one (Dartmouth Castle and Sugary Cove) was closed.</p> <p>Critical drainage areas have been declared by the Environment Agency in Totnes, Ivybridge, Modbury and Kingsbridge</p>	<p>be delivered by the proposals in the plan or secured through developer contributions where appropriate.</p> <p>Managing development in changing coastal environments. Identify a Coastal Change Management Area</p> <p>Supply</p> <p>Adequate infrastructure needs to be provided to support new development, particularly sewerage infrastructure.</p> <p>Quality</p> <p>Development should not have a negative impact on water quality, particularly in relation to biodiversity, river shell fisheries, levels of phosphorous and nitrates and bathing waters.</p> <p>Combined Sewer Overflows are a major risk to the status of the Hoe bathing waters.</p> <p>In Plymouth there are</p>	

WATER		OUR NATURE & OUR RESOURCES SEA Topic: Water and Climatic Factors		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>Management Strategy.</p> <p>South Hams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031” • Strategic Flood Risk Assessment • South Devon and Dorset Shoreline Management Plan Review (SMP2) (2011) • Tamar, and South Devon Catchment Flood Management Plan (environment agency 2012) • Avon, Dart, Erme, Salcombe-Kingsbridge, Yealm Estuary and Tamar Estuaries Management Plans and Partnerships <p>West Devon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Plan reg.18 consultation document (April 		<p>EA flood maps (tidal and fluvial flood zones), surface water and climate change flood maps.</p> <p>In addition to rivers, there are many other unnamed watercourses and drainage ditches across the area</p> <p>West Devon The following rivers are in the Borough; Tamar, Tavy, Lyd, Torridge, Taw, Lew, Walkham and Okement.</p> <p>Critical drainage areas have been notified by the Environment Agency in Plymouth, Okehampton and Tavistock</p> <p>EA flood maps (tidal and fluvial flood zones), surface water and climate change flood maps.</p> <p>In addition to rivers, there are many other unnamed watercourses and drainage ditches across the area</p>	<p>acknowledged flooding and water quality risks associated with the current reliance on combined sewers, the JLP should seek to remove surface water drainage from combined sewers as well as the creation of new surface water only drainage schemes particularly in the City Centre.</p> <p>Through the duty to cooperate the various authorities and agencies will work together to ensure that there is a consistency of approach to the definition, designation and management of Coastal Change Management Areas and Marine Conservation Zones.</p>	

WATER		OUR NATURE & OUR RESOURCES SEA Topic: Water and Climatic Factors		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>2014) – “Shaping our communities to 2031”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Flood Risk Assessment • Taw and Torridge, Tamar, and Tavy and Upper Tamar Estuary Management Plans and Partnerships • Tamar and South Devon Catchment Flood Management Plan (environment agency 2012) <p>JLP Evidence</p> <p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1’, Plymouth City Council, Pell Frichmann, 2006</p> <p>‘Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2: North Plymstock’, Plymouth City Council, JBA Consulting, 2007</p> <p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1’,</p>				

WATER		OUR NATURE & OUR RESOURCES SEA Topic: Water and Climatic Factors		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
<p>South Hams District Council, Scott Wilson' 2007</p> <p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2: East End, Sutton Harbour and Millbay' Plymouth City Council, JBA Consulting, 2008</p> <p>'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 – Totnes', 2008</p> <p>'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 - Kingsbridge, Ivybridge and Salcombe', Scott Wilson' 2009</p> <p>'Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2: Plympton' Plymouth City Council, Capita Symonds, 2010</p> <p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1, West Devon Borough Council,</p>				

WATER		OUR NATURE & OUR RESOURCES SEA Topic: Water and Climatic Factors		
Key PPSIs	Key Aims and Objectives	Baseline	Sustainability Challenges	Monitoring / Indicators
JBA Consulting', December 2014 'Plan for Managing Local Flood Risk', Plymouth City Council, 2016 'Plymouth Overarching Drainage Study', Pell Frischmann, February 2016 'South Hams District Council SFRA Level I Addendum' JBA Consulting, May 2016 'Sequential and Exceptions Test' Plymouth City Council, South Hams District Council, West Devon Borough Council, February 2017				

7. Duty to Cooperate

- 7.1 There is also a need to ensure that the SA/SEA report has identified cross boundary issues which are relevant to the Joint Local Plan Area. The duty to cooperate is enshrined in law through Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) (inserted by Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011). It is also included within the NPPF specifically in terms of planning strategically across local boundaries. The NPPF also says that in two tier areas, County and District Authorities should cooperate with each other on relevant issues. National Planning Practice Guidance provides further detail regarding the Duty to Cooperate.
- 7.2 Within Devon the Local Authorities and other agencies have been working together to develop a Protocol which provides a firm basis for discussion and understanding key strategic issues, evaluating options to address such issues and conclusions wherever possible. This protocol covers the administrative areas within wider Devon including Devon County Council including all District Council areas, Dartmoor National Park and the western part of the Exmoor National Park, Plymouth City Council and Torbay Council. Cooperation is also on-going with Authorities outside of Devon particularly with Cornwall Council, Somerset County Council and Dorset County Council.
- 7.3 Through this document a number of key topics have been identified which require cross boundary cooperation. The desired outcomes and how the authorities will work together is set out in the appendix of this document. The topics covered within this include:
- Population change/demographic forecasting
 - Housing need and provision
 - Economic development and employment strategy
 - Retail Planning
 - Transport
 - Education and skills
 - Leisure, culture and sport
 - Green Infrastructure
 - Coastal and marine planning
 - Landscape
 - Energy conservation, renewable energy and low carbon development
 - Biodiversity, biodiversity networks and ecosystem services
 - Heritage considerations
 - Minerals
 - Waste
 - Flood risk management
 - Health and wellbeing

- Infrastructure planning, funding, delivery, phasing and implementation
- Gypsy and traveller policy
- Neighbourhood Plans
- Procedural considerations

8. Integrated Assessment Framework

8.1 To address the challenges identified in the table above, the following IA Framework is proposed. The Framework sets out objectives and some issues to consider when assessing policies, this will be used to assess the emerging plan in terms of sustainability, health impacts and equality. The purpose of the questions it to act as a guide in setting out some of the issues to consider in the appraisal process, it is not expected that the process will answer every single question but will help assessors reflect on the key issues. SEA topics are also shown to set out the connections between the two appraisal frameworks.

The Framework

SEA Topic	Objective		Issues to consider
Population	I	To promote community vitality and resilience by improving health and reducing inequalities.	Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a sustainable mix of uses which are compatible to their surroundings? • Promote the retention and development of

SEA Topic	Objective	Issues to consider
		<p>community services and facilities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate flexible working practices which enable people to live near their place of work? • Provide opportunities for communities to respond to unforeseen events and circumstances? • Promote social inclusion? • Promote healthier lifestyles through access to leisure opportunities (e.g. walking/Cycling) • Promote access to health and social care facilities, and to green and open space? • Ensure that land contamination or pollution do not pose unacceptable risks to human health. • Meet the noise standards required by law for specific land uses?
Population and Human Health	<p>2</p> <p>To improve the health and wellbeing of communities including reducing crime and fear of crime</p> <p>Incorporating HIA. For any health impacts identified during the assessment...</p> <p>Will the health impacts affect the whole population or will there be differential impacts within the population?</p> <p>Will the health impacts be difficult to remedy or have an irreversible impact?</p> <p>Will the health impacts be medium to long term?</p> <p>Are the health impacts likely to generate public concern?</p> <p>Are the health impacts likely to generate cumulative and/or synergistic impacts?</p> <p>Combining the answers, on balance will the health impacts have an important positive or negative impact on health.</p>	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the health of the community and encourage healthy lifestyles? • Have direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing? • Have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health? • Affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing? • Lead to a change in demand for or access to health and social care services? • Encourage social interaction in public spaces? • Improve access to open space and sports, leisure and recreation facilities? • Improve the walking and cycling provision • Help people remain independent • Promote a safe environment through designing

SEA Topic	Objective	Issues to consider
	Can the policy be improved?	<p>out crime and fear of crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourage anti-social behaviour?
Population and Human health	3 To help provide access to a suitable mix of good quality housing	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the mix and quality of housing stock, including open market and affordable housing to meet a range of needs? • Increase needed provision for specific sectors of the community e.g. the elderly, disadvantaged, gypsies and travellers, • Promote improvement to the existing and future housing stock?
Population and Human Health	4 To improve access to a range of basic services and amenities	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the access to key services (education, shops, employment, recreation, health, community services and cultural assets)? • Provide physical access for those with disabilities? • Improve and/or sustain public transport or other sustainable transport modes
Population and Human Health	5 To provide access to opportunities for education and skills development.	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the provision of education and training facilities that meet local needs and that are accessible to all • Support skills and training development in the local community and will it contribute to meeting identified skills shortages • Will it support collaboration between educational establishments, businesses and industry?
Population and Material Assets	6 To support the growth potential of business sectors to provide jobs and encourage sustainable economic growth and prosperity.	<p>Does it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for the needs of the economy, particularly local businesses (such as choice of premises, services, infrastructure, skilled

SEA Topic	Objective		Issues to consider
			<p>workforce)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the growth of existing businesses and business and business sectors? • Improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy • Encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure long term? • Encourage the provision of jobs which are accessible to all • Sustain an active and working countryside, including rural diversification? • Promote competitive town centres which enhance customer choice, retail offer and the individuality and vitality of the town centre? • Improve access to high quality communications infrastructure • Facilitate the creation of, or sustain local supply chains and retention of spending in the local economy.
Material Assets and Climatic Factors	7	To help develop a low carbon economy which will help to prepare the area for climate change for example by reducing energy demand and promoting energy generation for renewable sources.	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help to protect the community from changing weather patterns and environmental conditions and adapt to climate change? • Will it minimise the demand for energy? • Will it encourage efficiency in the use of energy? • increase the ability of the community to be more self-sufficient? • reduce the need for energy use and/or reduce fuel poverty? • support decentralised low carbon and renewable energy generation? • facilitate the generation and use of renewable

SEA Topic	Objective	Issues to consider
		<p>energy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions? • Promote the production of community owned energy? • Enable increased local retention of the benefits of energy generation?
Population and Human Health	8 To reduce the need to travel, encourage alternatives to the car, and make best use of existing transport infrastructure	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve transport of goods/people by more sustainable means? • Encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport? • Help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety? • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car? • Help provide walking/cycling/public transport infrastructure? • Integrate well or improve the existing public transport infrastructure?
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	9 To protect, conserve and enhance biological and geological diversity.	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance species, habitats, soils and geologically important sites? • Enhance and improve connectivity of green infrastructure and the natural environment? • Provide opportunities for habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process? • Ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats • Help address any identified recreational impacts on biological and geological diversity
Landscape	10 To conserve and enhance the distinctive character and special qualities and features of green and blue spaces	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and where possible enhance landscape

SEA Topic	Objective		Issues to consider
			character? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the natural beauty and special qualities of protected landscapes and their settings in particular the AONB and Dartmoor National Park? • Maintain the character of the undeveloped coast? • Protect and enhance natural networks, the living networks of green spaces (including parks, nature reserves, woodlands and allotments) and blue spaces (including rivers, streams, the coast and sea). throughout the area? • Will it improve access to public open space?
Cultural Heritage	I1	To protect and enhance the cultural and historic environment	Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to protect and or enhance historical, archaeological and cultural assets and their settings? • Make a positive contribution to existing landscape, townscape and villages and their settings? • Promote or enhance local culture? • Protect or enhance designated or non-designated heritage assets (including landscapes) and their settings including the World Heritage Site?
Population and Human Health	I2	To respect, maintain and strengthen local distinctiveness and sense of place by providing high standards of design.	Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the quality and character of places? • Promote good design including density and site layout appropriate to the character of the location? • Encourage the use of local materials? • Minimise pollution from light and noise?
Water and Climatic	I3	To avoid development in areas of high flood risk and reduce vulnerability to flooding	Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to manage and minimise the risk of flooding

SEA Topic	Objective		Issues to consider
Factors			<p>and coastal erosion to existing and new development and infrastructure?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding and coastal erosion. • Reduce the risk of flooding to the development and surrounding areas? • Help reduce the rate of run off? • Promote sustainable flood risk management • Encourage sustainable drainage
Soil and Water	14	To minimise resource use including greenfield land, minerals and water and to maintain and improve land quality	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the most efficient use of land including previously developed land where appropriate? • Help remediate contaminated sites? • Minimise the loss of good quality agricultural land? • Safeguard mineral resources and encourage their efficient use? • Increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling? • Conserve water resources and quality? • Improve the quality of rivers, the sea and groundwaters? • Protect and improve freshwater and estuarine quality? • Provide adequate utilities infrastructure that does not adversely impact on the environment • Protect soils of high environmental quality • Provide appropriate soil management and storage
Material assets, water, soil, Human	15	To minimise the production of waste and encourage the sustainable use of resources	<p>Does it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the use of primary resources and promote the use of recycled materials?

SEA Topic	Objective		Issues to consider
Health and Population			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the use of local products and services?
Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	16	To protect and improve air quality	Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help improve air quality Support specific actions in designated AQMAs? Help reduce pollution from traffic? Minimise atmospheric pollution and enhance air quality?
Equality Objectives			
Equality and Diversity	17	To promote equality of opportunities and eliminate discrimination	Does it <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure equality of opportunity and equal access to facilities and infrastructure for all? Ensure no discrimination based on the 'protected characteristics' defined in the Equality Act 2010?

The purpose of the framework is to assess the impact of policies and proposals on our area and carefully consider what the impacts could be? It will consider any significant effects and identify and opportunities to overcome challenges that may help improve the overall sustainability of a policy of proposal.

9. How will the appraisals take place?

9.1 Each relevant policy or proposal will be assessed against the IA criteria in the following matrix/

Policy Options	Integrated Assessment Criteria																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Option 1																	
Option 2																	
Commentary																	

An overall description of the sustainability of each option, which will include consideration of any significant short, medium, long term, permanent, temporary, secondary or cumulative positive or negative effect and any appropriate measures to improve the overall positive effects of the proposal.

The matrix will record the findings of the assessment by using the following:

Score	Significance
++	Major positive effects to achievement of the IA objective
+	Minor positive effects to achievement of the IA objective
0	No effect (either positive or negative) to achievement of the IA objective
-	Minor negative effect to achievement of the IA objective
--	Major negative effect to achievement of the IA objective
?	Impact on the IA objective is uncertain

Prediction of Effects

9.2 Using the baseline data and supporting information, the effects of the policies have been predicted for each of the SA objectives. The six point scale set out above was used to characterise the magnitude of predicted effects in terms of the change to the current baseline, combined with effects considered in terms of their duration (short, medium or long term), whether they are likely to be temporary or permanent, and the degree of certainty with which the prediction was made. Predictions were made using the evidence of the baseline data wherever possible. The predicted effects of alternatives can be compared with each other.

Definitions of Duration of Effects

Timescale	Impact	Policy framework	Site allocations
Short term	These effects are those that will typically occur for specific lengths of time, during certain phases of a development or project.	Up to 5 years from the time of writing (2023)	Site preparation (e.g demolition) and site works (e.g construction)
Medium term	This relates to effects that may last for	At the end of the	Residents begin

	several years. It could include visual effects of development, which will be screened as landscaping and planting measures become more established. This may also include the economic effects of establishing new small business centres which could require subsidy in order to become fully established.	Local Plan's duration (2034)	occupying the site.
Long term	These effects are those extending beyond the lifetime of the plan, which are persistent and are likely to continue for several years, decades or could even be regarded as permanent	In 50 years time (2067)	Site in 50 years time (2067)

9.3 The permanent or temporary nature of the impacts was also assessed, in accordance with the SEA Directive (Annex I(f)). The permanent impacts are those that are considered reasonably irreversible. Temporary impacts are those that are short term, and may possibly be reversed.

9.4 Where appropriate the secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects of the policies and allocations are also identified, in compliance with the SEA Directive (Annex I(f)).

- **Secondary or indirect effects** are effects that are not a direct result of the plan, but occur away from the original effect or as a result of the complex pathway e.g. a development that changes a water table and thus affects the ecology of a nearby wetland. These effects are not cumulative and have been identified and assessed primarily through the examination of the relationship between various objectives during the Assessment of Environmental Effects.
- **Cumulative effects** arise where several proposals individually may or may not have a significant effect, but in-combination have a significant effect due to spatial crowding or temporal overlap between plans, proposals and actions and repeated removal or addition of resources due to proposals and actions. Cumulative effects can be:
 - **Additive-** the simple sum of all the effects;
 - **Neutralising-** where effects counteract each other to reduce the overall effect;

- **Synergistic**– is the effect of two or more effects acting together which is greater than the simple sum of the effects when acting alone. For instance, a wildlife habitat can become progressively fragmented with limited effects on a particular species until the last fragmentation makes the areas too small to support the species at all.

9.5 Many environmental problems result from cumulative effects. These effects are very hard to deal with on a project by project basis through Environmental Impact Assessment. It is at the SA level that they are most effectively identified and addressed.

9.6 Cumulative effects assessment is a systematic way of identifying and evaluating the significance of effects from multiple activities. Cumulative (including additive, neutralising and synergistic) effects have been considered throughout the entire SA process, as described below:

- As part of the review of relevant strategies, plans and programmes and the derivation of draft SA objectives, key receptors have been identified which may be subject to cumulative effects.
- In the process of collecting baseline information cumulative effects have been considered by identifying key receptors (e.g. specific wildlife habitats) and information on how these have changed with time, and how they are likely to change without the implementation of the Joint Local Plan. Targets have been identified (where possible), that identify how close to capacity the key receptor is, which is a key determining factor in assessing the likelihood of cumulative and synergistic effects occurring, and their degree of significance.
- Through the analysis of environmental issues and problems, receptors have been identified that are particularly sensitive, in decline or near to their threshold (where such information is available).
- The development of SA objectives, indicators and targets has been influenced by cumulative effects identified through the process above.
- Cumulative effects of the policies have been predicted and assessed through the identification of key receptors and SA objectives that consider cumulative effects assessment.

Magnitude of effect

9.7 Magnitude of effects was defined in terms of progress towards achieving the relevant SA objective:

- Major Positive - likely to result in substantial progress towards the objective
- Minor Positive - likely to result in limited progress towards the objective
- Major Negative - likely to be substantially detrimental to achieving the objective
- Minor Negative - likely to be to the limited detriment of achieving the objective

The magnitude may also be uncertain or neutral where the latter means no or negligible effects.

Assessment of the Significance of Effects

9.8 For the purposes of analysing the results of the assessment, significant effects are those that result in strongly negative (--) or positive (++) effects and are recorded as 'major'.

9.9 The effects predicted for each SA objective for the plan policies were assessed for significance using a simple, systematic process. An assessment was derived for each objective based on the effect characteristics (taking account of magnitude, duration, scale, permanence and certainty) for short, medium and long term effects, using the assessment scale shown in the table below.

Score	Significance	Explanation of Scoring Criteria
++	Major positive effects to achievement of the SA objective	The option or policy is likely to lead to a significant improvement , and to large scale and permanent benefits in the sustainability objective being appraised
+	Minor positive effects to achievement of the SA objective	The option or policy is likely to lead to moderate improvement and to large scale temporary or medium scale permanent benefits to the sustainability objective being appraised. Beneficial effects should not be easily reversible in the long-term. A minor positive effect is likely to halt or reverse historic negative trends.
0	No effect (either positive or negative) to achievement of the SA objective	A neutral scoring indicates that there are no or negligible effects upon the sustainability objective being appraised. This may include the continuation of a current trend. The condition of any issues may continue to decline /improve, however the appraiser's judgement is that the policy or option is having no effect on the current trend.
-	Minor negative effect to achievement of the SA objective	The option or policy is likely to lead to moderate damage or loss, leading to large scale temporary or medium scale permanent negative effects on the sustainability objective being appraised.
--	Major negative effect to achievement of the SA objective	The option or policy is likely to lead to significant or severe damage or loss. Major negative effects should only be recorded where effects are irreversible and difficult to mitigate.
?	Impact on the SA objective is uncertain	The effect of the option or policy is not known or is too unpredictable to assign a conclusive score. Where the option or policy is vague and require assumptions to assess, these should be clearly stated.

Mitigation measures

9.10 Mitigation measures have been identified during the evaluation process to reduce the scale/importance of significant negative effects and, where possible, enhance positive effects.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1 This report has set out an Integrated Assessment framework that has been derived from an overview of existing scoping reports from the Plymouth, West Devon and South Hams Sustainability Appraisal processes and other assessment processes.
- 10.2 In accordance with the SEA Directive, copies of the draft scoping report were sent to the three statutory consultation bodies for England (Environment Agency, Heritage England and Natural England).
- 10.3 The report has been updated to reflect new evidence and to ensure consistency with the submission Joint Local Plan, the amendments made to the document have not affected the Assessment Framework.