

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
to support the Medina Valley, Ryde and the Bay Area Action Plans

Isle of Wight Council

Sustainability Appraisal Report Appendix 2: SA Scoping Report

to support the Medina Valley, Ryde and The Bay Area Action Plans

October 2015

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Executive Summary

This Scoping Report presents the findings of the initial tasks (Stage A) undertaken for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Area Action Plans (AAPs) for the Medina Valley, Ryde, and The Bay. It follows closely the advice and guidance provided by the UK Government and has been prepared to meet the relevant requirements outlined within the NPPG Table 'The Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations requirements checklist'.

Following the five week consultation period (6th May 2015 to 11th June 2015), comments from consultees have been considered and the information in this report has been amended, as appropriate, in advance of its use during the next stages of the SA process.

The next stage of the SA process (Stage B) involves testing the policy options for revising the AAPs against the SA Objectives, and then predicting and evaluating the effects of the options as they develop. This appraisal will seek to demonstrate the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of the policy options reviewed and, based on this appraisal, will consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. The appraisal process will be reported within the SA Report which will be published for consultation alongside the AAPs at the formal stages.

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¹ This Regulation 18 consultation period ran from 15th November to 20th December 2013.

1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1 The Isle of Wight Council adopted the Isle of Wight Core Strategy (including Waste and Minerals) and Development Management Development Plan Document on 22 March 2012, following examination by an independent Planning Inspector.
- 1.2 The core strategy sets out the vision, objectives and spatial strategy, and includes the core policies for guiding future development and land use to address the key planning issues affecting the Island up to 2027. It covers the whole of the Island.
- 1.3 During the preparation of the core strategy the council carried out a parallel process of appraising and consulting on Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and the Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA). The SA identified the economic, social and environmental impacts of the core strategy and its reasonable alternatives. The HRA was undertaken to assess the potential effects of the proposals included in the core strategy on the Natura 2000 network of internationally important sites.
- 1.4 No housing allocations were made in the core strategy, rather a settlement hierarchy was established and general locations for and levels of housing were identified. The core strategy established that housing allocations (and a number of other matters) would be addressed through subsequent development plan documents (DPDs).
- 1.5 The three key regeneration areas (KRAs) are all very different in character and cover the main urban areas on the Island which, in terms of population and size, are the Medina Valley (Cowes, East Cowes and Newport), Ryde (Ryde, Binstead and Fishbourne) and The Bay (Sandown, Shanklin and Lake).
- 1.6 Area Action Plan (AAP) DPDs are being prepared for the three KRAs that will facilitate the majority of the development, particularly larger scale development, needed to meet the Island-wide aspirations. The precise type and location of development for each of the KRAs will be determined through AAPs. Policies AAP1 to 3 of the core strategy set the context for the AAPs.
- 1.7 The council is now in the process of developing the AAPs, and this Scoping Report documents the first main stage (Stage A) of the SA (incorporating SEA) process for the AAPs. It will assist the council in the development and appraisal of the proposed AAPs, and enable the performance of their policies to be monitored against the existing baseline conditions.
- 1.9 This report is an evolution of earlier Scoping Reports undertaken as part of the Sustainability Appraisal carried out for the adopted Island Plan Core Strategy and previous consultation on the scope of the SA for the AAPs (November to December 2013). Where relevant the work previously undertaken in relation to baseline data and the review of plans and programmes is referred to and reproduced. However the report has been extensively updated to take account of new information which has become available since the previous SA was carried out.

Sustainable Development

- 1.10 Sustainable development is the core principle of planning. As the Ministerial foreword to the National Planning Policy Framework states:

“The purpose of planning is to help achieve sustainable development.

Sustainable means ensuring that better lives for ourselves doesn’t mean worse lives for future generations.

Development means growth. We must accommodate the new ways by which we will earn our living in a competitive world. We must house a rising population, which is living longer and wants to make new choices. We must respond to the changes that new technologies offer us. Our lives, and the places in which we live them, can be better, but they will certainly be worse if things stagnate.

Sustainable development is about change for the better, and not only in our built environment.”

Requirement for SA and SEA

- 1.11 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA regulations) which in turn is derived from the European Directive 2001/42/EC² (known as the SEA Directive). The SEA Regulations require the assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant environmental effects. DPDs are considered to have significant environmental effects, and therefore require SEA.
- 1.12 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004³ requires SA for DPD, and Supplementary Planning Documents. This requires the assessment of the sustainability of the proposals and policies in the documents in question. Thus, the policies that make up the Island Plan Core Strategy DPD and any subsequent DPDs, such as AAPs, require SA.

Approach to the SA incorporating SEA

- 1.13 Whilst the requirements to produce SA and SEA are distinct, as outlined above, UK Government guidance⁴ considers that it is possible to satisfy the two requirements through a single integrated approach. This approach is proposed for the AAPs. Throughout this document, where reference is made to SA, it denotes SA incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive.
- 1.14 SAs are an effective way to ensure that sustainable development principles are taken into account during the plan making process. By assessing plan policies against a broad range of SA objectives, the appraisal process exposes strengths and weaknesses of a policy, which can help to develop recommendations for its

² European Parliament (2001) Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

³ The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

⁴ ODPM (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents

improvement. As well as helping to enhance the policy, the appraisal process also provides a basis for discussion between stakeholders around a shared set of objectives.

Approach to integrating Sustainability Appraisal and other environmental assessments

- 1.15 There is a close relationship between the SA and other assessments undertaken by the council namely Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).
- 1.16 The Government's National Planning Policy Framework emphasises the links between the SFRA and Sustainable Development, "*Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources...*" (NPPF paragraph 100). The SFRA will be used to directly inform the SA process.
- 1.17 In addition the Council will undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the AAPs. The draft government guidance Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment states that:
- "...AA should be undertaken in conjunction with the SA. It would be best practice to maximise the relevant evidence gathered in the SA and to use it to inform the AA and vice versa."*
- 1.18 A baseline report and proposed methodology for the HRA of the AAPs has been produced which forms Appendix 1 to this report. The HRA of the AAPs will be published separately to the SA Scoping and final SA Report, but will be used to inform both as it is carried out alongside the SA process and development of AAP policies.

The Staged Process of SA

- 1.19 There are five main stages of SA as identified in the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Plan Making Manual Guidance which is in turn based on the ODPM SEA guidance (2004), which are set out below (Stages A to E).

Figure 1.1: Incorporating SA with the Development Plan Document Process (based on the stages within the CLG Plan Making Manual)

DPD Stage 1: Pre-Production – Evidence Gathering	
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives	To help take account of policies, obligations and issues that affect your area and should be reflected in your plan.
Collecting baseline information	To provide an evidence base for sustainability issues, prediction of effects, and monitoring; to help in the development of SA objectives.
Identifying sustainability issues and appraisal objectives	To help reach an informed view on the sustainability of the plan. Sustainability appraisal objectives, which can be derived from these issues, may be used to check and refine the plan. In particular, they can be used as a basis for testing and comparing the effects of alternative options considered in the plan.
Consulting on the scope of the SA	To ensure that the SA covers the likely significant sustainability effects of the plan and provides and fulfils the statutory requirement to consult the SEA consultation bodies.
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects	
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	
Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan and the SA Report	
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan	

Structure of this Report

1.20 The Scoping Report documents the first main stage (Stage A) of the SA process for the AAPs. It will assist the council in the development and appraisal of the policy and enable performance to be monitored against the existing baseline conditions.

1.21 The remaining sections of this report are as follows:

Section 2: The Area Action Plans – This section details the purpose of the AAPs, the geographic context of the plans, the policy context and relationship to the core strategy and, development of the AAPs.

Section 3: Links with other Relevant Plans and Programmes – This section outlines the review of relevant international, national, regional and local documents to assist in identifying the key sustainability issues and developing the sustainability objectives.

Section 4: Key Sustainability Issues for the Isle of Wight – This section sets out relevant baseline information for the Isle of Wight as well as identifying and describing the key sustainability issues.

Section 5: Development of the SA Objectives – This section sets out the proposed SA objectives, appraisal questions and the relevant indicators.

Section 6: The SA Framework – This section sets out the proposed SA framework and describes how the framework will be used to assess policies.

Section 7: Conclusion – This section provides an explanation of the subsequent stages of SA. It also provides a quality assurance checklist.

Consultation on the Scoping Report

- 1.22 The council previously consulted on the AAPs and accompanying SA/SEA Scoping Consultation, to fulfil the requirements of Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and Article 5(4)⁵ of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC).
- 1.23 As this consultation was carried out during November and December 2013 the council felt it was necessary to repeat this process, updated with the outcomes from the previous consultation and further plan and SA work that has taken place since that time (for example the SA work associated with the review of core strategy policy SP2).
- 1.24 The 2013 consultation included both the objectives (see Appendix 2) and policy (see Appendix 3) for each AAP, as set out in the core strategy, and asked the following questions;

“In order to begin to identify relevant baseline information ... would be grateful if you could respond to the following questions:

- *To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree that the Core Strategy SA/SEA objectives and indicators are the appropriate starting point for the SA/SEA of the AAP areas?*
- *Please let us know of any specific relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that you consider the Council should include?*
- *Please let us have any further baseline information that you can provide the Council with to inform the SA/SEA of the AAP areas?”*

- 1.25 Comments received have been considered and the scope and levels of information provided within this document amended, as appropriate. A summary of the key outcomes from the statutory consultees on the consultation are detailed below, with full details on both the comments submitted and how the Council has responded set out in Appendix 4.

Figure 1.2: Summary of key outcomes following consultation⁶ with the statutory consultees on the Area Action Plans and accompanying SA/SEA Scoping

Summary of key outcomes following consultation⁷ with the statutory consultees on the Area Action Plans and accompanying SA/SEA Scoping, to fulfil the requirements of Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and Article 5(4) of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)

⁵ Article 5(4) *“The authorities referred to in Article 6(3) shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report.”*

⁶ This Regulation 18 consultation period ran from 15th November to 20th December 2013.

⁷ This Regulation 18 consultation period ran from 15th November to 20th December 2013.

- Reiterate previous support to the principle of enhancing as well as maintain/conserving environmental issues such as water and biodiversity.
- Pleased to see that waste and climate change mitigation and adaptation are key objectives.
- The AAP should recognise that there is the potential to impact on European Sites in so doing, via recreational disturbance, and ensure that the policies in it do not result in these potential impacts occurring.
- Welcome the Core Strategy requirement to address Green Infrastructure deficiencies – this will need to be done in a way that maintains or ideally reduces disturbance to SPA bird populations.
- Suggest the AAP includes measures to enhance the natural environment in line with the NPPF (para 114).
- Opportunities to reduce recreational pressure on America Wood SSSI should be considered (e.g. seeking to create new woodland or other recreational resources to divert pressure).
- The AAP should ensure that the measures proposed enhance rather than detract from the special qualities of the AONB.
- Agree the broad objectives are appropriate. However looking at appendix C note that;
 - There is no criteria around protecting high quality soils
 - There is no criteria around protecting formal and informal recreation access assets (quality and extent)
 - There is no criteria around avoiding policies which will, whilst not harmful to biodiversity, will preclude future biodiversity restoration
- Hope that the AAPs will be able to address the historic environment in these areas, with particular emphasis on:
 - Conserving and enhancing the special character of the towns, villages and conservation areas, particularly the historic core of Newport, Cowes/East Cowes, Ryde, Sandown and Shanklin;
 - Requiring any development to add to local distinctiveness and sense of place;
 - Conserving and enhancing designated and undesignated heritage assets;
 - Heritage Assets at Risk;
 - Positively conserving, enhancing and promoting access to heritage assets; and
 - Any particular issues regarding any waterlogged archaeological remains within the Medina Valley
- An overarching sustainability objective for each AAP should be to “conserve and enhance the historic environment of the XXX AAP area”. It may be appropriate to refine this into sub-objectives (or “decision-making criteria”) to reflect the particular characteristics of the historic environment of each of the AAP areas.

- 1.26 In light of the time that had passed since the November/December 2013 consultation, and changes in circumstances (such as national planning policy guidance) the council felt it was appropriate to provide the opportunity for further responses. Therefore another SA/SEA & HRA Scoping Consultation was undertaken between 6th May and 11th June 2015. This consultation was limited to key stakeholders and the following bodies were included;
- Environment Agency
 - Natural England

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- Historic England
- Marine Management Organisation

1.27 While the 2013 consultation focussed on establishing the acceptability of the core strategy SA and HRA as a start point and a request for relevant new baseline information; the 2015 SA scoping consultation was based upon drafted assessments. The following documents were made available for comment for the 2015 scoping consultation;

- Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report to support the Median Valley, Ryde and the Bay Area Action Plans (Consultation Version May 2015);
- Draft Habitat Regulations Assessment Background Report of the Medina Valley, Ryde and The Bay Area Action Plans (Consultation Version May 2015).

1.28 2 responses were received, being from Historic England and the Environment Agency. The main points raised are summarised below, with complete versions and how the council has taken the responses into account set out in Appendix 9.

Historic England

- Update baseline with various historic environment references;
- Split the SA Topic 'Landscape, archaeology and heritage' to better reflect the separate interests of these areas;
- Revise policy approach of each AAP to include reference to the historic environment, including specific elements;
- Update potential indicators to include Conservation Areas and Registered Historic parks;
- Amend Appraisal question for SA Objective 4.

Environment Agency

- Maintain the environmental elements of the assessment;
- Update GIS layer with latest groundwater SPZ;
- Amend Appraisal sub-criteria to include a commitment to enhance the local environment.

1.2X The next section details the purpose of the AAPs, the geographic context of the plans, the policy context and relationship to the core strategy and, development of the AAPs.

2. The Area Action Plans

- 2.1 Through the Spatial Strategy (core strategy policy SP1), the council is focussing the majority of the development in three main KRAs. Each of the KRAs is different in character and the council and local communities have different aspirations for them.
- 2.2 Area Action Plans are Development Plan Documents (DPDs) that address specific areas where significant change or conservation is needed and focusses on the delivery of area based regeneration initiatives. They can assist in producing a consensus as to the right strategy for an area and how it might be implemented and they can be a catalyst for getting several key agencies and landowners to work together. The council is bringing forward the AAPs based on the principles of localism, with direct engagement at the neighbourhood level to ensure that the AAPs are, as far as is possible, considered to be community plans.
- 2.3 The AAP boundaries do not identify an area within which development would be permitted; they are not extensions of the current settlement boundaries. The boundaries identify broad locations within which the council will consider a range of land uses, including residential, employment, leisure and green spaces, amended settlement boundaries, designated development sites and designated areas for protection. The approaches set out in the AAPs will be in general conformity with the policies of the Core Strategy and national planning policy and guidance.
- 2.4 The AAP boundaries identify the KRAs and form an 'area of study', within which the issues identified in the AAP policies will be considered. Further technical work will be required to fully assess and understand the issues, and this will form the evidence to underpin the approaches taken in the AAPs. It is intended that the AAPs will become "mini Core Strategies" for the areas they cover and will give a comprehensive approach to development.
- 2.5 The core strategy sets a series of objectives for each of the AAP areas, and these are set out in Appendix 2. There are also three 'framing' policies, one for each AAP, which set out what the AAP should seek to address. These are set out in Appendix 3.
- 2.6 As a point of reference for this assessment, the outcomes of the core strategy SA for the 3 AAP policies was positive in terms of the potential sustainability benefits that could be gained from the development and implementation of each plan. The core strategy SA Summary Findings for all 3 AAPs were;

"The developments and measures which the AAP could potentially explore and achieve are likely to address the key sustainability issues of the area and have positive effects upon a number of objectives including population, social exclusion and poverty, health, waste, climate change, landscape, biodiversity, access and material assets as well as employment and investment.

Objectives not directly referred to in the policy are expected to be addressed by the Core Strategy development management and strategic policies or through the development of the AAP and therefore have neutral effects."

- 2.7 The objectives and the requirements of the framing policies will form the basis of the SA objectives. The information used to inform both the development of the

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AAPs and accompanying environmental assessments has evolved over time since the adoption of the core strategy setting out the requirement for these plans.

- 2.8 In addition to the previous consultation set out above, this SA Scoping Report has drawn from the work carried out by the council on the development of the AAPs. The most recent work⁸ included the identification of issues relevant to each plan area that the plans should be seeking to address.
- 2.9 The next section details how the original baseline for the SA to the Core Strategy has been updated through either updated or new plans, programmes and other relevant sources of information, which can then be used to update the identification of sustainability issues and appraisal objectives.

⁸ Isle of Wight Council Officers workshop on the 3 AAPs, 31st March 2015

3. Links to other Plans and Programmes

- 3.1 The purpose of reviewing plans and programmes as part of the SA is to ensure that the relationship with these other documents is fully explored, and to ensure that the relevant environmental protection and sustainability objectives are taken on board throughout the SA and the plan-making process. Reviewing plans and programmes can also provide appropriate information on the baseline for the plan area of the policy and the key sustainability issues.
- 3.2 A review of plans and programmes was undertaken for the SA of the adopted Core Strategy, and for the SP2 review. Much of this information remains relevant and where this is the case has been carried through to be included in this updated assessment. All relevant baseline documents have been reviewed and the key aims, objectives and indicators have, where relevant, been incorporated into the SA Framework. The source documents are referenced as appropriate within the SA Framework. The updated documents considered are listed in Appendix 5 'Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies', together with relevant objectives/requirements and actions for the SA.

Further relevant baseline information

- 3.3 To assist in determining the approaches to be taken in the AAPs the council has carried out a number of pieces of work, including;
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment;
 - Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment;
 - Retail Study;
 - Retail Uses and Vacancy Rates Surveys;
 - Surface Water Management Plan for Ryde;
 - Employment Land Study;
 - Employment Sites with Waterfront Access Study;
 - Local Green Space study;
 - Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople;
 - Characterisation Studies;
 - Waste Procurement and modelling; and,
 - Transport modelling.
- 3.4 Other work is also being undertaken by the council on the following:
- Settlement Coalescence;
 - Economic Development Plan: 2015/16 – 2017/18;
 - Local Flood Risk Management Plan; and,
 - West Wight Coastal Strategy.
- 3.5 However, the above work is ongoing and has not yet been completed, so cannot be included for consideration in the baseline. As these documents have the potential to be relevant to the SA, the council will review the outputs from each area of work once complete.
- 3.6 Further to the council-led documents listed above, there are a number of documents being prepared by bodies other than the council that will be, or have the

potential to be, relevant to the preparation of the AAPs. These documents, along with the lead body and the relevant AAP area are set out in the following table.

Table 3.1: Documents being prepared by bodies other than the council

AAP Area	Document	Lead body	Status
All	PUSH-wide Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	PUSH	<i>Emerging</i>
Medina Valley	East Cowes Town Plan	East Cowes Town Council	Complete
Medina Valley	Strategic Waterfront Sites Study	Solent Local Enterprise Partnership	<i>Emerging</i>
Medina Valley	Gurnard Neighbourhood Plan	Gurnard Parish Council	<i>Emerging</i>
Ryde	Ryde Masterplanning	Isle of Wight Chamber of Commerce	<i>On-going</i>
Ryde	Fishbourne Parish SPD	Fishbourne Parish Council	Complete
Ryde	Nettlestone and Seaview Parish Plan SPD	Nettlestone and Seaview Parish Council	Complete
Ryde	Brading Neighbourhood Plan	Brading Town Council	Complete
The Bay	Brading Neighbourhood Plan	Brading Town Council	Complete

3.7 The completed documents identified in the previous table have all been prepared at the local level. The supplementary planning documents (SPDs) and the neighbourhood plan have all been prepared to be in general conformity with the development plan (i.e. the core strategy and the NPPF). The East Cowes Town Plan, whilst not formally adopted by the council, has been prepared by the community to reflect the core strategy. The council therefore considers that whilst it is right to note these local-level documents, they do not alter the baseline information in this document in terms of issue and potential criteria identification.

3.8 The Isle of Wight Council Corporate Plan 2015-17 sets out the overall goals for the council in the short to medium term. In the context of its overall vision for the authority, the Isle of Wight Council has identified four key priorities as its focus for the next three years, which in the main, build on previous priorities and the need to address the budget deficit. These are often described as major projects, as they all involve significant transformational change:

- Supporting growth in the economy, making the Island a better place and keeping it safe.
- Keeping children safe and improving their education.
- Protecting the most vulnerable with health and social care, investing in support, prevention and continuing care.
- Ensuring that all resources available to the Island are used in the most effective way in achieving the Island's priorities.

3.9 As stated in the core strategy (paragraph 1.7) it sets out the spatial vision and objectives for the Island and the strategic policies to help deliver them (including AAPs 1 to 3) and, "The spatial vision, objectives and strategic policies flow from the priorities and objectives set out in the Isle of Wight's Sustainable Community Strategy – Eco Island." It is therefore reasonable to conclude that the council's

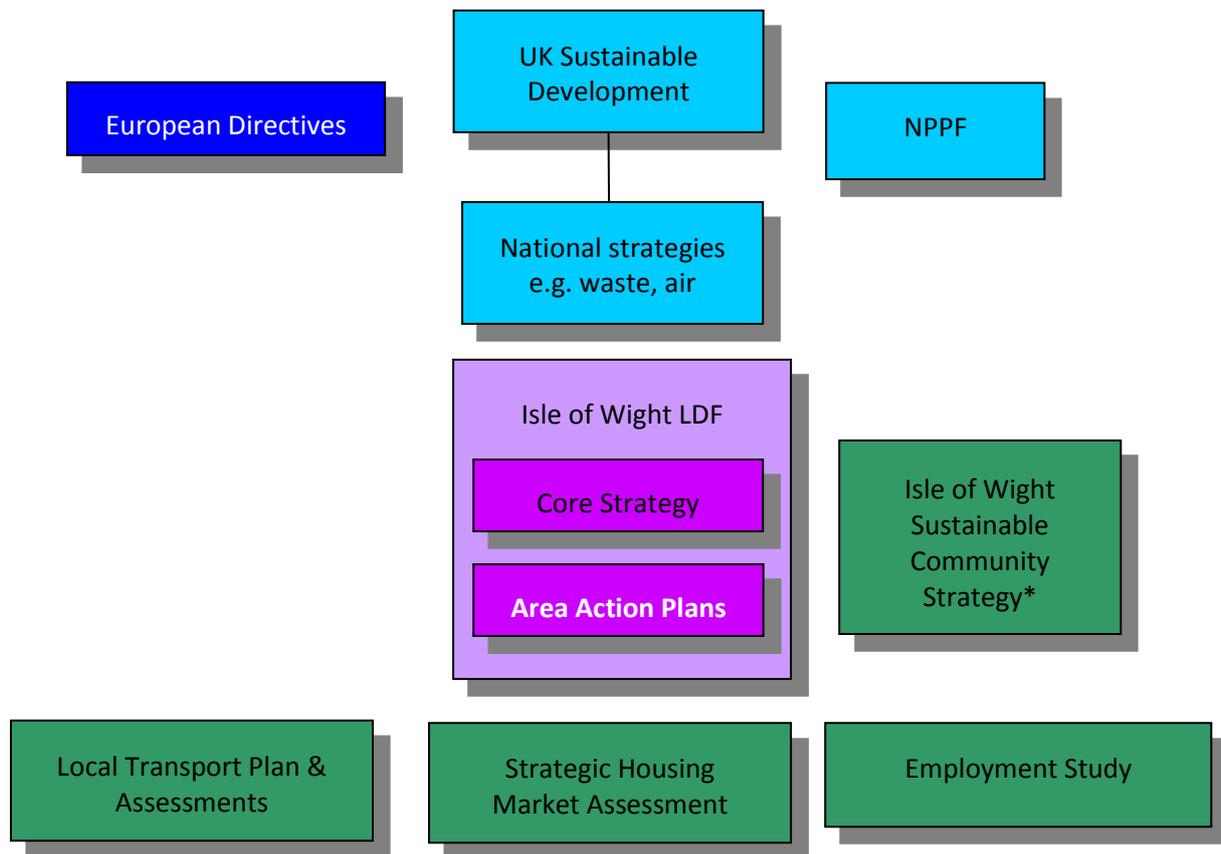
corporate priorities have already been taken into account in the development of the SA framework.

- 3.10 The National Planning Practice Guidance states on the level of detail required in a sustainability appraisal that;

“The sustainability appraisal should only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the Local Plan. It should focus on the environmental, economic and social impacts that are likely to be significant. It does not need to be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is considered to be appropriate for the content and level of detail in the Local Plan.”

- 3.11 It is therefore reasonable to limit the focus on the environmental, economic and social impacts to those likely to be significant in terms of testing and implementing the options and preferred policy approach for the AAPs. Figure 2.1 below illustrates the main plans and programmes considered to be relevant to the AAPs.

Figure 3.1: Main Relevant Plans and Programmes



* The Isle of Wight's Sustainable Community Strategy, also known as Eco Island, was initiated by the Island Strategic Partnership back in 2008 and runs to 2020. The partnership has since come to an end (2011) and has been superseded by the Health & Wellbeing Board, which is committed to the principles. Eco Island is a broad based strategy for improving the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the Island. The strategy will build stronger, healthier communities with more opportunities for people to be involved in local life.

4. Key Sustainability Issues

Introduction

- 4.1 An essential part of the SA process is the identification of current baseline conditions and their likely evolution. It is only with a knowledge of existing conditions, and a consideration of their significance, that the issues which a plan or programme should address (in this case the AAPs) can be identified and their subsequent success or otherwise be monitored.
- 4.2 The SEA Directive requires that the evolution of the baseline conditions of the plan area (that would take place without the plan or programme) are identified. This is useful in informing assessments of significance, particularly with regard to the effect that conditions may already be improving or worsening and the rate of such change.
- 4.3 This baseline information was collected as part of the earlier SA of the adopted Core Strategy and can be viewed in Appendix 5 (see para 3.2). This includes information on the (then) future predicted baseline. This report provides an update on the baseline information and includes any new relevant baseline data. Appendix 6 summarises the sustainability issues based on the previous SA together with any additional information that has come to light since.

Additional Baseline Information (since the April 2011 Addendum to the Core Strategy SA/SEA)

- 4.4 The subsequent sections provide a summary of additional baseline information which has been identified in relation to certain SA topics.

Settlement Profiles

- 4.5 In order to inform the Sustainability Appraisal of options for development locations for the Core Strategy the following sections sets out a summary of baseline information and sustainability issues associated with those areas of the island which could be significantly affected by the review of the current distribution of housing.
- 4.6 A summary of the key issues for the settlements is provided below by a more detailed profile of each of the key settlements. These profiles are based on information from a number of sources including:
- The Magic⁹ website (www.magic.gov.uk);
 - IWC Ward Profile Information Packs (2013);
 - IWC Characterisation Assessments (2015);
 - The National Heritage List for England;
 - The Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record;
 - The Isle of Wight Historic Environment Action Plan (HEAL);

⁹ MAGIC is a web-based interactive map bringing together information on key environmental schemes and designations in one place. MAGIC is a partnership project involving six government organisations including Natural England, English Heritage, the Environment Agency and although it has been designed to meet the needs of the partner organisations, the facility is available to anyone over the Internet.

- Island Transport Plan (Strategy 2011 – 2038);
- Transport modelling (2015);
- Isle of Wight Economic Strategy 2008-2020; the [Delivery Action Plan](#);
- Isle of Wight Employment Study;
- Isle of Wight Retail Capacity Study Update 2014;
- Isle of Wight Town Centres Health Check Study 2009; and
- Isle of Wight Strategic Flood Risk Assessment MK2 2010.

Deprivation and the AAP areas

- 4.7 The 2015 Indices of Deprivation published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (September 2015) are significant to the AAPs. For the purposes of constructing the indices, deprivation was not limited to just a lack of financial resource, but took account of a range of different issues, where the main consideration was a lack of fulfilment to people’s needs in respect of their lives.
- 4.8 Outcomes were based mainly on 2012/13 data, using a combination of 38 separate indicators to provide a ranking, or comparison, of deprivation for each of the areas across England which were included. Using a number of different indicators, these were aggregated across seven distinct ‘domains’, each of which represents a specific form of deprivation:
- Barriers to Housing and other Services;
 - Crime;
 - Living Environment;
 - Income;
 - Employment;
 - Health and Disability; and
 - Education, Skills and Training.
- 4.9 The Indices of Multiple Deprivation measure and rank the relative levels of deprivation based on small geographical areas called Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs), whose size vary but are generally smaller than Electoral Wards and have an average population of around 1,500 residents. This approach is used to rank every small area in England according to the deprivation experienced by the people living there (a total of 32,482 LSOAs).
- 4.10 The Isle of Wight Council Business Intelligence Unit has brought this information together, along with other sources such as Mosaic and 2011 Census data, in a series of ward profile information packs¹⁰. These have been used to paint a picture of the main settlements within the AAP areas.

Medina Valley - Newport settlement profile

- 4.11 Geographically located in the centre of the Island, Newport is the principal town and main administrative and shopping centre. The 2011 ONS Census shows that the collective wards of Newport have a population of 25,823. The transport network reflects Newport’s role, with roads radiating out from the town.

¹⁰ <http://www.iwight.com/council/OtherServices/Isle-of-Wight-Facts-and-Figures-Ward-Area-Data/Ward-Packs-Cowes>

- 4.12 The SHMA (2014) identifies Newport as a housing sub-market and an analysis of average house prices shows that in broad terms there is a difference in price between locations associated with Newport, Ryde and Sandown (covering the three AAP areas).
- 4.13 It also identified a concentration of people employed in lower skilled jobs around the Newport area, along with a higher concentration of lower council tax valuation banded accommodation in Newport than the rest of the Island.
- 4.14 Urban areas with smaller stock are an indication of higher than average overcrowding with the sub markets of Newport (3.07%) and East Cowes (2.98%) experiencing some of the highest levels.
- 4.15 The mean income level for the Newport housing sub-market is £32,695, which is above the Island-wide mean figure of £31,296. This is reflected by the estimated proportion of households unable to afford market housing without subsidy, which is 39.7% (the Island-wide figure is estimated at 41.8%).
- 4.16 Newport includes four of the eight most deprived lower super output areas on the Island as measured on the basis of the 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Pan A & B (also within the top 20% most deprived nationally) Newport South B and Newport North B.
- 4.17 There are a number of environmental assets within an around Newport including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) at Parkhurst Forest, Shide Quarry and the Medina Estuary. The latter is also designated as a European nature conservation site as part of the Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar Site. Carisbrooke Castle to the south west is a Scheduled Monument, Conservation Area and locally important nature conservation site. Carisbrooke Castle, parts of Carisbrooke village, Whitcombe and Burnt House Lane are all within the AONB designation area. There are two further Scheduled Monuments, being Carisbrooke and Newport Roman Villas. Parts of the town are subject to flooding.
- 4.18 The central area of Newport is a conservation area which defines several distinct characterful areas reflecting the stages of growth of the town from the earliest planned settlement of the 12th century. The settlement layout and road network in the historic centre still follow the medieval gridded street system. The commercial success of Newport and the provision of infrastructure for the capital town need to be balanced with the retention of a unique historic character, small traditional shops and a sense of place.
- 4.19 There has been a significant increase in traffic on the major routes into and out of Newport, which at certain times and in certain locations has increased traffic congestion, which leads to roads becoming less cycle and pedestrian friendly and hampers bus access and increases journey times. Congestion can in turn have negative effects on economic performance and on air quality. Surveys carried out to support the development of the Islands second Local Transport Plan (LTP) 2006-2011 showed that at peak times nearly 80% of vehicles using the main routes into Newport are single occupancy vehicles. There is no further evidence to suggest that this has changed significantly since that time.

- 4.20 Newport is the retail and administrative centre of the island and has a number of multiple chain stores as well as the main Council offices, hospital, prison, fire and police services. Retail accounts for almost two thirds of floorspace reflecting the town's role as the Island's primary shopping centre (Isle of Wight Town Centre Health Check Study). The prominence of Newport as the main centre puts additional pressure on the approach roads and increases demand for parking particularly at peak periods.

Medina Valley - Cowes and East Cowes settlement profiles

- 4.21 Situated centrally on the northern most point of the Island, Cowes is the main port with a natural harbour at the mouth of the Medina River. Cowes is best known as one of the world's premier yachting destinations attracting thousands of yachtsmen from all over the world each year. The population of the Cowes wards (including Gurnard and Northwood) in the 2011 census was 14,398.
- 4.22 Within the Medina Valley the SHMA (2014) identifies Cowes (including Gurnard and Northwood) and East Cowes (including Whippingham) as being individual housing sub-markets and an analysis of average house prices shows that in broad terms there is a differential between Cowes, Gurnard and Northwood compared to East Cowes.
- 4.23 It also identified a concentration of people employed in lower skilled jobs around East Cowes, along with a higher concentration of lower council tax valuation banded accommodation in East Cowes than the rest of the Island. Smaller stock is an indication of higher than average over-crowding with the sub market of East Cowes (2.98%) experiencing some of the highest levels.
- 4.24 The mean income level for the Cowes housing sub-market is £33,075, which is above the Island-wide mean figure of £31,296, and compares favourably to the East Cowes figure of £29,930. This is reflected by the estimated proportion of households unable to afford market housing without subsidy in Cowes which is 39.7% and East Cowes 43.6% (the Island-wide figure is estimated at 41.8%).
- 4.25 The deprivation within the wards of Cowes and East Cowes varies, with Cowes Medina, East Cowes West and Cowes Central ranking as some of the most deprived wards on the Island (within 25% most deprived nationally). Cowes Castle West is one of the Island's least deprived wards (within 20% least deprived nationally) (2010).
- 4.26 East Cowes is situated on the eastern side of the Medina River and is principally residential, although there are a number of marine and aerospace related employers in the area (such as GKN). The two towns are linked by a chain ferry which forms a vital part of the internal transport system. The wards of East Cowes and Whippingham & Osborne has a population of 7,774 residents (Census 2011).
- 4.27 Cowes has a number of environmental assets within the surrounding area, including a local nature reserve at Dodnor Creek. Gurnard, to the west of Cowes, is part of the AONB and also part of the Hamstead Heritage Coast. The coastline and waters

surrounding Cowes and East Cowes have been given Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) status. The settlement of East Cowes is surrounded by an AONB.

- 4.28 Cowes can be accessed from the mainland by regular high speed passenger ferries running from Southampton. A car ferry service also operates between East Cowes and Southampton. The chain ferry between Cowes and East Cowes forms part of the internal transport system and connects two of the Island's principal roads, the A3020 and A3021. The council recognises that a fixed road link between the two towns is not likely, increasing the importance of the service. The ferry ports at Cowes and East Cowes are located in the town centres and as a result traffic congestion from cars accessing the ports can create delays in and around the town centres at busy times making the roads less attractive to cyclists and pedestrians. The council introduced a park and ride facility in Somerton, and this well used facility offers an opportunity to park away from the town centre of Cowes.
- 4.29 Cowes relies heavily on tourism that is mainly generated from its global reputation as the 'home of world yachting'. In 2013 the Island attracted approximately 2.28 million visitors and visitor-spend contributed approximately £286m to the Island's GDP and visiting yachtspersons are generally higher spenders than land visitors. (£189 per visit 2009 analysis)¹¹. Tourists to Cowes also benefit from its historic buildings and strong maritime character in its built environment; narrow winding streets and tall seaward facing buildings climb up the coastal slope.
- 4.30 East Cowes is surrounded by nationally important registered historic parks to the north at North Castle and to the east at Osborne House. Viewed from the sea, the Columbine shed on the quayside is a locally distinctive property (with the world's largest Union Jack painted on its doors), which together with the Hammerhead Crane at Cowes, combines to demark the port as the key gateway to the Island and as a unique place
- 4.31 The Council has been working with, Southampton City Council, Red Funnel and the government's Homes and Community Agency (HCA) and others on the development of a bid for £15m funding from Solent Local Enterprise Partnership (SLEP) to improve highways and public realm in East Cowes and Southampton.
- 4.32 Submitted to the SLEP in December 2014, this joint public / private project has the potential to improve, local highways and public realm associated with the privately funded relocation of Red Funnels marshalling facilities on both sides of the Solent. The scheme which will involve the relocation of the terminals and marshalling facilities in East Cowes will unlock development and employment opportunities in the town.

The Bay - Sandown, Shanklin and Lake Settlement profiles

- 4.33 Geographically located on the east coast of the Island, the Bay Area consists of the resorts of Sandown and Shanklin with the residential area of Lake situated in between. According to the 2011 Census the population of the wards in The Bay Area is 21,374.

¹¹ Isle of Wight Destination Management Plan (Draft), December 2014; Visit Isle of Wight Ltd.

- 4.34 The SHMA (2014) identifies the Bay as a specific housing sub-market and an analysis of average house prices shows that in broad terms there is a difference in price between locations associated with Newport, Ryde and Sandown (covering the three AAP areas).
- 4.35 It also identified a concentration of people employed in lower skilled jobs around Sandown and Shanklin, along with a higher concentration of lower council tax valuation banded accommodation in the Bay than the rest of the Island. Smaller stock is an indication of higher than average over-crowding with the sub market of the Bay (2.97%) experiencing some of the highest levels.
- 4.36 The mean income level for the Bay housing sub-market is £28,164, which is below the Island-wide mean figure of £31,296. This is reflected by the estimated proportion of households unable to afford market housing without subsidy, which is 46.5% (the Island-wide figure is estimated at 41.8%).
- 4.37 The Bay contains four of the 20 most deprived areas on the Island with Sandown South B (ranked the 9th most deprived on the Island), Lake North B (11th), Shanklin North A (15th) and Shanklin North B (16th). These are all within the 25% most deprived areas in England (2010).
- 4.38 Although Shanklin has a thatched settlement as its core, both Sandown and Shanklin are similar in that they retain valuable remnants of Victorian seaside towns with areas of large boarding houses occupying elevated positions and smaller properties for service trades on the outskirts. There is an emphasis on promenades; beach bathing, ballrooms etc and these are substituted by later facilities such as lidos and large hotels. Following a period of some insensitive development and decline, much of this is in need of renewal and re-use which is sensitive to settlement character and which recognises the value in the historic environment features. The old village of Shanklin, itself a Conservation Area, consists of numerous small listed properties occupied mostly by cafes and small souvenir shops. This area appears in reasonable condition despite the sensitivity of the heritage assets. Future development of this area would be very difficult to achieve without detriment to local character.
- 4.39 There are a number of environmental assets within and around The Bay including a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), located on Bembridge Down to the north of Sandown. Alverstone Mead to the south of the Newport – Sandown cycleway and Sibden Hill and Batts Copse on the edge of Shanklin are designated Local Nature Reserves. The shoreline and waters around the Bay Area, known as the South Wight Maritime has been designated a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The Bay area is encircled by an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) within which there are several Scheduled Listed Monuments including the Brading Roman Villa.
- 4.40 The Bay is served by an 8 mile rail route linking Sandown, Lake and Shanklin with the fast ferry service at Ryde Pier Head. During the summer months Shanklin and Sandown experience additional traffic flows brought about by the influx of tourists visiting the popular bay area. Traffic hold ups can occur at a number of locations at peak times which can have a detrimental impact on journey times and bus punctuality.

- 4.41 The council is working with the government and others in looking at options to maintain and improve the rail line from Shanklin to Ryde and infrastructure beyond the end of the current franchise.
- 4.42 The Newport to Sandown shared path, NCN23, is popular with cyclists and a counter installed at the Sandown end of the route shows that on average nearly 2,500 cycle journeys are made on the route monthly. The opportunity exists to improve cycle routes and facilities in the bay area.
- 4.43 Data from the 2011 Census shows that on average within the wards of the Bay area, the largest employment type was 'wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles'. 15.1% of the working age population are employed in 'accommodation and food service activities', which can be broadly related to the tourism sector. Much of the tourism offered in the area relates to the valued historic character of the Victorian seaside resorts. The associated public realm and local character is tired and would benefit from sensitive enhancement.
- 4.44 The Bay has the lowest average number of cars or vans per household compared against the other ward clusters on the Island with 1.08, which perhaps reflects a level of self-containment and the train service through to Ryde.
- 4.45 The relatively low number of vacant units in Sandown suggests that retail and service activity is relatively strong in Sandown (Isle of Wight Council, Vacancy Rate Monitoring).

Ryde settlement profile

- 4.46 Geographically located in the North East of the Island, Ryde is one of the main gateways to the Island as it is just a short sea crossing from Portsmouth and Southsea. With a clean sandy beach and shallow waters Ryde is primarily a tourist destination and is known for its Victorian architecture and 800m long pier. The topography is characterful and creates a sense of place and forms important views to and from the sea. Development over the years has expanded the urban area so that it now encompasses the surrounding settlements. The population of Ryde (including the wards of Binstead & Fishbourne and Havenstreet, Ashley & Haylands) is 25,490 according to the 2011 ONS Census.
- 4.47 The SHMA (2014) identifies Ryde as a housing sub-market, with a higher concentration of lower council tax valuation banded accommodation than the rest of the Island. Smaller stock is an indication of higher than average over-crowding with the sub market of Ryde (3.57) experiencing some of the highest levels.
- 4.48 An analysis of average house prices shows that in broad terms there is a difference in price between locations associated with Newport, Ryde and Sandown (covering the three AAP areas).
- 4.49 The mean income level for the Ryde housing sub-market is £28,520, which is below the Island-wide mean figure of £31,296. This is reflected by the estimated proportion of households unable to afford market housing without subsidy, which is 46% (the Island-wide figure is estimated at 41.8%).

- 4.50 According to the 2010 Indices of Deprivation, Ryde North East B and St John's West A are the two most deprived lower super output areas (LSOA) on the Island, and within the 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally). The majority of the remaining LSOAs fall within the Island's 30 (out of 89) most deprived areas (which is within the 35% most deprived nationally).
- 4.51 Ryde is surrounded by a number of environmental assets including Priory Woods a designated SSSI. The waters surrounding Ryde are part of the Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area and Ramsar site. To the west of Ryde is the AONB which includes the Quarr Abbey a Scheduled Monument.
- 4.52 The historic character of Ryde is important with 386 nationally important buildings in the town. A key area is Union Street, with its views downhill to the sea and esplanade and its finely designed buildings. Now a primary retail location, the Georgian/Victorian character of this general area is prominent and colourful and fits in well with the nearby Pier, a listed structure which forms the gateway of the island for passengers travelling by catamaran. Pedestrianisation has occurred around the high street and work has been done through a Townscape Heritage Initiative project to upgrade the public realm and re-enforce local character although further work could be done.
- 4.53 As the most populous town on the Island, Ryde offers a comparable range of services to Newport. Total town centre ground floor floorspace is 53,340 sqm, of which half is used for retail and retail service uses (Isle of Wight Town Centre Health Check Study).
- 4.54 Ryde is one of the three main transport gateways to the Island. Cross Solent links to Ryde are via the hovercraft from Southsea, and catamaran from Portsmouth to Ryde Pier Head, The Island Line rail line links Ryde Pier Head to Shanklin with stations at Ryde Esplanade where interchange is possible between, the trains, hovercraft, buses and taxis and Ryde St Johns Station and the park and ride site developed by Island Line in partnership with the council.
- 4.55 The road network in Ryde is constrained in places by its width and layout. The main A3055 passes through the northern part of the town centre and then along the Esplanade. The alternative route is via the B3330 which passes to the south of the main shopping area using what are predominantly residential roads. This route crosses the southern end of the High Street at a traffic light controlled junction. The road network is narrow in this area and traffic hold ups can occur at peak times on both this and the A3055.
- 4.56 The town is built on the side of a steep hill with the main pedestrianised shopping area located at the top of the hill. As with many such towns, the shopping development follows a linear shape along the high street. The topography of the town therefore creates a more difficult environment for encouraging walking and cycling.
- 4.57 As identified in the Isle of Wight Chamber of Commerce Ryde Masterplanning work, the employment structure of Ryde is very similar to the Isle of Wight, in general. The only notable difference is the higher proportion of employment in wholesale and retail and the lower proportion in accommodation and restaurants.

- 4.58 It is also observed that the greater dominance of the retail sector is expected as Ryde is the largest urban area on the Island and is one of the key Island retail locations. For Ryde and across the Isle of Wight 10.4% of employment is in business services. There is a high proportion of businesses in the hotels and restaurant sector. 8.4% of employment in Ryde and 12% of employment on the Island is in this sector compared to 6.7% for the region and 6.6% for England.
- 4.59 An area where Ryde performs well is in manufacturing, which constitutes 9% of total employment in the town, which is higher than the regional (7%) and England (8.6%) averages. Areas of manufacturing that have strong employment are the manufacturing of transport equipment (312 jobs) and fabricated metal products (117 jobs), which combined makeup 7.4% of total employment.

Summary of SA Issues

- 4.60 The issues identified associated with each plan area can be summarised as being either 'unique' i.e. only or predominately only occurring in a particular AAP area, or 'generic' i.e. occurring in more than one of the AAP areas. These are summarised below against each SA (SEA compliant) category and are derived from Appendices 4, 5 and 6:

Table 4.1: Unique AAP SA Issues

		Medina	Ryde	Bay
SA Topic	SA Issue			
Coasts	Areas of instability	✓		
Material assets	Employment uses that require water access	✓		
Investment in business	Infrastructure and masterplan of the seafront interchange area		✓	
Economic performance	To expand and improve the tourism offer and experience at Ryde and to make best use of existing tourism-related sites.		✓	
Investment in business	Improving the street economy, the general improvement of the urban environment. Examine whether further, more localised protection should be afforded to the tourism accommodation stock.			✓
Employment	Marine related tourism	✓		
Material assets	The road network is narrow and traffic hold ups can occur at peak times on both the A3055 and the A3055		✓	
Material assets	High speed and vehicular ferry terminals	✓		
Material assets	Variety of cross-Solent links and transport interchange		✓	

Table 4.2: Generic AAP SA Issues

		Medina	Ryde	Bay
SA Topic	SA Issue			

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to support the Medina Valley, Ryde and the Bay Area Action Plans

Air Quality	Congestion currently experienced within Newport at peak times. Housing allocations will increase population which could result in traffic growth in some areas.	✓		✓
Climate Change Adaptation	Areas of flooding	✓	✓	✓
Coasts	Areas of erosion	✓		✓
Access	Requirement for new houses	✓	✓	✓
Access	Affordable housing requirement	✓	✓	✓
Social inclusion	Requirement for Gypsy and Traveller sites	✓	✓	✓
Biodiversity, fauna and flora	Integrity of European Sites & other nature conservation sites	✓	✓	✓
Culture & local distinctiveness	Settlement coalescence	✓		✓
Material assets	GI requirements	✓	✓	✓
Waste	Provision of waste management facilities	✓	✓	✓
Landscape, archaeology and heritage	Conservation areas, archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, and other important heritage buildings etc across the Island.	✓	✓	✓
Soil, geology and land use	Land contamination, areas which have value for their mineral resource, coastal position, employment land etc.	✓	✓	✓
Water	Groundwater protection zones,	✓	✓	✓
Culture	Provision of and access to cultural facilities.	✓	✓	✓
Population	Older and aging population, holiday seasonal increases.	✓	✓	✓
Crime and safety	Condition of Island roads and higher rate of road injuries and deaths than the England average.	✓	✓	✓
Health	A range of health inequalities across the Island with those in the more deprived areas facing a shorter life expectancy.	✓	✓	✓
Social inclusion	Areas of deprivation on the Island, unfit housing, single pensioner households, and homelessness.	✓	✓	✓
Education and training	Low educational attainment at secondary and post-16 level. Outcomes at the end of early years are below national averages and the performance of more vulnerable children is poor. Proportion of schools that are inadequate.	✓	✓	✓
Access	Access to services and facilities (e.g. retail, leisure, sporting, cultural, communication, open space, green infrastructure etc). Maintain and improve access to jobs, higher level education, skills and training	✓	✓	✓
Material assets	Relatively high house price to income ratio. Flooding issues relating to drainage. Certain key junctions are known to be at, or near, capacity.	✓	✓	✓
Access	Island Line		✓	✓
Employment	Impact on the existing road network at peak times of people travelling, by car, to/from work.	✓	✓	✓

Limitations of the information and assumptions made

- 4.60 There is a substantial amount of baseline information available for the Isle of Wight and the aim in this report has been not to duplicate unnecessarily, but to ensure that sufficient information exists to inform the Sustainability Appraisal process. For this reason the Scoping Report presents a summary of information on the various sustainability topics. Other information is presented in other plans and strategy documents on specific topics which have been prepared by the Council or other bodies.
- 4.61 Taking into consideration the previous scoping consultation (see paragraphs 1.22 to 1.24) the council feel that it is reasonable to conclude that there are relatively few data gaps in relation to the sustainability appraisal objectives.
- 4.62 Where data gaps do exist, this is generally in relation to update baseline data work as opposed to a complete lack of data. Section 3 details work that is currently being undertaken, both directly in relation to supporting the evolving AAPs (see paragraph 3.4) and other plans that may have some relevance to the AAPs.
- 4.63 The scoping process is just one of a number of stages in the SA of the AAPs. As both the Plans and SA progress, such emerging potential evidence base will be kept under review and if determined relevant and significant, incorporated in either or both the Plans and SA.

5. Development of the SA Objectives

- 5.1 The SA Framework was developed for the SA of the adopted Core Strategy DPD, having undergone consultation and examination during 2011-12. The framework has been subsequently reviewed and updated for the assessment of (policy) options associated with the development of a revised strategic housing policy (SP2 review, 2015), and is being further developed to support the AAPs.
- 5.2 The SA objectives and appraisal criteria are components of a framework that will be used consistently to appraise the options arising from the development of the AAPs.
- 5.3 Following the above an amended SA framework has been produced (see below and Appendix 7). The SA framework has been developed from consideration of the issues emerging from the baseline data review. The framework now consists of those appraisal sub-criteria deemed to be of particular importance and relevance to each of the AAPs and as such is bespoke in nature and focus. Each of the appraisal criteria within this framework consists of sub-criteria, and indicators which can be used to guide collection of the monitoring information.
- 5.4 It should be noted that this framework is still being developed and the council realises that gaps exist, particularly with regards to potential targets. However, it is appreciated that targets relevant to the assessment cannot always be identified. The council will continue to work to complete the framework as far as is possible, including any comments from the scoping consultation process that can be usefully applied. Any updates to the framework will then be considered in terms of implications for the SA assessment matrix (Appendix 8). It should be recognised that this SA Scoping Report is not a 'closed' report but part of a larger assessment process that will develop over time in tandem with the development of the AAPs.

Table 5.1 SA Objectives and Appraisal Criteria

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria
ENVIRONMENTAL		
1. Air Quality: To reduce air quality pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	Traffic congestion on the island	Reduce the amount of congestion at key points within each AAP
	Promote travel choice (private car use, public transport, cycling and walking)	Increase the proportion of people using public transport, cycling and walking Reduce number of car trips
	Sources of air pollution (main source of air pollution on the Island is traffic).	To maintain or decrease current levels of air pollutants.
2. Coasts: To protect the Island's coastline and minimise the risk to people and property from coastal erosion and flooding	Coastal geomorphology, natural coastal processes erosion, stability and risk	Reduce the risk to property and people from erosion and instability and avoid damage to the coastline of loss of amenity as a result of human activity
		Seek to promote protection, restoration and enhancement of coastal zone by seeking to sustain natural systems and processes including opportunities identified within the Shoreline Management Plan for managed retreat of the coastline, where defence is no longer economically viable or sustainable'
3. Water: To maintain and improve the water quality of the Islands, groundwater, rivers and coasts and to achieve sustainable water resources management.	Groundwater vulnerability	Protect the quality of water by controlling development likely to adversely affect groundwater, surface water, bathing water, and estuaries quality.
4. Landscape, archaeology and heritage: To protect and enhance the Islands natural and historic environment and character, and to achieve sustainable development within a sensitive	AONB designation	Conserve and enhance the Isle of Wight AONB in line with its status, purpose and AONB Management Plan
	Listed buildings and conservation areas. Registered Historic Parks and Gardens; Designated and undesignated	Protect the fabric and setting of: Listed buildings and conservation areas. Registered Historic Parks and Gardens; Designated archaeological sites such as SAM's Locally Listed assets (includes Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens);

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria
landscape	heritage assets Maritime and coastal heritage; HEAP	Other non-designated heritage assets (including archaeological sites, monuments, structures, buildings and historic parks and gardens) recorded on the Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record; Maritime and coastal heritage; HEAP
		Protect tranquil areas on the island and avoid risk to them from light and noise pollution and increases in traffic.
		Protect the landscape and settlement character of the Island and ensure that any change in land use does not negatively impact on the existing character of the area.
		Positively enhance landscape and settlement character.
5. Biodiversity, fauna and flora: To conserve and enhance the Islands biodiversity, fauna and flora	Location and condition of and threats faced by designated sites for wildlife value (international, national and local)Protected species	Avoid net loss, damage to , or fragmentation of designated wildlife sites and the qualifying habitats and species (marine, estuarine, terrestrial and freshwater)
	Awareness and access	Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with wildlife places whilst encouraging respect for and raising awareness of the sensitivity of these sites
	Biodiversity	Maintain and/or increase biodiversity and the variety of habitats on the island
6. Soil, geology and land use: To ensure appropriate land use in relation to soil and geology functionality and to improve efficiency in land use.	Safeguarding suitable land on the coast for freight movements, storage, employment, staging and ports and for future mineral extraction Contaminated and brownfield land	Protect areas which have value for their mineral resource, coastal position, employment land etc.
		Encourage the remediation and re-use of contaminated and brownfield land.
		Protect soils and their functionality in land use planning and sustainably manage soils as a finite multi-functional resource, specifically including best and most versatile agricultural land
	Waste management (hierarchy & provision of facilities)	Apply the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency when considering sites for waste management to achieve consistency and integration with other land uses.

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria
8. Climate Change Mitigation To minimise future climate change through reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases	Reducing the need for energy	Reducing the need to travel
9. Climate Change Adaptation To reduce the risks to people and properties from the effects of climate change	Vulnerability to flooding and the effects of a changing environment	Limit development at risk from flooding and the effects of climate change
SOCIAL		
10. Culture: To maintain and protect the local culture, traditions and civic pride of Island towns and villages and increase engagement in cultural activity	Facilities / sites to support opportunities for people of the Island to experience cultural diversity	Provision of and access to cultural facilities.
	Relationship between resident population and visitors	To balance the needs of permanent residents and visitors Identifying local housing needs and options to meet these needs
	Safety in the public realm	To reduce the need to travel in order to reduce the potential for road accidents.
	Settlement coalescence	Establish the key landscape sensitivities and ways in which settlement coalescence can be prevented in the future.
11. Population: To develop and maintain a balanced and sustainable population structure on the Island.	Migration and Island population structure	To achieve a balanced population structure on the Island
	Relationship between resident population and visitors	To balance the needs of permanent residents and visitors
12. Crime and safety: To reduce crime and the fear of crime and ensure safety in the public realm	Rate of road injuries and deaths is higher than the England average.	Number of road accidents per annum.
13. Health:	A range of health inequalities across	To cut levels and inequalities in incidence and mortality from cancer, coronary

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria
To improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health	the Island with those in the more deprived areas facing a shorter life expectancy	heart disease, suicide and accidents
		To address the level and the distribution of wealth across the Island To ensure there is an equitable distribution of services and facilities for all sectors of society
14. Social Inclusion: To reduce the level and distribution of poverty and social exclusion across the Island	Requirement for Gypsy and Traveller sites.	Meet the identified need of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities by allocating sufficient sites (pitches).
15. Education and training: To raise educational achievement levels across the Island and develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills they need to find and remain in work	Low educational attainment at secondary and post-16 level. Outcomes at the end of early years are below national averages and the performance of more vulnerable children is poor.	Ensure there is adequate access to education facilities Proportion of schools that are inadequate.
16. Access: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities	Access to transport (public transport, cycle tracks) including cross-Solent links	Ensure there is adequate access to cross-Solent terminals To ensure access to sustainable transport routes
	Access to facilities and services, employment, education, health care, open space, and opportunities for recreation	Improving access to services and facilities (e.g. retail, leisure, sporting, cultural, communication, open space, green infrastructure etc) Improve access to jobs, higher level education, skills and training
	Access to housing	Improve access for year round residents to affordable homes To ensure that sub housing market area needs are being met
ECONOMIC		
17. Material assets To ensure the provision of adequate infrastructure for	Employment uses that require water access	Number of employment sites with water access, available/occupied
	Road network is narrow at certain	Travel surveys, including travel times and traffic counts.

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria
transport, utilities, housing and public facilities to meet the needs of residents and visitors	locations and traffic delays can occur at peak times on both the A3055 and A3054	
	Address capacity issues at East Cowes ferry terminal	East Cowes Masterplan
	Variety of cross-Solent links	Maintain variety and access and seek opportunities for improvements
	GI requirements	Recognise deficiencies and opportunities identified through the mapping project within the relevant AAP and specify the amount and type of GI to be delivered.
18. Employment: To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the Island	Impact on the existing road network at peak times of people travelling by car to/from work.	Reduce distances people travel to work. Workplace travel plans
	Marine-related tourism in the Medina Valley	Provision and support for existing and new marine related tourism activities, particularly in relation to Cowes and East Cowes.
19. Investment in business: To stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	Infrastructure and masterplan of the seafront interchange area (Ryde)	Ryde Masterplan
	Improving The Bay street economy, the general improvement of the urban environment.	Examine whether further, more localised protection should be afforded to the tourism accommodation stock of The Bay.
20. Economic performance: To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	To expand and improve the tourism offer and experience at Ryde and to make best use of existing tourism-related sites.	Ryde Masterplan

6. The SA Framework

Assessing Sustainability Performance

- 6.1 Appendix 8 sets out the SA Matrix, developed to comprehensively meet the requirements of the SA Guidance (including the requirements of the SEA Directive). The table contains the SA objectives and relevant appraisal questions based on issues and criteria discussed in Section 4. The matrix also includes the timescale of the effect and a commentary. These are briefly explained below;
- 6.2 Timing of Effect – Will the effect manifest itself in the short, medium or the long term? In the context of the Island Plan Core Strategy (and therefore SP2 review) the short term has been interpreted as being within the first five years of the Plan, the medium term around ten years, and the longer term meaning twenty years and beyond;
- 6.3 Commentary – The commentary text within the matrix and summary text within the report will identify possible mitigation measures, in the form of amendments to policy or inclusion/removal of policy to increase the opportunity for sustainable development. Where a score is indicated as ‘uncertain’ the commentary should identify ways in which this uncertainty could be reduced, for example, through additional data collection or further consultation with experts.
- 6.4 The commentary will identify secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. Basic definitions of these effects are provided in the ODPM SEA guidance as follows:
- *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 a complex pathway. Examples of secondary effects are a development that changes a water table and thus affects the ecology of a nearby wetland; and construction of one project that facilitates or attracts other developments.*
 - *Cumulative effects arise, for instance, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect; or where several individual effects of the plan (e.g. noise, dust and visual) have a combined effect.*
 - *Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Synergistic effects often happen as habitats, resources or human communities get close to capacity. 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.*
- 6.5 Consideration will be given to whether the effects are temporary or permanent. Temporary effects can occur for example during the construction of a development. Whilst these are generally short lived, they may occur over several years with larger development schemes. The likelihood of the effects occurring will also be considered.

- 6.6 Geographical effects will be noted where the effect is felt differentially within, for example different wards of the Island, or outside of the Island.
- 6.7 A number of realistic policy options for each AAP will be considered against each of the SA objectives. This will be undertaken by the Planning Policy team of the Council and will be informed by the baseline data and evidence gathered as part of the Scoping Report.
- 6.8 There will be a number of scores awarded to each policy/option that is assessed. The scores will be chosen from the following;

Table 6.2: SA Assessment Scores

Score	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Impact	The proposed policy option contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective	++
Minor Positive Impact	The proposed policy option contributes to the achievements of the objective but not significantly	+
Neutral	The proposed policy option does not have any effect on the achievements of the objective	0
Minor Negative Impact	The proposed policy option detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly	-
Major Negative Impact	The proposed policy option detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective	--
No Relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy option and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible	~
Uncertain	The proposed policy option has an uncertain relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependent on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made	?

7. Conclusion and Next Steps

- 7.1 This Scoping Report presents the findings of the initial tasks (Stage A) undertaken for the SA of the three AAPs. It follows closely the advice and guidance provided by the UK Government and has been prepared to meet the relevant requirements outlined within the NPPG Table 'The Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations requirements checklist'.
- 7.2 Following the five week consultation period, comments from consultees will be considered and the information in this report amended, as appropriate, in advance of its use during the next stages of the SA process.
- 7.3 The next stage of the SA process (Stage B) involves testing the policy options for the APPs against the SA Objectives, and then predicting and evaluating the effects of the options as they develop. This appraisal will seek to demonstrate the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of the policy options reviewed and, based on this appraisal, will consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. The appraisal process will be reported within the SA Report which will be published for consultation at the same time as the Submission AAPs.
- 7.4 The NPPF contains a checklist to help ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive are met. Those relevant to this stage have been highlighted in Table 7.1 below.

Table 7.1: NPPG SEA Regulations Requirements Checklist for Stage A

Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations requirements checklist ¹²	Where met in the Scoping Report
<p>Preparation of environmental report (regulation 12)</p> <p>Preparation of an environmental report that identifies describes and evaluates the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme (regulation 12(2)).</p> <p>The report shall include such of the information referred to in Schedule 2 as may reasonably be required, taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in the process to avoid duplication of the assessment (regulation 12(3)). Information may be provided by reference to relevant information obtained at other levels of decision-making or through other EU legislation (regulation 12 (4)).</p>	<p>While the final full SA Report will fully meet the requirements set by regulation 12, this Scoping Report has provided information as directed by Schedule 2 of the Regulations.</p>

¹² National Planning Policy Guidance, Paragraph: 004 Reference ID: 11-004-20140306, Revision date: 06 03 2014

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When deciding on the scope and level of detail of information to be included in the environmental report the consultation bodies should be consulted.	
The information referred to in Schedule 2 is:	Sections 2 & 3
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Sections 2 & 4
c) The environment characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 4
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 2009/147/EC (Conservation of Wild Birds) and 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive) .	Section 4
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 5
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	This will be provided in the final full SA Report
Consultation procedures (regulation 13) As soon as reasonably practicable after their preparation, the draft plan or programme and environmental report shall be sent to the consultation bodies and brought to the attention of the public, who should be invited to express their opinion. The period within which opinions must be sent must be of such length as will ensure an effective opportunity to express their opinion.	Section 1

**Appendix 1: Draft Habitat Regulations Assessment
Background Report of the Medina Valley,
Ryde and The Bay Area Action Plans**

Please note that due to the size of Appendix 1 this is a separate attachment.

Appendix 2: Core Strategy objectives for each AAP area

Objectives for the Medina Valley

The following are the guiding objectives for the Medina Valley Area Action Plan and the provisions of the Core Strategy and the Medina Valley Area Action Plan will contribute to achieving them for the Medina Valley:

Housing

The area will experience residential growth of 1,350 dwellings. These will help to sustain and strengthen the existing communities, whilst retaining their individual character and identity.

Economy

The Medina Valley, particularly Newport, will strengthen its role as a focal point for employment on the Island, and will particularly focus on economic development that relates to the development of clusters in knowledge-driven and high technology industries including marine, renewables and composites.

It will continue to be an important area for commercial and employment related development.

The town centres of Cowes, East Cowes and Newport will be the focus for retail and leisure development within the Medina Valley, providing for bulk convenience, food shopping and a reasonable range of comparison shopping facilities and other services.

Newport will continue to be the primary shopping centre on the Island and, along with the Cowes and East Cowes town centres, will continue to provide a good range of services and facilities that meet the needs of the towns and surrounding communities.

Environment

Development will be located in the most sustainable locations and managed to ensure that any negative impacts on the area's environment are avoided. Where necessary, appropriate mitigation measures will be required.

Whilst the Medina Valley is a focus area for development, it is also home to a number of designated and sensitive environmental sites. These sites will be conserved and wherever possible enhanced.

To determine whether strategic gaps between the main settlements in the Key Regeneration Area are required to prevent settlement coalescence, but will also contribute to the provision and retention of the green infrastructure network on the Island.

Travel

The transport infrastructure and network within the Medina Valley is fit for purpose to serve the towns' residents and visitors, and opportunities for improvements have been explored.

Waste

Waste facilities, that treat waste close to its source and as high up the waste hierarchy as possible, will be well-designed to serve existing and new development and integrate with their surrounding uses.

Objectives for the Ryde Area

The following are the guiding objectives for the Ryde Area Action Plan and the provisions of the Core Strategy and the Ryde Area Action Plan will contribute to achieving them for Ryde:

Housing

A level of residential growth in the most sustainable locations it can facilitate, and that will maintain its position as the Island's largest town.

Economy

An increase in the number of jobs available, by supporting the growth of small-scale businesses and promoting clusters in knowledge driven and high technology industries, and through developing Ryde's own distinct tourism offer.

Environment

Development will be located in the most sustainable locations and managed to ensure that any negative impacts on the area's environment are avoided. Where necessary, appropriate mitigation measures will be required.

Improvement of the natural environment of Ryde and the surrounding area and accessibility to it increased. The built environment of Ryde will also improve, particularly on the esplanade and interchange area, to offer a higher quality experience.

Tourism

To expand and improve the tourism offer and experience at Ryde and to make best use of existing tourism-related sites.

Travel

The transport infrastructure and network at Ryde is fit for purpose to serve the town's residents and visitors, and opportunities for improvements have been explored.

Waste

Waste facilities, that treat waste close to its source and as high up the waste hierarchy as possible, will be well-designed to serve existing and new development and integrate with their surrounding uses.

Objectives for The Bay

The following are the guiding objectives for The Bay Area Action Plan and the provisions of the Core Strategy and The Bay Area Action Plan will contribute to achieving them for The Bay:

Housing

A level of residential development, reflecting the constraints of the surrounding area and the types of sites available for residential development, which will include the conversion of low quality tourist accommodation stock to residential in certain locations.

Economy

Creating a seafront which offers a quality, vibrant, year round visitor destination for tourists as well as facilities which are needed by the local community. Improving the quality and range of tourist accommodation, retail offer and night-time economy.

Environment

Development will be located in the most sustainable locations and managed to ensure that any negative impacts on the area's environment are avoided. Where necessary, appropriate mitigation measures will be required.

Protect the floodplain of the Eastern Yar which fulfils an important local role in flood management and nature conservation, whilst utilising the opportunities for tourism and education facilities that focus on the natural and historic environments of The Bay and the Island as a whole.

Tourism

Achieve a tourism industry that has substantially increased its value in the economy, and through the provision of top quality tourism accommodation and facilities, making The Bay a highly desirable destination.

Travel

To ensure that the existing transport infrastructure can facilitate the planned level of development, by providing connectivity for vehicles and pedestrians alike without eroding air quality.

Waste

Waste facilities that treat waste close to its source, and as high up the waste hierarchy as possible, will be well-designed to serve existing and new development and integrate with their surrounding uses.

Appendix 3: Core Strategy Policies AAP1-AAP3

AAP1 Medina Valley

The Council wants to see the Medina Valley strengthen its position as the focal point for residential and economic growth on the Isle of Wight.

To help achieve this, the Council will prepare an Area Action Plan (AAP) for the area identified as the Medina Valley Key Regeneration Area on the Proposals Map. It will set out a definitive approach to the area whilst having regard to the HRA and the policies of the Core Strategy, the objectives for the future of the area, the Cowes Waterfront: A Vision for the Medina Valley document and will:

1. Identify appropriate development sites, within or immediately adjacent to the settlement boundaries within the Area Action Plan boundary, for the majority of the 1,350 dwellings allocated for the area.
2. Demonstrate that the allocated sites, either individually or in combination, will have no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites.
3. Provide for the target of 35% of affordable housing, but consider whether levels of affordable housing higher than that set out in DM4 can be achieved on land owned by affordable housing providers.
4. Revise the settlement boundaries within the AAP boundary as required.
5. Identify and allocate suitable sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, in line with the provisions of DM6.
6. Determine whether further economic development land is required to facilitate B8 distribution facilities in this area.
7. Identify employment sites with water access to ensure that appropriate access is maintained for employment uses that require water access.
8. Establish whether there is the need for further retail allocations above that already allocated.
9. Review the Town Centre Boundaries and Primary Retail Frontages.
10. Define and ensure that the areas which separate the key settlements of Cowes, East Cowes, Gurnard, Newport, Northwood and Whippingham within the Medina Valley are appropriately protected to prevent settlement coalescence.
11. Determine how the identified deficiency in Green Infrastructure can be addressed.
12. Identify the precise type and location of waste facilities to serve development to significantly contribute to the waste target set out in SP8.
13. Establish the nature and level of renewable energy that will be brought forward through the proposed development, although the use of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and/or District Heating schemes will be expected.
14. Consider the feasibility of improving the sustainable transport routes on both sides of the River Medina.
15. Establish whether a plan-led, viable and deliverable solution can be identified to address the capacity issues at East Cowes ferry terminal.
16. Establish the precise form of the identified junction improvements and whether further minor infrastructure provisions will be required to support the location and level of growth proposed within the AAP.

The Council believes the issues listed above to be the key considerations for the Medina Valley AAP. However, it may be appropriate for the AAP to consider further issues to those listed above, that are identified through further technical work and consultation.

AAP2 Ryde

The Council wants to see Ryde increase its residential capacity and employment provision, whilst developing a distinctive high quality tourism offer as a gateway to the Island.

To help achieve this, the Council will prepare an Area Action Plan (AAP) for the area identified as the Ryde Key Regeneration Area on the Proposals Map. It will set out a definitive approach to the area whilst having regard to the HRA and the policies of the Core Strategy, the objectives for the future of the area and will:

1. Identify appropriate development sites, within or immediately adjacent to the settlement boundaries within the Area Action Plan boundary, for the majority of the 2,100 dwellings allocated for the area.
2. Demonstrate that the allocated sites, either individually or in combination, will have no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites.
3. Provide for the target of 35% of affordable housing, but consider whether levels of affordable housing higher than that set out in DM4 can be achieved on land owned by affordable housing providers.
4. Revise the settlement boundaries within the AAP boundary as required.
5. Identify and allocate suitable sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, in line with the provisions of DM6.
6. Determine whether economic development land is required to be allocated to contribute to the delivery of SP3.
7. Establish whether there is the need for retail allocations in this general location.
8. Review the Town Centre Boundaries and Primary Retail Frontages.
9. Define and ensure that the areas which separate Ryde and the surrounding settlements are appropriately protected to prevent settlement coalescence.
10. Identify the precise type and location of waste facilities to serve development to significantly contribute to the waste target set out in SP8.
11. Establish the nature and level of renewable energy that will be brought forward through the proposed development, although the use of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and/or District Heating schemes will be expected.
12. Determine how the identified deficiency in Green Infrastructure can be addressed.
13. Develop a clear and distinctive high quality tourism offer for Ryde.
14. Prepare a masterplan for the seafront and interchange area.
15. Understand whether improvements to the seafront/interchange area can be delivered to achieve a transport hub for Ryde.
16. Establish whether a plan-led, viable and deliverable solution can be identified to address the capacity issues at Fishbourne ferry terminal.
17. Establish whether further infrastructure provisions will be required to support the level of growth proposed.

The Council believes the issues listed above to be the key considerations for the Ryde AAP. However, it may be appropriate for the AAP to consider further issues, to those listed above, that are identified through further technical work and consultation.

AAP3 The Bay

The Council wants to see The Bay develop a high quality tourism offer and increase tourism-related employment opportunities. Residential development will be of a relatively small scale to reflect the limited opportunities in The Bay area.

To help achieve this, the Council will prepare an Area Action Plan (AAP) for the area identified as The Bay Key Regeneration Area on the Proposals Map. It will set out a definitive approach to the area whilst having regard to the HRA and the policies of the Core Strategy, the objectives for the future of the area and will:

1. Identify appropriate development sites, within or immediately adjacent to the settlement boundaries within the Area Action Plan boundary, for the majority of the 370 dwellings allocated for the area.
2. Demonstrate that the allocated sites, either individually or in combination, will have no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites.
3. Provide for the target of 35% of affordable housing, but consider whether levels of affordable housing higher than that set out in DM4 can be achieved on land owned by affordable housing providers.
4. Revise the settlement boundaries within the AAP boundary as required.
5. Identify and allocate suitable sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, in line with the provisions of DM6.
6. Determine whether economic development land is required to be allocated to contribute to the delivery of SP3.
7. Establish whether there is the need for retail allocations in this general location.
8. Review the Town Centre Boundaries and Primary Retail Frontages.
9. Consider the appropriate way to develop a clear and distinctive high quality tourism offer for The Bay, particularly relating to the street economy.
10. Whether high quality existing hotel and tourist accommodation stock requires increased levels of protection.
11. Determine whether the existing hotel and tourist accommodation stock can be rationalised and what opportunities may arise for re-use of sites.
12. Define and ensure that the areas which separate Sandown/Lake/Shanklin from Brading are appropriately protected to prevent settlement coalescence.
13. Determine how the identified deficiency in Green Infrastructure can be addressed.
14. The need for a comprehensive masterplan focussing on development and the public realm along the Esplanade.
15. Ensure that development does not negatively impact on the air quality in Lake and that appropriate mitigation measures, if required, are implemented.
16. Explore opportunities for junction improvements within The Bay, particularly looking at the A3055.
17. Identify the precise type and location of waste facilities to serve development to significantly contribute to the target set out in Waste SP8.
18. Establish the nature and level of renewable energy that will be brought forward through the proposed development, although the use of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) and/or District Heating schemes will be expected.

Appendix 4: Area Action Plans Regulation 18 Consultation and SA/SEA Scoping Consultation Responses¹³

Consultee	Environment Agency	
Consultation Question	Comment	Response/Action
To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree that the Core Strategy SA/SEA objectives and indicators are the appropriate starting point for the SA/SEA of the AAP areas?	<p>Agree that the objectives and indicators for the Core Strategy SA/SEA are a suitable starting point for the SA/SEA of the AAP area as they cover the relevant issues that are associated with our environmental remit.</p> <p>Reiterate previous support to the principle of enhancing as well as maintain/conserving environmental issues such as water and biodiversity.</p> <p>Pleased to see that waste and climate change mitigation and adaptation are key objectives.</p>	We will use the objectives and indicators of the Core Strategy to develop a suitable SA/SEA framework
Please let us know of any specific relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that you consider the Council should include?	<p>The Council should take the following into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Water Framework Directive & associated River Basin Management Plan -Isle of Wight Abstraction Licensing Strategies March 2013 -Water Stressed Areas – Final Classification July 2013 -Southern Water Resource Management Plan -IW Shoreline Management Plan (2011) -IW SFRA MkII -Newport Rivers Group objectives 	The listed information sources will be checked and used where relevant when developing sustainability objectives. All such uses will include proper referencing.
Please let us have any further baseline information that you can provide the Council with to inform the SA/SEA of the AAP areas?	Blank	Blank

¹³ This Regulation 18 consultation period ran from 15th November to 20th December 2013.

Consultee	Natural England	
Consultation Question	Comment	Response/Action
<p>To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree that the Core Strategy SA/SEA objectives and indicators are the appropriate starting point for the SA/SEA of the AAP areas?</p>	<p>AAP1 Medina Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Core Strategy extract says “7. Identify employment sites with water access to ensure that appropriate access is maintained for employment uses that require water access.” The AAP should recognise that there is the potential to impact on European Sites in so doing via waterborne disturbance, and ensure that the policies in it do not result in these potential impacts occurring. -Core Strategy extract says “14. Consider the feasibility of improving the sustainable transport routes on both sides of the River Medina.” The AAP should recognise that there is the potential to impact on European Sites in so doing, via recreational disturbance, and ensure that the policies in it do not result in these potential impacts occurring. -Welcome the Core Strategy requirement to address Green Infrastructure deficiencies – this will need to be done in a way that maintains or ideally reduces disturbance to SPA bird populations. -Suggest the AAP includes measures to enhance the natural environment in line with the NPPF (para 114). Enhancing high tide roosts for SPA birds is one of the more obvious opportunities. <p>AAP2 Ryde</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Points 14 & 16 relating to a masterplan for the seafront and capacity issues at the Fishbourne ferry terminal have the potential to impact of the SPA. The AAP will need to ensure that the policies in it do not result in these potential impacts occurring -Welcome Core Strategy requirement to address Green Infrastructure deficiencies in this AAP. This will need to be done in a way that maintains or ideally reduces disturbance to SPA bird populations. 	<p><u>AAP1 Medina Valley</u></p> <p>The HRA of the Medina Valley AAP will ensure there are no significant negative effects on any relevant European designation. The Council have a Duty to Co-operate with a number of public bodies including the Marine Management Organisation who have responsibility for the management of areas below Mean High Water Mark, where many of the Island’s European (& Ramsar) designations occur. No response was received from the MMO to this consultation.</p> <p>The development of sustainable transport routes on both sides of the Medina, notably the East Cowes cycleway, is being carried out, through the Local Sustainable Transport Fund, in partnership with Natural England, helping to inform route choice and an improvement in the existing environment through the provision of mitigation.</p> <p>It is important to recognise that the requirements for green infrastructure, while related to SPA mitigation, are separate. The Council is developing a SPA SPD that will facilitate mitigation for the potential impacts from recreational disturbance from new residential development.</p>

	<p>-AAP has the potential to impact on the AONB. It should be ensure that policies do not result in this occurring.</p> <p>-Suggest the AAP includes measures to enhance the natural environment in line with the NPPF (para 114). Enhancing/linking/expanding existing terrestrial habitats is one of the more obvious opportunities.</p> <p>AAP3 The Bay</p> <p>-GI deficiencies done in a way that maintains or ideally reduces disturbance to SPA bird populations. Opportunities to reduce recreational pressure on America Wood SSSI should be considered (eg seeking to create new woodland or other recreational resources to divert pressure).</p> <p>-The plan area is surrounded by land designated as AONB. The AAP should ensure that the measures proposed enhance rather than detract from the special qualities of the AONB. We suggest the AAP includes measures to enhance the natural environment in line with the NPPF (para 114). In this plan area the most obvious of these is opportunities to enhance the landscape as perceived from the AONB.</p> <p>SEA scoping</p> <p>-Agree the broad objectives are appropriate. However looking at appendix C note that;</p> <p>-There is no criteria around protecting high quality soils</p> <p>-There is no criteria around protecting formal and informal recreation access assets (quality and extent)</p> <p>-There is no criteria around avoiding policies which will, whilst not harmful to biodiversity, will preclude future biodiversity restoration</p>	<p>Wherever possible opportunities to enhance the natural environment will be sought, however we will look to avoid duplication of locally adopted policy, where Core Strategy policy SP5 Environment already makes provision for the enhancement of the environment.</p> <p><u>AAP2 Ryde</u></p> <p>The HRA of Ryde AAP will ensure there are no significant negative effects on any relevant European designation.</p> <p>Please see above for response to comments on Green Infrastructure deficiencies.</p> <p>All relevant designations, including the AONB will be considered when preparing the Ryde AAP. This will be both through spatial extent and GIS layers informing a sequential approach to potential allocations, to consideration of aims and objectives in the AONB Management Plan when developing the SA/SEA framework for the AAP.</p> <p>Please see above for response to comments on measures to enhance the natural environment.</p> <p>AAP3 The Bay</p> <p>It should be recognised that while some of the Bay area does fall within the 5.6km zone identified as requiring provision of mitigation for the Solent & Southampton Water SPA, none of this designation is either within or</p>
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		<p>adjacent to this designation. However all of the Bay AAP is directly adjacent to an SAC. All environmental designations will be taken into account during the relevant environmental assessments (SA/SEA and HRA).</p> <p>The areas of the Bay AAP that are within the AONB will take this designation into account, however those areas outside of this designation must be treated differently. The adopted environmental policies of the Core Strategy remain applicable where relevant.</p> <p>SEA Scoping; We will consider criteria relating to the protection of high quality soils, particularly for the Bay area due to it's proximity to the Arreton Valley.</p>
Please let us know of any specific relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that you consider the Council should include?	<p>May wish to include the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Any green infrastructure strategy that exists for the plan areas; -The Solent Disturbance and Mitigation Project -Any revised AONB management plan -The National Character Area profile data for your area due to be published by April 2014 	The listed information sources will be checked and used where relevant when developing sustainability objectives. All such uses will include proper referencing.
Please let us have any further baseline information that you can provide the Council with to inform the SA/SEA of the AAP areas?	Blank	Blank
Consultee	English Heritage	
Consultation Question	Comment	Response/Action
To what extent, if at all, do you agree	-Disappointed that Policies AAP1, AAP2 and AAP3 of the Core	In addition to the Core Strategy policies

<p>or disagree that the Core Strategy SA/SEA objectives and indicators are the appropriate starting point for the SA/SEA of the AAP areas?</p>	<p>Strategy make no reference to the historic environment or heritage assets within the Medina Valley, Ryde or The Bay as key considerations, particularly as English Heritage highlighted these omissions when commenting on the Submission Core Strategy in 2009.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Hope that the AAPs will be able to address the historic environment in these areas, with particular emphasis on: -Conserving and enhancing the special character of the towns, villages and conservation areas, particularly the historic core of Newport, Cowes/East Cowes, Ryde, Sandown and Shanklin; -Requiring any development to add to local distinctiveness and sense of place; -Conserving and enhancing designated and undesignated heritage assets; -Heritage Assets at Risk; -Positively conserving, enhancing and promoting access to heritage assets; and -Any particular issues regarding any waterlogged archaeological remains within the Medina Valley -An overarching sustainability objective for each AAP should be to “conserve and enhance the historic environment of the XXX AAP area”. It may be appropriate to refine this into sub-objectives (or “decision-making criteria”) to reflect the particular characteristics of the historic environment of each of the AAP areas. -Also welcome a sub-objective to “Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment”, which would reflect the NPPF’s requirement for local plans to include “a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment”. The English Heritage guidance document includes a range of indicators to monitor these objectives. 	<p>dealing specifically with the historic environment (ie SP5 Environment and DM11 Historic and Built Environment) each of the adopted AAP policies states that “It will set out a definitive approach to the area whilst having regard to ... the policies of the Core Strategy”.</p>
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<p>Please let us know of any specific relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that you consider the Council should include?</p>	<p>-Refer to English Heritage guidance on SEA for detailed guidance on how the historic environment should be considered in SEAs and SAs. -Reference should be made to the NPPF, paras 126 – 141. -Reference should also be made to any relevant Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans and other relevant historic studies.</p>	<p>Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and The Historic Environment, English Heritage (July 2013) will be used to inform the assessment process.</p>
<p>Please let us have any further baseline information that you can provide the Council with to inform the SA/SEA of the AAP areas?</p>	<p>-It is important to recognise that the historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped, planted or managed flora. Consequently, the baseline needs to be more than a list of designated heritage assets. -Baseline information can be both quantitative and qualitative, and needs to be kept up-to-date. -Baseline should also include Heritage Assets at Risk as AAPs are an appropriate vehicle for the Council to fulfil its obligations under the NPPF in respect of having a positive strategy for heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. -EH guidance document identifies a number of potential information sources. Any gaps in the baseline data (eg historic characterisation, Grade II buildings at risk) should be identified.</p>	<p>The existing baseline and related criteria from the core strategy drew on all elements of the historic environment, including intertidal/maritime historic assets. All efforts will be made to update and review the baseline to a reasonable extent, but a proportionate approach to the baseline needs to be taken to ensure it is focused and relevant without spurious detail or repetition.</p>
<p>Consultee</p>	<p>Northwood Parish Council</p>	
<p>Consultation Question</p>	<p>Comment</p>	<p>Response/Action</p>
	<p>-The Environmental Health section should undertake a comprehensive investigation/examination of the air quality in the Medina Valley, as recommended by the IW Council’s Regulatory Committee on 25 February when considering the application for an environmental permit for the proposed asphalt plant, at Medina</p>	<p>Air quality has been included in the SA matrix, where relevant to the assessment of potential impacts from the AAPs. The SA seeks to achieve a balanced plan by assessing the likely environmental, social and</p>

	<p>Wharf, off Artic Road, Cowes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A rigorous approach should be taken in the balance of job creation/protection and any environmental considerations identified; -More emphasis should be given to the benefits that yachting brings to the Medina Valley both in terms of tourism and as an employer; -Care should be taken to create a balance of the needs of a working river and the value of tourism to the area; -Cllr Fuller contact the Environment Agency to inquire of any concerns they might wish to highlight with regard to the water quality of the River Medina. 	<p>economic effects and wherever possible seek to balance any demands against these three facets of sustainability. As a minimum tensions/impacts should be reduced, but there is also the potential to identify where increases in positive effects of the Plans can be gained.</p>
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Appendix 5: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
International (All national baseline documents have been determined as relevant to each AAP)		
Agenda 21, 1992, United Nations	Commits the Government to work towards sustainable development in partnership with local authorities, businesses, the voluntary sector and local communities, producing Local Agenda 21 (LA21) documents.	Ensure the SA Framework includes appropriate sustainable development objectives.
Convention on Biodiversity, 1992, United Nations Environment Programme	Sets our commitments for maintaining the world's ecological resources throughout the process of economic development. Articles require Contracting Parties to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	Ensure the SA Framework includes appropriate objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	The UK's target is to cut its emissions by 40% below 1990 levels by 2030.	Includes target within SA framework and ensure Framework includes appropriate objectives to limit CO2 emissions.
European Biodiversity Strategy (1998) European Commission	Aims to anticipate prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. This will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status both within and beyond the territory of the European Union.	Ensure the SA framework includes appropriate objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity.
The 7 th Environment Action Programme (2014) European	Sets guiding European environment policy until 2020 and identifies three key objectives: to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing	Ensure that the three key objectives are included within the SA framework.
The Cardiff Process of	Article 6 of the Amsterdam Treaty (1997) states that; environmental protection	Ensure that environmental

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
Environmental Integration, unpublished, The Cardiff European Council	requirements much be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Community policies and activities referred to in Article 3, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.	considerations are integrated within the development of the Core Strategy.
The European Landscape Convention, 2000	The Convention's purpose is to promote landscape protection, management and planning of European landscapes and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	Ensure SA Framework includes objectives promoting landscape protection
EU Waste Framework Directive (Revised) 2008/98/EC	The Directive lays down measures to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use. These measures include recycling, control of hazardous waste, ban on the mixing of hazardous waste and rules on labelling of waste. The revised Directive also introduces the principles of 'proximity' and self-sufficiency in waste disposal.	Ensure SA incorporates principles of waste minimisation, proximity and self-sufficiency.
EU (2009) Directive on Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources (2009/28/EC)	The Directive establishes a common framework for the production and promotion of energy from renewable sources and sets national targets for the share of energy from renewable sources. The UK target is 15% of energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020.	Ensure SA includes support for renewable energy initiatives.
UNFCC (2009) Copenhagen Accord (Climate Change)	The key points of the accord include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective to keep the maximum temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius; • The commitment to list developed country emission reduction targets and mitigation action by developing countries for 2020; • Mechanisms to support technology transfer and forestry. 	Ensure SA framework includes objectives reducing emissions in line with national/ international targets.
EU (2005) Clean Air Strategy	The strategy aims to extend clean air laws into new sectors - agriculture and transport - that were not covered before, targeting five main pollutants including fine-dust particles which are most harmful to human health	Ensure SA includes objectives promoting improved air quality.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
Community (EC) Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste	The Directive is intended, by way of stringent operational and technical requirements on the waste and landfills, to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health. Targets: Directive establishes guidelines and targets for the quantities of biodegradable waste being sent to landfill.	Ensure SA incorporates principles of waste minimisation
EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	This Directive establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal water and groundwater. It also encourages the sustainable use of water resources. The key ones at European level are general protection of the aquatic ecology, specific protection of unique and valuable habitats, protection of drinking water resources, and protection of bathing water. Targets: Requires surface freshwater and ground water bodies - such as lakes, streams, rivers, estuaries, and coastal waters - to be ecologically sound by 2015 and that the first review of the River Basin Management Plans should take place in 2020.	Ensure SA framework includes measures for the sensitive location of new development where this might impact on water resources.
Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and Directive 2004/107/EC EU National Emissions Ceilings Directive (2001/81/EC)	Set limits for concentrations of pollutants in outdoor air Sets limits on total annual emissions of important air pollutants for all member states to help reduce 'transboundary air pollution' (pollution that is generated in one country but has an effect in others)	The SA Framework should include objectives to limit emissions and improve air quality.
EC Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats & Wild Fauna & Flora	Objectives: This Directive places a legal requirement on EU countries to make provision for the protection of specified habitats and species. This is achieved through the designation of Special Areas of Conservation. Targets: No formal targets	The SA framework should include objectives to protect Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar sites which are accorded the same protection as

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
		SACs
European Commission (1979) (79/409/EEC) Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds	<p>Objectives: Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.</p> <p>Targets: No formal targets</p>	The SA framework should include objectives to protect Special Protection Areas.
European Commission (1999) European Spatial Development Perspective (a legally non-binding document)	<p>Objectives: The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) is a framework for policy guidance to improve cooperation among Community sectoral policies which have a significant impact in spatial terms. The policy objectives and options of the ESDP are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of a polycentric and balanced urban system; • The promotion of integrated transport and communications concepts offering parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge; and • The management and conservation of the natural and cultural heritage. <p>Targets: No formal quantitative targets.</p>	To use the SA framework to promote an integrated approach to spatial development.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention, 1992)	<p>Defines the archaeological heritage and sets out the need for its integrated conservation, recording and research, which should be reflected in planning and cultural development policies.</p> <p>Targets: no formal targets.</p>	Ensure that the SA Framework includes measures to preserve and record the archaeological heritage.
European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage	The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. It also affirms the need for European solidarity with regard to heritage conservation and is designed to foster practical co-	While heritage protection and enhancement is the core principle of this convention, it

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
of Europe (The Granada Convention)	operation among the Parties. It establishes the principles of "European co-ordination of conservation policies" including consultations regarding the thrust of the policies to be implemented.	also allows for the use of historic assets within a modern context (eg Article 11, Due regard being had to the architectural and historical character of the heritage, each Party undertakes to foster: - the use of protected properties in the light of the needs of contemporary life; - the adaptation when appropriate of old buildings for new uses. Much of the aims are already met through core strategy policy DM11 Historic and Built Environment, but AAP specific heritage information will be used to inform policy development (eg character assessments).
National (All national baseline documents have been determined as relevant to each AAP)		
Securing the Future – The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) Department for the Environment, Food	Details the priorities and principles that are to be adopted to move further towards the goal of sustainable development. The revised key sustainable development objectives for the UK are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living with environmental limits; • Ensuring a strong and healthy and just society; 	Ensure that these objectives are incorporated within the SA Framework.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving a sustainable economy; • Promoting good governance; • Using sound science responsibly, 	
Energy Act 2013	The Act establishes a legislative framework for delivering secure, affordable and low carbon energy and introduces the Electricity Market Reform as the principal market mechanism for new generation from 2017.	Ensure the SA Framework includes objective relating to tackling climate change and securing energy supply.
Waste Management Plan for England 2013	High level document which is non-site specific. It provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England, and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised WFD. As household (municipal) waste is covered by the plan, the SA framework should include measures to help towards achievement of the plan's key aim. This is work towards a zero waste economy as part of the transition to a sustainable economy. In particular, this means using the "waste hierarchy" (waste prevention, re-use, recycling, recovery and finally disposal as a last option) as a guide to sustainable waste management.	The SA Framework should include objectives on waste minimisation (i.e. applying the waste hierarchy) and where relevant proximity and self-sufficiency (see Revised Waste Framework Directive above).
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (the CROW Act)	Tightens the provisions of the above mentioned Act by making it an offence to recklessly damage protected habitats and fauna.	The SA Framework should include objectives to protect habitats and fauna.
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012	Implements the Habitats Directive and protects biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora.	The SA Framework should include objectives to conserve natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora
Air Quality Strategy, July 2007, Department for	The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health,	The SA Framework should include objectives to limit

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	the options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect the environment.	emissions and improve air quality.
Climate Change The UK Programme 2006	<p>The Climate Change Programme aims to tackle climate change by setting out policies and priorities for action in the UK and internationally.</p> <p>Aims and Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 (more than is required by the Kyoto Agreement) -Make agreements with other countries as to how they will tackle climate change together -Report annually to Parliament on UK emissions, future plans and progress on domestic climate change -Set out the adaptation plan for the UK, informed by additional research on the impacts of climate change. 	Ensure SA framework includes measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
UK Climate Change Act 2008	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and -To demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year. <p>Key Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050. -A legally-binding carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with the second, third and fourth carbon budgets have the following targets for limiting the UK's 	Ensure SA framework includes measures to mitigate climate change.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	<p>greenhouse gas emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -2013 – 17: 2,782 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e) -2018 – 22: 2,544 MtCO₂e -2023 – 27: 1,950 MtCO₂e -By 2027, emissions will be reduced by 50% from 1990 levels. -The Government must report to Parliament its policies and proposals to meet the budgets as soon as practical after that. 	
Carbon Plan (2011)	<p>The Carbon Plan sets out national policies and proposals for meeting the first four carbon budgets. It updates and supersedes the 2009 Low Carbon Transition Plan. The Carbon Plan highlights a number of initiatives that will be required in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low Carbon Housing (existing and new build) -Low Carbon Transport -Low Carbon Industry -Low carbon Electricity -Agriculture, land use, forestry and waste 	Ensure SA framework includes measures to provide for a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy 2009	<p>Strategy aims to achieve a path for the UK to meet its legally-binding target to ensure 15% of UK energy comes from renewable sources by 2020: almost a seven-fold increase in the share of renewables in scarcely more than a decade. This Strategy will help the UK tackle climate change, reducing the UK's emissions of carbon dioxide by over 750 million tonnes between now and 2030. The Strategy's lead scenario includes the potential that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -More than 30% of UK to be electricity generated from renewables; 	Ensure SA framework includes scope to encourage the deployment of renewable energy measures and ensure that strategic proposals are compatible with the conservation and enhancement

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	<p>-12% of UK heat to be generated from renewables; and -10% of transport energy from renewables.</p> <p>To deliver this the Government will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020; -Drive delivery and clear away barriers; -Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; and -Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy. <p>DECC's Renewable Energy Roadmap (2011) provides more detail on how the targets can be achieved and outlines 9 leading technologies that will deliver 90% of the renewable energy target.</p>	<p>of landscape through appropriate scale, nature and design of renewable energy development and the sensitivities of individual landscapes.</p>
<p>Defra (2011) England Biodiversity Strategy: Climate Change Adaptation Principles</p>	<p>This document sets out principles to guide adaptation to climate change. It is aimed at people responsible for planning and delivering actions across all sectors identified in the England Biodiversity Strategy comprising agriculture; water & wetlands; woodland & forestry; towns, cities & development; and coasts & seas.</p>	<p>Ensure the SA includes improving biodiversity</p>
<p>Future water: The government's water strategy for England (June 2011)</p>	<p>Strategy aims that by 2030 at the latest, (Government) have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; • sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; • ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost 	<p>Ensure SA framework includes objectives regarding sustainable flood management and improving water quality.</p>

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	reflective water charges; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cut greenhouse gas emissions; and • embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (DaSTS) (DfT, 2008)	Strategy includes objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; • To reduce transport’s emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; • To contribute to better safety and health and longer life-expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; • To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; • To improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment. Targets: No formal targets.	Ensure SA framework includes objectives to improve transport choice and accessibility.
Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England, November 2011	Strategy aims to increase supply through more homes and stable growth; reform Social and Affordable Housing; create a thriving private rented sector; tackle problematic empty homes; improving the quality of housing experience and support; design sustainable and quality places;	Ensure that SA includes objectives on increasing supply in areas where there is need and demand pressure, ensure that SA includes objectives to improve areas where the prevalence of

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
		empty properties is high, include SA objectives to improve services where vulnerable persons are resident
The 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' (2012), Joint Nature Conservation Committee	Succeeds the UK BAP and 'Conserving Biodiversity – the UK Approach'. The Framework demonstrates how the work of the four countries (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales) and the UK contributes to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and identifies the activities required to complement the country biodiversity strategies in achieving the targets.	The SA needs to ensure that any potential impacts on biodiversity are avoided and emphasise the positive action required for enhancement of biodiversity, notably through Biodiversity Opportunity Areas and the Green Infrastructure Strategy.
Sustainable Communities Act, 2007	Places a duty on local authorities to produce a sustainable community strategy promoting the social, economic and environmental well-being of their areas.	Ensure the SA Framework includes appropriate sustainable development objectives.
Safeguarding our Soils, A Strategy for England, Defra 2009	<p>Strategy's vision is;</p> <p>"By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations."</p> <p>Specifically in relation to planning that strategy states the need to ensure that planning decisions take sufficient account of soil quality, particularly when significant area of the best and most versatile agricultural land are involved.</p> <p>NPPF requires a hierarchical approach to soils with an approach that seeks to place development first on brownfield sites, that on sites of a poorer quality before greenfield and</p>	Ensure SA incorporates need to protect soil functionality.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	high agricultural value land.	
Taking to the Water; English Heritage’s Initial Policy for The Management of Maritime Archaeology in England, English Heritage, 2002 English Heritage.	Discuss the legislative framework pertaining to maritime archaeology and the future role of English Heritage and Local Authority Archaeological Officers. It also considers how English Heritage can fulfil its new obligations to better understand and manage the maritime archaeological resource.	Ensure SA incorporates protection of the historic environment including within the geographical scope of the SA.
Rural Strategy, 2004	<p>Objectives: Strategy sets out the Government’s new approach. It identifies three key priorities for rural policy:</p> <p>Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need.</p> <p>Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people.</p> <p>Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</p>	Ensure SA framework incorporates objectives to protect and enhance rural areas.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	<p>While the NPPF has replaced all national planning policy (apart from waste) the central theme of achieving sustainable development remains.</p> <p>“At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking. For plan-making this means that:</p> <p>-local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development</p>	<p>The SA will need to demonstrate incorporation of the matters set out in the NPPF.</p> <p>The National Planning Practice Guidance provides a checklist for the requirements of the SEA</p>

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	<p>needs of their area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless: -Any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or -Specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.¹⁴ 	<p>Regulations that will be used as both an audit tool for the assessment process and to sign-post where these requirements have been met in the Environmental Report.</p>
National Planning Practice Guidance	Provides further guidance to support the NPPF	The SA will need to demonstrate incorporation of the matters set out in the PPG, which itself reflects the NPPF.
Regional		
Solent Strategic Economic Plan 2014-20 Final Submission; Solent Local Enterprise Partnership (2014), Executive Overview	<p>Sets out 6 strategic priorities for the area (that includes all of the Island);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Supporting new businesses, enterprise and ensuring SME survival and growth. -Enabling infrastructure priorities including land assets, transport and housing, reducing flood risk and improving access to superfast broadband. -Establishing a single inward investment model to encourage companies to open new sites in the region, supported by effective marketing. -Investing in skills to establish a sustainable pattern of growth, ensuring local residents are equipped to take up the jobs that are created and businesses can source local skills and labour to underpin growth. 	To ensure the SA Framework incorporates appropriate sustainable development objectives.

¹⁴ For example, those policies relating to sites protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives (see paragraph 199[NPPF]) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast or within a National Park (or the Broads Authority); designated heritage assets; and locations at risk of flooding or coastal erosion.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	<p>-Developing strategic sectors and clusters (interconnected groups and businesses) of marine, aerospace and defence, advanced manufacturing, engineering, transport and logistics businesses, low carbon and the visitor economy – establishing the area as a business gateway, at both local and international levels and developing local supply chains.</p> <p>-Building on our substantial knowledge assets to support innovation and build innovative capacity in the Solent area to stimulate growth in Solent businesses and in new high growth sectors, particularly linked to our HE excellence.</p> <p>Underpinning these strategic priorities is Solent’s commitment to generating economic and business growth together with new jobs by developing a Low Carbon Green Economy.</p>	
SLEP Strategic Waterfront Sites Study	<p>The identification of key waterfront employment sites in the Solent region and investigate the strategic importance of these sites in supporting the marine and maritime sector.</p> <p>The commission therefore has two key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To identify key waterfront sites suitable for marine and maritime industries within the Solent region, and record details of sites on a register; and -To evidence the need to retain these sites for marine and maritime uses, for the benefit of the local and regional economy. 	Ensure SA framework reflects the outcomes of the study. Currently ongoing – update SA when complete
South Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment; PUSH, 2014	<p>This evidence base provides projections of housing need to 2036 in the two housing market areas, focused on Portsmouth and Southampton, in South Hampshire. The study provides an up-to-date and objective assessment of the housing market in south Hampshire in 2013, setting out the current context and projections of the need for affordable and market housing to 2036.</p> <p>It identifies the Isle of Wight as a standalone housing market area.</p>	Ensure SA framework reflects the outcomes of the study.
PUSH Spatial Strategy	Further to the publication of the new South Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), preparation to review the current South Hampshire Strategy to 2036 is underway	Ensure SA framework reflects the

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	which will aim to bring together the evidence in the SHMA with a range of other factors to consider what level of development should be planned for across the PUSH area. This will involve detailed joint work to assess the availability of land that can sustainably accommodate development, environmental constraints and impacts, economic development and employment analysis, along with infrastructure capacity and consideration of what new infrastructure might be needed.	outcomes of the review.
Local		
Isle of Wight Council Corporate Plan 2015-17	<p>In the context of its overall vision for the authority, the Isle of Wight Council has identified four key priorities as its focus for the next three years, which in the main, build on previous priorities and the need to address the budget deficit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting growth in the economy, making the Island a better place and keeping it safe. • Keeping children safe and improving their education. • Protecting the most vulnerable with health and social care, investing in support, prevention and continuing care. • Ensuring that all resources available to the Island are used in the most effective way in achieving the Island's priorities. 	Ensure SA framework covers the four key priority areas.
Ecoland - The Isle of Wight's sustainable community strategy 2008-2020	Eco Island is an ambitious strategy, which sets out how the Isle of Wight will become a thriving, dynamic and confident community, in balance with its local environment. Still relevant as extant Sustainable Community Strategy. Sets basis for current local renewable energy targets which are included in Island Plan.	The SA framework has incorporated appropriate objectives from the Community Strategy.
Isle of Wight AONB Management Plan 2014 - 2019	<p>The overarching objectives for Wight AONB apply to all aspects of the conservation and enhancement of the areas primary purpose;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve Wight AONB according to its statutory purpose in line with the aims, 	The SA needs to include protection and enhancement of the AONB and Heritage Coasts.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	<p>objectives and policies, as detailed in this Plan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Identify opportunities to enhance the landscape and seascape of Wight AONB. 3. Promote and raise awareness of Wight AONB, its coastline, facets of its character, the services provided by the landscape and the benefits that these give to people. 4. Increase the understanding of the key considerations in relation to Wight AONB, through the development of guidance documents and other publications. 5. Monitor forces for change likely to have impact on Wight AONB and its management. 6. Promote sustainable forms of social and economic development that conserve and enhance Wight AONB. 	
Improving education on the Isle of Wight: Statement from the Director of Children's Services for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight (October 2013)	<p>The most recent figures from Ofsted, as of June 2013, show that the island has half the proportion of outstanding schools as in England as a whole and five times the proportion of schools that are inadequate.</p> <p>Despite some improvement in 2013, the quality of the island's schools taken together lags a long way behind the standard achieved in most of the rest of the country. A major and concerted effort is needed to bring educational outcomes to, and beyond, the national average</p>	To contribute, if possible, to improving the education standards on the Island.
Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2011/12 continual update	This Needs Assessment confirms the position in relation to the social determinants of health and wellbeing, vulnerable children, adult health and wellbeing, physical disabilities and health inequalities	Ensure SA includes improving access to services and facilities (including health) for all and improving health and safety.
Isle of Wight Economic Strategy 2008-2020, Isle of Wight	<p>The main economic objectives of the Plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support regionally important sectors and clusters; 	Ensure SA framework supports key economic sectors and clusters on the Island.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assess the employment and land needs of the local economy and workforce; -Support human resource development; -Promote ICT and change working practices; -Address intra-regional economic disparities; and -Provide housing to meet regional needs. 	
IWC Economic Development Action Plan	Not yet complete	Currently ongoing – update SA when complete
Tourism Development Plan, 2005, Isle of Wight Council	<p>Seeks to ensure that the Isle of Wight maximises the potential of the tourism industry and enable it to grow in a way that is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. Long term key objectives for tourism on the Isle of Wight, of relevance to the AAPs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Radically less seasonal – longer, flatter patterns of business; -Higher quality – across the whole spectrum of visitor experience; and -Enhancing and protecting the environment – ensuring that key assets are not spoiled by over development or excessive use. 	SA needs to promote sustainable tourism on the Island, using the 3 objectives of higher quality, reduced seasonality and protection of the Islands environmental assets.
Isle of Wight Employment Study	Not yet complete	Currently ongoing – update SA when complete
Isle of Wight Strategic Flood Risk Assessment MK2, June 2010	The SFRA provides the LPA with information necessary to apply the PPS25 Sequential Test and so to inform the spatial planning process, site allocations and the emerging Core Strategy. For developers, the SFRA provides baseline flood risk information for site specific FRAs and it outlines development design standards. The SFRA report:	Ensure SA includes consideration of flood risk and climate change impacts in the long term.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assesses planning policy and flood risk at the island wide level; -Considers the principals of flood risk management at the island wide level; -Considers flood risk assessment and management at the settlement specific levels; and -Carries out further flood risk work, summary and supporting information. 	
Isle of Wight Shoreline Management Plan 2, 2010	<p>Of relevance to the Core Strategy are the following key objectives of the document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess a range of strategic coastal defence options and agree a preferred option; • Identify opportunities for maintaining and enhancing the natural coastal environment, taking account of any specific targets set by legislation or any locally set targets. 	The objectives of protecting the coastline in line with the Shoreline Management Plan will need to be considered within the SA and within the SA framework.
My Life a Full Life Programme	<p>The New Care Models Team will work with those involved to co-develop new ways of working and overcome barriers to enable and accelerate change in ways that can be replicated elsewhere in the country. The Island will benefit from a wider support and learning package, tailored to its needs. This will include a combination of peer learning and expertise, building on the work already underway through My Life A Full Life, working with a wide range of organisations to deliver integrated care and support on the Island.</p> <p>As organisations we need to respond differently to how we support people. The statements below, will be how we now prioritise and respond to people we work with on the island, and the delivery of the My Life a Full Life Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will enable people to promote their own health and wellbeing supported by self care and self management • We will see people as people and deliver co-coordinated support for individuals, their families and carers on the Isle of Wight • We will support people at times of crises to have the right support as soon as 	Ensure SA includes consideration of plan objectives were relevant.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	<p>possible, to enable people to return home and to their communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will develop the infrastructure to deliver truly co-ordinated care and support • We will support people with long terms conditions and the elderly frail on a locality approach, based around GP Practices 	
<p>Island Transport Plan (ITP)2011</p>	<p>Sets out the long-term transport vision for the Island for the period 2011- 2038 The plan which was adopted in June 2011 recognises that the ability to access employment, education, health services, shopping, leisure and other opportunities can significantly impact on people’s life and life chances.</p> <p>The plan seeks to increase accessibility and offer real travel choice. It recognises the importance of offering a range of transport options, making the best of our local bus and rail systems, whilst acknowledging that for some, particularly in rural areas alternatives to the car may not always be viable.</p> <p>The ITP identifies the local transport vision and goals as:</p> <p>TRANSPORT VISION To improve and maintain our highway assets, enhancing accessibility and safety to support a thriving economy, improve quality of life and enhance and conserve the local environment.</p> <p>TRANSPORT GOALS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improve and maintain our highway assets. · Increase accessibility. · Improve road safety and health. · Support economic growth. 	<p>Ensure SA includes consideration of plan objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance & maintain highway assets - Maintain & improve journey time reliability & predictability for all road users - Protect and enhance the environment & quality of life - Improve road safety and health - Reduce the need to travel - Promote travel choice

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve quality of life. · Maintain and enhance the local environment. 	
Sub-Regional Transport Model	The Sub Regional Transport Model (SRTM) has been updated to include the Island at the same detailed level as the remainder of the Solent area – Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton. Since its update the model has been used to assess a range of local transport schemes and options.	
Isle of Wight Transport Modelling (Systra, 2015)	Not yet complete	Currently ongoing – update SA when complete
Municipal Waste Strategy	<p>The main elements to the strategy are the collection and treatment of waste. Through reviewing the kerbside collection scheme the council will seek to increase the recycling rate by enabling more recyclable and compostable waste to be extracted.</p> <p>The council is committed to exceeding the European and national recycling target of 50% by 2020. By reviewing the treatment of the residual waste the council will reduce waste sent to landfill.</p>	Ensure SA includes objectives for sustainable waste management.
Housing Strategy Isle of Wight Council 2007-2012	<p>Strategy seeks to increase housing choice to bring forward improvements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young people, including first time buyers; • People who want to part-own in shared ownership arrangements; • People who want to rent good quality, reasonably priced accommodation. <p>Strategy also aims to increase choice for older people so they can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a choice to move to accommodation that meets their changing needs; • Stay in their own home for as long as possible, whilst being provided with care and support. 	Ensure the SA includes objectives to provide a mix of housing in accordance with the recommendations of the SHMA including gypsies and travellers and other groups.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	<p>Council will continue support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable people who need care and support; • People with the least choice in the housing market; • People who need social rented housing. 	
Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Identifying local housing needs and options to meet these needs	<p>Percentage of overall need; Medina Valley overall SHMA requirement based on housing need = 36.18% (workings out ((44+16+50)/304))</p> <p>Ryde overall SHMA requirement based on housing need = 21.38% (65/304)</p> <p>The Bay SHMA requirement based on housing need = 15.79% (48/304)</p>
Isle of Wight Abstraction licensing strategy, March 2013	<p>Sets out how water resources are managed in the Isle of Wight CAMS area. It provides information about where water is available for further abstraction and an indication of how reliable a new abstraction licence may be.</p> <p>Need to make the best use of existing water resources. Adopting water efficiency and demand management measures can help achieve this goal.</p>	SA should include the protection of water, groundwater quality and resources. The SA should also include
Isle of Wight Local Geodiversity Action Plan	Plan formulates a strategy to promote the Isle of Wight through the conservation and sustainable development of its Earth Heritage. The LGAP audits the existing Earth Heritage resource and the existing English Heritage interpretation on the Isle of Wight. The LGAP	The SA framework incorporates considerations as to the value of

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
– Feb 2010	seeks to form an action plan to help conserve the Island’s Earth Heritage resource and develop in a sustainable way the Islands Earth Heritage Resource to the benefit of the Island community and visitor.	geodiversity on the Island.
Solent Special Protection Areas SPD	<p>The SPD sets out when the Isle of Wight Council, as part of the planning process, will ask developers to provide a financial contribution for impacts on the Solent Special Protection Area, as a result of increased recreational pressure from new development.</p> <p>A lot of research has been undertaken in the Solent area, which has been supported by Natural England, to ensure that new development can come forward whilst ensuring the council meets its statutory responsibilities for the protection of European designated sites.</p> <p>The SPD sets out when financial contributions towards mitigation will be sought from certain types of residential development that is located within 5.6km of the designated Solent Special Protection Areas.</p>	SA should contribute to meeting the requirements established in the SPD.
Fishbourne Parish SPD, 2014	The Fishbourne Parish SPD sets out, in advance of the Ryde Plan, locally important issues and how the parish council would like to see its community in the future.	SA should, where relevant, contribute to achieving the aims of the SPD.
Nettlestone and Seaview Parish Plan SPD, 2012	The Nettlestone and Seaview Parish Plan SPD sets out locally important issues and how the parish council would like to see its community in the future.	SA should, where relevant, contribute to achieving the aims of the SPD.
East Wight Landscape Character Assessment, May 2015	<p>Includes Ryde and the Bay areas, key character areas;</p> <p>CD1: Esplanades and Parades, landscape guidelines;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain the public realm including planted areas, open spaces, street furniture and paved areas; 	Check the landscape guidelines against relevant existing policy in the core strategy and where they are not covered consider

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the DPDs and the SA	Action for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support proposed changes and upgrading of facilities where this has clearly considered and incorporated design elements to complement existing features; - Raise awareness of the historic origins and development of these valued public spaces. Settlement and urban areas, landscape guidelines; - Understand the evolution of the settlement and urban areas of the East Wight, in terms of layout, architectural styles, scale, design and materials and seek to reflect this in proposals for new development; - Conserve and enhance the Conservation Areas within the East Wight; - Conserve and enhance designed landscapes in urban and settlement areas. 	including in SA framework.
IWC Characterisation Appraisals	The appraisal broadly defines the structure and character of the area and identifies general character areas (where there is some degree of local distinctiveness). It also identifies strategically important views and the key characteristics of the townscape and architectural character. The appraisal also analyses the identified local character areas and assess their sensitivity to change (primarily in the form of new development). Finally, it provides an overview of the plan area and gives area-based recommendations.	Ensure SA includes consideration of the relevant characterisation appraisals, focussing on the most sensitive elements.

Appendix 6: AAP Sustainability Issues and Baseline Data - Identification of SA Issues by AAP

Medina Valley AAP		
SA Issue	Issue detail	Potential evidence base
Requirement for new houses	In providing housing to create and maintain sustainable communities, it is important that a wide choice of housing types and sizes are delivered during the plan period to meet community needs. It will not be possible to match house types exactly to population statistics as individuals and families choose to live in particular types of accommodation. But the aim for the Council is to supply the right mix of dwellings to meet the general needs of the Island. The SHMA sets out the strategic context for shaping the housing market on the Island by examining the market and how it operates, and the relationship between dwellings and households. In looking at market requirements, the SHMA considers any surplus or shortfall of dwellings, breaking this down by location and tenure and providing guidance on how these issues can be addressed. The Island has been identified as a separate housing market to the rest of the South East on the basis of its separation from the mainland. Further to this, the SHMA identifies 11 sub-market areas on the Island, including 'Newport', 'Cowes, Gurnard and Northwood' and 'East Cowes and Whippingham'.	Core Strategy policies Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2014 plus update 2014 Core Strategy policy DM3 balanced mix of housing Core Strategy policy DM5 Housing for older people Gurnard Parish Council Housing Needs Survey Northwood Parish Council Housing Needs Survey
Integrity of European Sites	The Island has an extensive network of sites which are important for biodiversity, therefore the plan and associated development can only proceed if it can be clearly demonstrated that the integrity of European sites will not be adversely affected (other than in exceptional circumstances relating to overriding public interest).	Core Strategy policies SP5 Environment, and DM12 Landscape, Seascape, Biodiversity and Geodiversity SDMP/SRMP HRA
Affordable housing requirement	The Council's current Housing Strategy sets the strategic direction for the identification of housing need on the Island. This Strategy makes a clear aim to ensure that the needs of those on low incomes and vulnerable people (including those with mobility needs) as well as those wanting to gain a foot on	Core Strategy policy DM4 Locally Affordable Housing SHMA 2014 plus update 2014

	the housing ladder must be met.	
Requirement for Gypsy and Traveller sites	Meet the identified needs of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities by allocating sufficient sites (pitches). The sites will be small and have a maximum capacity of five/six pitches and, to ensure an appropriate spatial distribution of sites, the Council does not expect that more than two sites will be allocated within the plan area.	Core Strategy policy DM6 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Assessment 2015
Employment uses that require water access	There are a number of employment sites on the River Medina that have water access. The Council is aware of the importance of such sites and wishes to examine the approach required to ensure that appropriate water access for employment uses is retained.	Medina Valley Employment & Water Access Study, June 2013
Address the capacity issues at East Cowes ferry terminal	The Council expects an incremental growth in cross-Solent travel over the plan period. Whilst it is not yet clear how big this increase may be, the cross-Solent terminals will need to be able to accommodate it. A fundamental issue relating to the operation of the cross-Solent passenger and vehicular terminals is the impact on the immediate vicinity of traffic movements associated with the ferries.	Core Strategy policies SP7 Travel, and DM18 Cross-Solent Travel
Settlement coalescence	Through previous public consultation settlement coalescence, whether it be real or perceived, is a significant issue, particularly between Newport and Cowes. Further work has been undertaken to establish the key landscape sensitivities in the land between Newport/Cowes and Newport/East Cowes and ways in which settlement coalescence can be prevented in the future.	
GI requirements	The Council has undertaken a GI mapping study to identify existing assets along with deficiencies and opportunities which need to be addressed over the plan period. The identified deficiencies and opportunities are illustrated within the GI mapping study which looks at GI Island-wide and in more detail within the three AAP areas. Any deficiencies or opportunities highlighted through the mapping project will be identified within the relevant AAP and will specify the amount and type of GI to be delivered.	Core Strategy policies SP5 Environment, and DM13 Green Infrastructure
Provision of waste	Waste should not be treated in isolation; waste management is fundamental to	Core Strategy policies SP8 Waste and DM19

management facilities	sustainable communities. By considering sites for waste management as part of the allocations in the AAPs, it will allow greater consistency and integration of waste management with other spatial planning considerations. This can range from the review of site options through to the integration of local waste management opportunities in new development and promoting good urban design.	Waste
Air quality	Congestion currently experienced within Newport at peak times. Housing allocations will increase population which could result in traffic growth in some areas. Currently no AQMA on the Island but Environmental Health Department advises that the air quality thresholds could be exceeded.	Environmental Health monitoring
Coasts	Areas of erosion, flooding and instability on the Island particularly on parts of the coast.	IW Shoreline Management Plan 2
Landscape, archaeology and heritage	Conservation areas across the Island. There are numerous archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, conservation areas, listed buildings, and other important heritage buildings etc across the Island.	
Soil, geology and land use	Parts of the Island likely to be affected by land contamination due to past activity. There are a number of groundwater protection zones on the Island. Protect areas which have value for their mineral resource, coastal position, employment land etc.	Isle of Wight MSA Guidance
Culture	Provision of and access to cultural facilities.	
Population	Population predictions show the Island's population will age significantly faster than either England or the South East over the next 20 years. The Island has an estimated usual resident population of 138,300, however this rises significantly during the busy summer holiday season. The Isle of Wight has an older population than the England average. Outward migration is greatest in the 15 to 29 age group and lowest in the 60 to 64 age group. Highest in-migration is also in the 15 to 29 age group.	
Crime and safety	Condition of Island roads could be a contributing factor in accidents in an increasing number of crash locations on the Island. The rate of road injuries and deaths is higher than the England average (NHS South Central Local Delivery	

	Plan 2007/8 Report).	
Health	A range of health inequalities across the Island with those in the more deprived areas (e.g. parts of East Cowes and Newport) facing a shorter life expectancy than those in other areas.	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
Social inclusion	There are areas of deprivation on the Island. Unfit housing is the highest in the Medina Valley in Cowes and predominantly in vacant and pre-war terraced housing. Single pensioner households account for 18% of all households on the Island. They are located mainly in the coastal wards and in the Newport area. Homelessness on the Island is a key social problem.	
Education and training	Educational attainment at secondary and post-16 level is very low on the Island. Outcomes at the end of early years are below national averages and the performance of more vulnerable children is poor. As of June 2013, show that the island has half the proportion of outstanding schools as in England as a whole and five times the proportion of schools that are inadequate.	
Access	The need to maintain and improve access to services and facilities (e.g. retail, leisure, sporting, cultural, communication, open space, green infrastructure etc) The need to maintain and improve access to jobs, higher level education, skills and training	
Material assets	Commuting, retirement, a high level of second home ownership and an average wage lower than the south east average, all contribute maintaining a relatively high house price to income ratio of 6.60 to 1. There are flooding issues relating to drainage. Certain key junctions are known to be at, or near, capacity.	
Employment	Impact on the existing road network at peak times of people travelling, by car, to work.	

Ryde AAP		
SA Issue	Issue detail	Potential evidence base
Requirement for new houses	In providing housing to create and maintain sustainable communities, it is important that a wide choice of housing types and sizes are delivered during the plan period to meet community needs. It will not be possible to match house types exactly to population statistics as individuals and families choose to live in particular types of accommodation. But the aim for the Council is to supply the right mix of dwellings to meet the general needs of the Island. The SHMA sets out the strategic context for shaping the housing market on the Island by examining the market and how it operates, and the relationship between dwellings and households. In looking at market requirements, the SHMA considers any surplus or shortfall of dwellings, breaking this down by location and tenure and providing guidance on how these issues can be addressed. The Island has been identified as a separate housing market to the rest of the South East on the basis of its separation from the mainland. Further to this, the SHMA identifies 11 sub-market areas on the Island, including 'Ryde' and 'Wootton & Fishbourne'.	Core Strategy policies Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2014 plus update 2014 Core Strategy policy DM3 balanced mix of housing Core Strategy policy DM5 Housing for older people Fishbourne Parish Council Housing Needs Assessment Wootton Bridge Parish Council Housing Needs Assessment
Affordable housing requirement	The Council's current Housing Strategy sets the strategic direction for the identification of housing need on the Island. This Strategy makes a clear aim to ensure that the needs of those on low incomes and vulnerable people (including those with mobility needs) as well as those wanting to gain a foot on the housing ladder must be met.	Core Strategy policy DM4 Locally Affordable Housing SHMA 2014 plus update 2014
Integrity of European Sites	The Island has an extensive network of sites which are important for biodiversity, therefore the plan and associated development can only proceed if it can be clearly demonstrated that the integrity of European sites will not be adversely affected (other than in exceptional circumstances relating to overriding public interest).	Core Strategy policies SP5 Environment, and DM12 Landscape, Seascape, Biodiversity and Geodiversity SDMP/SRMP HRA
Flood risk	There is a significant local flood risk within the Ryde area (as identified in the PFRA) with a history of flooding from ordinary watercourse/main river and	Core Strategy policy DM14 Flood Risk Isle of Wight SFRA 2010

	overloaded combined drainage systems. There is also combined risk from tide locking of outfalls.	Isle of Wight Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment 2011 Isle of Wight Local Flood Risk Management Plan 2015 Ryde Surface Water Management Plan 2015
Requirement for Gypsy and Traveller sites	Meet the identified needs of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities by allocating sufficient sites (pitches). The sites will be small and have a maximum capacity of five/six pitches and, to ensure an appropriate spatial distribution of sites, the Council does not expect that more than two sites will be allocated within the plan area.	Core Strategy policy DM6 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Assessment 2015
Provision of waste management facilities	Waste should not be treated in isolation; waste management is fundamental to sustainable communities. By considering sites for waste management as part of the allocations in the AAPs, it will allow greater consistency and integration of waste management with other spatial planning considerations. This can range from the review of site options through to the integration of local waste management opportunities in new development and promoting good urban design.	Core Strategy policies SP8 Waste and DM19 Waste
GI requirements	The Council has undertaken a GI mapping study to identify existing assets along with deficiencies and opportunities which need to be addressed over the plan period. The identified deficiencies and opportunities are illustrated within the GI mapping study which looks at GI Island-wide and in more detail within the three AAP areas. Any deficiencies or opportunities highlighted through the mapping project will be identified within the relevant AAP and will specify the amount and type of GI to be delivered.	Core Strategy policies SP5 Environment, and DM13 Green Infrastructure
Tourism	Develop a clear and distinctive high quality tourism offer for Ryde. To expand and improve the tourism offer and experience at Ryde and to make best use of existing tourism-related sites.	Possibly Ryde Masterplan
Infrastructure and masterplan of the	The Master Plan objectives are to look at AAP Policy and start to look in detail at what they mean for that area.	Core Strategy policy DM18 Cross-Solent Travel

<p>seafront interchange area</p>	<p>Vision, aims and objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To preserve and enhance the well-respected and historic skyline and built environment and to re-vitalise the tourism offer and increase employment opportunities. -Increase inward investment and encourage business start-ups which will both provide new employment opportunities and improve the average wage earnings in the area. -Introduce community wide energy and sustainability measures to promote the sustainable work pattern of Ryde. -Address flood issues which historically have caused problems with regard to redevelopment and economic regeneration. -Regenerate the seafront as part of an initial regeneration to boost leisure and tourism. -Develop strategies to support the local Area Action Plan and improve infrastructure and accessibility to the area. <p>Prepare a Masterplan for the seafront and interchange area. Understand whether improvements to the seafront/interchange area can be delivered to achieve a transport hub for Ryde.</p>	<p>Ryde Masterplan Systra modelling</p>
<p>Air Quality</p>	<p>Housing allocations will increase population which could result in traffic growth in some areas. Currently no AQMA on the Island but Environmental Health Department advises that the air quality thresholds could be exceeded.</p>	
<p>Coasts</p>	<p>Areas of erosion, flooding and instability on the Island particularly on parts of the coast.</p>	
<p>Landscape, archaeology and heritage</p>	<p>Conservation areas across the Island. There are numerous archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, conservation areas, listed buildings, and other important heritage buildings etc across the Island.</p>	
<p>Soil, geology and land use</p>	<p>Parts of the Island likely to be affected by land contamination due to past activity. There are a number of groundwater protection zones on the Island. Protect areas which have value for their mineral resource, coastal position, employment land etc.</p>	

Culture	Provision of and access to cultural facilities.	
Population	Population predictions show the Island's population will age significantly faster than either England or the South East over the next 20 years. The Island has an estimated usual resident population of 138,300, however this rises significantly during the busy summer holiday season. The Isle of Wight has an older population than the England average. Outward migration is greatest in the 15 to 29 age group and lowest in the 60 to 64 age group. Highest in-migration is also in the 15 to 29 age group.	
Crime and safety	Condition of Island roads could be a contributing factor in accidents in an increasing number of crash locations on the Island. The rate of road injuries and deaths is higher than the England average (NHS South Central Local Delivery Plan 2007/8 Report).	
Health	A range of health inequalities across the Island with those in the more deprived areas (e.g. parts of Ryde) facing a shorter life expectancy than those in other areas.	
Social inclusion	There are areas of deprivation on the Island. Unfit housing is the highest in Cowes and Ryde and predominantly in vacant and pre-war terraced housing. Single pensioner households account for 18% of all households on the Island. They are located mainly in the coastal wards and in the Newport area. Homelessness on the Island is a key social problem.	
Education and training	Educational attainment at secondary and post-16 level is very low on the Island. Outcomes at the end of early years are below national averages and the performance of more vulnerable children is poor. As of June 2013, show that the island has half the proportion of outstanding schools as in England as a whole and five times the proportion of schools that are inadequate.	
Access	The need to maintain and improve access to services and facilities (e.g. retail, leisure, sporting, cultural, communication, open space, green infrastructure etc) The need to maintain and improve access to jobs, higher level education, skills and training	
Material assets	Commuting, retirement, a high level of second home ownership and an average	

	wage lower than the south east average, all contribute maintaining a relatively high house price to income ratio of 6.60 to 1. There are flooding issues relating to drainage, particularly in the Ryde area. Certain key junctions are known to be at, or near, capacity.	
Employment	Impact on the existing road network at peak times of people travelling, by car, to work.	

The Bay AAP		
SA Issue	Issue detail	Potential evidence base
Requirement for new houses	<p>In providing housing to create and maintain sustainable communities, it is important that a wide choice of housing types and sizes are delivered during the plan period to meet community needs. It will not be possible to match house types exactly to population statistics as individuals and families choose to live in particular types of accommodation. But the aim for the Council is to supply the right mix of dwellings to meet the general needs of the Island. The SHMA sets out the strategic context for shaping the housing market on the Island by examining the market and how it operates, and the relationship between dwellings and households. In looking at market requirement, the SHMA considers any surplus or shortfall of dwellings, breaking this down by location and tenure and providing guidance on how these issues can be addressed. The Island has been identified as a separate housing market to the rest of the South East on the basis of its separation from the mainland. Further to this, the SHMA identifies 11 sub-market areas on the Island, including 'The Bay'.</p> <p>There may be opportunity for the Council to support the rationalisation of existing tourism accommodation stock within The Bay that is of particularly low quality. Such a course of action could assist in raising the quality of the tourism accommodation whilst providing opportunities for the conversion of the property to residential.</p>	<p>Core Strategy policies Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2014 plus update 2014 Core Strategy policy DM3 balanced mix of housing Core Strategy policy DM5 Housing for older people Brading Parish Council Housing Needs Survey</p>

Integrity of European Sites	The Island has an extensive network of sites which are important for biodiversity, therefore the plan and associated development can only proceed if it can be clearly demonstrated that the integrity of European sites will not be adversely affected (other than in exceptional circumstances relating to overriding public interest).	Core Strategy policies SP5 Environment, and DM12 Landscape, Seascape, Biodiversity and Geodiversity SDMP/SRMP HRA
Affordable housing requirement	The Council's current Housing Strategy sets the strategic direction for the identification of housing need on the Island. This Strategy makes a clear aim to ensure that the needs of those on low incomes and vulnerable people (including those with mobility needs) as well as those wanting to gain a foot on the housing ladder must be met.	Core Strategy policy DM4 Locally Affordable Housing SHMA 2014 plus update 2014
Employment	Examine whether further allocations of employment land are required in The Bay area, particularly with a view to supporting the evolving tourism offer, but also to provide alternatives to tourist-related employment.	Core Strategy policy SP3 Economy
Tourism offer	As The Bay area is already the focal point for tourism on the Island, the Council believes it is important to focus on improving the quality of the offer. It considers that improving the street economy will play an important role in this, whilst contributing to the general improvement of the urban environment. Whilst Core Tourism Areas have been identified in Sandown and Shanklin, the AAP provides the opportunity to examine whether further, more localised protection should be afforded to the tourism accommodation stock.	Core Strategy policy SP4 Tourism Monitoring reports
Settlement coalescence	As the three main settlements within The Bay area have already in effect joined together, it is important to ensure that this coalescence does not occur elsewhere. Due to the geography of the surrounding area there are few settlements where this could occur, but to the north and north-west are Brading and Yaverland.	Brading NP
GI requirements	The Council has undertaken a GI mapping study to identify existing assets along with deficiencies and opportunities which need to be addressed over the plan period. The identified deficiencies and opportunities are illustrated within the GI mapping study which looks at GI Island-wide and in more detail within the three AAP areas.	Core Strategy policies SP5 Environment, and DM13 Green Infrastructure

	Any deficiencies or opportunities highlighted through the mapping project will be identified within the relevant AAP and will specify the amount and type of GI to be delivered.	
Junction improvements and air quality	<p>The Council is aware that the nature of the current road network and the limited options for improvement restricts the traffic using the main coastal road (A3055). This is especially apparent in Lake where the A3055 intersects with the main road to Newport, the A3056. This busy junction has resulted in higher than normal levels of air pollution being recorded. Although this level is not currently of sufficiently poor quality to designate the area as an Air Quality Management Area, there is the risk that further traffic volume may reduce the air quality further.</p> <p>The Council is aware that there are limited options for improvement to the A3055. Whilst further development in The Bay may create extra traffic pressures, it may also provide through developer contributions the opportunity to identify and implement improvements.</p>	Systra modelling
Coasts	Areas of erosion, flooding and instability on the Island particularly on parts of the coast.	
Landscape, archaeology and heritage	Conservation areas across the Island. There are numerous archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, conservation areas, listed buildings, and other important heritage buildings etc across the Island.	
Soil, geology and land use	Parts of the Island likely to be affected by land contamination due to past activity. There are a number of groundwater protection zones on the Island. Protect areas which have value for their mineral resource, coastal position, employment land etc.	
Culture	Provision of and access to cultural facilities.	
Population	Population predictions show the Island's population will age significantly faster than either England or the South East over the next 20 years. The Island has an estimated usual resident population of 138,300, however this rises significantly during the busy summer holiday season. The Isle of Wight has an older population than the England average.	

	Outward migration is greatest in the 15 to 29 age group and lowest in the 60 to 64 age group. Highest in-migration is also in the 15 to 29 age group.	
Crime and safety	Condition of Island roads could be a contributing factor in accidents in an increasing number of crash locations on the Island. The rate of road injuries and deaths is higher than the England average (NHS South Central Local Delivery Plan 2007/8 Report).	
Health	A range of health inequalities across the Island with those in the more deprived areas (e.g. parts of Shanklin, Sandown and Lake) facing a shorter life expectancy than those in other areas.	
Social inclusion	There are areas of deprivation on the Island. Unfit housing is highest predominantly in vacant and pre-war terraced housing. Single pensioner households account for 18% of all households on the Island. They are located mainly in the coastal wards (and in the Newport area). Homelessness on the Island is a key social problem.	
Education and training	Educational attainment at secondary and post-16 level is very low on the Island. Outcomes at the end of early years are below national averages and the performance of more vulnerable children is poor. As of June 2013, show that the island has half the proportion of outstanding schools as in England as a whole and five times the proportion of schools that are inadequate.	
Access	The need to maintain and improve access to services and facilities (e.g. retail, leisure, sporting, cultural, communication, open space, green infrastructure etc) The need to maintain and improve access to jobs, higher level education, skills and training	
Material assets	Commuting, retirement, a high level of second home ownership and an average wage lower than the south east average, all contribute maintaining a relatively high house price to income ratio of 6.60 to 1. There are flooding issues relating to drainage. Certain key junctions are known to be at, or near, capacity.	
Employment	Impact on the existing road network at peak times of people travelling, by car, to work.	

Appendix 7: AAP SA Framework

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
ENVIRONMENTAL				
1. Air Quality: To reduce air quality pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	Traffic congestion on the island	Reduce the amount of congestion on the island's roads	Number of Air Quality Management Zones on the Island Vehicle delay speeds in Newport Traffic counts at survey sites Levels of NOx at specific monitoring points on the Island Car occupancy surveys	Meet Air Quality targets for carbon monoxide. Lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, particles, benzene and 1, 3, butadiene
	Promote travel choice (private car use, public transport, cycling and walking)	Increase the proportion of people using public transport, cycling and walking Reduce number of car trips	Number of planning applications approved with provision for Employers Travel Plan Number of planning applications approved with provision for a School Travel Plan Bus passenger journeys Public transport user surveys Annual route mileage of buses Number of pedestrians using cycle tracks Number and total cycle track lengths on the Island	
	Sources of air pollution (main	To maintain or decrease current levels of air pollutants.	Traffic counts at survey sites	

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
	source of air pollution on the Island is traffic).			
<p>2. Coasts: To protect the Island's coastline and minimise the risk to people and property from coastal erosion and flooding</p>	Coastal geomorphology, natural coastal processes erosion, stability and risk	Reduce the risk to property and people from erosion and instability and avoid damage to the coastline of loss of amenity as a result of human activity	Number of deliverable and developable SHLAA sites on actively eroding and slumping land including areas identified as unsuitable for development for geomorphological reasons.	<p>This issue will only be applied to consideration of distribution of housing numbers at the smaller regeneration area level, where this more likely to have an influence.</p> <p>The Ventnor Undercliff on the southern coast, and parts of the northern coast from Cowes to Gurnard, are subject to complex land-movements. The area is vulnerable to sea-level rise and climate change. The southern section from Luccombe to Niton is the largest urban landslide complex in northern Europe and is the subject of extensive study and active landslide management.</p>
<p>3. Water: To maintain and improve the water quality of the Islands, groundwater rivers and coasts and to achieve sustainable</p>	Groundwater and surface water abstraction			<p>This issue has been addressed through the core strategy and its accompanying environmental assessments. Issues relating to surface water flooding are covered in the climate change adaptation topic.</p>

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
water resources management	Water consumption			
	Importing water			
	Water quality (groundwater, surface water, bathing water and estuaries)			
4(a). Landscape	AONB designation	Conserve and enhance the Isle of Wight AONB in line with its status, purpose and AONB Management Plan	Departures from specific AONB policies in the Island plan, or the number of referrals in relation to statutory duty of regard.	2013/14 12 applications were granted despite an AONB objection (out of 247 total applications and 175 granted).
	Heritage Coast designation			The appraisal criteria are not relevant as there is none of the KRAs fall within or next to this designation.
	Tranquillity			The appraisal criteria are not relevant to the assessment as this issue has already informed the settlement hierarchy through the SA of the adopted core strategy.
	Landscape and settlement character			This issue will be relevant in determining the precise level of allocations.

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
<p>4(b). Archaeology and heritage: To protect and enhance the Islands natural and historic environment and character, and to achieve sustainable development within a sensitive landscape</p>	<p>Listed buildings and conservation areas. Registered Historic Parks and Gardens; Designated and undesignated heritage assets Maritime and coastal heritage; HEAP</p>	<p>Protect the fabric and setting of: Listed buildings and conservation areas. Registered Historic Parks and Gardens; Designated archaeological sites such as SAM's Locally Listed assets (includes Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens); Non-designated heritage assets (including archaeological sites, monuments, structures, buildings and historic parks and gardens) recorded on the Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record; Maritime and coastal heritage; HEAP Please see Table below for historic environment decision-making criteria</p>	<p>Number and condition of Listed Buildings, Number and condition of buildings on "buildings at risk" register. Number and condition of Scheduled Monuments, Number and condition of monuments on "Monuments at Risk" Register. Number, condition and spatial area of Conservation Areas and Historic Parks and Gardens, Number and condition of archaeological sites, monuments, structures and buildings, maritime and coastal heritage sites recorded on the Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record. Number of planning applications where archaeological mitigation is implemented. Progress with HEAP actions</p>	<p>Ensure no unjustified loss or harm to the fabric or setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets and seek opportunities for enhancements.</p>
<p>5. Biodiversity, fauna and flora: To conserve and</p>	<p>Location and condition of and threats faced by</p>	<p>Avoid net loss, damage to , or fragmentation of designated wildlife sites and the qualifying</p>	<p>Percentage of SSSI in favourable condition Populations of wild birds (in</p>	<p>No net deterioration in SSSI condition</p>

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
enhance the Islands biodiversity, fauna and flora	designated sites for wildlife value (international, national and local) Protected species	habitats and species (marine, estuarine, terrestrial and freshwater) Enhance the local environment	particular, woodland and farmland birds) (Reported annually by BTO, Quality of Life Counts indicator	
	Awareness and access	Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with wildlife places whilst encouraging respect for and raising awareness of the sensitivity of these sites	Number of environmental sites/green space within and adjacent to each KRA	
	Biodiversity	Maintain and/or increase biodiversity and the variety of habitats on the island		This issue will be relevant in determining the precise level of allocations at the AAP level.
6. Soil, geology and land use: To ensure appropriate land use in relation to soil and geology functionality and to improve efficiency in land use	Geological designations			The appraisal criterion is not relevant as none of the KRAs fall within or next to this designation.
	Mineral extraction on the Island			Area of MSAs or allocated mineral sites lost to non-mineral development.
	Agriculture and forestry			
	Contaminated and brownfield land	Encourage the remediation and re-use of contaminated and brownfield land	Percentage of new and converted dwellings built of previously developed land Hectares of land affected by	Historical trends over 11/12, 12/13, 13/14 is that 77% of permissions are located on pdl.

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
			contamination (EA) Decrease in hectares of land affected by contamination (IOW)	Decrease land affected by contamination (EA)
	Safeguarding suitable land on the coast for freight movements, storage, employment, staging and ports and for future mineral extraction	Protect areas which have value for their mineral resource, coastal position, employment land etc	Area of land on the coast safeguarded for industry/transport (km ²) Area of land safeguarded for mineral extraction (km ²)	
	Land take (predominantly for landfill)			The appraisal criterion is not relevant as it has already been addressed through the SA of the Core Strategy.
	Waste management (hierarchy)	Apply the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency	Provision of waste facilities	Number and type of facilities and distance to these
7. Climate Change Mitigation To minimise future climate change through reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases	Reducing the need for energy	Reducing the need to travel	Vehicle Km travelled per person per year CO ² emissions per capita per annum from transport.	
	Energy Efficiency			
	Renewable energy generation and securing energy supply			
	Improve waste and land use practices to			

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
	reduce emissions			
8. Climate Change Adaptation To reduce the risks to people and properties from the effects of climate change	Vulnerability to flooding and the effects of a changing environment	Limit development at risk from flooding and the effects of climate change	Number of properties at risk from fluvial and coastal flooding	Number of SHLAA sites in flood zones 1,2 & 3
SOCIAL				
9. Culture: To maintain and protect the local culture, traditions and civic pride of Island towns and villages and increase engagement in cultural activity	Facilities / sites to support major touring shows and opportunities for people of the Island to experience cultural diversity	To secure better opportunities for people on the Island to have access to a range of cultural activities/facilities/events	Number of planning applications approved that include provision of / contributions for art installations or other cultural facilities.	
	Community and Island cultural identity and traditions			
10. Population: To develop and maintain a balanced and sustainable population structure on the Island	Migration and Island population structure			
	Relationship between resident population and visitors	To balance the needs of permanent residents and visitors Identifying local housing needs and options to meet these	Housing needs survey	Percentage of overall need; Medina Valley overall SHMA requirement based on housing need = 36.18% (workings out ((44+16+50)/304))

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
		needs		Ryde overall SHMA requirement based on housing need = 21.38% (65/304) The Bay SHMA requirement based on housing need = 15.79% (48/304)
11. Crime and safety: To reduce crime and the fear of crime and ensure safety in the public realm	Perception of crime			
	Safety in the public realm	To reduce the need to travel in order to reduce the potential for road accidents.	Number of road accidents per annum	
12. Health: To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Health of population	To cut levels and inequalities in incidence and mortality from cancer, coronary heart disease, suicide and accidents	Death rates from circulatory disease, cancer, accidents and suicide Percentage of residents using sport and leisure facilities provided by the council Proximity to outdoor recreation and leisure facilities	
	Health care provision			
13. Social Inclusion: To reduce the level and distribution of poverty and social exclusion across the Island	Community involvement			
	Poverty and equality	To address the level and the distribution of wealth across the Island To ensure there is an equitable distribution of services and	Indices of multiple deprivation	

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
		facilities for all sectors of society		
14. Education and training: To raise educational achievement levels across the Island and develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills they need to find and remain in work	Location of educational facilities	Ensure there is adequate access to education facilities	Proximity to existing schools and further education facilities	
	Attainment levels			
	Skills and training (including lifelong learning and higher education opportunities)			
15. Access: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities	Access to transport (public transport, cycle tracks) including cross-Solent links	Ensure there is adequate access to cross-Solent terminals To ensure access to sustainable transport routes	Proximity to cross-Solent terminals Number of public right of way routes (including cycletracks) Provision / regularity of bus transport	
	Access to facilities and services, employment, education, health care, open space, and opportunities for recreation	Improving access to services and facilities (e.g. retail, leisure, sporting, cultural, communication, open space, green infrastructure etc) Improve access to jobs, higher level education, skills and training	The percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre	

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
	Access to housing	Improve access for year round residents to affordable homes To ensure that sub housing market area needs are being met	Housing completions Affordable housing units completed per annum Average property price compared against average earnings Number of residential planning applications in accordance with housing tenure need	
ECONOMIC				
16. Material assets To ensure the provision of adequate infrastructure for transport, utilities, housing and public facilities to meet the needs of residents and visitors	Number and condition of dwellings, public facilities (retail, recreation and community)	To meet housing needs on the Island	SHMA	
	Utilities infrastructure (including pipelines)	Ensure that the existing utilities infrastructure is sufficient to support existing and new development	Contributions for infrastructure in approved planning applications	
	Transport infrastructure (road, rail, ferry, pedestrian and cycle including quays, ports and piers)	To improve the Island's transport infrastructure network through appropriate investment	Number of junction improvements required	

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
17. Employment: To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the Island	Sectors (diversity public v private)			
	Low wages			
	Travel to work (commuting)	Reduce distances people travel to work	Percentage of population employed on the mainland Number of ferry passengers from the mainland within commuting hours Workplace travel plans – change in mode before plan and after plan	
	Seasonal and part-time employment			
	Unemployment levels			
18. Investment in business: To stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	Inward investment			
	Tourism accommodation and attractions			
	Business formation and survival			
	Supporting local businesses / local produce			
19. Economic	GVA and GDP			

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
performance: To sustain economic growth and competitiveness	Imports/exports*			
	Economic activity and inactivity			
	Development of sustainable tourism sector			
	Wealth creation on the Island			

Appendix 8: AAP SA Matrix

Policy					
SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Timescale			Commentary/Explanation ((to include secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects))
		Short	Medium	Long	
1. Air Quality: To reduce air quality pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	- Does it reduce the amount of congestion on the Island's roads? - Does it increase the proportion of people using public transport, cycling and walking? - Does it reduce number of car trips?				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
2. Coasts: To protect the Islands coastline and minimise the risk to people and property from coastal erosion and flooding	- Does it reduce the risk to property and people from erosion and instability and avoid damage to the coastline or the loss of amenity as a result of human activity?				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
4(a). Landscape: To protect and enhance the Islands natural and historic environment and character, and to achieve sustainable development within a sensitive landscape	- Does it contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the AONB in line with its status, purpose and management plan?				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
4(b). Archaeology and heritage: To protect and enhance the Islandshistoric environment and character, and to achieve	- Does it contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the AONB in line with its status, purpose and management plan?				Commentary Temporary/Permanence:

Policy					
SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Timescale			Commentary/Explanation ((to include
sustainable development within a sensitive landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it protect the fabric and setting of; Listed buildings and conservation areas. Registered Historic Parks and Gardens; Designated archaeological sites such as SAM's Locally Listed assets (includes Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens); Non-designated heritage assets (including archaeological sites, monuments, structures, buildings and historic parks and gardens) recorded on the Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record; Maritime and coastal heritage. 				<p>Likelihood of effect:</p> <p>Geographical effect:</p>
5. Biodiversity, fauna and flora: To conserve and enhance the Islands biodiversity, fauna and flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it avoid net loss, damage to , or fragmentation of designated wildlife sites and the qualifying habitats and species (marine, estuarine, terrestrial and freshwater) - Does it provide opportunities for people to come into contact with wildlife places whilst encouraging respect for and raising awareness of the sensitivity of these sites 				<p>Commentary</p> <p>Temporary/Permanence:</p> <p>Likelihood of effect:</p> <p>Geographical effect:</p>

Policy					
SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Timescale			Commentary/Explanation ((to include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it maintain and/or increase biodiversity and the variety of habitats on the Island? - Does it encourage the remediation and re-use of contaminated and brownfield land? - Does it protect areas which have value for their mineral resource, coastal position, employment land etc? - Does it contribute to the application of the waste management principles of proximity and self-sufficiency? 				
8. Climate Change Mitigation To minimise future climate change through reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases	- Does it reduce the need to travel?				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
9. Climate Change Adaptation To reduce the risks to people and properties from the effects of climate change	- Does it limit development at risk from flooding and the effects of climate change?				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
10. Culture:	- Does it secure better opportunities				Commentary

Policy					
SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Timescale			Commentary/Explanation ((to include
To maintain and protect the local culture, traditions and civic pride of Island towns and villages and increase engagement in cultural activity	for people on the Island to have access to a range of cultural activities/facilities/events? - Does it balance the needs of permanent residents and visitors Identifying local housing needs and options to meet these needs? - Does it reduce the need to travel in order to reduce the potential for road accidents?				Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
13. Health: To improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health	- Does it reduce levels and inequalities in incidence and mortality from cancer, coronary heart disease, suicide and accidents? - Does it address the level and the distribution of wealth across the Island? - Does it contribute to the equitable distribution of services and facilities for all sectors of society?				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
15. Education and training: To raise educational achievement levels across the Island and develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills they need to find and remain in work	- Does it provide adequate access to education facilities?				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
16. Access:	- Does it contribute to ensuring				Commentary

Policy					
SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Timescale			Commentary/Explanation ((to include
To improve accessibility to all services and facilities	<p>adequate access to cross-Solent terminals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it contribute to access to sustainable transport routes? - Does it contribute to improving access to services and facilities (e.g. retail, leisure, sporting, cultural, communication, open space, green infrastructure etc)? - Does it improve access to jobs, higher level education, skills and training? - Does it improve access for residents to affordable homes, to ensure that sub housing market area needs are being met? 				<p>Temporary/Permanence:</p> <p>Likelihood of effect:</p> <p>Geographical effect:</p>
<p>17. Material assets</p> <p>To ensure the provision of adequate infrastructure for transport, utilities, housing and public facilities to meet the needs of residents and visitors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it contribute to meeting housing needs on the Island? - Does it ensure that the existing utilities infrastructure is sufficient to support existing and new development? - Does it contribute to an improvement in the Island's transport infrastructure network? - Does it contribute to reducing commuting distances for work? 				<p>Commentary</p> <p>Temporary/Permanence:</p> <p>Likelihood of effect:</p> <p>Geographical effect:</p>

Appendix 9: Area Action Plans Regulation 18 Consultation and SA/SEA Scoping Consultation Responses¹⁵

Comment ID no. & Respondent	Comments	Response Summary	Council response/action
AAPSA/HRA1 Historic England	<p>We have previously advised you of the English Heritage (now Historic England) guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment and suggested that you refer to that for detailed guidance on how the historic environment should be considered in SEAs and SAs. However, we have the following comments on the SEA/SA Scoping Report (we have no comments on the HRA Scoping Report).</p> <p>We welcome the reference to the Characterisation Studies in paragraph 3.4 and would welcome further information on the localities to be studied and a timetable. We also welcome an opportunity to comment on the Ryde Masterplanning document identified in Table 3.1.</p> <p>Although we understand the list in paragraph 4.6 is not intended to be exhaustive, we would welcome specific mention of a source of information on the historic environment, such as the National Heritage List for England and/or the Island's Historic Environment Record.</p> <p>We welcome the references to designated heritage assets and the historic environment in the four settlement profiles, but we would prefer these to be consistent – each should</p>	<p>Refer to English Heritage (now Historic England) guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment. No comments on the HRA Scoping Report.</p> <p>Welcome reference to the Characterisation Studies in paragraph 3.4 and would welcome further information on the localities to be studied and a timetable.</p> <p>List in paragraph 4.6 should include specific mention of a source of information on the historic environment.</p> <p>Consistent references to designated</p>	<p>Ensure reference to EH guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment.</p> <p>Provide further detail under <i>Additional relevant baseline information</i> on the characterisation studies. East Wight Landscape Character Assessment was published May 2015 and has been used to update the baseline (Appendix 5). IWC characterisation work covers all three AAP areas and has been used to update the SA Baseline and Framework.</p> <p>Update the information sources used in the settlement profiles to include the National Heritage List for England and the Island's Historic Environment Record.</p>

¹⁵ This Regulation 18 consultation period ran from 6th May 2015 to 11th June 2015.

	<p>identify the historic development of the settlement (briefly) and the numbers of designated heritage assets (listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered historic parks and gardens and conservation areas). The Hammerhead Crane at Cowes, to which reference is made in paragraph 4.30) is grade II* listed. Paragraph 4.39 should just say “Scheduled Monument”.</p> <p>We welcome the inclusion of archaeology and heritage as a SA Topic in Table 4.1 but we would prefer it to be considered separately to landscape as combining the two could mask effects on the historic environment, although the decision-making criteria in Table 5.1, if applied rigorously, should avoid that possibility. In addition, we do not consider that the list of designated and non-designated heritage assets is by itself an issue – the issues are the conservation and enhancement of those assets both in their own right and in regeneration and development schemes and the tackling of heritage assets at risk on the Island.</p> <p>We welcome SA Objective 4 in Table 5.1, although as explained above, we would prefer a separate Objective for the historic environment and the identified “Issue from Baseline” is not really an issue. The Appraisal Sub-criterion for the historic environment is a little confusing - we presume it is intended to be “Protect the fabric and setting” of all the types of heritage assets listed, in which case the full stop after “Listed buildings and conservation areas” should be a semi-colon.</p> <p>Also, locally listed assets are, strictly-speaking, non-designated assets and as buildings and historic parks are already identified as non-designated assets, it would be clearer if either “Locally listed assets (includes Buildings and</p>	<p>heritage assets and the historic environment.</p> <p>Prefer archaeology and heritage to be considered separately to landscape.</p> <p>“Issue from Baseline” is not really an issue.</p> <p>Would be clearer if either “Locally listed assets (includes Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens” was deleted or “Non-designated heritage</p>	<p>Split the SA Topic ‘Landscape, archaeology and heritage’ to better reflect the separate interests of these areas.</p> <p>Each Settlement Profile will be amended to identify the historic development of the settlement.</p> <p>The ‘Issue from Baseline’ simply recognises those elements of the baseline information that could be a significant issue for the plan options, recognising that such historic assets are not generally in themselves issues.</p> <p>Amend Table 5.1 “Non-designated heritage assets...” to “Other non-designated heritage assets...”.</p> <p>Insert additional sub-criterion “Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment.”</p>
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	<p>Historic Parks and Gardens” was deleted or “Non-designated heritage assets...” was retitled “Other non-designated heritage assets...”.</p> <p>We would also welcome a sub-criterion to “Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment”, which would reflect the National Planning Policy Framework’s requirement for local plans to include “a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment”. The Historic England advice document includes a range of indicators to monitor these objectives.</p> <p>Although not an issue for the Scoping Report, we note that the Core Strategy Objectives for The Bay include a passing reference to the historic environment, which is more than the Objectives for both the Medina Valley and the Ryde Area do, but that there are no specific objectives for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment for any of the areas.</p> <p>Again although not an issue for the Scoping Report, we have previously expressed our disappointment that Policies AAP1, AAP2 and AAP3 of the Core Strategy make no reference to the historic environment or heritage assets within the Medina Valley, Ryde or The Bay as key considerations. We note the Council’s response that each of the AAP policies states that “It will set out a definitive approach to the area whilst having regard to...the policies of the Core Strategy”. If this is to be the case then we consider it necessary for the AAPs to address the historic environment in these areas in order to have regard to Policies SP5 and DM11 of the Core Strategy, with particular emphasis on:</p>	<p>assets...” was retitled “Other non-designated heritage assets...”.</p> <p>Would welcome a sub-criterion to “Provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment”</p> <p>HE consider it necessary for the AAPs to address the historic environment in these areas in order to have regard to Policies SP5 and DM11 of the Core Strategy</p>	<p>The core strategy, including the strategic objectives for each AAP area have already been consulted, examined and found sound. As these form part of an adopted plan there is no proposal to update them.</p> <p>Consider policy approach of each AAP to include reference to the historic environment, in particular;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conserving and enhancing the special character of the towns, villages and conservation areas, particularly the historic core of Newport, Cowes/East Cowes, Ryde, Sandown and Shanklin;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserving and enhancing the special character of the towns, villages and conservation areas, particularly the historic core of Newport, Cowes/East Cowes, Ryde, Sandown and Shanklin; • requiring any development to add to local distinctiveness and sense of place; • conserving and enhancing designated and undesignated heritage assets; • Heritage Assets at Risk; • positively conserving, enhancing and promoting access to heritage assets; and • any particular issues regarding any waterlogged archaeological remains within the Medina Valley. <p>We welcome the identification of the Valletta Convention in Appendix 5 but there should also be identification of the European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention); Heritage 2020 (http://www.theheritagealliance.org.uk/tha-website/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Heritage-2020-framework.pdf); the Isle of Wight Historic Environment Action Plan; and any relevant Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans and other relevant historic studies.</p> <p>In Appendix 6, as noted above, the list of designated and non-designated heritage assets for each AAP is not, by itself, an issue. We would also expect a table setting out SA Issues by AAP to be more specific to each AAP rather than simply having the same generic statement for landscape, archaeology and heritage for all three. We are not clear why no potential sources of evidence have been identified for this issue. Our advice on SEAs, SAs and the historic environment identifies a range of potential sources of information on the</p>	<p>Historic evidence base referenced in Appendix 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - requiring any development to add to local distinctiveness and sense of place; - conserving and enhancing designated and undesignated heritage assets; - Heritage Assets at Risk; - positively conserving, enhancing and promoting access to heritage assets; and - any particular issues regarding any waterlogged archaeological remains within the Medina Valley. <p>Update Appendix 5 to include the European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (The Granada Convention); Heritage 2020 (http://www.theheritagealliance.org.uk/tha-website/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Heritage-2020-framework.pdf); the Isle of Wight Historic Environment Action Plan; and any relevant Conservation Area Character Appraisals and</p>
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	<p>historic environment.</p> <p>As regards baseline data, it is important to recognise that the historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped, planted or managed flora. Consequently, the baseline needs to be more than a list of designated heritage assets. Additionally, baseline information can be both quantitative and qualitative, and needs to be kept up-to-date. When collating and analysing the baseline data on the historic environment, it is also useful to identify relevant trends and targets.</p> <p>The baseline should also include Heritage Assets at Risk as Area Action Plans are an appropriate vehicle for the Council to fulfil its obligations under the National Planning Policy Framework in respect of having a positive strategy for heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. Any gaps in the baseline data (e.g. historic characterisation, Grade II buildings at risk) should be identified.</p> <p>In Appendix 7, the Appraisal Sub-Criterion relating to heritage assets for Appraisal Criterion 4 Landscape, archaeology and heritage should be “Protect and enhance the fabric and setting.....” (or “significance”) as the National Planning Policy Framework identifies the need for the planning system to contribute to protecting and enhancing the historic environment and requires local plans to contain a clear strategy for enhancing the historic environment. For conservation areas it should be “special interest” rather than</p>	<p>The Hammerhead Crane at Cowes, to which reference is made in paragraph 4.30) is grade II* listed. Paragraph 4.39 should just say “Scheduled Monument”.</p>	<p>Management Plans and other relevant historic studies.</p>
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	<p>“fabric”.</p> <p>We welcome the references to buildings and monuments at risk as potential indicators on page 90, but the indicators should also include Conservation Areas and Registered Historic Parks and Gardens at Risk and the proportion of assets at risk as well as the number.</p> <p>In Appendix 8, the Appraisal Question for SA Objective 4 should be “Does it protect and enhance the fabric and setting.....” (or “significance”) to accord with the National Planning Policy Framework as explained above and again for conservation areas it should be “special interest” rather than “fabric”.</p>		
<p>AAPSA-HRA2 Environment Agency</p>	<p>We are pleased with the overall scope of the document and the process and methodology to be used for the forthcoming Area Action Plans (AAPs). It is good to see that the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been reviewed and updated to support the forthcoming Area Action Plans (AAPs) as set out within Appendix 7.</p> <p>The process proposed is thorough, consistent and encompasses all elements of the environment that we consider to be important when considering new development and potential impacts on the environment. We especially support the inclusion of the numerous flood, ecological and water related topics as issues to be considered within the baseline information and indeed objectives.</p> <p>We are pleased to see in Section 3.5 the Council’s commitment to review and incorporate, where appropriate, the outputs of any works currently being undertaken once these works are complete. This is a very positive and</p>	<p>Pleased with the overall scope of the document and the process and methodology to be used.</p> <p>Encompasses all elements of the environment that EA consider to be important.</p> <p>Support the council’s recognition and approach to environmental topics.</p>	<p>Maintain the environmental elements of the assessment.</p> <p>Continue to include all the flood, ecological and water related topics and objectives that have been informed by these.</p> <p>Maintain approach to the environmental elements of the assessment.</p>

	<p>pragmatic approach which we support. We support the recognition of flood risk (in the form of Climate Change Adaptation), biodiversity, water, geology (including land contamination) and waste as issues for the AAPs. These are all important topics for the three areas that need to be considered at all levels.</p> <p>We are also pleased to see the inclusion of flood risk, water, biodiversity and soil, geology and land use within the Objectives and Appraisal Criteria.</p> <p>In terms of groundwater protection, we have updated our Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs) to take account of a recent increase in proposals for deep subsurface activities. These activities may present a risk of pollution to groundwater that would otherwise be protected by overlying low permeability deposits. It is important to protect these resources as in Hampshire, West Sussex, East Sussex and the Isle of Wight three quarters of our drinking water comes from groundwater. Groundwater also feeds our rivers and supports our habitats and biodiversity.</p> <p>We have attached a briefing note that explains the changes to our Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs) and how these changes may impact you and your customers.</p> <p>In terms of biodiversity, it would be good to see commitment to enhance the local environment within the Appraisal Sub Criteria.</p> <p>We are pleased to see an assurance to safe guard areas with value in terms of mineral resource as well as the inclusion of both Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation included in</p>	<p>Pleased with the inclusion of flood risk, water, biodiversity and soil, geology and land use within the Objectives and Appraisal Criteria.</p> <p>Updated EA Groundwater Source Protection Zones (SPZs).</p> <p>Would be good to see commitment to enhance the local (biodiversity) environment within the Appraisal Sub Criteria.</p> <p>Pleased with approach to mineral safeguarding and the inclusion of</p>	<p>Maintain approach, although some further definition may be required dependent upon other consultee responses.</p> <p>Update GIS layer with latest groundwater SPZ. Policy approach remains the same as <i>“For those activities that take place at, or just below, the ground surface the existing SPZs will continue to be applied as before. We will not seek to apply the subsurface activity zones in such cases.”</i> (EA briefing note for local and county councils – August 2014). As the new SPZs are intended to clearly show operators of subsurface activities the areas where the EA may seek to limit or control activities the significance of this is considered minor as (i) none of the AAPs will be seeking to plan for such subsurface activity; (ii) the uses to be planned for through the AAPs are likely to not be compatible uses with subsurface activities; and (iii) in additional to planning it is likely that such activities will be subject to EA authorization (licencing) and possibly licencing from other bodies.</p>
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	<p>the criteria.</p> <p>Finally, we are encouraged and support the identification of flood risk as an issue for the Ryde AAP as outlined within Appendix 6.</p>	<p>Climate Change mitigation and adaptation within assessment criteria.</p> <p>Support the identification of flood risk as an issue for the Ryde AAP.</p>	<p>Check and amend Appraisal sub-criteria to include a commitment to enhance the local environment.</p> <p>Ensure a local approach to flood risk in Ryde is developed.</p>
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