

Isle of Wight Council

Appendix 2: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

to support the Island Planning Strategy

August 2018

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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 Island Planning Strategy (IPS). It follows closely the advice and guidance provided by 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 (12th January 2018 to 16th February 2018), comments from consultees have been considered and the information in this report 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 IPS 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 IPS at the formal stages.

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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 decision to review the Island Plan Core Strategy follows the manifesto commitment made prior to the local elections held in May 2017. The review will ensure that this key planning strategy remains up-to-date and fit for purpose, as well as aligning it with the ambitions of the recently launched Regeneration Strategy, which is key to addressing the Island's financial situation (i.e. enhancing the economic position of the Island and promote sustainable business growth and quality employment), and the council's corporate plan (2017 – 2020).
- 1.3 The timetable for the review is set out in the council's Local Development Scheme, which can be viewed by [clicking here](#).
- 1.4 The council is now in the process of developing the Island Planning Strategy (IPS) as a result of the plan review, and this Scoping Report documents the first main stage (Stage A) of the SA (incorporating SEA) process for this Development Plan Document (DPD). It will assist the council in the development and appraisal of the proposed plan, and enable the performance of policies to be monitored against the existing baseline conditions.
- 1.5 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 Area Action Plans. 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, following consultation with the statutory consultees on the draft of this report, to take account of new information.

Sustainable Development

- 1.6 Sustainable development is the core principle of planning. As the National Planning Policy Framework states:

“The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. At a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives).”

The three objectives being economic, social and environmental.

Requirement for SA and SEA

- 1.7 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/EC¹ (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.
- 1.8 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004² requires SA for DPDs, 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 Planning Strategy and any subsequent DPDs, require SA.

Approach to the SA incorporating SEA

- 1.9 Whilst the requirements to produce SA and SEA are distinct, as outlined above, UK Government guidance³ considers that it is possible to satisfy the two requirements through a single integrated approach. This approach is proposed for the Island Planning Strategy. Throughout this document, where reference is made to SA, it denotes SA incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive.
- 1.10 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 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

- 1.11 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).
- 1.12 The Government's National Planning Policy Framework emphasises the links between the SFRA and Sustainable Development, "Strategic policies should be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment, and should manage flood risk from all sources..." (NPPF paragraph 156). The SFRA will be used to directly inform the SA process.

¹ 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

² The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

³ ODPM (2005) Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents

- 1.13 In addition the Council will undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Island Planning Strategy. 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.”

- 1.14 A baseline report and proposed methodology for the HRA of the Island Planning Strategy has been produced which forms Appendix 1 to this report. The HRA of the Island Planning Strategy 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 the strategy’s policies.

The Staged Process of SA

- 1.15 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

- 1.16 The Scoping Report documents the first main stage (Stage A) of the SA process for the Island Planning Strategy. It will assist the council in the development and appraisal of the policies and enable performance to be monitored against the existing baseline conditions.

1.17 The remaining sections of this report are as follows:

Section 2: The Island Planning Strategy – This section details the purpose and geographic context of the IPS.

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

1.18 The council consulted on the draft of this SA/SEA Scoping Report between 13th January and 16th February 2018 to fulfil the requirements of Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 and Article 5(4)⁴ of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC). The consultation was limited to key stakeholders and included the following bodies;

- Environment Agency
- Natural England
- Historic England
- Marine Management Organisation

1.19 As the consultation included both SA objectives and indicators the council asked the following questions;

- *To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree that the proposed SA/SEA objectives and indicators are the appropriate starting point for the SA/SEA of the Island Planning Strategy?*
- *Please let us know of any specific relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that you consider the Council should include?*

⁴ 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.”

- *Please let us have any further baseline information that you can provide the Council with to inform the SA/SEA of the Island Planning Strategy?"*

1.20 Comments received have been considered and the scope and levels of information provided within this document amended, as appropriate. A summary of the responses from the statutory consultees on the consultation together with how the council has taken these into account is set out in Table 1.1. The responses from the statutory consultees can be viewed in full in Appendix 2.

1.21 All of the statutory consultees agreed overall with the proposed objectives and indicators of the SA and their responses are summarised below;

1. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposed SA/SEA objectives and indicators?

"Natural England broadly agree with the proposed objectives and indicators set out in the scoping report provided with some additional comments."

"We are generally pleased with the overall scope of the document, process and methodology." (Environment Agency)

"We welcome archaeology and heritage being identified as an Objective/Appraisal criterion..." (Heritage England)

Table 1.1: Summary of statutory consultee responses to Draft Scoping Report consultation

Environment Agency			
Report Section	Comment Summary	SA Topic Area	Council Response
Table 2.1 – Draft Policy Structure of the Island Planning Strategy	'managing water resources' needs to be widened out into a more generic water policy, to enable strategic direction to be provided with regard to water resources and water quality. This is important due to the intrinsic links between the two.	Water supply	The council agrees that a more holistic approach to water should be taken that considers all stages in a water cycle. Additional policy sections will be developed to reflect this, based upon a water background evidence paper.
Table 2.1 – Draft Policy Structure of the Island Planning Strategy	The current issue highlighted around resilience of water supply should enable the council to actively promote and encourage higher water efficiency standards in all new development. This should be aiming at the	Water supply	The council will test a range of water consumption targets to better understand the implications of implementing such a requirement through the plan. The council will work with

	higher standard of 105 litres per person per day consumption (excluding external use).		Southern Water to test their Target 100 goal of 100lpp per day.
Table 2.1 – Draft Policy Structure of the Island Planning Strategy	Recognition needs to be given here to the importance of protecting the quality of water. This is not only for drinking water but also to maintain and enhance biodiversity and recreational use of the water environment. This also has links to health and wellbeing. Protection and enhancement of the rivers and coastal waters should be standard in all new development. This is important in order to meet objectives of the Water Framework Directive as well as helping to resolve some of the potential future issues around waste water disposal from new development.	Water quality	The council will work with the EA to develop appropriate appraisal criteria, indicators and targets. The council will provide further detail in describing the baseline.
Table 2.1 – Draft Policy Structure of the Island Planning Strategy	Pleased to see that managing flood risk is included in the table as a topic area for a draft policy. This is important as some of the key settlements on the Island have flood risk which needs to be avoided where possible when considering new development.	Flood risk	A policy covering the Island approach to flood risk will be developed for the new plan in partnership with the EA.
Table 3.1 – Documents being prepared by bodies other than the council	The PUSH Integrated Water Management Strategy should be included in this table. This will be a key piece of evidence to demonstrate that the development proposed in this plan can be accommodated in terms of waste water	Water supply	The scoping report will be amended to include the PUSH Integrated Water Management Strategy, in Appendix 3: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies. The council will be consulting all utility

	infrastructure and environmental capacity of receiving waters. It should also highlight where infrastructure may need to be upgraded to accommodate growth.		providers, including Southern Water Services, to better understand existing and future infrastructure capacity. This is likely to be documented in both the background evidence based justification document to the main plan and statements on the Duty to Co-operate.
Chapter 4 - Key Sustainability Issues	Recommend a consistent approach is applied to flood risk by including percentage of the total area that lies within FZ3 and the number of properties it affects for all settlements and that flood risk is mentioned for all settlements where it is relevant as it will be a key consideration when looking at where housing development is suitable and sustainable.	Flood risk	All settlements that are covered by FZ3 will have this stated in percentage total area within FZ3 and the number of properties this affects.
Chapter 4 - Key Sustainability Issues	Recommend that any main rivers within the settlements are highlighted as part of profiles. Important in terms of flood risk, water quality, biodiversity, recreation and health and wellbeing. May potentially influence development locations and it is important that any proposed development recognises potential impacts and opportunities on or for the rivers	Flood risk/Biodiversity, flora & fauna	The council will identify all watercourses within each plan area in order to understand both potential constraints to new development and future opportunities for enhancement (e.g. Hunnycross Way river naturalization and sculpture green space).
Table 4.1 – Summary of SA Issues	The issue of water resource and supply has not been included. Due to the fact that the Island isn't self-sufficient in	Water supply	Amend summary of the SA issue to include resource and supply issues.

	water supply terms there is a need to increase resilience and manage water resources. This is a key driver for requesting high water efficiency standards in all new development. This should be a part of the summary of the SA issue		
Table 4.1 – Summary of SA Issues	Very supportive that it highlights treatment and disposal as a key issue. May need further consideration in the future but the PUSH Integrated Water Management Strategy should be a key piece of evidence with regard to this.	Water quality	Consider a reference to the PUSH strategy as providing an evidence base. Amend Appendix 3.
Table 5.1 – SA Objectives and Appraisal Criteria	Should consider both water quality and quantity as well as rivers and the coast (e.g. bathing waters), not just groundwater. In fact the appraisal sub-criteria already makes reference to these things but we feel that they should also be identified as an issue from the baseline. Including a measure such as the implementation of water efficiency measures in development could potentially be used for the water resource issue.	Water supply	Include water quality and quantity as issues in/from the baseline.
Table 5.1 – SA Objectives and Appraisal Criteria	Uncomfortable with the use of the word ‘limit’ in the appraisal sub-criteria. The NPPF is clear that preference should be given to avoidance wherever possible and therefore this should be the fundamental aim. The flood risk management hierarchy should be the basis for decisions about	Flood risk	Reconsider use of the word ‘limit’ and check consistency with national policy on approach and wording.

	<p>where development will be located. We understand that avoidance is not always possible often due to historic settlement patterns and the need for regeneration but this should still be the starting point. We therefore feel that this should be what is monitored. To catch the development that has to go in higher flood risk areas you could maybe add a secondary criteria about justification and safety of that development as well as ensuring there is no increased risk to others.</p>		
Appendix 3 – Relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies	<p>Suggest that the recently updated PUSH Strategic Flood Risk Assessment should be included in this section. We note that you have included your own SFRA but the PUSH assessment may contain more up to date information.</p>	Flood risk	<p>Commissioned (2018) SFRA Update will provide the most up to date flood risk assessment and local context for the Island and potential allocations.</p>
Appendix 5 – ISP SA Framework	<p>3. Water – we suggest you may be able to use an indicator or target relating to water efficiency measures and aspirations for reductions in water consumption in new development.</p>	Water supply	<p>The council will test a range of water consumption targets to better understand the implications of implementing such a requirement through the plan.</p>
Appendix 5 – ISP SA Framework	<p>3. Water -There may also be data on water quality (see supplied link) that may be useful in developing a target in relation to the Water Framework Directive aspirations or potential aspirations. Maybe something to discuss further to find a suitable approach that is</p>	Water quality	<p>The council will discuss how water quality can usefully be considered as part of the SA process.</p>

	measurable.		
Appendix 5 – ISP SA Framework	5. Biodiversity (issue from the baseline biodiversity) – recommend that the appraisal sub-criteria is stronger and that you are striving for improvement as the norm rather than just maintenance of the existing situation. This aim is reflected in the NPPF and its desire for net gain in biodiversity.	Biodiversity, flora & fauna	Will consider change to sub-criteria checking existing and proposed against NPPF requirements.
Appendix 5 – ISP SA Framework	8. Climate Change – see comments regarding use of the word limit with regard to flood risk.	Flood risk	Reconsider use of the word ‘limit’ and check consistency with national policy on approach and wording.
Appendix 6 – IPS SA Matrix	9. Climate change adaptation – see comments regarding use of the word limit with regard to flood risk.	Flood risk	Reconsider use of the word ‘limit’ and check consistency with national policy on approach and wording.
Appendix 6 – IPS SA Matrix	Topic of water appears to have been omitted. Table 5.1 lists water as an objective; therefore it is difficult to understand why it is missing here. This is a key topic that the plan options should be assessed against. Appraisal questions should be around the issues of water quality (rivers, groundwater and the coast), and water resource including water efficiency	Water supply/quality	Amend Appendix 6 to ensure full reference to water topic, including resource and quality.
Natural England			
Report Section	Comment Summary	SA Topic Area	Council Response
Appendix 3 – Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Replaced with: The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (or ‘the Habitats Regulations 2017’), and The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (or ‘the Offshore	Biodiversity, flora & fauna	Appendix 3, replaced with: The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (or ‘the Habitats Regulations 2017’), and The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species

	Habitats Regulations 2017’).		Regulations 2017 (or ‘the Offshore Habitats Regulations 2017’).
Table 5.1 SA Objectives and Appraisal Criteria	Objectives should aim to achieve or maintain favourable conservation status for all of the notified features of the protected sites with the influence of the Plan. Actions for the SA should be to assess if the policies conserve and enhance the protected sites where possible.	Biodiversity, flora & fauna	Table 5.1 Check objectives aim to achieve or maintain favourable conservation status for all notified features. Actions for SA – do policies conserve and enhance protected sites?
Table 5.1 SA Objectives and Appraisal Criteria	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is national legislation that underpins the important wildlife sites designated as SSSI, which should be included in the SA/SEA for policies to be assessed against. Objectives should reflect a requirement to maintain favourable condition or enhance the condition of the site where possible.	Biodiversity, flora & fauna	Table 5.1 Include SSSI sites, objectives should reflect a requirement to maintain favourable condition or enhance the condition of the site where possible.
Table 5.1 SA Objectives and Appraisal Criteria	Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 is national legislation that underpins the important marine wildlife sites designated as Marine Conservation Zones, should be included in the SA/SEA for policies to be assessed against. Objectives should reflect a requirement to maintain favourable condition or enhance the condition of the site where possible.	Biodiversity, flora & fauna	Table 5.1 Include MCZs, objectives should reflect a requirement to maintain favourable condition or enhance the condition of the site where possible.
Table 5.1 SA Objectives and Appraisal Criteria	Objectives under the SA should assess the policies in the proposed local plan to determine if the current self-assessment system is working and the	Biodiversity, flora & fauna	Objectives under the SA to assess the policies in the proposed local plan to determine if the current self-

	subsequent risks are absent/substantially reduced.		assessment system is working and the subsequent risks are absent/substantially reduced.
Table 5.1 SA Objectives and Appraisal Criteria	Objectives under the SA should assess the policies in the proposed local plan against paragraphs 7, 9, 109, 117, 118 and 152 of the NPPF specifically. Natural England anticipate that under this assessment your authority will provide evidence that the current system and policies are working, in comparison to the advice of Natural England.	Biodiversity, flora & fauna	Check Objectives under the SA assess the policies in the proposed local plan against paragraphs 7, 9, 109, 117, 118 and 152 of the NPPF in order to provide evidence that the current self-assessment system and policies are working.
Appendix 3 – Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Advise that the current updated WRMP may not be relied on to resolve the existing water quality issues on the Island within the designated sites, until the outcome of a public enquiry into abstraction on the River Itchen and Test is determined.	Water supply/quality	Get update on public enquiring into abstraction from Rivers Test and Itchen. Use PUSH strategy as a start point for Island approach to supply to be developed in partnership with EA and Southern Water.
Appendix 3 – Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies	Some information available for sewage treatment works on the Isle of Wight that can be used in baseline data to establish policies and assess them in the SA/SEA.	Water supply/quality	Use information available for sewage treatment works on the Isle of Wight to inform the baseline and determine any assessment requirements, e.g. objectives etc.
Historic England			
Report Section	Comment Summary	SA Topic Area	Council Response
Table 4.1 - Summary of SA Issues	We consider the range of assets to be part of the baseline, not an issue. However, the potential impact of new development on these heritage assets is an issue, as is the condition	Landscape, archaeology and heritage	Noted, amend Table 4.1 under SA Issue column to; “The condition of and <i>Potential impact from new development on the historic environment including</i>

	of some of these assets; 31 assets on the Island are currently on the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register.		<i>conservation areas, archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, listed buildings and sites on the Historic Environment Record (including locally listed buildings).</i>
Table 4.1 - Summary of SA Issues	The Register does not include Grade II secular buildings outside London, so many more assets could be at risk. Has the Council undertaken a survey of Grade II listed buildings to ascertain whether any are at risk? If not, this should be identified as a gap in the baseline. (We consider that the historic environment baseline should describe the current and future likely state of the historic environment and be both quantitative and qualitative. What are the trends in the condition of the historic environment?)	Landscape, archaeology and heritage	The council undertook an 'at risk' survey for secular grade II listed buildings in the Medina Valley, over 5 years ago. No other surveys are currently planned therefore this will be identified as a gap in the baseline data. The council does have Historic England's data on conservation area's at risk which is reviewed yearly. HAR data for Scheduled Monuments is out of date, therefore this should be considered a gap in baseline. Data not available to identify trends re undesignated historic environment.
Paragraph 4.86	Suggests that there are relatively few data gaps in relation to the sustainability appraisal objectives. However, has the Council produced a list of locally important heritage assets? If not, this should be identified as a gap in the baseline.	Landscape, archaeology and heritage	There is a 'local list' and an HER but these are not monitored and the Local List has not been updated or reviewed for several years, so this is identified as a gap in baseline.
Table 5.1 SA Objectives and Appraisal Criteria	We welcome archaeology and heritage being identified as an Objective/Appraisal	Landscape, archaeology and heritage	Noted, amend Table 5.1 to separate landscape from archaeology/heritage.

	<p>criterion, but we suggest that landscape and archaeology/heritage are considered as separate Appraisal criteria – both are substantive matters in their own right, and conflating the two could lead to a masking of potential issues on one or the other. We have previously commented that the range of designated and non-designated heritage assets is not an issue per se.</p> <p>The Appraisal Sub-Criterion should be <i>“conserve and enhance the significance of.....”</i>. We would also welcome an additional sub-criterion: <i>“Will it provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment?”</i>.</p>		<p>Amend Issue from Baseline column to reflect changes to Table 4.1 i.e. issues being potential impacts from new development and not the heritage assets. Include Appraisal Sub-Criterion should be <i>“conserve and enhance the significance of.....”</i>. Include additional sub-criterion: <i>“Will it provide for increased access to and enjoyment?”</i></p> <p>Appraisal sub criteria – the council’s view is that ‘maritime and coastal heritage’ should not be separate from the other non-designated assets on HER; it’s all part of a seamless record.</p>
Appendix 3	<p>Sets out the relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies as regards the historic environment.</p>	Landscape, archaeology and heritage	<p>UK Marine Policy Statement 2011 may be more relevant than ‘talking to the water’ (Local) Isle of Wight Historic Environment Action Plan</p>
Appendix 4	<p>Not clear why no potential sources of evidence are identified for landscape, archaeology and heritage. There are a number of sources for the historic environment, including the National Heritage List for England, the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register, the Historic Environment Record, the Historic Landscape Character Assessment and Conservation Area Character Appraisals and</p>	Landscape, archaeology and heritage	<p>The National Heritage List for England (for all designated heritage assets), the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register, the Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record, Isle of Wight Historic Landscape Characterisation, Isle of Wight Record Office, the Local List and Conservation Area Character Appraisals</p>

	Management Plans.		
Appendix 5	<p>suggest that the indicators also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens on the Heritage at Risk Register; • Number of Conservation Areas on the Heritage at Risk Register; • % of Conservation Areas on the Isle of Wight with an up-to-date character appraisal (and management plan); • the number of major development projects that enhance the significance of heritage assets or historic landscape character; and • The number of major development projects that detract from the significance of heritage assets or historic landscape character. 	Landscape, archaeology and heritage	<p>Appraisal sub-criteria – replace ‘Designated archaeological sites such as SAM’s’ with ‘Scheduled Monuments’</p> <p>Agree with points 1 & 2. Note, the only up-to-date register is the HE AT Risk register and so suggest the following: Number of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Protected Wreck Sites and Conservation Areas on Historic England’s Heritage At Risk Register.</p> <p>Agree with point 3</p> <p>The policy says the council will support proposals that positively conserve and enhance and so the council understand points 4 & 5 but how will this be measured and by who? There’s no point including something if there aren’t the resources. This is why the council only referred to the HE at risk register above and not the council’s local register.</p>
Marine Management Organisation			
Report Section	Comment Summary	SA Topic Area	Council Response
<i>No response received</i>			

1.22 A significant amount of SA work has been carried out previously in relation to land use plans on the Island (some of which has been through examination and found

sound) and this work together with the supporting information provides a useful start point. This scoping report is based upon previous similar scoping exercises, as detailed below;

October 2010 - Revised Scoping Report for the Island Plan Core Strategy

SA commenced during the pre-production and evidence gathering stage, and a revised SA Scoping Report was published in October 2010.

November/December 2013 – Area Action Plans SA/SEA Scoping Consultation

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

May/June 2015 – Area Action Plan SA/SEA Updated Scoping Consultation

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.

November/December 2015 – Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report

A draft SA Report was published accompanying a 6 week AAP draft plan consultation. The SA Scoping Report made up an appendix (Appendix 2) of the draft SA Report.

- 1.23 The next section details the purpose of the Island Planning Strategy, the geographic context of the plan, the policy context and, development of the IPS.

2. The Island Planning Strategy

2.1 The Island Planning Strategy will be the Local Plan for the Local Planning Authority area of the Isle of Wight. The requirement to produce such a plan is set out in national policy⁵ and is a key tool in determining planning decisions. As such, the IPS is fundamental to delivering sustainable development that reflects the vision and aspirations of the Island community.

2.2 The vision for the Island Planning Strategy is set out below;

“For the Isle of Wight to be an inspiring place in which to grow up, work, live and visit”.

2.3 The vision for the Island Planning Strategy has been drawn directly from the council’s corporate plan and links both the corporate plan and the council’s regeneration strategy to the new statutory development plan document. This alignment will help ensure the IPS acts as a delivery mechanism for the council and wider Island community, by ensuring decisions made in relation to development proposals contribute to the corporate plan and regeneration of the Isle of Wight.

2.4 While an establish settlement hierarchy has been tested through previous SA exercises, the opportunity will be taken to reconsider the most sustainable options for delivering future growth on the Island. This is likely to result in a refinement of the previous spatial strategy set out in the core strategy, ensuring a flexible approach is taken to allow for contingencies (such as variation in spatial approach over time).

2.5 The preferred approach for the spatial strategy is likely to be one of focussing the majority of the development in three main regeneration areas of the Medina Valley, Ryde, and the Bay. However the economic areas of the Island as defined in the Regeneration Strategy will also be used to inform the development of policy options.

2.6 The development of the Island Planning Strategy started with the review of the Island Plan Core Strategy. The steps in the plan review and subsequent development of a new plan together with outcomes relevant to the SA process are set out below;

2.7 **Island Plan Review Initial Survey**

This survey was carried out to understand opinion on the adopted plan and it’s policies. A series of questions was asked on each policy and the survey was sent to a targeted range of stakeholders, including;

- Isle of Wight Council planning officers
- Isle of Wight Council officers
- Isle of Wight Council Councillors
- Parish and Town Councils
- Representatives of the development industry on the Island

2.8 **Outcomes**

⁵ National Planning Policy Framework, Paragraphs 15 to 37, Plan Making

The results of the survey provided a baseline indicating which policies are viewed as working well and which are not, together with detail on what could be done to improve policies.

2.9 **Island Planning Strategy Working Groups**

Following the initial survey the council felt it was important to have stakeholder involvement in the development of the new plan as this would provide additional expertise and unify groups of stakeholders, engendering a sense of ownership and buy-in.

2.10 To ensure that the new plan is informed by the views of a range of key stakeholders four themed working groups have been set up, covering Community (Place and Wellbeing), Development, Environment and Economy. The council have currently planned that the working groups will meet three times, with each meeting focussed on a particular purpose, being:

- Meeting 1 – Terms of Reference, review existing policies, consider the initial survey responses from targeted stakeholders, initial thoughts from the sector.

A Terms of Reference was drafted by the council and agreed by each of the groups. This was explicit as to the role of those attending the working groups that representatives are there representing groups or organisations, not individual sites or particular development proposals. Members of groups who are considered to be acting in the interests of individuals or particular sites would not be asked not to attend future group meetings and their place on the group would be filled by another organisation representative.

- Meeting 2 – Review of previous consultation responses on the draft Area Action Plans. Have the relevant issues been identified through this process? Is further evidence required to understand/resolve issues?
- Meeting 3 – Emerging policy approaches. Are they right and do they address the right issues?

2.11 **Outcomes**

Meeting 1 (September 2017)

The groups considered and agreed the Terms of Reference and then considered all the policies of the existing local plan (the core strategy) taking into account the results from the previous informal survey, with the aim of identifying what was working and what wasn't and why.

2.12 Meeting 2 (October/November 2017)

The council shared with groups a summary of the responses to consultation carried out in late 2015 on the draft Area Action Plans. Each themed group then considered in more detail policies of the core strategy relevant to the theme group area of expertise, with the aim of identifying potential solutions and options (to the issues identified in workshop 1) and where possible supporting evidence.

- 2.13 Meeting 3 (February 2018)
The council shared with the groups the work progressed on each policy, for the groups to discuss. Each themed group considered the emerging approaches for all the policies.
- 2.14 The council drafted the following policy structure for the Island Planning Strategy which formed the basis of the plan framework that each themed group considered at Meeting 3.

Table 2.1 Draft policy structure of the Island Planning Strategy

Plan theme	Draft policy	Issues
Planning for Sustainable Development and Growth	Presumption in favour of sustainable development and growth	Generic national approach
	Our Strategy for sustainable development and growth	Explaining how, very simply, planning will contribute to the Council’s overarching vision for the island and how we plan for housing delivery over the plan period. Strong links to Corporate Plan and Regeneration Strategy
	Priority locations for development and growth	Put development in the most sustainable locations, and helping locations to become sustainable.
	A Better Connected Island	Transport infrastructure – improvements, supporting modal shift, provision of showers/facilities in new employment
	Ensuring Planning Permissions are delivered – “Use it or lose it”	To avoid repeated renewals; to give the public certainty; to give us certainty!
	Development Viability & Contributions	Need to be clear on what will be asked for and when. This will help development economics and create certainty and confidence in the development sector.
Creating sustainable communities	Managing water resources	A significant amount of the Island’s water supply is piped over from the mainland. We need to increase our resilience and manage water resources in a responsible and sustainable manner. Policy needs to consider both resources and quality and consider all stages in the water cycle.
	High Quality Design for New Development	People are more willing to accept new development if it is well designed and well built. We want to see high quality environments being created by facilitating the best development possible being built.
	Infill Policy	There are a lot of locations where development has already taken place. There may be the opportunity to fill some of the gaps between existing dwellings, as

		the harm is likely to be minimal. A lot of our supply of new dwellings is from small sites, so this will give explicit support and help to strengthen the supply.
	Affordable housing	Lack of delivery. Not getting the right stuff in the right place
	Planning for all generations	Aging population on the Island > increased demands on services. How can we ensure dwellings are designed to ensure people can live in them for as long as possible?
	Exception Sites	Lack of delivery of affordable housing and an attempt to help manage down land values.
	Annexe Policy	To enable people to stay at home 'independently' with their family (for medical, age-related reasons), to enable a range of care to be offered.
	Self and Custom build	The Government wants to see the supply of this type of housing increase, and has introduced legislation to support this. Our housing supply consists of a lot of small-scale development, which probably already includes a fair bit of self and custom build. Introducing a policy will remove barriers and give explicit support
	Gypsies & Travellers	Required to make suitable provision. There are a number of non-permitted sites across the Island that are 'tolerated'. Potential need to relocate existing 'tolerated' site at Westridge.
Supporting and Growing our Economy	General approach to supporting and growing our economy	Low skills, low wages, need to attract new businesses and grow what we already have
	Strengthening and Improving our Tourism Offer	Driving up quality and managing the release of out dated / unrequired stock
	Upskilling the Island	There is a lack of skilled development trades on the Island, which is restricting delivery and driving up costs. There is also the wider issue of low levels of educational attainment, qualifications and skills on the Island
	Supporting Rural Economy	Countryside management and loss of farm buildings; encouragement for the rural economy. But what is the difference between a rural economy and economy in a rural location?
	Supporting and Improving our Town Centres	
	Future Proofing Digital Infrastructure	Links to Regen's digital conference stuff

Strong and Healthy Communities	Community infrastructure	To prevent the loss of facilities and ensure their re-provision
	Supporting Healthy Living	Unhealthy population (stats), strong outdoor activity enthusiasm (Regen consultation). Making better places and ensuring people can access them.
High Quality of Environment	Environmental Assets & Opportunities for Improvement	Recognising environmental designations
	Managing Flood Risk	Recognising national policy, but managing it in relation to key sites. A policy covering the Island approach to flood risk will be developed for the new plan in partnership with the EA and taking into account outputs from the SFRA update.
	Mitigation Policy	Meeting legal responsibility
	Biodiversity/Ecology Policy	National policies / legislation. High quality on Island is a main asset. Protection and enhancement of the rivers and coastal waters should be standard in all new development.
	Dark Skies and Lighting	Political aspiration – national designation. Economic/ tourism benefits, but challenges in managing practical application – what is reasonable. Also cover wider street light issues?
	Historic Environment	Statutory requirements, a wide range of historic assets across the Island, importance of historic assets to communities
	Trees, Woodland & Hedges	build it into planning requirements?
	Coastal Management	We are an Island! Erosion, accretion, flooding and landsliding affect coastal areas/ communities
	Ground Stability	Ground instability
	Local Strategic Gaps and Green Spaces different title?!	The real/perceived loss of settlement identity. The recognition of locally important green spaces.
	Public Realm	Generally currently a bit rubbish, so want to drive up standards wherever possible
	Renewable Energy	Increasing energy resilience, carbon reduction, visual impacts of renewables provision
	West Wight Area	West Wight Area Housing Allocations
West Wight Area General Housing Requirements		Drill-down to be more specific about what type and size of residential is required / expected
West Wight Area Employment Allocations		Lack of employment sites within the West Wight > the need to travel elsewhere on the Island > negative effect on area –

		'ghost town'
Medina West	Medina West Area Housing Allocations	To provide certainty to residents and the market.
	Medina West Area Specific Housing Requirements	Drill-down to be more specific about what type and size of residential
	Medina West Area Employment Allocations / Approaches	
	Medina West Area Specific Social Infrastructure	Schools, medical facilities etc
Medina East	Medina East Area Housing Allocations	To provide certainty to residents and the market.
	Medina East Area Specific Housing Requirements	Drill-down to be more specific about what type and size of residential
	Medina East Area Employment Allocations	
	Medina East Area Specific Social Infrastructure	Schools, medical facilities etc
Newport	Newport Area Housing Allocations	To provide certainty to residents and the market
	Newport Area Specific Housing Requirements	Drill-down to be more specific about what type and size of residential
	Newport Area Employment Allocations	
Ryde	Ryde Area Housing Allocations	To provide certainty to residents and the market
	Ryde Area Specific Housing Requirements	Drill-down to be more specific about what type and size of residential
	Ryde Area Employment Allocations	
The Bay	Tourism accommodation stock	To improve quality and aid regeneration of the Bay.

2.15 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.

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 AAPs in 2015 (see para. 1.21). Much of this information remains relevant and where this is the case has been carried through to be included in this 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 3 '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 IPS the council has carried out a number of pieces of work, including;
- Island-wide Housing Needs 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 Assessment;
 - Characterisation Studies;
 - West Wight Coastal Strategy;
 - Extra Care Strategy;
 - Local Flood Risk Management Plan;
 - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Update 2018
 - IPS Infrastructure Delivery Plan
 - Air Quality Impact Assessment
 - Waste Procurement and modelling; and,
 - Detail junction modelling and design.
- 3.4 Other work is also being undertaken by the council on the following:
- Settlement Coalescence and Landscape Sensitivity;
 - Housing Strategy;
 - Health & Wellbeing Strategy;
 - Digital Strategy;
 - Regeneration Strategy; and,
 - Ventnor and The Bay Studies.

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 IPS. These documents, along with the lead body are set out in the following table.

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

Document	Lead body	Status
East Cowes Town Plan	East Cowes Town Council	Complete
Bembridge Neighbourhood Development Plan	Bembridge Parish Council	Complete
Brading Neighbourhood Development Plan	Brading Town Council	Complete
Brighstone Neighbourhood Development Plan	Brighstone Parish Council	Complete
Freshwater Neighbourhood Development Plan	Freshwater Parish Council	Complete
Gurnard Neighbourhood Development Plan	Gurnard Parish Council	Complete
Ryde Masterplanning	Isle of Wight Chamber of Commerce	<i>On-going</i>
Fishbourne Parish SPD	Fishbourne Parish Council	Complete
Nettlestone and Seaview Parish Plan SPD	Nettlestone and Seaview Parish 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 development plans 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 2017-2020 sets out the overall goals for the council in the short to medium term, in order to progress achieving it's vision, being; *"... for the Isle of Wight to be an inspiring place in which to grow up, work, live and visit."*

3.9 In the context of its overall vision for the authority, the Isle of Wight Council has identified six commitments, being;

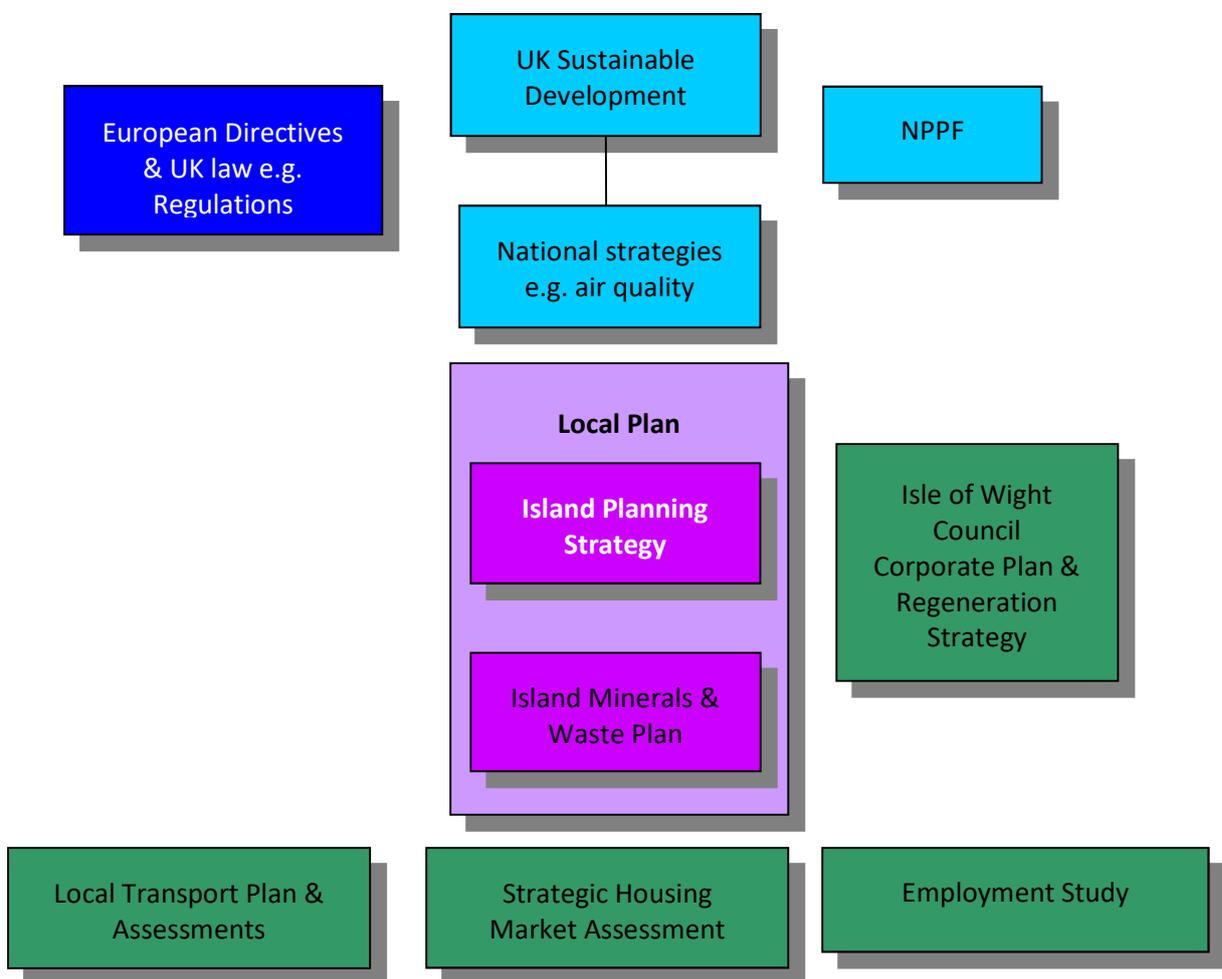
- Create opportunities for all
- Deliver economic growth and prosperity
- Preserve our environment
- Protect our community
- Plan for our future needs
- Provide sound financial management

- 3.10 Of particular note in the Council's Corporate Strategy are the key activities under the 'Planning and Housing' portfolio, being;
- Consider and implement the outcomes of the business case for the provision of extra care housing and seek the funding for its delivery.
 - Work with partners and key stakeholders to identify and deliver appropriate schemes to meet local housing needs through a housing delivery plan.
 - Work with partners and key stakeholders to identify and deliver appropriate schemes to meet local housing needs through a housing delivery plan.
 - Work with partners and key stakeholders to review the Island Plan so that it is consistent with the aspirations of the council through area based regeneration policies.
- 3.11 To ensure a consistent approach between the Island Planning Strategy and the Corporate Strategy consideration will be given to the activities identified above when considering the SA objectives. Further use will be made of the Summary of the Isle of Wight in the Corporate Plan when identifying key sustainability issues in section 4.
- 3.12 Since adoption of the Island Plan Core Strategy, the Council has established a Regeneration directorate to help regenerate the Island's economy. Utilising the Council's assets and working in partnership with the private sector, the initial programme has identified sites which, if delivered to their full potential, could bring in over £15m per annum in increased council tax, business rates and new homes bonus, as well as create 12,000 new jobs over a 10 year period.
- 3.13 As the regeneration programme is intended to be delivered in line with the council's current related strategies and plans - in particular the Island Planning Strategy, the SA objectives will be checked for consistency with the seven work areas identified in the [Programme Scope](#) of the Regeneration Directorate.
- 3.14 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."*
- 3.15 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 IPS. Figure 3.1 below illustrates the main plans and programmes considered to be relevant to the Strategy.
- 3.16 As the Island's physical boundary is marine, it's neighbouring authority in spatial terms is the Marine Management Organisation (MMO). The Island sits entirely within the extent of the MMO's South Marine Plans, which were adopted on the 17 June 2018.
- 3.17 A marine plan becomes a statutory consideration in all relevant planning decisions once it is published for public consultation. This included the South Marine Plan. The

South Marine Plan must be used for all planning decisions for the sea, coast, estuaries and tidal waters (which sometimes extend a long distance inland), as well as developments that impact these areas, such as infrastructure. All public authorities are responsible for implementing the South Marine Plan through existing regulatory and decision-making processes.

- 3.18 In order to take account of the South Marine Plans in the SA an initial screen of the policies within the Plans was made to identify those marine policies having the potential to influence land use planning on the Island. This identified eight marine plan policies which were then assigned to the most relevant SA topic area, allowing the suggested SA appraisal question to be considered in the appropriate section of the assessment matrix. Appendix 8 sets out this appraisal of the South Marine Plans.

Figure 3.1: Main Relevant Plans and Programmes



- 3.16 The spatial vision, objectives and strategic policies of the Island Planning Strategy flow from the priorities and objectives set out in the Council’s Corporate Plan and Regeneration Strategy.

4. Key Sustainability Issues for the Isle of Wight

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 IPS) 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 AAPs and can be viewed in Appendix 3 (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 4 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 November/December 2015 – SA Scoping Report for the AAPs).

- 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 IPS 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 area of the Island as defined by the regeneration strategy. These profiles are based on information from a number of sources including:

- The Magic⁶ 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);

⁶ 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 Council Corporate Plan 2017 – 2020;
- 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 plan areas. 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 packs⁷. These have been used to paint a picture of the main Island settlements.

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

⁷ <http://www.iwight.com/council/OtherServices/Isle-of-Wight-Facts-and-Figures-Ward-Area-Data/Ward-Packs-Cowes>

collective wards of Newport have a population of 25,823. The transport network reflects Newport's role, with roads radiating out from the town.

- 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.
- 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)⁸. 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 England and others to gain funding from Solent Local Enterprise Partnership (SLEP) to improve highways and public realm in East Cowes and Southampton.
- 4.32 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 regeneration area profile

- 4.33 Located to the South East of the Island, the Bay contains several relatively large towns including Sandown, Shanklin and Ventnor. The area identified through the wider Regeneration work as The Bay, consists of the following wards: Arreton and Newchurch, Chale Niton and Whitwell, Lake North, Lake South, Sandown North, Sandown South, Shanklin Central, Shanklin South, Ventnor East and Ventnor West. The area has a population of 35,600 (of the Island's total of 139,800).

⁸ Isle of Wight Destination Management Plan (Draft), December 2014; Visit Isle of Wight Ltd.

- 4.34 There are a significant percentage of properties within council tax bands A-E within the Bay, and whilst there are concentrations of bands F-H these generally occur in the more rural parts of the area
- 4.35 The SHMA indicates that within the Bay area 46.5 per cent of households are unable to afford market housing without subsidy, and for Ventnor this figure is 46.9 per cent. These are the highest on the Island, and well above the Island-wide figure of 41.8 per cent.
- 4.36 The SHMA identifies that the Bay area's mean income is £28,164 and median income £21,421, which is significantly below the Island-wide figures of £31,296 and £23,696 respectively. The figures for Ventnor were even lower at £27,978 and £21,280, and these were the lowest on the Island.
- 4.37 There are four areas within the South Wight that fall within the 20 per cent most deprived areas in England and these relate to the settlements of Ventnor, Shanklin and Sandown. There are also two more rural lower super output areas that are among the 20-40 per cent least deprived areas in England.
- 4.38 The Bay area has the second highest proportion of long-term sick or disabled residents at 24 per cent (the Island figure is 22.6 per cent). The area has the highest proportion (7.2 per cent) of residents stating their health is 'bad' or 'very bad'; the Island figure was 6.5 per cent.
- 4.39 There are 6,245 children in child benefit families in the Bay area, and nearly a quarter (23.3 per cent) of these are in poverty. This is above the Island figure of 20.7 per cent. Just over ten per cent of households in the Bay are in fuel poverty, and this is fractionally better than the Island-wide figure.
- 4.40 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.
- 4.41 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.
- 4.42 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.
- 4.43 The Bay regeneration area contains some important environmental sites. This includes the entire coastline which is a Special Area of Conservation, and 8 terrestrial SSSI sites. The SAC designation encompasses the vegetated cliffs, intertidal area and marine habitats off the south coast. The SSSI designations include

Arreton Down, Alverstone Marshes, America Wood, Ventnor Downs, Bonchurch Landslips, Greatwood and Cliff Copses, Lake Allotments and parts of Bembridge Down.

- 4.44 About 50% of the area profile is AONB and about 30% of the coastline is also identified as the Tennyson Heritage Coast. This was recognised in 1974 for its rugged clay and sandstone cliffs, open aspect long distance views to the English Channel and fossil rich cliffs well known for dinosaur footprints, chines and lighthouses.
- 4.45 A prominent landscape feature in this profile area is 'Sandown Wetlands'. This comprises of river flood plains, extensive reed beds, with smaller streams, ditches and ponds. Landscape scale stewardship schemes are in place to ensure these habitats are sensitively managed for wildlife.
- 4.46 8% of the total area is within the Environment Agency's Flood zone 3 which means that there are about 400 properties at risk from flooding.
- 4.47 There are 461 listed buildings and 16 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within this area. Appuldurcombe House, Haesley Manor, Sandown Battery and Ventnor Radar Station are prominent historical features within this landscape. Several barrow features are identified as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and are scattered across the downs within this area profile.
- 4.48 The Arreton Valley hosts the most agriculturally rich soils on the Island where parts are identified as Agricultural Land Classification grade 2 (grade 1 being the highest).
- 4.49 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.
- 4.50 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.
- 4.51 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.
- 4.52 The Island's main waste water treatment works is located within the Bay area. This is a critical piece of infrastructure, serving the majority of the Island.
- 4.53 The Bay has the highest proportion (27.3 per cent) with no qualifications or only qualified to level 1 on the Island (14.9 per cent). Across the Island those figures are 24.3 per cent and 14.6 per cent respectively. The area also has the lowest proportion of people qualified to level 4 and above at 19.9 per cent, set against the Island figure of 22.6 per cent.

- 4.54 The 2011 Census showed a concentration of people employment in lower skilled jobs within Sandown, Shanklin and Wroxall. Conversely there is a noticeably lower amount of economically working households who are employed in managerial or senior positions.
- 4.55 The SHMA investigated the proportion of unemployment residents per Parish. Stronger local concentrations were found in Brading, Sandown, Shanklin, Lake and Ventnor.

Ryde settlement profile

- 4.56 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, Ashe & Haylands) is 25,490 according to the 2011 ONS Census.
- 4.57 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.
- 4.58 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).
- 4.59 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%).
- 4.60 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).
- 4.61 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.
- 4.62 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 from Portsmouth. 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.

- 4.63 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).
- 4.64 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.
- 4.65 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.
- 4.66 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.
- 4.67 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.
- 4.68 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 are 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.
- 4.69 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.

West Wight settlement profile

- 4.70 The area identified through the wider Regeneration work as the West Wight, consists of the central Wight, Freshwater North, Freshwater South, Totland and West Wight wards. The population of this area is 14,400, which is just over 10 per cent of the Island's total population⁹. However, it is home to 27 per cent of the Island's residents aged 65 and over (36,359). Conversely only 15.8 per cent of its population is under 15 (21,962).
- 4.71 Within the West Wight over half of houses are owned outright (52.5 per cent), which is well above the Island figure of 41.1 per cent. Conversely the area has the lowest levels of renting on the Island at 10.5 per cent. There is a high percentage of properties within council tax bands F-H, and whilst there are concentrations of bands A-E there is generally less than 35 per cent in this area.
- 4.72 Within the West Wight (as defined in the SHMA), the mean and median incomes were just below the Island-wide figures. However, the figures for the area shown in the SHMA as Rural West Wight were significantly higher than the Island-wide figures; in fact they were the highest across the Island.
- 4.73 43.1 per cent of households in the West Wight (SHMA) are unable to afford market housing without subsidy. The Island figure is 41.8 per cent, and the Rural West Wight figure is significantly lower at 35.7 per cent.
- 4.74 Two in every five residents in the West Wight are economically inactive (40 per cent) and this is above the Island average of 35.6 per cent. This, in part, is likely to be linked to the age of the population. Notwithstanding the above, the West Wight has the highest rates of self-employment (14.5 per cent) on the Island.
- 4.75 2,200 children are in child benefit families, which is nearly 10 per cent of the total on the Island. In the West Wight 646 households (or 9.4 per cent) are in fuel poverty, which is the lowest number on the Island.
- 4.76 There are no lower super output areas within the West Wight that are classified as being within the 20 per cent most deprived areas in England. There are, however, pockets of deprivation around the urban area of Freshwater. The more rural areas perform better, with two being among the 20-40 per cent least deprived areas in England.
- 4.77 More than one in every four residents in the West Wight (as defined in the Regeneration area) is long-term sick or disabled (just above the Island's average of 22.6 per cent).
- 4.78 Located to the West of the Island, the West Wight is a relatively rural area which contains a number of environmental assets. Freshwater and Yarmouth are the two larger settlements in this area; Yarmouth being a gateway to the Island where there are ferry connections to the mainland.

⁹ 2011 ONS Census

- 4.79 The West Wight is an important environmental area and as such encompasses several national and internationally designated sites. Most of the coastline in the West Wight is designated as a Special Area of Conservation.
- 4.80 Other sites for nature conservation include: the Newtown Nature Reserve, an internationally important estuary for breeding and overwintering bird populations; the Yar Estuary, also an internationally important site for breeding and overwintering bird populations; the Compton Chine to Steephill Cove vegetated marine cliffs and slopes; and the Compton Down / Mottistone Down chalk grasslands. There are a further 5 SSSIs in the West Wight which are designated for the woodland, heathland or grassland habitats and the species they support.
- 4.81 A large proportion, over 75%, of the West Wight is AONB and almost 80% of the coastline is identified as the Hamstead Heritage Coast. The North West Hamstead Heritage Coast facing the New Forest was recognized in 1974 for its beautiful, undeveloped coastline, which is managed to conserve its natural beauty.
- 4.82 There are 457 listed buildings and 76 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within this area. Yarmouth Castle, Wolverton Manor, Mottistone Manor and the medieval settlement at Newtown are prominent historical buildings within this landscape. The chalk downlands are an important historic setting where many of the historic designated features are located; these mainly include barrows and enclosures.
- 4.83 5% of the total area is within the Environment Agency's Flood zone 3 which means that there are around 335 properties at risk from flooding.

Summary of SA Issues

- 4.84 The issues identified can be summarised as below against each SA (SEA compliant) category and are derived from Appendices 3 & 4. The summary of SA Issues set out in Table 4.1 includes the potential evolution of baseline with no new plan/policy intervention.

Table 4.1: Summary of SA Issues

SA Topic	SA Issue	Potential evolution of baseline	Areas identified where this could be an issue¹⁰
Air Quality	Congestion currently experienced within Newport at peak times. Housing development will increase population which could result in traffic growth in some areas.	With journeys remaining the same or increasing, combined with certain weather events (such as prolonged extreme summer temperatures as experienced summer 2018) air quality is likely to decrease over time. Improvements associated with move to electric vehicles is likely to be slower and more delayed (post 2020) due to the levels of income on the Island and therefore reduced financial mobility when compared to mainland neighbouring authority areas. Opportunities to encourage a modal shift to more sustainable forms of transport are not realised.	Newport as the hub of the road network on the Island, in particular areas around Coppins Bridge and approaches such as Fairlee Rd. Single occupancy of vehicles into Newport at peak times. Road network around Newport could be more cycle and pedestrian friendly.
Coasts	Areas of erosion	With climate change rates of erosion will increase, leading to increase costs to maintain existing defences, access to shoreline and port and harbour facilities. Increasing occurrence of cliff falls and associated safety issues.	Southwest coastline and parts of the northern Solent coast.
	Areas of instability	With increased erosion the existing stability issues will worsen. The greatest effects will be felt where there is significant development and infrastructure.	Ventnor and the southern coast of the Island. Gurnard where cross-Solent utility mains make landfall on the Island.
Water	Provision including groundwater protection zones, protection and enhancement of catchments	Up to 30% of the Island's water is imported. With the existing mainland sources of supply currently under public enquiry, therefore there is some uncertainty as to current and future supply options.	Island watercourses, points of abstraction and Island-wide for demand.

¹⁰ This does not identify the only area where the issue may exist, but identifies particular areas where the issue is known to exist. Areas of significant spatial extent or numbers of designations are an example of this.

	and watercourses, cross-Solent supply and demand management	Existing Island watercourses continue to be under pressure. Rural areas suffer from nitrogen pollution associated with agriculture, while urban watercourses present numerous issues such as the fragmentation of potential wildlife corridors, provision of important habitat such as feeding areas for bats, culverted sections creating barriers for the movement (including migratory) of species and removing the complete range of natural habitat associated with the transition from water channel to top of bank. Culverted sections also reduce capacity in times of flood and increase flow rates.	
	Quality including treatment and disposal	Existing assets fail to take account of unplanned growth. Increases in pollution incidents and exceedance of capacity.	The Bay has the Island's main waste water treatment works that serves the majority of the Island.
Landscape, archaeology and heritage	Potential visual impact of new development, including upon on the AONB and Heritage Coast designations.	Continuing with unplanned development increases the risk of new development impacting negatively on designations, particularly with a lack of strategic level assessment of the cumulative impact of all new potential development on landscape scale assets and designations. Erosion of these environmental assets will impact on the appeal to visitors and the performance of both the rural and tourism economies on the Island. Yarmouth, Cowes & East Cowes and Ryde form important gateways to the Island, each with a unique visual experience contributing to the overall seascape for the area. Redevelopment of either terminal facilities or wider towns detracts from the seascape value provided by the Island gateways.	The Bay area is particularly vulnerable both in terms of being a source (is surrounded by the AONB with the Heritage Coast nearby) and receptor (having a heavy reliance on the tourism industry for it's economy). Yarmouth, Cowes & East Cowes and Ryde

		Over 75% of the West Wight is AONB and almost 80% of the coastline is Heritage Coast.	
	The condition of and Potential impact from new development on the historic environment including conservation areas, archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, listed buildings and sites on the Historic Environment Record (including locally listed buildings)	Lack of recognition and protection. The public realm of the Bay area, including promenades and public areas and buildings of historical significance are allowed to decline to a point of losing any historical value, or this value is diminished through insensitive development. The historic character of Ryde is not further enhanced. Yarmouth has a number of significant heritage assets, in particular Yarmouth Castle which will increasingly be under threat from sea-level rise and flooding, as will the medieval settlement at Newtown.	The settlement layout and medieval gridded street system of Newport is eroded by commercial development and traffic management. Bay area. Shanklin old village. Ryde town centre and seafront. Yarmouth and Newtown.
Biodiversity, fauna and flora	Integrity of European Sites & other nature conservation sites	Unable to achieve a net gain, or maintain favourable conservation status (including MCZs). Reliance on a lack of planned delivery (as would be provided with a new plan through allocated sites) results in more piecemeal and ad hoc development, increasing the possibility of fragmenting habitats, missing opportunities for creating wildlife corridors and unlikely to achieve co-ordinated positive gains for wildlife and biodiversity on the Island.	All new development. All major settlements on the Island are adjacent to, or in close proximity to European sites. Likely areas of source of impact have already been identified for the Solent & Southampton Water SPA with its 5.6km buffer.
	IWC self-assessment system of applications	System is proved to be ineffective at mitigating potential negative effects of development.	Island-wide, all relevant planning applications.
	Trees, woodland & hedges	Existing plan does not have a separate policy; however these environmental assets can play a significant role from informing design and layout and onsite constraints, to the determination of an application.	Island-wide, all new development.

		<p>These features make a significant contribution to the biodiversity and landscape quality of the Island.</p> <p>Without a planned approach there will continue to be a lack of local level policy direction. This will lead to an increase in illegal activity such as the unconsented removal of hedgerows and felling of protected trees and woodland without permission.</p>	
Soil, geology and land use	Use or loss of finite mineral and soil resources.	<p>The most agriculturally rich soils on the Island are not adequately protected from speculative non-agricultural development.</p>	Arreton Valley in the Bay area.
		<p>Mineral Safeguarding Areas continue to be eroded by piecemeal development that is neither compatible with mineral development nor realises the potential minerals prior to development.</p>	Island-wide extent of the MSA.
	<p>Areas significant due to their geological importance e.g. RIGG sites</p>	<p>The geodiversity of the Island is significant, with an established attraction (Dinosaur Isle) the Island is known as a location of geological interest.</p> <p>RIGG sites acknowledge the local importance of this earth heritage asset. With no plan or policy to protect this asset the features of the designation may be compromised and significantly harmed.</p>	Specific locations of RIGGS designations.
Climate Change	Areas of flooding	<p>With a limited public expenditure and reduced funding from central government more areas will experience flooding. This is likely to be both to greater depths and for more prolonged periods of time. The economic, health and social impacts will be increasingly more severe. Increasing levels of disruption to travel and transport. Higher demand on emergency services will mean more properties having to wait longer to be rescued, or not being rescued at all.</p>	<p>Parts of Newport are subject to flooding. Cowes High Street and East Cowes flood regularly.</p> <p>The Bay has around 400 properties currently at risk from flooding and is vulnerable from both the coast and Eastern Yar. Flooding in the Bay area can also significantly disrupt transport with key roads into and out of the area vulnerable. Around 335 properties are at risk from flooding</p>

			in West Wight. Ongoing catchment specific capacity issues at Monktonmead Brook, Ryde
	Provision of infrastructure to support existing and future technology e.g. electric vehicles and storage of locally generated electricity.	Will remain at current standard of provision and levels of capacity. Without either specific central government schemes or a local delivery mechanism the Island is likely to be behind mainland counterparts in the provision of this infrastructure which will disadvantage existing businesses and future potential investment.	Island-wide, but with particular and significant impacts in the main areas of employment, i.e. Newport, Cowes, East Cowes, Ryde and the Bay.
Culture & local distinctiveness	Settlement coalescence	Areas between settlements will continue to receive pressure from speculative development proposals.	The spaces between settlements will be eroded to the extent that Cowes, Gurnard and Northward are one settlement, there is no discernible gap in development between Newport and Northward. East Cowes and Whippingham become joined and Brading becomes part of the existing Bay urban area.
	Light pollution and Dark Skies	Development occurs in the areas particularly sensitive to light pollution, without direction on either appropriate development or mitigation measures light pollution increases over time to a point where there is no discernible difference between the night sky of the Island and it's mainland counterparts. This negatively impacts both biodiversity and tourism.	As identified in the Isle of Wight AONB Dark Skies Advice. Where there is very little artificial light. Some of the best locations are found on the South Western Coast of the Isle of Wight along the Military Road. However, there are places across the Island that can boast Dark Skies.
	Local identity and distinctiveness	Loss of character and identity of settlements due to unsympathetic development. Continuing decline in the public realm, open spaces and public art. Development fails to add positively through design to the experience of being somewhere.	Newport has a lack of green space or trees within the town. Despite it historic character Newport suffers from a lack of identity and sense of place.

	Provision of and access to cultural facilities.	No strategy for the provision of facilities to support cultural experiences that help provide the Island with it's identity, or to broaden the cultural experiences of residents. The opportunity to increase cultural experiences and richness of the Island is lost and consequently the identity of the Island is lessened.	There are events that provide cultural identity to the Island including various carnivals, music festivals, sailing, cycling and walking events. Permanent venues are smaller scale and there is a lack of conferencing facilities. This prohibits the hosting of larger events throughout the year, limiting such occasions to the summer months.
Population	Older and aging population	West Wight continues to have above the Island average for economically inactive residents.	West Wight
	Outward migration of economic active age group	Young people continue to leave the Island for employment or education opportunities, weakening the economic base and increasing demographic imbalance adding to an aging population	Island-wide
Crime and safety	Incidents of antisocial behaviour associated with the evening economy.	Complaints and reported incidents increase in number and seriousness.	Newport town centre
Health	A range of health inequalities across the Island with those in the more deprived areas facing a shorter life expectancy.	Deprivation continues and even increases as opportunities to better quality accommodation aren't available, continuing and increasing over-crowding, limiting life choices and potential to improve health issues associated with deprivation and ultimately life expectancy. The number of long term sick or disabled in the West Wight continues to be above the Island average. Lack of affordable housing continues to contribute to an increasingly aging population in the West Wight adding to these numbers.	Pan A & B, Newport South B and Newport North B. Ryde The Bay for long term sick, disabled and residents stating their health as bad or very bad. West Wight for long-term sick and disabled.
Social inclusion	Areas of deprivation on the Island, unfit housing, single	Higher than average over-crowding within housing sub-markets will continue as a result of constrained	Newport and East Cowes Wards of Cowes Medina, East Cowes West and

	pensioner households, and homelessness.	supply of affordable housing. Extended waiting list for affordable housing with longer waiting times. Potential for increase in homelessness and likely to be increases in intergenerational sharing of a single home, number of children/young adults staying home increases as does the length of time.	Cowes Central ranking as some of the most deprived wards on the Island. Shanklin, Sandown and Ventnor have areas that fall within the 20% most deprived areas in England. The Bay for children in child benefit families and in poverty. Ryde North East B and St John's West A are the 2 most deprived lower super output areas on the Island. Pockets of deprivation in urban area of Freshwater. West Wight for no of child benefit families.
	Relatively high house price to income ratio.	Urban areas with smaller stock will remain an issue in terms of supply of affordable housing. Rural areas will become increasingly less affordable with constrained supply and increased demand.	East Cowes and Ryde estimated proportion of households unable to afford market housing without subsidy is higher than the Island average, with the Bay and Ventnor have the highest proportion. West Wight estimated proportion of households are unable to afford market housing without subsidy.
	Requirement for Gypsy and Traveller sites	No formal recognition of sites to serve this community continues, resulting in unplanned development that may be in locations not suitable for such uses.	Across the Island.
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	Existing provision and opportunities remain the same, resulting in continuing low education and skill levels.	Concentration of people employed in lower skilled jobs in East Cowes. The Bay for low education attainment. Sandown, Shanklin and Wroxall for concentration of people employed in lower skilled jobs.

	vulnerable children is poor. Proportion of schools that are inadequate.		
Access	Employment uses that require water access	The limited supply of sites with waterfront access becomes more constrained by other uses not dependent on such a location. Cowes continues to be a focus for yachting and the Medina Estuary the primary location for port activity, particularly transfer of bulky goods. Increasing pressure on these uses from speculative residential development, either due to incompatible uses or directly competing for prime site location.	Cowes, East Cowes and Newport Harbour.
	Condition, capacity and access to all cross-Solent terminals.	The town centre location of certain ferry terminals combined with the increased use leads to problems accessing these ports with limited parking and marshalling facilities. Sommerton ParknRide is at capacity and can no longer provide an alternative. The redevelopment of East Cowes fails to deliver improvements either through traffic management or the desirability of East Cowes as a destination in itself. Transport interchanges are not planned for to accommodate growth, hampering movement and connectivity, increasing likelihood of reliance on private transport. Future links are not made between different transport modes.	Cowes, East Cowes and Yarmouth. Ryde Esplanade and Ryde St Johns
	GI and open space requirements	Development fails to meet national requirements for open space or any local quality standards. Lack of provision of open space leads to increasing pressure on existing open space and will be increasingly detrimental to population health/healthy	Focus is on the main urban areas, were access to open space is restricted, e.g. Newport, Ryde and the Bay areas.

		communities.	
Material assets	Road network is restricted in places and traffic hold ups can occur at peak times (eg the A3055)	Newport suffers from being the hub of the Island road network, combined with its primary position for retail and employment leads to ongoing traffic issues that will increase. During the summer Shanklin and Sandown experience significant traffic as a result of the tourism season. The constraints in both width and layout of the road network in Ryde increase with a growth in road traffic, with no delivery of a planned solution.	Routes into Newport. Shanklin and Sandown. Ryde
	Footpaths, cycletracks and rights of way network	Potential opportunities to improve the current network are missed. This reduces the likelihood of individuals choosing these more sustainable forms of travel for their journeys. The topography of Ryde continues to influence the difficulty of moving around the town on foot or by bike.	Cycle routes and facilities in the Bay Area. Moving around Ryde on foot or by bike.
	Ability of the chain ferry to provide a reliable and affordable service.	The operational issues with the chain ferry continue, forcing journeys to go around the Medina Valley via Newport, leading to increases in road trips, congestion and emissions to air. Impact for significantly increased journey times will be both social and economic in addition to the environment impacts above.	Cowes, East Cowes and Newport.
	Continued operation of rail line.	Profitability and a lack of development planned to encourage the use of this infrastructure continues it's uncertainty in terms of viability and risk. Resulting lack of future investment eventually leads to closure. Increase in reliance on the road network between the Bay and Ryde and loss of a tourism attraction.	The Bay and Ryde
Employment &	Impact on the existing road	Increase in both the number and distance people	Main centres of employment, but in particular

Economic Performance	network at peak times from people travelling, by car, to/from work.	travel to work. Journey times increase and the majority of journeys are single occupancy private vehicles.	Newport as the road network hub.
	Marine related tourism	Heavy reliance on tourism based around yachting continues the seasonal nature of the town centre, affecting both employment opportunities and vibrancy of the high street during the winter months.	Cowes and East Cowes
	Employment provision	The employment offer on the Island remains limited in both range and the wages offered. This continues the pockets of low skills/wages and unemployment. Retail and tourism continue to be the main areas of employment in Ryde, but manufacturing continues to be significant. West Wight continues to have the highest rates of self-employment on the Island.	Mean income in the Bay is below Island average, with Ventnor having the lowest average wage. Local concentrations of unemployment found in Brading, Sandown, Shanklin, Lake and Ventnor. Mean income level for Ryde is below the Island average.

Limitations of the information and assumptions made

- 4.85 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.
- 4.86 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. Historic England did raise a potential issue through it's scoping consultation response, in relation to whether or not the council has produced a list of locally important heritage assets. There is a local list and an HER, but these are not monitored and the local list has not been updated for several years. Therefore this is recognised as a potential gap in the baseline. With limited resource the council has to be pragmatic in how it uses it's resources and while it is important to recognise potential gaps, it is equally significant to use information that is relevant and available.
- 4.87 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 IPS (see paragraph 3.4) and other plans that may have some relevance to the IPS.
- 4.88 The scoping process is just one of a number of stages in the SA of the IPS. As both the Plan 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 Plan and SA.

5. Development of the SA Objectives

- 5.1 The SA Framework was developed for the SA of the AAPs, having undergone consultation and during 2015. The framework has been subsequently reviewed and updated for the assessment of (policy) options associated with the development of a single Island Planning Strategy, and is being further developed to support the allocation process that will be delivered as part of the new local plan.
- 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 IPS.
- 5.3 Following the above an amended SA framework has been produced (see below and Appendix 5). 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 the IPS. 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. Comments from the scoping consultation process have been applied. Updates to the framework have then been 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 IPS.
- 5.5 Since the draft of this report was consulted on with the statutory consultees, Defra has published its 25 Year Plan. Given the purpose of the plan is to set out goals for improving the environment within a generation and leaving it in a better state than before, in the context of sustainability appraisal it is deemed appropriate to test the objectives and appraisal criteria of the SA against the relevant goals and targets of the 25 Year Plan. This has been done and where suggested changes have been identified, amendments have been made to the SA. Appendix 7 sets out the compatibility check of relevant Defra 25 Year Plan goals and targets against SA Objectives.

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 as identified in modelling
	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 infrastructure, property and people from erosion and instability and avoid damage to the coastline of loss of amenity as a result of human activity.
		Promote protection, restoration and enhancement of coastal zone (including protected sites for nature conservation) 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.	Water quality and quantity. Groundwater vulnerability	Protect the quality of water by controlling development likely to adversely affect groundwater, surface water, bathing water, and estuaries quality. Maintain environmentally sustainable supply. Provide sufficient capacity for treatment of wastewater.
4. Landscape To protect and enhance the Islands natural and historic environment and character, and to achieve sustainable	Impact of new development on the AONB and Heritage Coast designations	Conserve and enhance the Isle of Wight AONB in line with its status, purpose and AONB Management Plan, specifically AONB Management Plan Overarching Objectives 1 – 6.
		Protect tranquil areas on the island and avoid risk to them from light and noise pollution and increases in traffic.

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria
development within a sensitive landscape		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.
	Impact of new development on the Island's coastline.	Positively contribute to the relevant seascape at both an Island and Southern Marine Plan scale.
5. Archaeology and heritage: To protect and enhance the Islands historic environment and character, and to achieve sustainable development within a sensitive landscape	Potential impact of new development on conservation areas, archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, and other important heritage buildings etc. across the Island. 31 assets on the Island are currently on the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register.	Conserve and enhance the significance 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); Other non-designated heritage assets (including archaeological sites, monuments, structures, buildings and historic parks and gardens, maritime and coastal heritage) recorded on the Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record; HEAP & HER Will it provide for increased access to and enjoyment of historic assets?
6. 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) Achieve or maintain favourable conservation status for all notified features.
	Biodiversity - determine if the current self-assessment system is working and the subsequent risks are absent/substantially reduced.	Demonstrate a net gain in biodiversity focusing on priority habitats.
	Unauthorised works to trees, woodland & hedges	Protect trees and hedges identified as having a value and reduce any loss.
	Increase woodland in-line with Defra	Increase woodland by 12% cover by 2060

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria
	25yr Plan	
7. Soil, geology and land use: To ensure appropriate land use in relation to soil and geological functionality and to improve efficiency in land use.	Use or loss of finite mineral and soil resources.	Protect areas which have value for their mineral resource potential, number of non-mineral related development permitted in MSAs/extent of MSAs sterilised.
		Encourage the remediation and re-use of contaminated and brownfield land.
	Protection and enhancement of sites important for their geological significance.	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
8. Climate Change Mitigation To minimise future climate change through reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases	Provision of infrastructure to support transition to a low-carbon economy and society	Condition and extent of RIGGS
		Extent of fasted speed internet connectivity
		Availability of local electricity storage
9. Climate Change Adaptation To reduce the risks to people and properties and the environment from the effects of climate change	Vulnerability to flooding and the effects of a changing environment	Provision for electrical vehicle use through charge points
		Sequential risk-based approach to the location of development, taking into account the current and future impacts of climate change, so as to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property.
		Making provision for the natural environment to adapt to coastal squeeze and the ability for habitats to roll-back.
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	Settlement coalescence	Establish the key landscape sensitivities and ways in which settlement coalescence can be prevented in the future.
	Light pollution and Dark Skies	Reduce light pollution and increase darkness. Encourage both development and design that does not impact areas identified as having dark skies.
	Local identity and distinctiveness	Increase the local identity of individual settlements. New investment in the public realm.
	Facilities / sites to support	Provision of and access to cultural facilities.

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria
	opportunities for people of the Island to experience cultural diversity	
11. Population: To develop and maintain a balanced and sustainable population structure on the Island.	Island population structure	Support an aging population To achieve a balanced population structure on the Island
	Outward migration of economic active age group	Number of Island residents in further education or training Number of Island residents in full-time employment
12. Crime and safety: To reduce crime and the fear of crime and ensure safety in the public realm	Incidents of antisocial behaviour associated with the evening economy.	Growing the evening economy while reducing incidents of antisocial behaviour. Number of reported incidents.
13. Health: To improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health	A range of health inequalities across the Island with those in the more deprived areas facing a shorter life expectancy	Level and the distribution of affordable housing across the Island
		To ensure there is an equitable distribution of health related services and facilities across the Island.
14. Social Inclusion: To reduce the level and distribution of poverty and social exclusion across the Island	Areas of deprivation on the Island, unfit housing, single pensioner households, and homelessness.	Provision for a range of flexible accommodation focussed on main areas of deprivation.
	Relatively high house price to income ratio.	Level and the distribution of affordable housing across the Island to ensure that sub housing market area needs are being met
	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	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	Ensure there is adequate access to education facilities Proportion of schools that are inadequate.

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria
acquire the skills they need to find and remain in work	children is poor.	
16. Access: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities	Employment uses that require water access	Number of employment sites with water access, available/occupied
	Condition, capacity and access to all cross-Solent terminals	Maintain variety and access and seek opportunities for improvements
	GI and open space requirements	Provision of open space meeting national requirements to benefit health and wellbeing. Provide opportunities for people to access open spaces and opportunities for contact with nature.
ECONOMIC		
17. Material assets To ensure the provision of adequate infrastructure for transport, utilities, housing and public facilities to meet the needs of residents and visitors	Road network is narrow at certain locations and traffic delays can occur at peak times on both the A3055 and A3054	Travel surveys, including travel times and traffic counts.
	Footpaths, cycletracks and rights of way network	Ensure there is adequate access to cross-Solent terminals To ensure access to sustainable transport routes
	Ability of the chain ferry to provide a reliable and affordable service.	Number of days ferry cancelled
	Continued operation of rail line	Length of rail franchise (no. of years), number of rail passengers
18. Employment & Economic Performance: 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.
	Infrastructure and masterplan of the seafront interchange area (Ryde)	Ryde Masterplan
	Improving The Bay street economy,	Examine whether further, more localised protection should be afforded to the

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria
	the general improvement of the urban environment.	tourism accommodation stock of The Bay.
	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 6 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 Planning Strategy 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 options for each policy or allocation will be considered against each of the SA objectives. This will be undertaken by the Planning Service 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 6.1: 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 IPS. 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 have been 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 plan 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 plan.
- 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 ¹¹	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>

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

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 - September 2017**

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

Appendix 2: SA/SEA Scoping Consultation Responses January – February 2018

Planning Services
Isle Of Wight Council
Seaclose Offices
Fairlee Road
Newport
Isle of Wight
PO30 2QS

Our ref:HA/2006/000096/SE-08/SP1-L01

Your ref:

Date: 02 February 2018

Dear Chris

Island Planning Strategy SA/SEA Scoping Report

Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency on your draft SA/SEA Scoping Report for the Island Planning Strategy. We welcome the opportunity to provide comments. We are generally pleased with the overall scope of the document, process and methodology. We do however have a few suggested amendments and minor comments that we would request are considered.

Table 2.1 – Draft Policy Structure of the Island Planning Strategy

We welcome the inclusion of a potential draft policy around the topic of ‘managing water resources’. We would however suggest that this needs to be widened out into a more generic water policy. This would enable strategic direction to be provided with regard to water resources and water quality. This is important due to the intrinsic links between the two. The current issue highlighted around resilience of water supply should enable you to actively promote and encourage higher water efficiency standards in all new development. This should be aiming at the higher standard of 105 litres per person per day consumption (excluding external use). We also feel that recognition needs to be given here to the importance of protecting the quality of water. This is not only for drinking water but also to maintain and enhance biodiversity and recreational use of the water environment. This also has links to health and wellbeing. Protection and enhancement of the rivers and coastal waters should be standard in all new development. This is important in order to meet objectives of the Water Framework Directive as well as helping to resolve some of the potential future issues around waste water disposal from new development.

There may be useful water quality data that can be found at the following web link.

<http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/links>

This gives Water Framework Directive information and data that maybe useful in identifying the baseline conditions for water quality on the Island.

We are pleased to see that managing flood risk is included in the table as a topic area for a draft policy. This is important as some of the key settlements on the Island have flood risk which needs to be avoided where possible when considering new development.

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

The PUSH Integrated Water Management Strategy should be included in this table. This will be a key piece of evidence to demonstrate that the development proposed in this plan can be accommodated in terms of waste water infrastructure and environmental capacity of receiving waters. It should also highlight where infrastructure may need to be upgraded to accommodate growth.

Chapter 4 - Key Sustainability Issues

We have no specific comments to make on the settlement profiles but a couple of generic points would be useful to note. Throughout each area there is ad hoc mention of flood risk as an environmental constraint. In some instances this includes a percentage of the total area that lies within flood zone 3 and the number of properties it affects. There are settlements such as Cowes and East Cowes where we would expect it to be included but it isn't. We would recommend a consistent approach is applied and that it is mentioned for all settlements where it is relevant as it will be a key consideration when looking at where housing development is suitable and sustainable.

Connected to this we would also recommend that any main rivers within the settlements are highlighted as part of these profiles. These are important not only in terms of flood risk but also water quality, biodiversity, recreation and health and wellbeing. Again they may potentially influence development locations and it is important that any proposed development recognises potential impacts and opportunities on or for the rivers.

Table 4.1 – Summary of SA Issues

We are pleased to see that climate change and biodiversity are included in this table along with water but as we have said above the water topic needs to be broadened to include all aspects. In this instance the issue of water resource and supply has not been included. Due to the fact that the Island isn't self-sufficient in water supply terms there is a need to increase resilience and manage water resources. This is a key driver for requesting high water efficiency standards in all new development. This should be a part of the summary of the SA issue. We are however very supportive that it highlights treatment and disposal as a key issue. This is an area that may need further consideration in the future but the PUSH Integrated Water Management Strategy should be a key piece of evidence with regard to this.

Table 5.1 – SA Objectives and Appraisal Criteria

We support the inclusion of Water as an appraisal criteria in the Environmental section but we would suggest that the issues from the baseline are more extensive than the groundwater vulnerability that is currently identified. That section should consider both water quality and quantity as well as rivers and the coast (e.g. bathing waters), not just groundwater. In fact the appraisal sub-criteria already makes reference to these things but we feel that they should also be identified as an issue from the baseline. Including a measure such as the implementation of water efficiency measures in development could potentially be used for the water resource issue.

Flood risk is included within the section about climate change. We are uncomfortable with the use of the word 'limit' in the appraisal sub-criteria. The NPPF is clear that preference should be given to avoidance wherever possible and therefore this should be the fundamental aim. The flood risk management hierarchy should be the basis for decisions

about where development will be located. We understand that avoidance is not always possible often due to historic settlement patterns and the need for regeneration but this should still be the starting point. We therefore feel that this should be what is monitored. To catch the development that has to go in higher flood risk areas you could maybe add a secondary criteria about justification and safety of that development as well as ensuring there is no increased risk to others.

Appendix 3 – Relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies

We suggest that the recently updated PUSH Strategic Flood Risk Assessment should be included in this section. We note that you have included your own SFRA but the PUSH assessment may contain more up to date information.

Appendix 5 – ISP SA Framework

3. Water – we suggest you may be able to use an indicator or target relating to water efficiency measures and aspirations for reductions in water consumption in new development.

There may also be data on water quality supplied in the link above that may be useful in developing a target in relation to the Water Framework Directive aspirations or potential aspirations. This maybe something that we need to discuss further to find a suitable approach that is measurable.

5. Biodiversity (issue from the baseline biodiversity) – we would recommend that the appraisal sub-criteria is stronger and that you are striving for improvement as the norm rather than just maintenance of the existing situation. This aim is reflected in the NPPF and its desire for net gain in biodiversity.

8. Climate Change – Please see our comments above regarding the use of the word limit with regard to flood risk.

Appendix 6 – IPS SA Matrix

9. Climate change adaptation – please see our comments above regarding the use of the word limit with regard to flood risk.

Within this table the topic of water appears to have been omitted. Table 5.1 of this document lists water as an objective, therefore it is difficult to understand why it is missing here. We think this is a key topic that the plan options should be assessed against. Appraisal questions should be around the issues of water quality (rivers, groundwater and the coast), and water resource including water efficiency. We are happy to discuss these further with you if you think it would be useful.

We hope that all of the above comments are useful and we are happy to discuss these further. Please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Laura Lax
Planning Specialist

Direct dial 0208 4745902
E-mail laura.lax@environment-agency.gov.uk



Historic England

Planning & Housing Services
Isle of Wight Council
Seaclose Offices
Fairlee Road
Newport
Isle of Wight, PO30 2QS.

Our ref:
Your ref: 01483 252040

Telephone
Fax

16th February 2018

Dear Sir or Madam,

Island Planning Strategy SA/SEA Scoping Report Consultation

Thank you for your e-mail of 12th January advising Historic England of the consultation on the Island Planning Strategy SA/SEA Scoping Report. As the Government's adviser on the historic environment we are pleased to make the following comments in accordance with our remit. I apologise for these comments being slightly late, but hopefully you will still be able to take them into account.

General advice on Sustainability Appraisal and the historic environment is set out in Historic England's Advice Note 8 "Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment": <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/>. We also have the following detailed comments.

Table 4.1 identifies a range of heritage assets as a Sustainability Issue. We consider the range of assets to be part of the baseline, not an issue. However, the potential impact of new development on these heritage assets is an issue, as is the condition of some of these assets; 31 assets on the Island are currently on the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register.

The Register does not include Grade II secular buildings outside London, so many more assets could be at risk. Has the Council undertaken a survey of Grade II listed buildings to ascertain whether any are at risk? If not, this should be identified as a gap in the baseline. (We consider that the historic environment baseline should describe the current and future likely state of the historic environment and be both quantitative and qualitative. What are the trends in the condition of the historic environment?)

Paragraph 4.86 suggests that there are relatively few data gaps in relation to the sustainability appraisal objectives. However, has the Council produced a list of locally important heritage assets ? If not, this should be identified as a gap in the baseline.

- 2 -

We welcome archaeology and heritage being identified as an Objective/Appraisal criterion, but we suggest that landscape and archaeology/heritage are considered as separate Appraisal criteria – both are substantive matters in their own right, and conflating the two could lead to a masking of potential issues on one or the other. We have previously commented that the range of designated and non-designated heritage assets is not an issue per se.

The Appraisal Sub-Criterion should be “*conserve and enhance the significance of.....*”. We would also welcome an additional sub-criterion: “*Will it provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment ?*”.

We consider that Appendix 3 sets out the relevant policies, plans, programmes and strategies as regards the historic environment.

In Appendix 4, we are not clear why no potential sources of evidence are identified for landscape, archaeology and heritage. There are a number of sources for the historic environment, including the National Heritage List for England, the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register, the Historic Environment Record, the Historic Landscape Character Assessment and Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans.

We welcome the potential indicators set out in Appendix 5 but would suggest that the indicators also include:

- Number of Registered Historic Parks and Gardens on the Heritage at Risk Register;
- Number of Conservation Areas on the Heritage at Risk Register;
- % of Conservation Areas on the Isle of Wight with an up-to-date character appraisal (and management plan);
- the number of major development projects that enhance the significance of heritage assets or historic landscape character; and
- the number of major development projects that detract from the significance of heritage assets or historic landscape character.

We hope these comments are helpful. Please contact me if you have any queries.

Thank you again for consulting Historic England.

Yours faithfully,

Martin Small
Principal Adviser, Historic Environment Planning
(Bucks, Oxon, Berks, Hampshire, IoW, South Downs National Park and Chichester)
E-mail: martin.small@historicengland.org.uk

Date: 06 February 2018
Our ref: Island Planning Strategy SA/SEA Scoping Report Consultation
Your ref: Island Planning Strategy SA/SEA Scoping Report Consultation
Customer Services
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
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CW1 6GJ
T 0300 060 3900

Dear Chris Mills

Scoping Advice for SA/SEA of the Isle of Wight Local Plan review

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 12 January 2018 which was received by Natural England on 12 January 2018. Your authority has requested the advice of Natural England on three specific questions which are responded to in turn below;

1. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the proposed SA/SEA objectives and indicators? Natural England broadly agree with the proposed objectives and indicators set out in the scoping report provided with some additional comments.

☑ From effect from Thursday 30 November 2017, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 were consolidated and replaced with: The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (or 'the Habitats Regulations 2017'), and The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (or 'the Offshore Habitats Regulations 2017').

2. Please let us know of any specific relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that you consider the Council should include?

☑ "Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012" should be 2017. The objectives should aim to achieve or maintain favourable conservation status for all of the notified features of the protected sites with the influence of the Plan. Actions for the SA should be to assess if the policies conserve and enhance the protected sites where possible.

☑ The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is national legislation that underpins the important wildlife sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, which should be included in the SA/SEA for policies to be assessed against. Objectives should reflect a requirement to maintain favourable condition or enhance the condition of the site where possible.

☑ The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 is national legislation that underpins the important marine wildlife sites designated as Marine Conservation Zones, should be included in the SA/SEA for policies to be assessed against. Objectives should reflect a requirement to maintain favourable condition or enhance the condition of the site where possible.

☑ Species protected under schedules 1, 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and species listed in Annex IV, protected under regulation 41 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 should be assessed in the SA/SEA against policies. Many of the species listed under the schedules are resident on the Island, some of which are vulnerable to development that is shaped through the Local Plan. The existing biodiversity checklist that is self-assessed by the applicant and appears to be ineffective at the expense

of protected species because the applicants often have no ecological competency. Natural England are aware that the vast majority of applications for development do not currently identify when a survey is required for a plan or project to assess if protected species under the 1981 act are present. This gives rise to substantial risk that death, harm or disturbance to individuals and destruction of their resting place is occurring. This is evident by the exceptionally low numbers of applications for bat licences which stands at five in the last five years. Objectives under the SA should assess the policies in the proposed local plan to determine if the current self-assessment system is working and the subsequent risks mentioned above are absent/substantially reduced. Local Plans are clearly intended to be evidence based. Natural England anticipate that under this assessment your authority will therefore provide evidence that the current system and policies are working, in comparison to the advice of Natural England. If the assessment concludes that existing policies are ineffective or inconclusive in preventing an offence listed above, consistent with Natural England's advice throughout Environmental Stakeholder meetings 1, 2 and written representation for meeting 3, Natural England would welcome engagement to address this concern and encourage referral to our advice emailed for the Environmental Stakeholder Meeting 3 sent on 5th February 2018.

☐ The objectives under the National Planning Policy Framework should identify the need of the SA/SEA to assess policies against environmental requirements under the NPPF such as veteran trees, ancient woodland, biodiversity net-gain and protected sites as well as any distinctive features on the Island. The existing biodiversity checklist which is self-assessed by the applicant appears to be ineffective at the expense of biodiversity. Natural England are aware that the vast majority of applications for development currently achieve a net loss in biodiversity, which is often substantial. Objectives under the SA should assess the policies in the proposed local plan against paragraphs 7, 9, 109, 117, 118 and 152 of the NPPF specifically. Natural England anticipate that under this assessment your authority will provide evidence that the current system and policies are working, in comparison to the advice of Natural England. If the assessment concludes that existing policies are ineffective in achieving a net-gain in biodiversity, consistent with Natural England's advice throughout Environmental Stakeholder meetings 1, 2 and written representation for meeting 3, Natural England would welcome engagement to address this concern and encourage referral to our advice emailed for the Environmental Stakeholder Meeting 3 sent on 5th February 2018.

3. Please let us have any further baseline information that you can provide the Council with to inform the SA/SEA of the Island Planning Strategy?" The Water Resource Management Plan and the associated HRA is often relied upon and referenced in the development and assessment of a local plan. Natural England advise that the current updated WRMP may not be relied on until the outcome of a public enquiry into abstraction on the River Itchen and Test is determined.

An Integrated Water Management Strategy is currently being reviewed, the first draft having been considered unsound by Natural England and Environment agency. The current IWMS cannot be relied on to resolve the existing water quality issues on the Island within the designated sites. The data within the IWMS first draft is unreliable and would be inappropriate to use in your baseline data. However, attached is some information available for sewage treatment works on the Isle of Wight that can be used in your baseline data to establish policies and assess them in the SA/SEA.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Yours sincerely
Jack Potter
Dorset, Hampshire and Isle of Wight

Appendix 3: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Strategies

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
International		
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 IPS 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 IPS 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 IPS 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 IPS 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		
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 IPS 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 2017	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
Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species	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

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
Regulations 2017		wild fauna and flora
Air Quality Strategy, July 2007, Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	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 options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect the environment.	The SA Framework should include objectives to limit 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>	Ensure SA framework includes measures to mitigate climate change.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
	<p>-To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050.</p> <p>-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 greenhouse gas emissions:</p> <p>-2013 – 17: 2,782 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e)</p> <p>-2018 – 22: 2,544 MtCO₂e</p> <p>-2023 – 27: 1,950 MtCO₂e</p> <p>-By 2027, emissions will be reduced by 50% from 1990 levels.</p> <p>-The Government must report to Parliament its policies and proposals to meet the budgets as soon as practical after that.</p>	
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	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	Ensure SA framework includes scope to encourage the deployment of renewable energy measures and ensure that

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
	<p>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; -12% of UK heat to be generated from renewables; and -10% of transport energy from renewables. <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>strategic proposals are compatible with the conservation and enhancement of landscape through appropriate scale, nature and design of renewable energy development and the sensitivities of individual landscapes.</p>
Defra (2011) England Biodiversity Strategy: Climate Change Adaptation Principles	<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>
Future water: The government's water strategy for England (June 2011)	<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 	<p>Ensure SA framework includes objectives regarding sustainable flood management and improving water quality.</p>

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
	<p>and more effective management of surface water;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; • cut greenhouse gas emissions; and • embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	
<p>Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (DaSTS) (DfT, 2008)</p>	<p>Strategy includes objectives:</p> <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. <p>Targets: No formal targets.</p>	<p>Ensure SA framework includes objectives to improve transport choice and accessibility.</p>
<p>Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England, November 2011</p>	<p>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;</p>	<p>Ensure that SA includes objectives on increasing supply in areas where there is need and demand pressure, ensure that SA</p>

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
		includes objectives to improve areas where the prevalence of 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>	Ensure SA incorporates need to protect soil functionality.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
	<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 high agricultural value land.</p>	
<p>Rural Strategy, 2004</p>	<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>	<p>Ensure SA framework incorporates objectives to protect and enhance rural areas.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p>	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area; -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 	<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 Regulations that will be used as both an audit tool for the assessment process and to sign-post where these requirements</p>

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
	benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or -Specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted. ¹²	have been met in the Environmental Report.
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.
(Defra) 25 Year Environment Plan	Sets out Government goals for improving the environment within a generation and leaving it in a better state than we found it. It details how Government will work with communities and businesses to do this.	There are a range of Government goals and targets that are compatible with those of the SA. See Appendix 7 for further compatibility check.
Regional		
Solent Strategic Economic Plan 2014-20 Final Submission; Solent Local Enterprise Partnership (2014), Executive Overview	Sets out 6 strategic priorities for the area (that includes all of the Island); -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	To ensure the SA Framework incorporates appropriate sustainable development objectives.

¹² 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 IPS and the SA	Action for SA
	<p>labour to underpin growth.</p> <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> <p>-To identify key waterfront sites suitable for marine and maritime industries within the Solent region, and record details of sites on a register; and</p> <p>-To evidence the need to retain these sites for marine and maritime uses, for the benefit of the local and regional economy.</p>	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.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
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 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.	Ensure SA framework reflects the outcomes of the review.
PUSH Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2016	Sub-regional application of the sequential risk based approach to flood risk set out in the NPPF.	While some content was updated, actual mapped outputs used the Island's SFRA.
PUSH Integrated Water Management Strategy	Sets out interim actions to address sub-regional water resource issues, including potential impacts on European sites.	Used to inform SA objective on water resource.
South Marine Plans	Must be used for all planning decisions for the sea, coast, estuaries and tidal waters, as well as developments that impact these areas, such as infrastructure. All public authorities are responsible for implementing the South Marine Plan through existing regulatory and decision-making processes.	Range of policies relevant that should be checked against IPS for consistency. Will be used to inform SA objectives and/or sub-criteria.
Local		
Isle of Wight Council Corporate Plan 2017-20	In the context of its overall vision for the authority, the Isle of Wight Council has identified six commitments to be at the heart of the council's decision-making, being; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create opportunities for all • Deliver economic growth and prosperity 	Ensure SA framework covers the six corporate commitments.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve our environment • Protect our community • Plan for our future needs • Provide sound financial management 	
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 local renewable energy targets.	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, objectives and policies, as detailed in this Plan. 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. 	The SA needs to include protection and enhancement of the AONB and Heritage Coasts.
Improving education on the Isle of Wight:	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	To contribute, if possible, to improving the education

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
Statement from the Director of Children's Services for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight (October 2013)	schools that are inadequate. 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	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	The main economic objectives of the Plan are to: -Support regionally important sectors and clusters; -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.	Ensure SA framework supports key economic sectors and clusters on the Island.
IWC Economic Development Action Plan 2016/17 – 2018/19	Sets out the objectives of the Island's economic delivery for the next three years: 2016/17 to 2018/19. It outlines targets to be achieved towards meeting the vision for the Island by 2020 but also the progress that needs to be achieved in the shorter term.	Check the SA objectives for consistency with action plan objectives.
IWC Regeneration Strategy	Recognising that regeneration is more than just buildings on the ground, the programme is developing a diverse range of activities to ensure a holistic approach to regeneration. The programme has seven distinct work areas.	Check the SA objectives for consistency with the seven work areas identified in the

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
		Programme Scope of the Regeneration Directorate.
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	<p>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:</p> <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. 	<p>Ensure SA includes consideration of flood risk and climate change impacts in the long term.</p> <p>2018 update of the SFRA has been commissioned that will replace this document and directly inform the SA and Allocations process for the IPS.</p>
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; 	The objectives of protecting the coastline in line with the Shoreline Management Plan will

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify opportunities for maintaining and enhancing the natural coastal environment, taking account of any specific targets set by legislation or any locally set targets. 	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 possible, to enable people to return home and to their communities 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 	Ensure SA includes consideration of plan objectives were relevant.
Island Transport Plan (ITP)2011	<p>Sets out the long-term transport vision for the Island for the period 2011- 2038</p> <p>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>Ensure SA includes consideration of plan objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance & maintain highway

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
	<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. - Improve quality of life. · Maintain and enhance the local environment. 	<p>assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
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

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
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. <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. 	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.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Identifying local housing needs and options to meet these needs	Percentage of overall need; Medina Valley overall SHMA requirement based on housing

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
		<p>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>
<p>Isle of Wight Abstraction licensing strategy, March 2013</p>	<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>	<p>SA should include the protection of water, groundwater quality and resources. The SA should also include water efficiency measures.</p>
<p>Isle of Wight Local Geodiversity Action Plan – Feb 2010</p>	<p>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 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.</p>	<p>The SA framework incorporates considerations as to the value of geodiversity on the Island.</p>
<p>Solent Special Protection Areas SPD</p>	<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>SA should contribute to meeting the requirements established in the SPD.</p>

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
	<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>	
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; 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; - 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. <p>Settlement and urban areas, landscape guidelines;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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; 	Check the landscape guidelines against relevant existing policy in the core strategy and where they are not covered consider including in SA framework.

Policy/Programme/ Plan/Strategy	Objectives / requirements relevant to the IPS and the SA	Action for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conserve and enhance the Conservation Areas within the East Wight; - Conserve and enhance designed landscapes in urban and settlement areas. 	
IWC Characterisation Appraisals	<p>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.</p>	<p>Ensure SA includes consideration of the relevant characterisation appraisals, focussing on the most sensitive elements.</p>

Appendix 4: IPS Sustainability Issues and Baseline Data

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 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.</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 Gurnard Parish Council Housing Needs Survey Northwood Parish Council Housing Needs Survey Fishbourne Parish Council Housing Needs Assessment Wootton Bridge Parish Council Housing Needs Assessment Brading Parish Council Housing Needs Survey</p>
Integrity of European Sites	<p>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).</p>	<p>Core Strategy policies SP5 Environment, and DM12 Landscape, Seascape, Biodiversity and Geodiversity SDMP/SRMP HRA</p>
Affordable housing requirement	<p>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</p>	<p>Core Strategy policy DM4 Locally Affordable Housing SHMA 2014 plus update 2014</p>

	(including those with mobility needs) as well as those wanting to gain a foot on 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. 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	Core Strategy policies SP5 Environment, and DM13 Green Infrastructure

	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.	
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
Air quality	<p>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.</p> <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>	<p>Environmental Health monitoring</p> <p>Systra modelling</p> <p>IW Air Quality Impact Assessment 2018</p>
Water	The Island is reliant on a supply of water that is potentially at risk due to the sensitivities associated with the courses of supply. In addition to supply issues, what quality has been raised as a potential issue, although there is some	<p>Southern Water Asset Management Plans</p> <p>EA South East Basin Catchment management Plan.</p>

	uncertainty as to definitive planning related sources on the Island.	NE Condition status of relevant designations
Coasts	Areas of erosion, flooding and instability on the Island particularly on parts of the coast.	IW Shoreline Management Plan 2
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 overloaded combined drainage systems. There is also combined risk from tide locking of outfalls.	Core Strategy policy DM14 Flood Risk Isle of Wight SFRA 2010 Isle of Wight Preliminary FRA 2011 Isle of Wight Local Flood Risk Management Plan 2015 Ryde Surface Water Management Plan 2015
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.	The National Heritage List for England (for all designated heritage assets), the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register, the Isle of Wight Historic Environment Record, Isle of Wight Historic Landscape Characterisation, Isle of Wight Record Office, the Local List and Conservation Area Character Appraisals.
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 Shanklin, Sandown, Lake and Ryde, 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 Cowes and Ryde, 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.	
Infrastructure and masterplan of the seafront interchange area	The Master Plan objectives are to look at AAP Policy and start to look in detail at what they mean for that area. Vision, aims and objectives -To preserve and enhance the well-respected and historic skyline and built environment and to re-vitalise the tourism offer and increase employment opportunities.	Core Strategy policy DM18 Cross-Solent Travel Ryde Masterplan Systra modelling

	<p>-Increase inward investment and encourage business start-ups which will both provide new employment opportunities and improve the average wage earnings in the area.</p> <p>-Introduce community wide energy and sustainability measures to promote the sustainable work pattern of Ryde.</p> <p>-Address flood issues which historically have caused problems with regard to redevelopment and economic regeneration.</p> <p>-Regenerate the seafront as part of an initial regeneration to boost leisure and tourism.</p> <p>-Develop strategies to support the local Area Action Plan and improve infrastructure and accessibility to the area.</p> <p>Prepare a Masterplan for the seafront and interchange area.</p> <p>Understand whether improvements to the seafront/interchange area can be delivered to achieve a transport hub for Ryde.</p>	
Employment	<p>Impact on the existing road network at peak times of people travelling, by car, to work. 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.</p>	
Tourism	<p>Develop a clear and distinctive high quality tourism offer for Ryde.</p> <p>To expand and improve the tourism offer and experience at Ryde and to make best use of existing tourism-related sites.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Core Strategy policy SP4 Tourism Monitoring reports Possibly Ryde Masterplan</p>

Appendix 5: IPS 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).			
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 infrastructure, 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.	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. 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.
		Promote protection, restoration and enhancement of coastal zone (including protected sites for nature conservation) 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		

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
		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	Water quality and quantity. Groundwater vulnerability	Protect the quality of water by controlling development likely to adversely affect groundwater, surface water, bathing water, and estuaries quality.	Length of watercourses de-culverted Number of permissions within Xm of a watercourse	Net reduction in culverted sections.
		Maintain environmentally sustainable supply.	Reduction in per capita consumption	Test a range of water consumption targets to better understand the implications of implementing such a requirement through the plan.
		Provide sufficient capacity for treatment of wastewater.	Number of water quality issues/incidents, including Blue Flag status beaches	No decrease in Blue Flag beaches due to water quality issues.
4. Landscape	Impact of new development on the AONB and Heritage Coast designations	Conserve and enhance the Isle of Wight AONB in line with its status, purpose and AONB Management Plan, specifically AONB Management Plan Overarching Objectives 1 – 6.	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).
		Protect tranquil areas on the island and avoid risk to them from light and noise pollution and increases in traffic.		
		Protect the landscape and		

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
		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.		
	Impact of new development on the Island's coastline.	Positively contribute to the relevant seascape at both an Island and Southern Marine Plan scale.		

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
<p>5. 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>Potential impact of new development on conservation areas, archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens, scheduled monuments, listed buildings, and other important heritage buildings etc. across the Island. 31 assets on the Island are currently on the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register.</p>	<p>Conserve and enhance the significance of: Listed buildings and conservation areas. Registered Historic Parks and Gardens; Scheduled monuments Locally Listed assets (includes Buildings and Historic Parks and Gardens); 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 & HER</p>	<p>Number of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Protected Wreck Sites and Conservation Areas on Historic England's Heritage At Risk Register. % of Conservation Areas on the Isle of Wight with an up-to-date character appraisal (and management plan); 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>Will it provide for increased access to and enjoyment of historic assets?</p>		
<p>6. 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) Achieve or maintain favourable conservation status for all notified features.	particular, woodland and farmland birds) (Reported annually by BTO, Quality of Life Counts indicator	Area of new habitat created Number of existing nature conservation sites connected
	Biodiversity - determine if the current self-assessment system is working and the subsequent risks are absent/substantially reduced.	Demonstrate a net gain in biodiversity focusing on priority habitats.		
	Unauthorised works to trees, woodland & hedges	Protect trees and hedges identified as having a value and reduce any loss.		
	Increase woodland in-line with Defra 25yr Plan	Increase woodland by 12% cover by 2060		
	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	

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
7. Soil, geology and land use: To ensure appropriate land use in relation to soil and geology functionality and to improve efficiency in land use	Use or loss of finite mineral and soil resources.	Protect areas which have value for their mineral resource potential, number of non-mineral related development permitted in MSAs/extent of MSAs sterilised.		Area of MSAs or allocated mineral sites lost to non-mineral development.
		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 contamination (EA) Decrease in hectares of land affected by contamination (IOW)	Historical trends over 11/12, 12/13, 13/14 is that 77% of permissions are located on pdl. Decrease land affected by contamination (EA)
		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		
	Protection and enhancement of sites important for their geological significance.	Condition and extent of RIGGS		
8. Climate Change	Provision of	Extent of fasted speed internet connectivity		

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
Mitigation To minimise future climate change through reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases	infrastructure to support transition to a low-carbon economy and society	Availability of local electricity storage		
		Provision for electrical vehicle use through charge points		
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	Sequential risk-based approach to the location of development, taking into account the current and future impacts of climate change, so as to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property.	Number of properties at risk from fluvial and coastal flooding	Number of SHLAA sites in flood zones 1,2 & 3
		Making provision for the natural environment to adapt to coastal squeeze and the ability for habitats to roll-back.		
SOCIAL				
10. Culture: To maintain and protect the local culture, traditions and civic pride of Island towns and	Settlement coalescence	Establish the key landscape sensitivities and ways in which settlement coalescence can be prevented in the future.		
	Light pollution and Dark Skies	Reduce light pollution and increase darkness.		

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
villages and increase engagement in cultural activity		Encourage both development and design that does not impact areas identified as having dark skies.		
	Local identity and distinctiveness	Increase the local identity of individual settlements. New investment in the public realm.		
	Facilities / sites to support 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.	
11. Population: To develop and maintain a balanced and sustainable population structure on the Island	Island population structure	Support an aging population To achieve a balanced population structure on the Island		
	Outward migration of economic active age group	Number of Island residents in further education or training Number of Island residents in full-time employment		
	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	Housing needs survey	Percentage of overall need; Medina Valley overall SHMA requirement based on housing need = 36.18% (workings out ((44+16+50)/304)) Ryde overall SHMA requirement

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
				based on housing need = 21.38% (65/304) The Bay SHMA requirement based on housing need = 15.79% (48/304)
12. Crime and safety: To reduce crime and the fear of crime and ensure safety in the public realm	Incidents of antisocial behaviour associated with the evening economy.	Growing the evening economy while reducing incidents of antisocial behaviour. Number of reported incidents.		
13. Health: To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	A range of health inequalities across the Island with those in the more deprived areas facing a shorter life expectancy	Level and the distribution of affordable housing across the Island		
		To ensure there is an equitable distribution of health related services and facilities across the Island.		
14. Social Inclusion: To reduce the level and distribution of poverty and social exclusion across the Island	Areas of deprivation on the Island, unfit housing, single pensioner households, and homelessness.	Provision for a range of flexible accommodation focussed on main areas of deprivation.		
	Relatively high house price to income ratio.	Level and the distribution of affordable housing across the Island to ensure that sub housing market area needs are being met		

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
	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	Proximity to existing schools and further education facilities	
		Proportion of schools that are inadequate.		
16. Access: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities	Employment uses that require water access	Number of employment sites with water access, available/occupied		
	Condition, capacity and access to all cross-Solent terminals	Maintain variety and access and seek opportunities for improvements		
	GI and open space requirements	Provision of open space meeting national requirements to benefit health and wellbeing. Provide opportunities for		

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
		people to access open spaces and opportunities for contact with nature.		
ECONOMIC				
17. Material assets To ensure the provision of adequate infrastructure for transport, utilities, housing and public facilities to meet the needs of residents and visitors	Road network is narrow at certain locations and traffic delays can occur at peak times on both the A3055 and A3054	Travel surveys, including travel times and traffic counts.		
	Footpaths, cycletracks and rights of way network	To ensure access to sustainable transport routes		
	Ability of the chain ferry to provide a reliable and affordable service.	Number of days ferry cancelled		
	Continued operation of rail line	Length of rail franchise (no. of years), number of rail passengers		
18. Employment & Economic Performance: To ensure high and stable levels of employment so	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	Percentage of population employed on the mainland Number of ferry passengers from the mainland within commuting hours Workplace travel plans – change in	

Appraisal Criteria	Issue from Baseline	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Potential Indicators	Targets where available
everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the Island			mode before plan and after plan	
	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.		
	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.		
	To expand and improve the tourism offer and experience at Ryde and to make best use of existing tourism-related sites.	Ryde Masterplan		

Appendix 6: IPS 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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? 				<p>Commentary</p> <p>Temporary/Permanence:</p> <p>Likelihood of effect:</p> <p>Geographical effect:</p>
2. Coasts: To protect the Islands coastline and minimise the risk to people and property from coastal erosion and flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it reduce the risk to infrastructure, property and people from erosion and instability and avoid damage to the coastline of loss of amenity as a result of human activity? - Does it promote protection, restoration and enhancement of coastal zone (including protected sites for nature conservation) 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? 				<p>Commentary</p> <p>Temporary/Permanence:</p> <p>Likelihood of effect:</p> <p>Geographical effect:</p>
3. Water To reduce impact on the environment from water use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it help to protect the quality of water by controlling development likely to adversely 				<p>Commentary</p> <p>Temporary/Permanence:</p>

Policy					
SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Timescale			Commentary/Explanation ((to include
	<p>affect groundwater, surface water, bathing water, and estuaries quality?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it help to maintain environmentally sustainable supply? - Does it help to provide sufficient capacity for treatment of wastewater? 				<p>Likelihood of effect:</p> <p>Geographical effect:</p>
<p>4. Landscape & Seascape: To protect and enhance the Islands natural and historic environment and character, and to achieve sustainable development within a sensitive landscape</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it contribute to the conservation and enhancement of the AONB in line with its status, purpose and management plan? - Does it help to protect tranquil areas on the island and avoid risk to them from light and noise pollution and increases in traffic? - Does it help to 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? - Does it positively enhance landscape and settlement character? - Does it positively contribute to the relevant seascape at both an Island and Southern Marine Plan scale? 				<p>Commentary</p> <p>Temporary/Permanence:</p> <p>Likelihood of effect:</p> <p>Geographical effect:</p>
<p>5. Archaeology and heritage:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it contribute to the 				<p>Commentary</p>

Policy					
SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Timescale			Commentary/Explanation ((to include
To protect and enhance the Islands historic environment and character, and to achieve sustainable development within a sensitive landscape	conservation and enhancement of designated and non-designated heritage assets? - Will it provide for increased access to and enjoyment of historic assets?				Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
6. Biodiversity, fauna and flora: To conserve and enhance the Islands biodiversity, fauna and flora	- Does it avoid net loss, damage to, or fragmentation of designated wildlife sites and the qualifying habitats and species? - Does it achieve or maintain favourable conservation status for all notified features? - Can it demonstrate a net gain in biodiversity focusing on priority habitats? - Does it protect trees and hedges identified as having a value and reduce any loss? - Does it contribute to an increase in woodland?				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
7. Soil, geology and land use: To ensure appropriate land use in relation to soil and geology functionality and to improve efficiency in land use.	- Does it protect areas which have value for their mineral resource potential, number of non-mineral related development permitted in MSAs/extent of MSAs sterilised? - Does it encourage the remediation and re-use of				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:

Policy					
SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Timescale			Commentary/Explanation ((to include
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contaminated and brownfield land? - Does it 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? - Does it positively contribute to the conservation and enhancement of RIGGS? 				
<p>8. Climate Change Mitigation To minimise future climate change through reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it contribute to extent of fastest speed internet connectivity? - Does it contribute to the availability of local electricity storage? - Does it make provision for electrical vehicle use through charge points? - Does it support supply chains associated with renewable energy? 				<p>Commentary</p> <p>Temporary/Permanence:</p> <p>Likelihood of effect:</p> <p>Geographical effect:</p>
<p>9. Climate Change Adaptation To reduce the risks to people and properties from the effects of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it avoid development at risk from flooding and the effects of climate change? - Does it make provision for the natural environment to adapt to 				<p>Commentary</p> <p>Temporary/Permanence:</p> <p>Likelihood of effect:</p>

Policy					
SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Timescale			Commentary/Explanation ((to include
	coastal squeeze and the ability for habitats to roll-back?				Geographical effect:
10. Culture: To maintain and protect the local culture, traditions and civic pride of Island towns and villages and increase engagement in cultural activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it help prevent settlement coalescence? - Does it reduce light pollution and increase darkness? - Does it encourage both development and design that does not impact areas identified as having dark skies? - Does it increase the local identity of individual settlements? - Does it encourage new investment in the public realm? - Does it contribute to the provision of and access to cultural facilities? 				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
11. Population: To develop and maintain a balanced and sustainable population structure on the Island.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it support an aging population? - Does it contribute to achieving a balanced population structure on the Island? - Does it contribute to the number of Island residents in further education or training? - Does it contribute to the number of Island residents in full-time employment? 				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
12. Crime and safety:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it contribute to reducing 				Commentary

Policy					
SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Timescale			Commentary/Explanation ((to include
To reduce crime and the fear of crime and ensure safety in the public realm	antisocial behaviour associated with the evening economy?				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 increase levels and distribution of affordable housing across the Island? - Does it contribute to equitable distribution of health related services and facilities across the Island?				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
14. Social Inclusion: To reduce the level and distribution of poverty and social exclusion across the Island	- Does it make provision for a range of flexible accommodation focussed on main areas of deprivation? - Does it ensure that sub housing market area needs are being met? - Does it meet the identified need of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities by allocating sufficient sites (pitches)?				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
15. Education and training: To raise educational achievement levels across the Island and develop	- Does it provide adequate access to education facilities? - Does it contribute to the improvement in standard of				Commentary Temporary/Permanence:

Policy					
SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Timescale			Commentary/Explanation ((to include
opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills they need to find and remain in work	education facilities? - Does it help to develop skills related to marine activities on the Island?				Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
16. Access: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities	- Does it contribute to the number of employment sites with water access, available/occupied? - Does it help to maintain variety and access to all cross-Solent terminals and seek opportunities for improvements? - Does it make provision for open space (meeting national requirements) to benefit health and wellbeing? - Does it provide opportunities for people to access open spaces and opportunities for contact with nature?				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:
17. Material assets To ensure the provision of adequate infrastructure for transport, utilities, housing and public facilities to meet the needs of residents and visitors	- Does it contribute to a reduction in travel times and traffic delays? - Does it contribute to ensuring adequate access to cross-Solent terminals? - Does it contribute to ensuring access to sustainable transport routes? - Does it contribute to the maintenance of a regular and reliable				Commentary Temporary/Permanence: Likelihood of effect: Geographical effect:

Policy					
SA Objectives	Appraisal Questions	Timescale			Commentary/Explanation ((to include
	<p>Medina crossing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it contribute to the continued operation of the railway? - Does it avoid, minimise or mitigate any significant adverse impacts on infrastructure landfall sites? 				
<p>18. Employment & Economic Performance: To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the Island</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does it help to reduce distances people travel to work? - Does it make provision and support for existing and new marine related employment (including tourism activities), particularly in relation to Cowes and East Cowes? - Does it contribute to the regeneration of the seafront interchange area of Ryde seafront? - Does it contribute to the general improvement of the urban environment and the Bay economy? - Does it help to expand and improve the tourism offer and experience through higher quality, reduced seasonality and protection of the Islands environmental assets? 				<p>Commentary</p> <p>Temporary/Permanence:</p> <p>Likelihood of effect:</p> <p>Geographical effect:</p>

Appendix 7: Matrix Compatibility check of relevant Defra 25 Year Plan goals and targets against SA Objectives

For the IPS SA Objectives, the colour **Green** indicates compatibility with the relevant Defra goal and target, **Yellow** indicates some amendment would provide greater alignment and **Red** indicates a potential incompatibility. As can be seen, the majority of the SA appraisal criteria are compatible with the 25 Year Plan, with four being recommended for amendments to better align with Defra’s goals and targets. None of the IPS SA Objectives were identified as being incompatible. As a result of the compatibility check the relevant SA appraisal criteria have been amended as recommended.

Defra 25 Year Plan		Island Planning Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		
Goal	Target	Objective	Appraisal Sub-criteria	Compatibility/Amendments
Achieve clean air	Ending the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars and vans by 2040	8. Climate Change Mitigation To minimise future climate change through reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases	Provision for electrical vehicle use through charge points	
Achieve clean and plentiful water	Reducing the damaging abstraction of water from rivers and groundwater, ensuring that by 2021 the proportion of water bodies with enough water to support environmental standards increases from 82% to 90% for surface water bodies and from 72% to 77% for groundwater bodies	3. Water: To maintain and improve the water quality of the Islands, groundwater rivers and coasts and to achieve sustainable water resources management	Maintain adequate supply	Change ‘adequate’ to ‘environmentally sustainable’
	Reaching or exceeding objectives for rivers, lakes, coastal and ground waters that are specially protected, whether for		Protect the quality of water by controlling development likely to	

	biodiversity or drinking water as per our River Basin Management Plans		adversely affect groundwater, surface water, bathing water, and estuaries quality. Provide sufficient capacity for treatment of wastewater.	
Achieve a growing and resilient network of land, water and sea	restoring 75% of our one million hectares of terrestrial and freshwater protected sites to favourable condition, securing their wildlife value for the long term	6. Biodiversity, fauna and flora: To conserve and enhance the Islands biodiversity, fauna and flora	Avoid net loss, damage to , or fragmentation of designated wildlife sites and the qualifying habitats and species (marine, estuarine, terrestrial and freshwater) Achieve or maintain favourable conservation status for all notified features.	
	creating or restoring 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat outside the protected site network, focusing on priority habitats as part of a wider set of land management changes providing extensive benefits		Demonstrate a net gain in biodiversity	Add, 'focusing on priority habitats.'
	increasing woodland in England in line with our aspiration of 12% cover by 2060: this would involve planting 180,000 hectares by end of 2042		Protect trees and hedges identified as having a value and reduce any loss.	Add new sub-criteria 'Increase woodland by 12% cover by 2060'

Reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy from natural hazards	maximising the value and benefits we get from our resources, doubling resource productivity by 2050	7. Soil, geology and land use: To ensure appropriate land use in relation to soil and geology functionality and to improve efficiency in land use.	Protect areas which have value for their mineral resource potential, number of non-mineral related development permitted in MSAs/extent of MSAs sterilised.	
	improving our approach to soil management: by 2030 we want all of England's soils to be managed sustainably, and we will use natural capital thinking to develop appropriate soil metrics and management approaches		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	
	ensuring that food is produced sustainably and profitably			
Ensure resources from nature are used more sustainably and efficiently	improving our approach to soil management: by 2030 we want all of England's soils to be managed sustainably, and we will use natural capital thinking to develop appropriate soil metrics and management approaches			
Conserve and enhance the beauty of our natural environment	safeguarding and enhancing the beauty of our natural scenery and improving its environmental value while being sensitive to considerations of its heritage	4. Landscape	Conserve and enhance the Isle of Wight AONB in line with its status, purpose and AONB Management Plan, specifically AONB Management Plan Overarching Objectives 1 – 6.	

	making sure that there are high quality, accessible, natural spaces close to where people live and work, particularly in urban areas, and encouraging more people to spend time in them to benefit their health and wellbeing	16. Access: To improve accessibility to all services and facilities	Provision of open space meeting national requirements. Provide opportunities for people to access open spaces and opportunities for contact with nature.	Addition of 'to benefit health and wellbeing'.
	focusing on increasing action to improve the environment from all sectors of society	6. Biodiversity, fauna and flora: To conserve and enhance the Islands biodiversity, fauna and flora	Demonstrate a net gain in biodiversity	
Take all possible action to mitigate climate change, while adapting to reduce its impact	continuing to cut greenhouse gas emissions including from land use, land use change, the agriculture and waste sectors and the use of fluorinated gases	8. Climate Change Mitigation To minimise future climate change through reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases	Availability of local electricity storage Provision for electrical vehicle use through charge points	
	making sure that all policies, programs and investment decisions take into account the possible extent of climate change this century	9. Climate Change Adaptation To reduce the risks to people and properties and the environment from the effects of climate change	Sequential risk-based approach to the location of development, taking into account the current and future impacts of climate change, so as to avoid, where possible, flood risk to people and property.	
			Making provision for the natural environment to adapt to coastal squeeze and the ability for habitats to roll-back.	

Appendix 8: Relevant South Marine Plan policies and suggested SA questions

South Marine Plan Policy	SA Topic Area	Suggested SA appraisal question/sub-criteria
<p><u>S-CAB-2</u> Proposals that have a significant adverse impact on new and existing landfall sites for subsea cables (telecoms, power and interconnectors) should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on new and existing landfall sites d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding</p>	Material assets	<i>Does it avoid, minimise or mitigate any significant adverse impacts on infrastructure landfall sites?</i>
<p><u>S-EMP-1</u> Proposals that develop skills related to marine activities, particularly in line with local skills strategies, will be supported.</p>	Education and training	<i>Does it help to develop skills related to marine activities on the Island?</i>
<p><u>S-EMP-2</u> Proposals resulting in a net increase to marine related employment will be supported, particularly where they are in line with the skills available in and adjacent to the south marine plan areas.</p>	Employment & economic performance	<i>Does it make provision and support for existing and new marine related employment (including tourism activities), particularly in relation to Cowes and East Cowes?</i>
<p><u>S-REN-1</u> Proposals that support the development of supply chains associated with the deployment of renewable energy will be supported.</p>	Climate change mitigation	<i>Does it support supply chains associated with renewable energy?</i>
<p><u>S-DIST-1</u> Proposals, including in relation to tourism and recreational activities, within and adjacent to the south plan areas must demonstrate that they will in order of preference a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigated significant cumulative adverse physical disturbance or displacement impacts on highly mobile species.</p>	Biodiversity, fauna and flora	<i>Addressed through HRA.</i>
<p><u>S-MPA-2</u> Proposals that enhance a marine protected area's ability to adapt to climate change and so</p>	Climate change adaptation	<i>Does it make provision for the natural environment to adapt to</i>

<p>enhance the resilience of the marine protected area network will be supported. Proposals that may have adverse impacts on an individual marine protected area's ability to adapt to the effects of climate change and so reduce the resilience of the marine protected area network, must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate adverse impacts.</p>		<p><i>coastal squeeze and the ability for habitats to roll-back?</i></p>
<p><u>S-PS-1</u> Proposals that may have a significant impact upon current activity and future opportunity for expansion of port and harbour activities should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts upon port and harbour activity, or d) if it is not possible to mitigate the significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.</p>	<p>Access</p>	<p><i>Does it help to maintain variety and access to all cross-Solent terminals and seek opportunities for improvements?</i></p>
<p><u>S-SCP-1</u> Proposals that may have a significant adverse impact upon the seascape of an area should only be supported if they demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts upon the seascape of an area d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding</p>	<p>Landscape</p>	<p><i>Amend SA Topic area to Landscape & Seascape.</i></p>