

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report**

The Local Plan 2015 – 2030

**POST CONSULTATION DOCUMENT AND SUMMARY OF
RESPONSES – July 2016**



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1. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Process

- 1.1 An essential consideration when drawing up Local Plans for an area is the effect that the objectives and policies of the plan are likely to have with respect to the environment and people's quality of life, both now and in the future. In a simplistic way, this is the objective of sustainable development.
- 1.2 Paragraph 150 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (NPPF)ⁱ requires that 'Local Planning Authorities should seek opportunities to achieve each of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and net gains across all three. Significant adverse impacts on any of these dimensions should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options, which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where adverse impacts are unavoidable, measures to mitigate the impact should be considered. Where adequate mitigation measures are not possible, compensatory measures may be appropriate.'
- 1.3 A comprehensive assessment of the sustainability attributes of a Local Plan can be achieved through the process of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) being carried out during the preparation of a plan.
- 1.4 The process of SA is required by the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004ⁱⁱ and prescribed by Government guidanceⁱⁱⁱ. The latter advocates a staged approach, which is summarised below and set out in detail over the page:
 - agreeing the scope of appraisal with the Consultation Bodies^{iv}
 - developing and refining objectives and alternatives
 - appraisal of plan options
 - preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal Report
 - consultation on the draft plan and Sustainability Appraisal Report
 - monitor significant effects of implementing the plan
- 1.5 This approach to SA incorporates fully the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
- 1.6 By preparing a report on the predicted impacts and discussing these with the various parties with an interest, a plan can be prepared that will further the aims of sustainability for the Isles of Scilly. The process of carrying out a SA in relation to Local Plan preparation is set out in Figure 1 below.

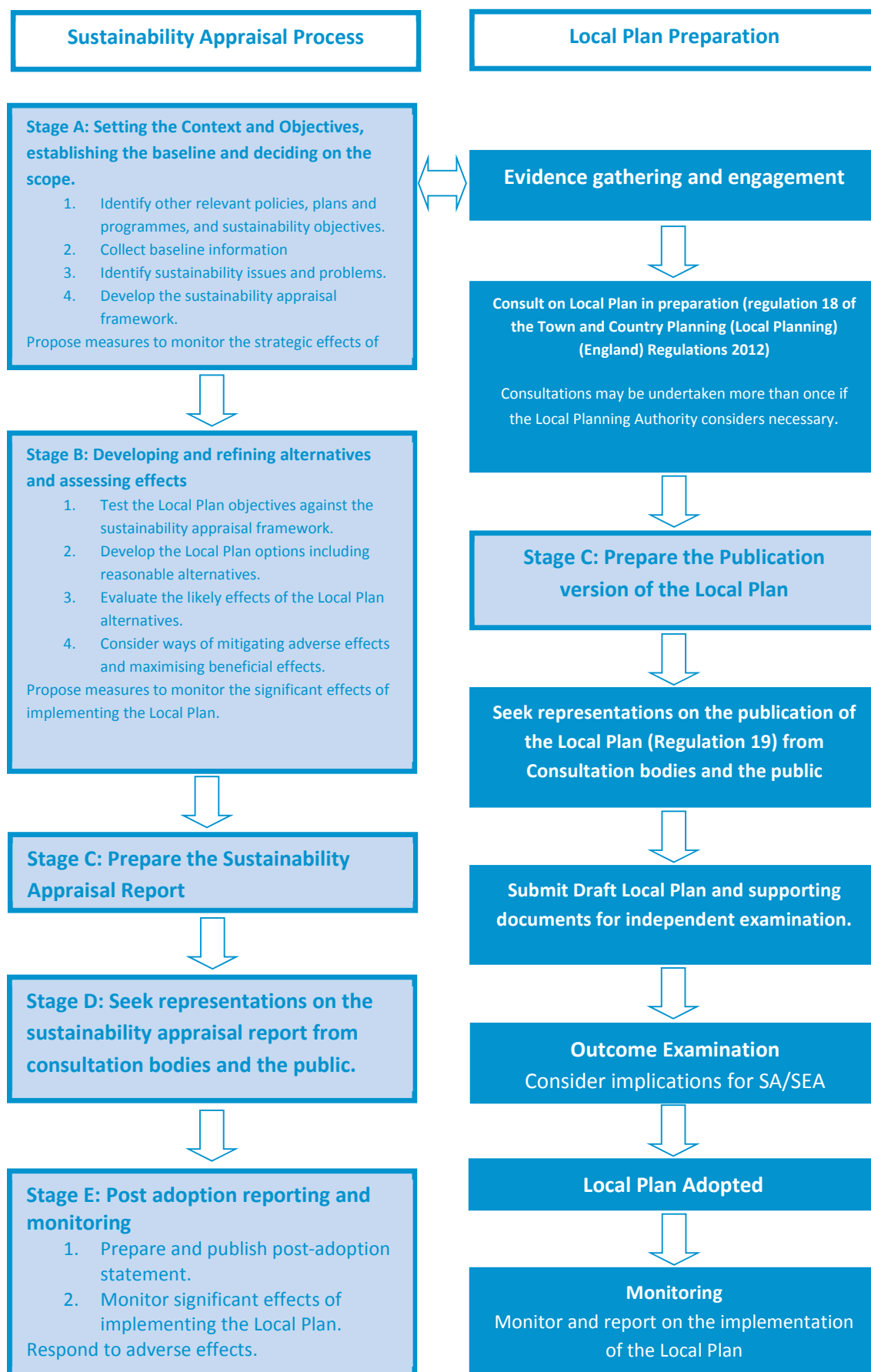


Figure 1 Sustainability Appraisal Process (from the NPPF)



- 1.7 The issuing of this Scoping Report is not a formal requirement of the SA process. The main aim is to provide the Consultation Bodies an opportunity to comment on the scope of SA and help to ensure that the sustainability appraisal process is proportionate and relevant to the plan being assessed. To this end the Council has decided to widen the consultation to include the following organisations / individuals. By including Cornwall Council in this process, the preparation of the plan can be seen to be embedding the principal of co-operation with neighbouring Local Planning Authorities.

List of Consultees

- Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Local Nature Partnership
- Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Local Enterprise Partnership
- Cornwall Council
- Natural England
- Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust
- Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Marine Management Organisation
- RSPB
- Islands Partnership
- Duchy of Cornwall
- Drinking Water Inspectorate



2. Scope of Sustainability Appraisal for the Isles of Scilly Local Plan

- 2.1 The first stage of the process of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Isles of Scilly Local Plan is to publish and consult on a report that sets out the scope and context for the plan and its appraisal.
- 2.2 In accordance with Government guidance this Scoping Report includes the following:
- a summary of the likely objectives of the plan;
 - a review of other plans and programmes that have a bearing on the Local Plan; and
 - a description of the environmental, social and economic baseline.
- 2.3 Taking the above into account the Scoping Report sets out, in Section 7, a framework for appraisal that will be used to guide the appraisal of Local Plan.
- 2.4 The Scoping Report was subject to public consultation from the 9th October until the 13th November 2015. In addition a follow up meeting was held on the 28th January 2016 with representatives from the Environment Agency, Natural England and the RSPB to discuss various issues raised during the consultation process.
- 2.5 Following consideration of the consultation responses received and as summarised in a spreadsheet, attached at Appendix 3, revisions have been made to the Scoping Report. The Report, with amendments, will subsequently form an integral part of the Sustainability Appraisal Report that will be published alongside the draft Local Plan when it is submitted to the Secretary of State for examination. However, as the SA process is iterative and as pointed out in the analysis of representations received from the consultation process, further amendments will be made to the SA framework as the Local Plan is progressed through its next stages.



3. The Isles of Scilly Local Plan

- 3.1 The Council of the Isles of Scilly, as a Local Planning Authority, must prepare a statutory plan for the islands which is known as a Development Plan or Local Plan. This document sets out the land use policies to support the wider plans for the island communities, economy and environment.
- 3.2 The Local Plan forms the basis of future land use and development decision making for all the islands whether inhabited or not. As a unitary authority, with no overarching county level governance, the Local Plan stands alone as the single document for providing policies and proposals on all development in the islands.
- 3.3 It will be crucial for the new Local Plan to meet the aspirations of its community to ensure that the islands develop in a way that has a local consensus. As far as possible, the views of islanders and other key stakeholders need to be obtained to agree: the vision for the islands; the issues associated with living here; and the changes that would be desirable so that the Local Plan can enable these. For example through the identification of land for specific purposes, the protection of specific areas or the ability to develop existing buildings for new uses.
- 3.4 Enshrined in legislation there is a 'duty to co-operate' on issues of common interest with neighbouring authorities. One such issue would concern transport links with the mainland that requires co-operation with Cornwall Council. The process of undertaking the sustainability appraisal, consulting on the initial findings and reporting on the sustainability credentials will support the process of preparing a robust and meaningful plan.



4. Review of other plans

- 4.1 In undertaking an appraisal of the sustainability credentials of the Local Plan consideration is given to the relationship with other plans and programmes that have a bearing on the scope and detail. This Scoping Report has identified and reviewed legislative requirements, plans, strategies, programmes and proposals at international, national, regional and local level that provide a steer for the Local Plan. The full consideration of that review is provided as Appendix 1.
- 4.2 The table in Appendix 1 identifies the full title and reference of all relevant documents (column 1), together with a web link to that document; the requirements of and the issues the document seeks to address (column 2) and the implications to the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (column 3).
- 4.3 The issues arising (column 3) have been incorporated into the SA Framework (Section 7).
- 4.4 New legislation and plans are continually being published and the review can only provide a snap shot of current circumstances. The format of the table enables periodic updates to ensure that the appraisal of future planning documents can be fully informed by the latest regulations and guidance. It also facilitates review by an Officer or consultant who has not previously been involved with sustainability appraisal.
- 4.5 The last Scoping Report was published in 2010. Whilst there have been some changes to the planning system, the key issues are generally the same now as they were in 2005. In undertaking this review of the Scoping Report, which will inform the production of the new Local Plan, it is noted that the following issues appear to be more strongly emphasised than previously in planning policy requirements and guidance:

National Level

- supporting new business;
- diversity on the high street;
- green infrastructure;
- management of marine derived mineral resources;
- management of flood risk;
- transport infrastructure
- transport management, the public realm and transport services; and
- sewage and sewerage

Local Level

- physical infrastructure
- social infrastructure
- smart island (energy)
- self sufficiency
- funding for affordable housing



5. Environmental, social and economic baseline information

- 5.1 The assessment of impacts of a plan must be based on the current state of the environment, the 'baseline'. The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive^v identifies subjects to be included. The Government's guidance on sustainability appraisal also refers to the collation of baseline information, but widens the scope of the task to include a more thorough consideration of social and environmental issues.
- 5.2 The Council of the Isles of Scilly and partner organisations produces numerous documents that provide information to prepare a baseline. The Isles of Scilly Annual Monitoring Report is a key document as are documents produced more occasionally such as the Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit and the Socio Economic Study.
- 5.3 The baseline is, therefore, informed by factual data and professional judgment based on survey. This combination of information provides the basis for the following account. It is supplemented by Appendix 2, which sets out data.

Overview

- 5.4 The natural and built environment of the Isles of Scilly is recognised as being special through designations of national and international importance. This includes being designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Special Protection Area status for the islands and Special Area of Conservation status in recognition of the biodiversity value of the islands and the surrounding waters. The entire coastline is designated as Heritage Coast and the Islands are unique in being entirely designated as a Conservation Area. The concentration of Scheduled Monuments is the highest in the UK.
- 5.5 The population of the islands has been stable in numbers at 2,203 people (2011 census) but with a disproportionately large number of older people.
- 5.6 Natural resources, including water, are limited and require careful management. Achieving suitable infrastructure for a viable and demographically balanced population is an ongoing challenge restricted by requirements to protect and enhance the special nature of the environment.
- 5.7 The islands diversity and quality of scenery and built environment is integral to the major industry, tourism. Whilst the income derived supports the maintenance of the landscape, the number of visitors in the peak season is currently considered to be close to its optimum level due to the pressure this puts on infrastructure, landscape and nature conservation.
- 5.8 It is notable that compared with the time of the last Scoping Report (2010) tourism income, although now improving again, had fallen. It is likely that this has been due to a global recession, which emphasises the importance of having a more diverse and self-sufficient economy that can maintain quality of life irrespective of outside influences and given predicted climate change.



Biodiversity: habitats and species

- 5.9 The Isles of Scilly form an archipelago of more than 200 low-lying granite islands and rocks located 45km (28 miles) south-west of Land's End. The unique combination of an isolated south-westerly location and extreme maritime influence has resulted in the development of an island complex of international nature conservation importance; Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and a RAMSAR. Of particular interest are the breeding seabirds, waved maritime heath and the marine environment. Coastal and Quaternary geomorphological features are also of importance.
- 5.10 Of the 79 non-urban landscape description units for the Isles of Scilly, 69 have very high ratings for ecology. At the highest level of biodiversity interest, there are three formal categories of designation (not including the RAMSAR). The extent of these habitats is illustrated in the maps at Appendix 1:
- Map 1: 21 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)^{vi}
 - Map 2: Special Protection Areas (SPA)^{vii}
 - Map 3: Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)^{viii}
- 5.11 Whilst all SSSIs on the islands meet the objective of being either in 'favourable' or 'favourable recovering' status, priority areas for action could be those in unfavourable recovering status that are also on the inhabited islands:
- Lower Moors, St Mary's
 - Peninnis Head, St Mary's
 - Wingletang Down, St Agnes
 - Gugh, St Agnes
 - Shipman Head and Shipman Down (Bryher)
 - Norrard Rocks (the part near Bryher)
 - Pentle Bay, Merrick and Round Islands (Tresco)
 - Chapel Downs, St Martins
- 5.12 The Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit 2008 identifies 16 Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority habitats. Of these, 13 are reported to be stable and 3 declining. The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly indicates that the declining habitats are arable field margins, ponds and seagrass beds.
- 5.13 The sea area surrounding the Isles of Scilly is designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Initially selected for intertidal sandflats and subtidal sandbanks, the designation has subsequently been amended to include reefs, grey seals, and shore dock. The SAC Management Scheme identifies the main threats as recreation, boating, shipping, fishing and invasive non-native species.
- 5.14 Large parts of the land mass are designated as Special Protection Areas (SPA) in recognition of the role as breeding seabird assemblage of European importance. In particular, the isolated nature of the islands and rocks together with their low levels of



disturbance and predation makes the SPAs suitable for nesting seabirds such as Storm Petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus* and Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*. It should be noted that the SPA boundary only encompasses those areas used for nesting. The vast majority of the feeding areas used by the seabirds are marine waters outside the SPA. The waters around the islands, down to a 50m contour, have been established as a non-statutory Marine Park.

- 5.15 Whilst no data is readily available with respect to habitats for breeding seabirds, the Isles of Scilly Seabird Conservation Strategy 2009-2013 indicates that the number of pairs of breeding birds has fluctuated since 1969, peaking in 1983. The total is currently the lowest since 1969. The species suffering the greatest decline in numbers of breeding pairs are European shag, sandwich tern, black-legged kittiwake and herring gull. It is noted, however, that some species have increased in numbers.
- 5.16 Significant opportunities exist for enhancement, as identified in the Seabird Recovery Project and the Isles of Scilly Seabird Conservation Strategy 2014 -18. Of greatest relevance to the Plan are securing improved terrestrial management for seabirds, including an effective rat control programme across the archipelago; and the effective protection and management of the marine system to support its seabird interest through a partnership approach which could entail mapping of the protected areas and the potential for enhancing any of the key wildlife features on the islands.
- 5.17 In a wider biodiversity context the Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit identifies 293 priority species that are in need of conservation action. Of these 31 are reported to be declining and 6 rapidly declining: Common Tern, Roseate Tern, Herring Gull (birds), Shepherd's Needle, Prickly Saltwort and Shore Dock (flowering plants). Ideally additional research is required to review the sensitivities of the seabird features (and grey seal) and assess the current and potential impact of human activities (including recreational and renewable energy projects) as a result of new or planned development.
- 5.18 A significant area of the Islands' heathland is suffering encroachment from bracken, gorse and scrub vegetation due to the lack of grazing in recent decades. This overgrowth is reducing biodiversity as native plants and animals of high conservation value are pushed out. The Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust continues to manage maritime heathland supported by Environmental Stewardship Scheme. This continues the success achieved through the 'Waves of Heath' programme, seeking to further increase the variety of the plant structure of the heathland and heathland plants in areas where bracken and scrub have been managed. These areas include lowland maritime heathland with improvement to reed and rush wetland, sand dune, unimproved grassland, woodland and ponds. Further research is required to identify the key current/potential non-native invasive species that could impact on the most important wildlife features of the islands, what the pathways of infection could be and measures required for prevention, detection and removal or control.
- 5.19 The unique quality of the environment is an asset attracting thousands of visitors every



year. Whilst the income can support the management of habitats, this adds to the recreational pressure. Other activities that affect biodiversity include built development, agriculture, pollution, water management, climate change, sea level rise/coastal erosion and recreation/leisure.

- 5.20 Agriculture has had a profound influence on habitats and the landscape. The small fields and wealth of wild flowers and birdlife they support suggest a stable and environmentally sustainable industry, although some farming/horticultural practices may lead to adverse impacts.
- 5.21 The Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit reports that the use of agri-environmental funding can be inflexible and targeted at crops not viable on Scilly and their use is very limited on the islands. The lack of many of these schemes on the islands will have an impact on biodiversity. There is further work underway to identify ways of incorporating Single Farm Payments into the agricultural uniqueness of the islands as there would be significant environmental benefits to be gained.
- 5.22 Under an Environmental Stewardship Scheme, Natural England designated a Special Project status for the islands. Effectively this meant that a number of options were developed to overcome problems on Scilly associated with using cattle grazing on the islands and the management of small fields. This status has now been combined with the more recent Countryside Stewardship Scheme.

Social and economic

- 5.23 The population of all the islands is stable but aging as young people leave for the mainland in pursuit of further education, jobs and homes and elderly people retire to the islands. Whilst a high proportion of the population is economically active at 74% compared with 47% on the mainland, jobs are characterised by being part-time with low and seasonal wages. The decline of traditional industries combined with some services and local businesses, particularly shops, not being viable all year round has led to a combination of a high cost of living and deprivation. Fuel poverty is also a concern with over 40% of properties without central heating compared with 8.5% on the mainland.
- 5.24 The Islands' economy has been traditionally based on the sea (fishing, pilotage and at one time a substantial ship building industry) with farming playing a diminished but significant role in the economics of the Islands. Flower farming gained prominence in the mid-19th Century and the role of the 'picking' and 'tying' seasons are important to provide winter work to complement the tourist season. The Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2010 estimate the current value of horticulture to be around £3,000,000, whereas fishing provides a full time income for no more than 10 people. Most fishing is confined to the spring and summer period and is on a small scale; principally potting for shellfish or with netters using a single trawl. Landing fish to the mainland markets creates logistical problems and adds considerably to costs.
- 5.25 The Islands' farming community currently consists of approximately 20-30 active farms. Traditional industries continue in small ways, including the transformation of pilotage



into the popular pilot gig racing. The Socio Economic Evidence Base 2009 reports that the average wage on the Isles of Scilly was £5.18 per hour in 2005, less than the minimum national wage and approximately 50% of the figure for Cornwall's. More recently, the census reveals the islands to be the fourth lowest paid area in the UK with an average work place earning of just £13,660, which is well below the national average of £21,794 and the South West average of £20,079. There is also considerable under-employment reflecting the limited career opportunities available and the seasonal nature of tourism. The role of farming in addressing the causes and consequences of climate change is a key issue that is considered in the Climate Change Strategy 2011.

- 5.26 The Socio Economic Evidence Base 2009 reports that businesses registrations are small in number but represent a higher VAT registration rate per 1,000 population than England as a whole. The Evidence Base considers that this implies that the resident population is entrepreneurial and, whilst environmental and financial restrictions limit growth to a modest amount, local businesses and residents are willing to start or grow businesses where possible. Businesses are also reported to outlast those in other areas, with 75% of businesses who registered for VAT in 2002 still trading three years later.
- 5.27 The latest Annual Monitoring Report identifies that the islands' ageing infrastructure is another significant constraint to development. The management of waste is particularly difficult. The sewerage system on St Mary's, and especially in Hugh Town, is also at capacity during the peak visitor periods. The islands' desalination plant provides for water on St Mary's and at times of peak use the capacity of the plant and inland bore holes is under considerable pressure and close to exceeding capacity. On the rest of the islands, where wells are used to provide water, there are concerns surrounding the salinity of the water table and the ability of the aquifer to recuperate. These constraints mean that careful consideration needs to be given to the consequences of new development and that innovative approaches are often a prerequisite of any project, development or plan in terms of waste and water management. The infrastructure requirements are not show stoppers in terms of new housing as generally the number of new homes will accommodate the needs of the existing population, but could be significant when looking at economic growth. The Council of the Isles of Scilly is likely to be subject to European and National Legislation for drinking water and waste water. This carries significant implications for both the Council and individual business and land owners in terms of bringing water infrastructure up to compliant standards.
- 5.28 The Islands' quays are of critical importance in maintaining sustainable communities on each of the five inhabited islands. There are a total of 12 usable quays, several of which are of historic interest. Good ferry and air links are currently essential to maintaining the standard of living. Passenger ferry services run from March to October and flights are all year round.
- 5.29 The quays on the off-islands have been improved using Department for Transport Funding. Whilst the quay at St Mary's is currently being extended and widened. The resilience and reliability of transport links to the mainland have also benefitted through



improvements at both St Mary's and Lands End Airports with better runways, navigational aids and terminal buildings.

- 5.30 Basic education is of a high standard. At the time of the Census 2001 82.6% of 16 year olds were achieving 5 plus GCSE at A to C or above compared with 56.1% in the South West. This high level of performance has been maintained, with the figure rising to a peak of 86% in 2012 and the last published figure being 73% in 2014 (Department for Education). Education is not provided on the islands post the age of 16 and educational grants do not cover the cost of sending students to mainland colleges.
- 5.31 The Isles of Scilly is amongst the least deprived with respect to employment, health, education and crime; but amongst the most deprived with respect to barriers to housing/services and living environment. The poor living environment status may be due to a low score with respect to the amount of accessible green space, making this a calculation anomaly based on a lack of formal space rather than the quality of the environment, which is evidently good. The Play Strategy identifies priorities for improving the provision of formal open space and Play England emphasises the importance of play to social, emotional, intellectual and physical development.
- 5.32 The low score for access to housing/services reflects the poor access to services, particularly on the off islands. The Housing Growth Plan produced in 2014 acknowledges that there is an acute shortage of available and affordable decent homes on the islands; despite 83 affordable homes being built between 2003 and 2007. Private renting plays a very prominent role in the Isles of Scilly. The socio-economic evidence base 2009 reports that it accounts for 30% of the total housing stock in 2001, compared with just 9% in England.
- 5.33 The AMR reports good GP care and a cottage hospital on St Mary's but that many hospital appointments involve trips to Penzance, Truro or even Plymouth. Communities on the four off islands have the additional cost and physical difficulty of accessing services via St. Mary's.
- 5.34 The cost of living is an issue of concern with low average wages (Census 2001) and, as local studies have estimated, the cost of groceries and construction is considerably higher on the islands than on the mainland.
- 5.35 A Strategic Plan (Island Futures Report) was published in 2014, consisting of 5 reports in total, with the key objectives set out in three main plans: the Strategic Economic Plan, the Infrastructure Plan and the Housing Growth Plan.
- 5.36 The Strategic Economic Plan has the objective of maintaining / establishing 'a thriving, vibrant community rooted in nature, ready for change and excited about the future'. The key themes for action are identified as transport, tourism, branding, diversification, collaboration, and self-sufficiency.
- 5.37 The Infrastructure Plan Identifies priorities, costs and funding streams for physical and



social infrastructure (highways, public transport, water supply and sewerage, energy supply, waste management, telecommunications, flood alleviation, education [primary, secondary, tertiary and early childhood], health [acute and primary], social care facilities, fire, police and ambulance).

- 5.38 The Housing Growth Plan identifies the need for a better evidence base and that the priority is to consider an appropriate level of market housing to fund affordable housing.
- 5.39 As of 2015 the Council adopted a Corporate Plan which comprises 4 Core Values, a Vision Statement and 4 overarching strategies of 1) Health, Wellbeing and Independence, 2) Growth, Employment and Skills, 3) Housing Quality, affordability and supply and 4) Place and Infrastructure.

Human health

- 5.40 It is noted in the previous section the cost of living is high in the Isles of Scilly and average income low. Fuel poverty is of particular concern.
- 5.41 Farming has declined in recent years and continues to be dominated by horticulture. Much farmland is dedicated to the production of beef and dairy cattle whilst the growth of more sustainable, healthy food has not prospered.
- 5.42 With low car ownership and a high level of cycle ownership Islanders enjoy a cheap and healthy means of transport and good access to open space. The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Primary Care Trust draft Strategic Plan 2009 seeks to help children achieve a healthy weight, but also recognises the importance of improving mental health and well-being in the wider community. A key aim is to reduce the gap between people with the best health and those with the poorest health, and help people to live longer. A further aim is to support the right of people nearing the end of their life to be cared for in their home. More recently the Kernow Clinical Commissioning Group, which replaced the PCT, has identified addressing both adult and childhood obesity and fuel poverty as two of their five priorities.
- 5.43 The Mental Health Foundation published their report on mental health, resilience and inequalities, which found that in the UK high level of inequality is a major factor influencing mental health and, therefore, health in general. This report links recreation, health, education and the provision of services. Other issues that affect health are noise and light pollution.

Water

- 5.44 Water based habitats are an integral part of the landscape of the Isles of Scilly and include ponds, reedbeds, saline lagoons, seagrass, standing open water and wet woodland and tide-swept channels. Maritime cliffs and slopes are also affected by the action of water. The Islands' clear waters support a unique mixture of marine flora and fauna, a wealth of colourful life from anemones, soft coral, sea fans, fin and shellfish to eel grass beds, kelp and thong weed forests. The resident population of Atlantic Grey Seals can frequently be seen as can visiting pods of porpoises and dolphins and



occasionally exotic species such as sunfish. Birds are one of the most obvious and well monitored users of the water environment (both fresh and saltwater) in the islands.

- 5.45 Water quality is generally high and maintaining this position is important to the protection of habitats and the landscape. It is therefore critical that sewerage systems on the islands, particularly Hugh Town, are improved to ensure raw effluent is not discharged into the sea. Also septic tank seepage may contaminate borehole water supplies.
- 5.46 Concern exists over pollution threats to the water supply from the chemicals from agricultural fields and drains. Eelworm pesticides, for example, affect marine life when they run off into the sea and in the long term contaminate borehole supply when used in water table collection areas. Water sports can contribute to marine pollution, although this is not likely to be significant it is noted that seabirds are vulnerable to pollution incidents.
- 5.48 Water availability is a key element in farming and Farm and Horticultural Development Grants have supported farmers in drilling of boreholes. These grants are no longer in operation and despite the availability of land and specialist knowledge, those interested in vegetable growing of any significant quantity will experience difficulty until the issue of water supply is addressed. However, measures can be undertaken to help overcome this constraint, including the adoption of water conservation and harvesting practices and good soil management. Indeed, the unmanaged expansion in groundwater abstraction could adversely impact on the existing groundwater supplies.

Air quality and greenhouse gases

- 5.49 The three main contributors to air pollution on the Isles of Scilly are vehicles, the airport and the diesel electricity station. None of these individually or in combination has a significantly adverse impact on air quality and there are, consequently, no Air Quality Management Areas. The mild oceanic climate and clean air is apparent in the particularly rich and diverse lichen community, with 665 species having been recorded since 1970. The importance of protecting lichens is also a strong incentive to minimise air pollution.
- 5.50 In a global sense, emissions from the direct and indirect consumption of fossil fuels contribute to climate change. The Climate Change Act 2008 sets a national target of reducing emissions of CO₂ by 80% of 1990 levels by 2050.

Climate change and sustainability

- 5.51 The Stern Review predicts that average global temperatures will rise 2 to 3°C within the next 50 year and that level may rise by up to 1m in the next 100 years. The South West based Centre for Climate Change Impact Forecasting anticipates that in 2050 Cornwall can expect a milder but more stormy winter, with the growing seasons 5-20 days longer and with more droughty summers. Ecosystems will be vulnerable to extreme temperatures, drought, saline intrusion and coastal erosion. The water environment may be significantly affected due to weather extremes.



- 5.52 Climate change could have significant effects on seabirds with loss of nest sites through sea level rise, failure of productivity through destruction of eggs through storm surges and heavy downpours which would affect terns on Green Island, and loss of or availability of food sources through food moving away from breeding colonies or down the water column out of foraging range.
- 5.53 The Council has prepared a Climate Change Strategy (2011) to provide more detailed information with respect to the impacts on the Isles of Scilly. Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Coastal Advisory Group prepared a Shoreline Management Plan (SMP1, 2001). This was reviewed in 2008 and remains an important tool for understanding coastal erosion threats on the islands. The Shoreline Management Plan Review was published in 2010.
- 5.54 Energy efficiency and security of supply is also likely to be a key issue. Per capita domestic energy consumption is reported as being high in the Isles of Scilly compared to the rest of England (Office of National Statistics 2007). Sustainable design of buildings can significantly reduce the need for energy and micro renewable technologies are becoming more reliable and affordable. Retrofitting existing properties can pick up the agenda of the government's strategy document for domestic energy efficiency: 'Warm homes, greener homes'.
- 5.55 The adoption of the Sustainable Energy Strategy is a key initiative in moving towards the achievement of the national target for reducing CO2 emissions by 80% of 1990 levels by 2050 (Climate Change Act 2008). In terms of large scale renewable energy wind energy is likely to be limited but there is interest in trialing and developing wave-generated energy technology.
- 5.56 To further the sustainable energy objectives the Council has issued in the European Journal, a notice seeking a Joint Venture Partner with a view to taking forward the high level aims of the 'Smart Island' project. The Council has been actively seeking investment partners to explore the use of 'smart grid technology'. This could have a major impact upon creating an energy self-sufficient and sustainable place to live and the Local Plan could have an important role in ensuring that such technology can benefit islanders. Policies could be created that positively promote the use of renewable energy where these have the potential to connect up to the 'smart grid'. This would allow for the necessary interconnected systems that transmit and distribute power throughout the islands reducing the need to rely on non-renewable forms of energy. This would not only reduce carbon emissions but also reduce energy bills in the long-term.

Landscape and seascape

- 5.57 The look of the landscape and seascape is influenced by geology, weather, plants, habitats and the history of human settlement over the centuries. The whole of the Isles of Scilly is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the most sensitive areas lie on the coast and envelop the smaller islands, while the less sensitive areas form



the interior of the five larger islands. On St Mary's Hugh Town is bordered by areas of very high sensitivity on the coast and to the north-east in both cultural and ecological terms and high to the east in cultural terms only.

- 5.58 Some aspects of landscape are more easily identified and quantified and these can be defined by the habitat or relationship with the built environment. Other aspects, such as tranquility and ambience are less tangible.
- 5.59 The interdependence of landscape, biodiversity and economy are particularly apparent in farming practices where crops are protected from strong Atlantic winds by enclosing small fields with stone walls and green vegetative hedges. These hedges are a particularly characteristic feature of Scilly's farmed landscape and most vegetative hedges are protected under the Hedgerow Regulations. The management of these hedges, though essential, is an extra call on farmer's time. Managed boundaries also prevent soil erosion and provide a habitat for wildlife, contributing to biodiversity and potentially to farm economies by attracting 'birders'. It is possible that some field boundaries date back to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age period (4000 years ago) and so have historic as well as landscape value.
- 5.60 The Landscape Character Study reports the key issues for the landscape of the Isles of Scilly as being the decline in traditional management and neglect; insensitive development, particularly reuse of old buildings; tourism and recreation; and coastal erosion. The islands are themselves vulnerable to coastal erosion being exposed to strong waves and extreme weather events. Other threats include the spread of non-native invasive species of plants such as Pittosporum as well as bracken, gorse and scrub.
- 5.61 The Shoreline Management Plan outlines that rising sea level and sand winning are key threats. It is noted that many properties have been built at a low level, particularly on St Mary's. Anecdotal evidence points to sand winning as a contributory factor in the erosion seen at South Beach, Tresco.
- 5.62 The Plan identifies a number of priority areas for future works and monitoring. On Tresco is the Island Hotel and the southern end of the island, which is threatened from three sides (east, south and west) and with the present levels of erosion at South Beach very high. On St Mary's there is a need for post-construction monitoring of the beaches at Porthcressa, Porth Minick and Old Town Bay; and for feasibility of potential future coast defense works at Town Beach, Porthloo, Porth Hellick and Old Town Bay. The accelerating dilapidation of the seawall at Town Beach in Hugh Town is also noted and has been caused, at least in part, by the reduction in beach levels. In inter-island areas changes in Crow Bar are important to the Bar Point area on St Mary's and the Pentle Bay and South Beach areas on Tresco.

Cultural heritage

- 5.63 The Isles of Scilly has the greatest concentration of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the UK and the built environment is characterised by a predominance of heritage buildings. The quality of the islands heritage is a principle factor in the designation of the whole



islands as a Conservation Area and in supporting the tourism industry. The Isles of Scilly Design Guide, developed jointly between the Council of the Isles of Scilly and Historic England, provides advice and guidance on works to historic buildings and sets out a clear framework for acceptable development in the historic environment.

- 5.64 The condition of archaeology, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings on the Isles of Scilly is affected by a number of factors including land-use, vegetation, burrowing animals and climate change (including sea level rise). The Scheduled Monuments at Risk Survey (Heritage England 2014) has identified 33 sites and buildings that are at high risk of damage or destruction within the short term if no action is taken. The principle causes are cited as coastal erosion and general neglect, including plant growth. In addition, there is a substantial amount of undesignated archaeology that in numerical terms outweighs the designated archaeological resource and could be said to be more at risk by uninformed development or land management.

- 5.65 Many wrecks lie in the surrounding sea (approx. 700-1000) together with evidence of the drowned landscape of prehistoric Scilly with the submerged remains of boundary walls and other structures. The coast also supports all the infrastructure requirements of a maritime community from quays, jetties, moorings and winter boat parks to recreational facilities and their associated buildings and accoutrements. A further heritage resource is the numerous geological SSSIs.

- 5.66 The Cultural and Heritage Strategy identifies major threats as rising sea level and coastal erosion, climate change, dredging and gravel extraction and visitor pressure.



6. Regulation 48 Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 6.1 The EC Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats & of Wild Flora & Fauna) passed in to domestic law by way of the Habitat Regulations (Conservation (Habitats &c) Regulations, 1994). As a consequence, any proposal that is not part of a specific management prescription that might have a significant effect on a Natura 2000 site must be subject to Appropriate Assessment.
- 6.2 The Natura 2000 network aims to provide an ecological infrastructure to protect sites that have exceptional importance for the conservation of rare, endangered or vulnerable habitats. It comprises Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar sites, as detailed in the following text.

Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

- 6.3 Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC), known as the Birds Directive, which came into force in April 1979. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds, listed in Annex I to the Birds Directive, and for regularly occurring migratory species. The Isles of Scilly SPA comprises fourteen distinct Sites of Special Interest.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

- 6.4 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are strictly protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Article 3 of the Habitats Directive requires the establishment of a European network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the Directive (as amended). The listed habitat types and species are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level (excluding birds).

Ramsar sites

- 6.5 Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention, signed in the town of Ramsar in Iran in 1971.

Screening the need for Appropriate Assessment

- 6.6 The Habitats Regulations require that an assessment of plans or projects is conducted to ensure that they have no significant environmental effect on sites of European Interest or 'Natura 2000' sites before the plan or project can be adopted. For the Isles of Scilly Local Plan this will involve a consideration of whether any proposed actions are likely to harm the integrity of the Isles of Scilly Special Protection Area / Ramsar or the Isles of Scilly Special Area of Conservation.
- 6.7 The Habitats Regulations indicate that the Council of the Isles of Scilly is the Competent Authority responsible for deciding whether adverse effects are likely. The decision will be made in consultation with Natural England.



- 6.8 Appendix 3 to this Scoping Report provides an initial scope and context for this exercise. The Council will discuss this further with Natural England and the RSPB with a view to establishing a robust framework for HRA Screening and, where necessary, Appropriate Assessment.



7. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 7.1 The review of other relevant plans identifies, in column 3 of Appendix 1, numerous sustainability issues. By considering these issues in the context of the baseline commentary (Section 5) and data (Appendix 2) a picture can be established with respect to what the key sustainability objectives would be for the Isles of Scilly.
- 7.2 The Council of the Isles of Scilly has recently produced, in consultation with partner organisations, a framework for the environmental assessment of the AONB Management Plan. It is appropriate, therefore, to use this as the basis for developing a broader framework for sustainability appraisal. The table over the page sets out an amended framework, the 'SA Framework' which is the result of that process.
- 7.3 The table identifies headline SA Objectives in column 1 and sub-objectives for each objective in column 2. Column 2 reflects the key sustainability issues arising from the scoping exercise. The third column identifies indicators that link the SA Objectives to data and provide the basis for monitoring.
- 7.4 This Scoping Report and the SA Framework has been prepared such that it might cover all local development documents. Supplementary scoping consultations may be necessary, however, to provide a more focused approach for specific documents which are concerned with a smaller geographic area or a specific subject; or to agree amendments to the SA Framework to ensure it is suitable for the particular task. It is noted, for example, that appraisal of individual sites may require a different approach since the strategic nature of appraisal advocated for the Local Plan may not facilitate a sufficiently detailed assessment.



SA FRAMEWORK		
Objective	Sub objective: <i>Will the Plan help to...?</i>	Headline indicators
SA Objective 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevent loss of habitat prevent pollution maintain and enhance access to sites whilst avoiding and reducing adverse impacts maintain agricultural activities whilst avoiding and reducing adverse impacts maintain or increase area of habitat improve management, linkage and condition of designated habitats create opportunities to enhance biodiversity in building design and open space Prevent the introduction of non-native invasive species and support their detection and removal Under Headline indicator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of breeding habitat maintained, enhanced or lost for seabirds Number of applications permitted contrary to Natural England advice / likely to have an adverse impact on biodiversity, including designated sites Condition of biological SSSI's Area of BAP habitats created, maintained and lost Area of SPA/SAC at risk from presence of non-native invasive species areas managed for wildlife, populations of BAP species maintained or increased Progress against the delivery of Biodiversity 2020 targets Number and extent of agri-environment schemes.
Prevent loss of and enhance habitats		
SA Objective 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure the provision of affordable housing improve access to services for all islanders improve access to employment for all islanders improve access to education and skills for all islanders improve access to open space for all islanders improve access to outdoor recreation and sports facilities for all islanders retain and enhance transport between the islands and to the mainland secure higher skilled and higher paid employment promote art, craft and cultural interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing completions Access to formal open space Deprivation statistics Access to essential services on St Mary's Access to essential services on the off islands Student attainment Telecoms (Access to 4G and superfast broadband)
Support sustainable communities		
SA Objective 3		



Support sustainable economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support the diversification and long term viability of commercial activities, including agriculture, fishing, the marine industry and tourism • secure adequate provision of employment land • support the provision of infrastructure, including ICT and transport • support improved business productivity and innovation • support enterprise to address climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment land available by type • Access to employment • Income levels • GDP • % GDP outside tourism
SA Objective 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce and avoid noise pollution • reduce and avoid light pollution • deliver adequate provision of infrastructure (physical, social and green) including compliant drinking water, sewage disposal and waste management • improve safety • ensure the appropriate management of coastal erosion • secure the provision of care and services for young people • increase availability of locally sourced food • reduce and avoid fuel poverty • secure services and accommodation for an ageing population • increase the provision of allotments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime rate per 1000 population • Life expectancy • Access to open space and play facilities • Noise complaints • Quality of the night sky
Safeguard and enhance human health		
SA Objective 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent pollution • protect and improve drinking water to ensure compliance with Drinking Water Inspectorate • protect existing groundwater abstractions from derogation by new abstractions • protect Controlled Waters from adverse abstraction impacts • increase use of sustainable drainage systems • improve efficiency and conservation in use of water • ensure sufficient water supply for agriculture • protect woodland and promote timber production • compliance with the Water Framework Directive in relation to groundwater status (quantitative and chemical) • prevent saline intrusion adversely impacting groundwater and groundwater supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of incidents of major or significant water pollution • No of non-compliant drinking water supplies • Sites not meeting Bathing Water Directive standards • Per capita water consumption • Reduction in pollution and protection of ground water
Maintain and improve water quality and use water efficiently and protect water resources		
SA Objective 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meet national air quality standards • deliver a more sustainable pattern of transport • increase cycling and walking to access services, employment and education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Air Quality Standards • Reduction in car usage
Maintain quality of Air		
SA Objective 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce greenhouse gas emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ emissions



Address the causes and consequences of climate change with particular focus on improving resilience and adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure tourism is compatible with the climate change agenda • improve energy efficiency • improve public transport (includes taxis) • increase the use of sustainable design and construction techniques • ensure access to services during and after severe weather events • ensure access to food during and after severe weather events • maximise the role of soil as a carbon store • prevent soil erosion • ensure communities, infrastructure and services are resilient against flood risk, coastal change and drought. • provide space for habitats to migrate inland in response to rising sea levels, this should include sand dunes (especially those that act as flood defences), wetlands and ponds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risk • Stability of coastline • Average consumption of ordinary domestic electricity • Infrastructure at a high risk of flooding and/or wave damage • services at a high risk of flooding and/or wave damage • the number of residential properties at risk of flooding • salinity of ground and surface water supplies; area of sand dunes (especially for Porthmellon).
SA Objective 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and enhance architectural heritage • protect and enhance archaeological heritage (including unknown) • protect and enhance cultural heritage • reduce risks to heritage • improve access to historic buildings for residents and visitors • enhance local distinctiveness • protect geodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of buildings on the at risk register • Number of listed buildings • Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments • Conservation Area Appraisals
SA Objective 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and enhance visual amenity • protect and enhance landscape character • protect and enhance seascape character • coastal erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes to the landscape via photography of key views
SA Objective 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increase recycling and composting • promote sustainable timber production • increase the renewable energy capacity • improve efficiency and effectiveness of sewerage system • ensure the efficient use of developed land • ensure the sustainable use of mineral resources including the use of recycled and secondary aggregates • increase local food production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy capacity installed by type. • Proportion of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land. • % household waste recycled or composted



8. Appraisal methodology

- 8.1 The Local Plan may include a strategic vision, policies and area specific proposals. Appraisal will be conducted by considering these in the context of the SA Framework.
- 8.2 Predicted impacts will be recorded in a matrix such that the impact for each SA Objective is clear. A summary of likely significant impacts would then be prepared and used to inform a commentary on the sustainability attributes of, initially, the options proposed for the Local Plan and, subsequently, the preferred options for the Local Plan. This will be presented together with background information in a Sustainability Appraisal Report. The SAR will be made available in full when the submission Local Plan is published. During the process of testing options for the Local Plan and consulting with the public, summary information will be made available to ensure consultees are aware of the likely impacts associated with different options.
- 8.3 Ideally research is required to provide the required evidence base to assess likely significant effects including those on disturbance and non-native species. However, the need for any new research to contribute to the evidence base and scope of the SA must be proportionate to the size and issues of the islands and further studies as proposed may not add value to the process and unnecessarily delay the progress of the Local Plan.



9. Monitoring

- 9.1 The environmental, social and economic baseline that underpins the Scoping Report will be updated periodically. This may be every five years. In interim years, sustainability issues will be monitored through the Council's Annual Monitoring report.
- 9.2 The Council will work with partner organisations to ensure that monitoring is effective, but makes an efficient use of officer time.



10. The next stages

- 10.1 The next stage of the process will be to appraise the objectives and emerging vision and options for the Local Plan. This will be informed by the Scoping Report. Where the Council engages in public consultation on options for the Plan, summary sustainability appraisal information will be made available. This will inform the public and other consultees with respect to the likely significant sustainability impacts.
- 10.2 The scope and context for appraisal must take into account and be informed by new regulations, legislation, guidance and evidence. It is, therefore, constantly evolving. The structure of this Scoping Report and its accompanying appendices enables regular updating and facilitates clear reporting for each stage of appraisal. Whilst it is not possible or practicable to provide continuous updates, a Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published to accompany the final version of the Plan and this will include updated information alongside a record of the whole appraisal process.



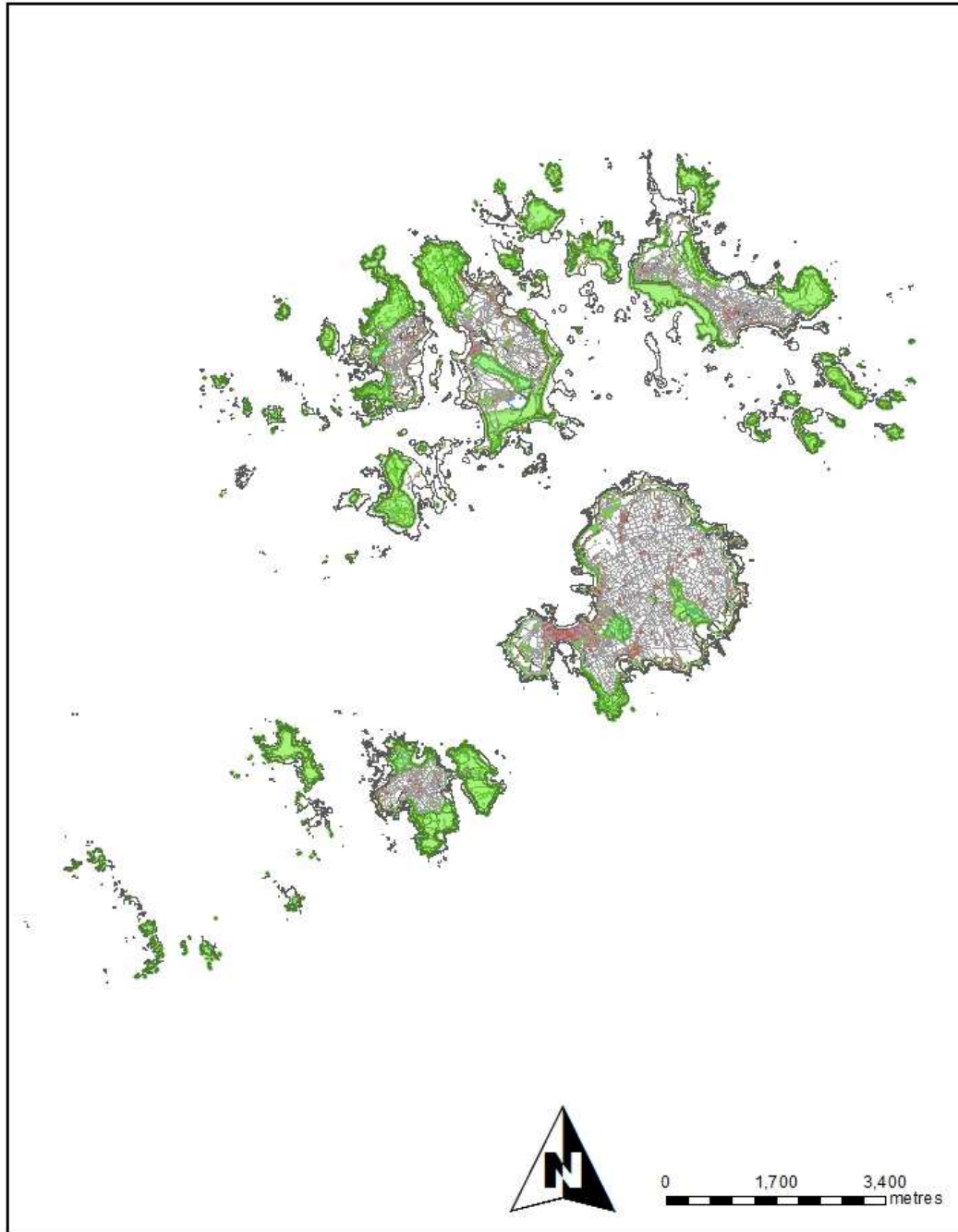
APPENDIX 1

Relationship of the PLAN WITH other plans, programmes, policies and strategies



Map 1

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)



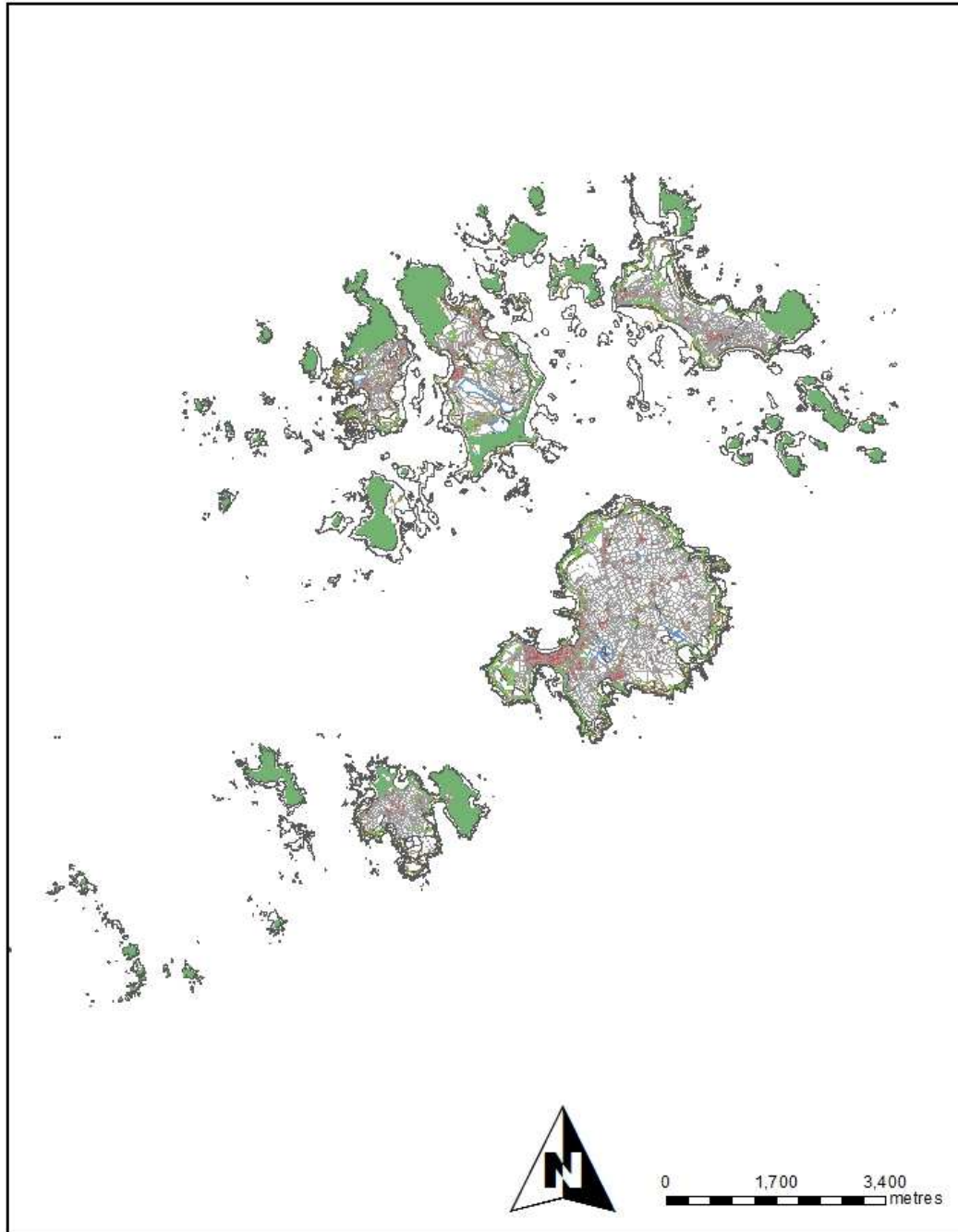
Council of the Isles of Scilly
Town Hall
The Parade
St Mary's
Isles of Scilly
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Map 2

Special Protection Areas (SPA)



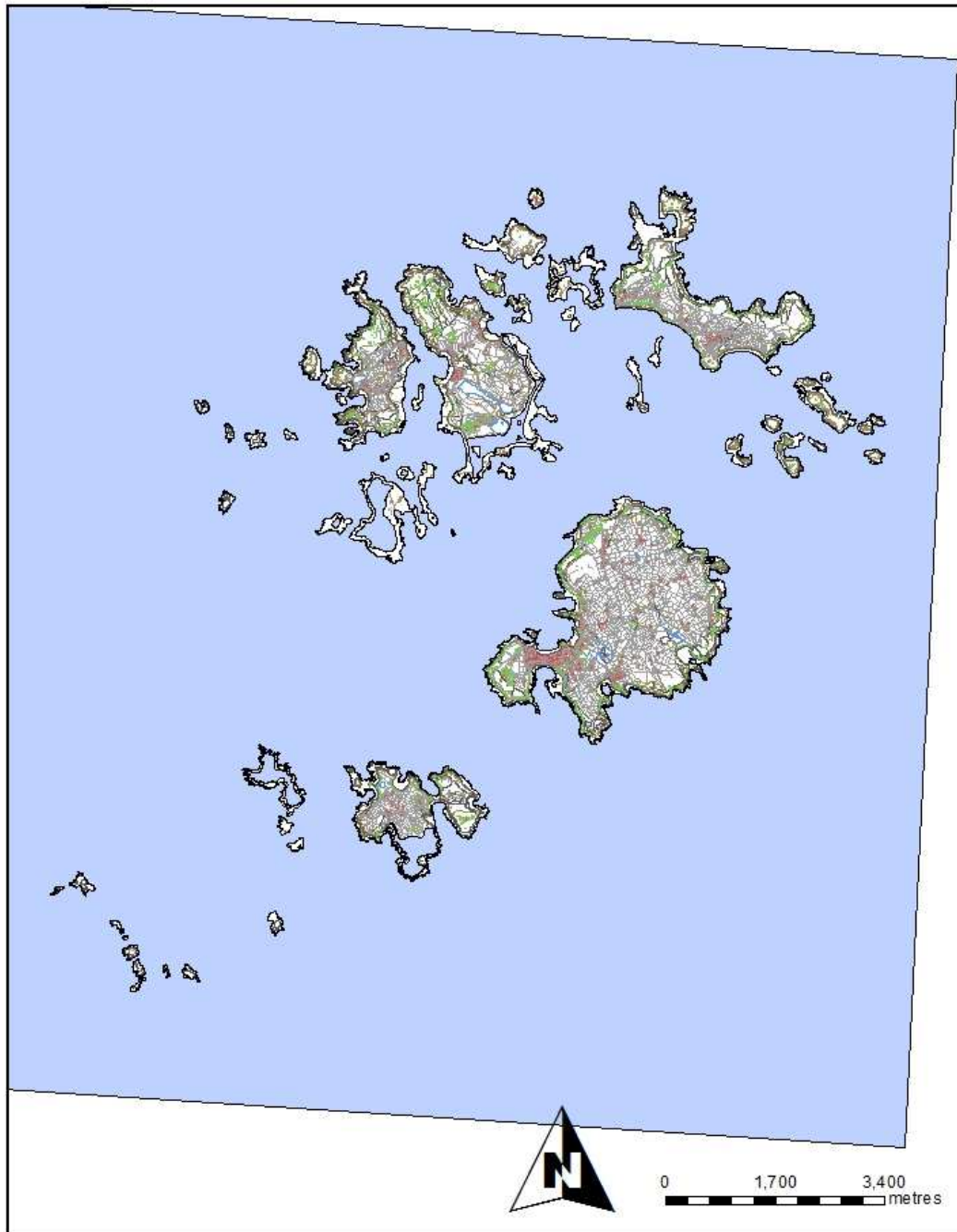
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Map 3

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)



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Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
International		
Kyoto Protocol	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels, 2008-12. UK has an agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal to achieve a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.	SA Framework to include reducing greenhouse gas emissions; and measures to adapt to climate change.
http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php		
United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change Protocol (2014)		
http://unfccc.int/2860.php	International agreement on human rights, which details basic civil and political rights of individuals. Includes the right to the peaceful enjoyment of a dwelling, to privacy and protection of privacy by law. Freedom of opinion and expression.	SA Framework to include protection of amenity interests including avoiding significant noise, light and air pollution. The Statement of Community Involvement will also address Human Rights.
UN Convention On Human Rights		
http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/		
Aarhus Convention	Establishes the right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public. The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making. The right to challenge public decisions that have been made without respecting these rights.	Public consultation on Sustainability Appraisal Report. The Statement of Community Involvement will also address the requirements.
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/aarhus/		
European Communities Directive 92/43/EEC	The Habitats Directive is transposed into UK law through the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994. Conserve threatened habitats and species. Promote the	SA Framework to include protection and enhancement of biodiversity. The



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1374 The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 1971 The European Landscape Convention 2007 The Habitats Directive 1992	<p>maintenance of biodiversity by taking measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. In applying these measures take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics. (Article 10 of the Directive and Regulation 37 of the Habitats Regulations).</p>	<p>findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (and Appropriate Assessment) process will inform SA.</p>
<p>EU REGULATION 1143/2014 ON INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES</p> <p>http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/LSU/?uri=CELEX:32014R1143</p>	<p>The European Commission has adopted regulations on the prevention and management of invasive species.</p>	
<p>The European Communities Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm</p>	<p>Consider ways of protecting and enhancing habitats for wild birds. Reverse the long term decline in populations of farmland and woodland birds by 2020</p>	<p>SA Framework to include protection and enhancement of biodiversity. The findings of the Habitats Regulations Assessment (and Appropriate Assessment) process will inform SA.</p>
<p>European Biodiversity Strategy to 2020</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/2020.htm</p>	<p>The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. There are six main targets, which cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity • Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure • More sustainable agriculture and forestry • Better management of fish stocks • Tighter controls on invasive alien species • A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss 	<p>SA Framework to include biodiversity.</p>
<p>European Directive Nitrates 91/676/EEC (1991)</p>		



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-nitrates/index_en.html	Reduce water pollution by nitrates. The Environment Agency identifies Nitrate Vulnerable Zones, establishes and implement action programme with this aim.	SA Framework to include protection of the water environment.
European Air Quality Framework Directive 2008/50/EC http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/legislation/existing_leg.htm	Avoid, prevent or reduce concentrations of harmful air pollutants and limit values and/or alert thresholds set for ambient air pollution levels. Targets are set for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in the UK Air Quality Strategy. New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target.	SA Framework to include improving air quality.
European Directive Water Framework 2000/60/EEC http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/agriculture/environment/l28002b_en.htm	Reduce pollution of groundwater, enhance waterways and wetlands, use water in a sustainable way, lessen the effects of floods and droughts, protect and restore aquatic ecosystems. Environment Agency to prepare River Basin Management Plans by 2009 to promote sustainable water management. All inland waters to reach 'good' status by 2015.	SA Framework to include protection of the water environment.
European Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC) http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/waste_management/l21197_en.htm	Waste disposed of without causing danger to humans, the environment, the countryside or places of interest. Noise and odour to be minimised. Waste targets are established in the UK Waste Strategy.	SA Framework to include waste management.
Bathing Water Directive (76/1160/EEC) www.environment-agency.gov.uk	Requires monitoring the significant sources of pollution which cause individual bathing waters to fail and progress plans to improve the water quality. The Environment Agency seeks to maintain good quality bathing waters through our regulatory permitting process. A revised Bathing Water Directive will take effect from 2015, which demands even stricter water quality standards	SA Framework to include water pollution.



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
<p>Council Directive 97/11/EC of 3 March 1997 amending Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/full-legal-text/9711.htm</p>	Requires assessment of the effect of projects on the environment.	SA Framework to include all the subjects identified in the EIA Directive: population, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape
<p>European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC (2001)</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm</p>	Requires assessment of the effect of projects on the environment.	SA Framework to include all the subjects identified in the SEA Directive.
<p>European Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings 2002/91/EC</p> <p>http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/energy_efficiency/l27042_en.htm</p>	Promote the improvement in energy performance of buildings, taking into account conditions, requirements and cost-effectiveness. The timetable and method for achieving this is established through the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM. The baseline is set by Part L of the Building Regulations.	SA Framework to include energy efficiency.
<p>Valetta Convention (European Convention on the protection of Archaeological Heritage)</p> <p>http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/143.htm</p>	Recognises importance and clarifies definition of archaeological heritage.	SA Framework to include architectural heritage and archaeology.
<p>European Noise Directive 2000/14/EC</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/mechanical/noise-outdoor-equipment/index_en.htm</p>	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive: strategic noise maps, inform and consult public, measures to reduce noise. Regulations transposed into Environmental Health powers. The production of a Noise Action Plan is not likely to be	SA Framework to include noise.



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme 2002 to 2012 (1600/2002/EC)	required given there are no major roads, railways or airports. Avoiding and reducing noise nuisance is, however, important to the tranquility of the AONB.	
http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/agriculture/environment/l28027_en.htm	Priority Areas are Climate Change, Nature and Biodiversity, Environment and Health and Quality of Life, and Natural Resources and Waste. See respective national, regional and sub-regional plans, programmes and strategies for these subject areas.	SA Framework to include climate change, biodiversity, health, quality of life and waste.
Landfill Directive 99/31/EC (1999)	The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	SA Framework to include waste management.
EC Directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information	Produce an Environmental Report to identify the likely significant impacts of the Management Plan on the environment.	SA Framework to include all the subjects identified in the SEA Directive.
http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2003:041:0026:0032:EN:PDF		



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
National		
Planning Act 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established the Infrastructure Planning Commission to make high level decisions, including major energy projects, based on national policy statements The Secretary of State would not have the final say on major infrastructure decisions Introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy on developments, which would finance infrastructure Clarified other planning principles 	SA Framework to include climate change.
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents		SA to consider infrastructure.
National Planning Policy Framework	<p>Sets out a framework for how the planning system will promote sustainable growth and protect the environment. Includes the following section headings that are relevant to the Isles of Scilly:</p> <p>1. Building a strong, competitive economy; 3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy; 4. Promoting sustainable transport; 5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure; 6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes; 7. Requiring good design; 8. Promoting healthy communities; 10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change; 11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment; 12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment; 13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.</p>	SA Framework to include:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> strong, competitive economy; prosperous rural economy; sustainable transport; high quality communications infrastructure; wide choice of high quality homes; good design; healthy communities; climate change, flooding and coastal change; Conserving and enhancing the natural environment; Conserving and enhancing the historic environment; and sustainable use of minerals.
National Infrastructure Plan 2013 (HM Treasury and Infrastructure UK)	A long-term plan to realise infrastructure ambitions through public and private finance. Of the top 40 priorities, none are directly relevant to the Isles of Scilly.	SA Framework to include infrastructure.
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-infrastructure-plan-2014		



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
<p>Department for Transport Improvement Plan 2014</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/307558/departmenal-improvement-plan.pdf</p>	<p>Covers three key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining the safe, efficient and effective operation of the existing transport system; • Facilitating economic growth; and • Reforming how we meet fiscal targets and ensure that the delivery chain operates efficiently and effectively. <p>There are no specific projects identified that would directly affect the Isles of Scilly.</p>	SA Framework to include transport infrastructure.
<p>Door to Door: A Strategy for improving Sustainable Transport Integration (DfT 2013)</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/142539/door-to-door-strategy.pdf</p>	<p>More journeys by public transport, cycling and walking. Key issues when planning transport interchanges.</p>	SA Framework to include public transport, cycling and walking.
<p>Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen – White Paper (DfT 2011)</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/creating-growth-cutting-carbon-making-sustainable-local-transport-happen</p>	<p>A transport system that drives economic growth, but is greener and safer and improve quality of life.</p> <p>As above</p>	SA Framework to include public transport, cycling and walking.
<p>Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010</p> <p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2010/9780111492390/contents</p>	<p>Establishes a levy-based approach to securing funds from developers for infrastructure.</p>	SA framework to include infrastructure.



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
Sustainable Communities Act 2007 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2007/23/contents	Grants the power to local authorities to develop planning policies which would assist with its objectives (Chapter 23): provision of local services; goods and services that are produced within 30 miles; organic food; access by all local people to food that is adequate in terms of both amount and nutritional value; the number of local jobs; energy conservation; energy supplies produced within a 30 mile radius of the region; reducing the level of road traffic including, measures to decrease the amount of product miles; increase in social inclusion, including an increase in involvement in local democracy; increase mutual aid and other community projects; measures designed to decrease emissions of greenhouse gases; measures designed to increase community health and well-being; and measures to increase the use of local waste materials for the benefit of the community. emphasises the provision of affordable housing as a key objective (Schedule 1)	SA Framework to include the provision of local services, energy efficiency, waste, health and well-being.
Localism Act 2011 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/20/contents/enacted	Aimed at devolving power to communities. Abolished Regional Strategies and re-enforced the duty to co-operate. Includes measures to allow bids for assets of community value, right to build and neighbourhood planning.	SA process to include consultation with local people and with relevant bodies in Cornwall.
Lifetime Neighbourhoods (DCLG 2011) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lifetime-neighbourhoods--2	Guidance on the design of neighbourhoods to make them inclusive, ensuring access to services, facilities and amenities for all.	SA Framework to include access to services, facilities and amenities for all
Securing the Future: Sustainable Development Strategy for the UK	Principles: Living within environmental limits; a strong, healthy and just society; a strong, stable and sustainable economy; using sound science responsibly, ensuring sound evidence supports policies; and promoting good governance. Priorities: sustainable consumption	SA Framework and the Sustainability Baseline Report (Appendix 2) to reflect



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/securing-the-future-delivering-uk-sustainable-development-strategy	and production, climate change and energy, protection of natural resources and enhancement of environment, sustainable communities. Key indicators: GDP, investment in public, proportion of working age people who are in work, Qualifications at age 19, expected years of healthy life, homes judged unfit to live in, level of crime, emissions of greenhouse gases, days when air pollution is moderate or high, road traffic, rivers of good or fair quality, new homes built on previously developed land, waste arisings and management, satisfaction with quality of life.	the subjects, indicators and targets identified in the Strategy.
The Plan for Growth (HM Treasury / BIS 2011) https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/31584/2011budget_growth.pdf	A strong, sustainable and balanced growth – evenly shared across the country and industries. Key aims being improving conditions for business startup and growth; and encouraging investment and export.	SA Framework to include supporting new business to diversify the economy.
Laying the Foundations, A Housing Strategy for England (DCLG 2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/laying-the-foundations-a-housing-strategy-for-england--2	Housing to meet the needs of the whole community including older people, who make up more than 30% of the population.	SA Framework to include housing for all and in recognition that the population on the islands is aging more rapidly than the UK average. To ensure that there is a better mix of homes on the islands to meet the needs of households and stimulate movement in the housing market and reduce under-occupation.
Nationally Described Space Standard	A series of documents establish standards for new build.	SA Framework to include quality housing



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/technical-housing-standards-nationally-described-space-standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility; • internal space for a defined level of occupancy as well as floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home, notably bedrooms, storage and floor to ceiling height; • water efficiency; • energy; and • waste storage 	
The Carbon Plan: Delivering Our Low Carbon Future 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-carbon-plan-reducing-greenhouse-gas-emissions--2	Sets out a framework for the decarbonisation of the UK economy. The key areas are energy efficiency, renewable energy, cycling, walking, public transport and low carbon transport.	SA Framework to include reducing greenhouse gas emissions including through energy efficiency, low carbon energy, and water efficiency; and low carbon transport, cycling and walking; and adapting to climate change including flood risk, coastal erosion, ecological habitats and supporting emergency services.
Climate Change Act 2008 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents	<p>Legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020 (1990 baseline). Council's should also seek to improve adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>Of relevance to Local Plans are seeking to improve energy efficiency, increase the use of low carbon fuels, using water more efficiently, protect and enhance natural habitats, support the ability of emergency services to act, and to address the challenges of coastal areas.</p>	
Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2007) https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/265810/pb14100-waste-management-plan-20131213.pdf	Emphasises the waste hierarchy (prevent, re-use, recycle/compost, energy recovery, disposal). Requirement to meet landfill directive targets. National target for recycling and composting 50% of household waste by 2020.	SA Framework to include waste.



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
<p>The Air Quality (Standards) Regulations 2010 and Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000</p> <p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/1001/pdfs/ukxi_20101001_en.pdf</p> <p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2000/928/pdfs/ukxi_20000928_en.pdf</p>	<p>Transpose into English law the requirements of Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC on ambient air quality and sets standards to be met. Requires measurement, monitoring and reduction of emissions of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter, lead, benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air.</p> <p>Improve air quality. Targets include Sulphur dioxide; Nitrous oxides; Particles (PM10); and Nitrogen dioxide.</p>	SA Framework to include air quality.
<p>Planning and Energy Act 2008</p> <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080021_en_1</p>	<p>Gives Local Planning Authorities a mandate to include policies and proposals that will secure energy efficiency improvements in excess of Part L of the Building Regulations. Reduction of CO2, maintain reliability of energy supplies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a proportion of energy used in development to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development; development to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of building regulations. 	SA Framework to include energy efficiency and renewables.
<p>UK Renewable Energy Roadmap (DECC 2013)</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-renewable-energy-roadmap</p>	<p>The Renewable energy roadmap, published in 2011 sets out how the UK will reach the goal of generating 15% of UK energy use from renewables by 2020. It presented a framework and set of actions for the delivery of renewable energy deployment. Annual updates of the Roadmap report on progress.</p>	SA Framework to include renewable energy.
<p>Community Energy Strategy 2014</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/community-energy-strategy</p>	<p>Sets out the role that communities can play in helping to meet the UK's energy and climate change challenges, including supporting a sustainable and secure energy system; reducing UK greenhouse gas emissions; and lowering consumer bills</p>	SA Framework to include energy efficiency and renewable energy.



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
Energy Efficiency in Buildings (2015) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2010-to-2015-government-policy-energy-efficiency-in-buildings	Encourages LPAs to work in partnership with the private sector to improve insulation, improve energy efficiency and increase renewables.	SA Framework to include energy efficiency and renewable energy.
Rural Economic Growth Review (DEFRA 2011) and Rural Statement (DEFRA 2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/rural-economy-and-community	Key priorities are rural business' making a sustainable contribution to national growth, engaging directly with rural communities and access to services.	SA Framework to include supporting business and access to services. The SA process to include community engagement.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents	<p>Natural England is required to work in close partnership with other organisations and bodies that have a major role in relation to the natural environment, in particular the Environment Agency, the Forestry Commission, English Heritage and local authorities.</p> <p>The Act makes provision in respect of biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife and the protection of birds, and in respect of invasive non-native species. It alters enforcement powers in connection with wildlife protection, and extends time limits for prosecuting certain wildlife offences.</p>	SA Framework to include biodiversity.



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1991), as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (as amended) 2001</p> <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2000/ukpga_2000037_en_20</p>	<p>Imposes a duty under Section 28G on Borough Councils to conserve and enhance the designated flora and fauna of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</p>	<p>SA Framework to include protecting nationally important habitats and biodiversity.</p>
<p>Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (SI 2716)</p> <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1994/uksi_19942716_en_1.htm</p>	<p>The Government's Public Service Agreement target: 95% by area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest will be in favourable (or unfavourable recovering) condition by 2010.</p> <p>Regulation 48 requires screening of projects with respect to the need for Appropriate Assessment.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include protecting nationally important habitats and biodiversity. Screen need for Appropriate Assessment. Carry out Appropriate Assessment if necessary.</p>
<p>Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010</p> <p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/490/consents/made</p>	<p>Transposes EU Wild Birds Directive. Includes requirement to protect and create bird habitats. Clarifies process with respect to Appropriate Assessment of plans.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include habitats and species.</p>
<p>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services</p>	<p>Priorities for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea • putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy • reducing environmental pressures • improving our knowledge 	<p>SA Framework to include biodiversity.</p>



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
<p>Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning – Incorporating the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies (2005).</p> <p>http://www.nebiodiversity.org.uk/docs/50.pdf</p>	<p>Seeks to influence the planning process to be more objectives led:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more sustainable, both in built form and location; • respects the ability of the environment to accommodate change (including climate change); • avoids damage to and increases or enhances the environmental resource; • reduces risks to, and potentially arising from, the environment; • respects local distinctiveness and sense of place and is of high design quality, so that it is valued by communities; and • reflects local needs and provides local benefits 	SA Framework to include heritage, biodiversity and climate change.
<p>Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities</p> <p>http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/65021</p>	<p>A set of benchmarks for ensuring access to places near to where people live, recommend that people living in towns and cities should have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes' walk) from home • at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home • one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home • one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home • one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population. 	SA Framework to include access to open space.
<p>NE176 - Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance 2009.</p> <p>http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35033</p>	<p>Sets out Natural England's consideration of the role of green infrastructure as a 'life support system', able to deliver multiple environmental functions and to play a key part in adapting to and mitigating climate change. This guidance has been produced to support Natural England's frontline staff in their work with local authorities and green infrastructure partnerships.</p>	SA Framework to include green infrastructure.
<p>The Natural Choice, Natural Environment White Paper (DEFRA 2011)</p>	<p>A framework for protecting and enhancing the natural environment. Proposes Nature Improvement Areas to connect habitats; biodiversity off setting; and Local Nature Partnerships.</p>	SA Framework to include biodiversity.



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https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/366526/newp-imp-update-oct-2014.pdf		
Community Infrastructure Levy 2010	<p>Key features of the final regulations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allowing up to 100 per cent CIL relief in exceptional circumstances for developments that would otherwise not proceed. • allowing payments of CIL to be made in-kind in the form of land provided that land is transferred with the intention of providing infrastructure. • doubling the standard payment period to 60 days to ease cash flow for developers; and allowing payment by installments in many cases. • introducing the potential for local authorities to borrow against future CIL receipts to allow infrastructure provision to be unlocked earlier in development, subject to the overall fiscal position of the country. • providing additional reliefs for developing charities in line with the Government's commitment to the voluntary and community sector. • providing 100 per cent exemption from CIL for most types of affordable housing. • enabling authorities to draw the administrative costs of CIL from CIL receipts. 	SA to inform the Local Plan with respect to infrastructure.
<p>Rights of Way Circular 01/09: Guidance for local authorities</p> <p>http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/rightsofway</p>	<p>Advice to local authorities on recording, managing and maintaining, protecting and changing public rights of way.</p>	SA Framework to include rights of way.
Circular 01/88: Planning Policy Guidance and Minerals Planning Guidance	Introduces two new series of policy guidance notes on land-use planning and development control.	SA Framework to include safeguarding minerals and their efficient use.



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http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/ppgmpg Planning Policy Guidance and Mineral Planning		
http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/ppgmpg Circular 06/00: School Crossing Patrols	The Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 was amended to enable school-crossing patrols in England and Wales to assist any pedestrians who want help to cross the road and to enable local authorities to decide the hours during which each patrol operates.	SA Framework to include road safety.
Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation - Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/biodiversity	Administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England.	SA Framework to include biodiversity.
Circular 06/86: Access to information	Draws attention to the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985.	Public consultation on Sustainability Appraisal Report. The Statement of



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http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/info		Community Involvement will also address the requirements.
Arrangements for handling heritage applications Direction 2015 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/arrangements-for-handling-heritage-applications-direction-2015	This Direction is made by the Secretary of State and sets out the requirements to notify Historic England (the new name for English Heritage from 1 April 2015), the National Amenity Societies and the Secretary of State of certain listed building consent applications and the circumstances in which Historic England's own applications for listed building consent should be referred to the Secretary of State for determination.	SA Framework to include heritage.
Circular 10/82: Disabled Persons http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/disabled	The Disabled Persons Act 1981 added sections to the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 to make sure that developers are better informed about their statutory obligations to provide for the needs of disabled people.	SA Framework to include access for disabled.
Circular 11/94: Environmental Protection Act 1990: Part II, Waste Management Licensing, The Framework Directive on Waste http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/waste	The waste management licensing system, a provision of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, came into force on 1 May 1994.	SA Framework to include waste management.
Circular 13/88: Control of pollution act 1974: the collection and disposal of waste regulations	Draws attention to the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (Commencement No. 19) and the Collection and Disposal of Waste Regulations, 1988.	SA Framework to include pollution (air / ground / water).



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http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/wastedisposal		
Circular 15/97: Air Quality		
http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/air	Promotes a corporate approach to the issue of local air quality of relevance to a range of local authority departments.	SA Framework to include air quality.
Circular 17/89: Landfill sites: Development control		
http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/landfill	Advice to local authorities about their use of planning powers in relation to landfill sites that may be generating harmful gases.	SA Framework to include waste management.
Circular 18/94: Gypsy Sites Policy and Unauthorised Camping		
http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/gypsy	Guidance on the provisions in sections 77 to 80 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 that affect gypsies and unauthorised campers.	Given that there is no history or known demand for gypsy and traveller sites in the Isles of Scilly then no further consideration of this matter
Circular 23/83: Caravan sites		There are no caravan sites on the islands and an Article 4 Direction remains in



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http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/caravans	Revised Model Standards for licensed caravan sites, clarifying the distinction between sites for touring caravans and those for static, or predominantly static, caravans.	place that removed Permitted Development Rights to keep caravans or use land for the purposes of caravan sites. It is therefore not relevant for the AS framework to address general siting of caravans.
Circular 99/90: Hazardous Substances http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/circulars/hazardoussubs	Explains the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990. That Act requires hazardous substances consent to be obtained for the presence of amounts above the controlled quantity.	SA Framework to include control of pollution.
A Practical Guide to the SEA Directive https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7657/practicalguidesea.pdf	Practical guidance, published in September 2005, on applying European Directive 2001/42/EC "on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment".	SA Framework to incorporate the requirements and scope of the SEA Directive.
Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites	Fair and equal treatment for travelers in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life whilst respecting the interests of the settled community.	Given that there is no history or known demand for gypsy and traveller sites in the Isles of Scilly then no further consideration of this matter
Diversity and Equality in Planning - A good practice guide		SA Framework to include equality.



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http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/goodpracticeguides/diversity	Consideration of diversity should be at the heart of planning activities. That is the key message in this good practice guide, which shows how planners can take account of the planning needs of a diverse population in their policies and practices.	
Gypsy and Traveler Accommodation Needs Assessments: Guidance https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/gypsy-and-traveller-accommodation-needs-assessments	Aims to provide advice on carrying out an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travelers	Given that there is no history or known demand for gypsy and traveller sites in the Isles of Scilly then no further consideration of this matter
Local authorities and Gypsies and Travelers: a guide to responsibilities and powers http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/goodpracticeguides/gypsytravellerpaguide	Sets out what needs to be done to ensure more effective enforcement, alongside the provision of more authorised sites.	Given that there is no history or known demand for gypsy and traveller sites in the Isles of Scilly then no further consideration of this matter
Minerals Planning Guidance 1 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/extraction-by-dredging-from-the-english-seabed-minerals-planning-guidance-1	Statement of the government's policies on the extraction of marine sand and gravel and other minerals from the English seabed.	SA Framework to include marine derived mineral resources.
Manual for Streets https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/manual-for-streets	Guidance to encourage good design that increases quality of life. Covers layout, quality and materials, user needs, parking, signage, street furniture and lighting. Policies to support the aim of increasing the quality of life through good design that creates more people-orientated streets.	SA Framework to include health, well-being and safety.



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
<p>Fees for monitoring of mining and landfill sites in England: A guide to implementation and good practice</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fees-for-monitoring-of-mining-and-landfill-sites-in-england-guidance</p>	<p>Assist mineral and waste planning authorities and the minerals waste industry implement a new fees regime, which came into force on 6 April 2006.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include minerals and waste.</p>
<p>Mobile phone network development: Code of best practice</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-best-practice-on-mobile-phone-network-development</p>	<p>This Code of Best Practice, produced jointly by representatives of central and local government and the mobile phone industry, builds on Government guidance and operators' commitments.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include communication infrastructure.</p>
<p>Guidance on the permeable surfacing of front gardens</p> <p>http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planningpolicyandlegislation/currentenglishpolicy/goodpracticeguides/permeable</p>	<p>Provides options for householders to pave their front garden with hardstanding without needing planning permission.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include surface water management.</p>
<p>Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide</p>		



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http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/bl og/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment/	Following the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework, PPS5 was superseded. However the Practice Guide remains valid.	SA Framework to include the historic environment.
Planning Practice Guidance http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/	Guidance for the following subjects is relevant to the scope of this SEA / SA: Air quality; Climate change; Community Infrastructure Levy; Historic environment; Design; Duty to co-operate; Town centres; Environmental Impact Assessment; Flood risk and coastal change; Hazardous substances; Health and well-being; Housing and Economic Needs Assessments; Housing technical standards; Contamination; Land stability; Light pollution; Minerals; Natural environment; Noise; Open space, rights of way and recreation; Renewable / low carbon energy; Strategic Environmental Assessment / Sustainability Appraisal; Transport; Trees, Viability, Waste; and Water.	All these issues are noted elsewhere in this table and will be incorporated in the SA Framework as appropriate.
National Planning Policy for Waste https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364759/141015_National_Planning_Policy_for_Waste.pdf	Delivering waste ambitions through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • infrastructure, local employment opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy; • recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities; • communities and businesses engaged and take more responsibility for their own waste, including the proximity principle; • securing re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and • ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management, including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste. 	SA Framework to include waste
Neighbourhood Planning PPG (DCLG 2014)		



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/bl og/guidance/neighbourhood-planning/	Provides advice on the neighbourhood planning system introduced by the Localism Act including key stages and decisions, including deciding neighbourhood areas, the legal tests for neighbourhood plans, and the process of independent examination and referendum.	SA process to support / facilitate / inform neighbourhood plans.
Children (Leaving Care) Act, 2000 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/20000035.htm	Ensure that young people do not leave care until they are ready and receive effective support and accommodation once they have left.	SA Framework to include provision of care and services for young people.
Human Rights Act (1998) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1998/ukpga_19980042_en_1	Public authorities have an obligation to act compatibly with Convention rights. Part 1, Article 8 conveys a right to respect for family life and home with no interference by a public authority except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. Part 2, Article 1 conveys a right to the peaceful enjoyment of possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.	SA Framework to include protection of amenity.
Water Act (2003) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/37/contents	Core Strategy to support the resolution of significant problem areas and seek to achieve sustainable water resources management.	SA Framework to include water resources, supply and protecting the environment.
Flood and Water Management Act 2010		



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents	<p>Gives the Environment Agency a strategic overview of the management of flood risk and coastal erosion risk. IoS / Cornwall to be responsible for preparing strategies.</p> <p>Introduces standards for design, construction and maintenance of water management systems.</p>	SA Framework to include management of flood risk.
Farming and Food Strategies	<p>A variety of measures seek to bring processors, manufacturers, caterers and retailers together to produce safe, healthy products and ensure all customers have access to nutritious food; support the viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities; achieving consistently high standards of environmental performance; and sustain the resource available for growing food and supplying other public benefits over time, except where alternative land uses are essential to meet other needs of society.</p>	SA Framework to include health (access to nutritious food), biodiversity, pollution.
https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/food-and-farming-industry		SA to consider viability of farming.
Foresight: The Future of Food and Farming (Action Plan)	<p>Planning for worldwide fluctuations in food supply, energy impact on farming, competition for land, water supply. Reducing waste and influencing consumption patterns.</p>	SA Framework to include health (access to nutritious food), biodiversity, pollution.
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-of-food-and-farming		SA to consider viability of farming.
Safeguarding our soils: A Strategy for England	<p>Soils have been degraded by human activity and are vulnerable / contribute to climate. Decisions need to be proportionate to the role of soil.</p>	SA Framework to include soil.
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-our-soils-a-strategy-for-england		
UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework		SA Framework to include biodiversity.



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/ukbap	<p>The Implementation Plan sets out a broad enabling structure for action at the four countries of the UK to 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To set out a shared vision and priorities for UK-scale activities, in a framework jointly owned by the four countries, and to which their own strategies will contribute. •To identify priority work at a UK level which will be needed to help deliver the Aichi targets and the EU Biodiversity Strategy. •To facilitate the aggregation and collation of information on activity and outcomes across all countries of the UK, where the four countries agree this will bring benefits compared to individual country work. •To streamline governance arrangements for UK-scale activity. 	
<p>Secured by Design</p> <p>www.securedbydesign.org.uk</p>	Encourages design that seeks to ensure appropriate surveillance, landscaping, lighting, street furniture, footpaths, access and parking such that opportunities for crime are limited and provides advice with respect to how windows, doors and locks should be fitted to prevent crime.	SA Framework to include crime and safety.
<p>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</p> <p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46</p>	Nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments	SA Framework to include archaeology and designated sites.
<p>Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act</p> <p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1990/Ukpga_19900009_en_1.htm</p>	Buildings which are listed or which lie within a conservation area are protected by law.	SA Framework to include historic buildings and designated sites / buildings.



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<p>Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment</p> <p>https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-principles-sustainable-management-historic-environment/</p>	<p>Sets out the Conservation Principles to provide a comprehensive framework for the sustainable management of the historic environment, under six headlines:</p> <p>The historic environment is a shared resource;</p> <p>Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment;</p> <p>Understanding the significance of places is vital;</p> <p>Significant places should be managed to sustain their values;</p> <p>Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent and consistent;</p> <p>Documenting and learning from decisions is essential</p>	<p>SA Framework to include the historic environment.</p>
<p>National Heritage Protection Plan</p> <p>http://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/nhpp-plan-framework/</p>	<p>To protect and enhance the historic environment, support actions to further experience and understanding, and ensure it contributes to sustainable economic growth.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include protection and access to the historic environment.</p>
<p>Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning - Notes 1&2</p>	<p>The purpose of these advice notes is to provide information on good practice to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties</p>	<p>SA Framework to include protection and access to the historic environment. SA</p>



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa1-historic-environment-local-plans/ https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/	in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide (PPG).	process to consider available heritage information.
Planning for Sport 2014 https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/planning-for-sport/forward-planning/	Sport England aims to ensure positive planning for sport, enabling the right facilities to be provided in the right places, based on robust and up-to-date assessments of need for all levels of sport and all sectors of the community. To achieve this our objectives are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to seek to protect sports facilities from loss as a result of redevelopment; • to enhance existing facilities through improving their quality, accessibility and management; and • to provide new facilities that are fit for purpose to meet demands for participation now and in the future 	SA Framework to include walking, cycling, outdoor tourism and access to the countryside.



Document name (with web link)	Summary / key issues	SA Framework
County		
<p>Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Local Enterprise Partnership, Economic Development Strategy 2012-2020</p> <p>http://www.cornwallandislesofscillylep.com/strategy.html</p>	<p>Within the Guiding Principle, which states that 'The culture, communities and environment of Cornwall and Isles of Scilly will remain special and unique', there are four priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspiring business to achieve their national and global potential • Creating great careers • Creating value out of knowledge • Using the natural environment responsibly as a key economic asset 	SA Framework to business growth, knowledge, skills and the natural environment.
<p>LEP EU Investment Strategy</p> <p>http://www.cioslep.com/eu-investment-fund-strategy-eusif</p> <p>http://www.cornwallandislesofscillylep.com/eu-investment-strategy.html</p>	<p>Skills and workforce development programmes and the business support framework will deliver both on the mainland and on the Islands and activity will be tailored to meet the distinct needs of the Isles of Scilly. A CLLD programme will ensure a broad package of support for the remaining investments to be identified. A number of outstanding investments as identified in the Isles of Scilly Economic Plan 'Island Futures' will be addressed over the programming period. This will be through a number of funding sources including ESIF funding. ESIF funding from the CloS ESIF Strategy will be used to complement investments from other sources on the Islands.</p> <p>Transport, energy, food / food prices, employment (low wages and underemployment)</p>	SA Framework to Transport, energy, food / food prices, and employment
The Isles of Scilly Strategic Plan	The plan consists of 5 reports in total, with the key objectives listed below for the three	SA Framework to include transport, tourism, branding, diversification,



<p>http://www.scilly.gov.uk/news/download-strategic-economic-plan</p>	<p>main plans:</p> <p>The Strategic Economic Plan</p> <p>Sets out a plan with the objective of maintaining / establishing 'a thriving, vibrant community rooted in nature, ready for change and excited about the future'. The key themes for action are identified as transport, tourism, branding, diversification, collaboration, and self-sufficiency.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Plan</p> <p>Identifies priorities, costs and funding streams for physical and social infrastructure (highways, public transport, water supply and sewerage, energy supply, waste management, telecommunications, flood alleviation, education [primary, secondary, tertiary and early childhood], health [acute and primary], social care facilities, fire, police and ambulance)</p> <p>The Housing Growth plan</p> <p>Identifies the need for a better evidence base and that the priority is to consider an appropriate level of market housing to fund affordable housing.</p>	<p>collaboration, self-sufficiency, physical and social infrastructure, and housing.</p>
<p>Kernow Clinical Commissioning Group</p> <p>https://www.kernowccg.nhs.uk/</p>	<p>The South Kerrier and Isles of Scilly area is committed to achieving the best use of local health resources and achieving as much care as possible as near to the patient's home as possible. Priorities in 2015 have been identified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Dermatology Services • Adult and Childhood Obesity • Increase in local clinics • Teleconsultation • Tackling fuel poverty on the Isles of Scilly 	<p>SA Framework to include health and well-being, access to health services for all.</p>



<p>Medical Travel from the Isles of Scilly</p> <p>Winter 2012-13</p> <p>http://www.healthwatchislesofscilly.co.uk/sites/default/files/Medical%20Travel%252C%2520Winter%252012-13%2520IOS%2520LINK-HW%2520Report.pdf</p>	<p>The survey concludes that whilst many patients have not experienced problems when arranging travel a significant proportion of patients have. The majority of respondents planned their journey taking flight schedules and the likelihood of delays into account.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include health and transport.</p>
<p>The Health and Well Being Strategy for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly 2020</p> <p>https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/3623899/HealthStrategyEasyRead-1-.pdf</p>	<p>Actions set out for: access to housing and services, support and advice for young people, sport / recreation, stopping smoking and healthy eating.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include access to housing, services and recreation, support for young people.</p>
<p>Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit 2008, (Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly).</p> <p>http://www.ercis.org.uk/</p>	<p>The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCIS) produced the Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit with the aim of taking a strategic overview of the key species and habitats of the islands and putting them into a conservation context. In addition, important external influences on the biodiversity of the islands were investigated. The Audit produced six major recommendations: further survey; monitoring and research; appropriate management of Isles Of Scilly Wildlife Trust land; work towards the inclusion of the Isles of Scilly in a south west national Marine Protection Area network; consider producing action and implementation plans; establish a Conservation Advisory Group.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include protection and enhancement of habitats and biodiversity.</p>



Document (hyperlink)	Summary	Implications for SA
Local		
<p>The Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust Habitat Management Plan</p> <p>http://www.ios-wildlifetrust.org.uk/</p>	Continuing the maintenance of nature conservation value of sites managed by the Trust and extending management into additional areas. The Plan is being reviewed.	SA Framework to include biodiversity and habitats.
<p>The Isles of Scilly Seabird Conservation Strategy 2009-2013 and subsequent seabird recovery project</p> <p>http://www.ios-seabirds.org.uk/</p>	<p>Strategic goals:</p> <p>maintain and enhance the current seabird assemblage;</p> <p>sustain 2001 levels;</p> <p>improved terrestrial management;</p> <p>effective protection and management of the marine system; and</p> <p>Establish partnerships and engage with the local community.</p> <p>The recovery project seeks to safeguard seabird colonies and reverse their population decline.</p>	SA Framework to include seabird conservation.
The Isles of Scilly Marine Special Area of Conservation Management Scheme 2010	The Management Scheme seeks to protect the interest features for which the SAC has been designated. The Habitats Directive specifically mentions the need to avoid the deterioration of habitats and the disturbance to species. It identifies mechanisms to maintain the marine and intertidal features of the SAC and explains the Conservation Objectives for each feature	SA Framework to include biodiversity and marine conservation. SAC Management



http://www.scillyifca.gov.uk/Marine_Conservation_Zones	<p>within the marine SAC. It assesses risks and presents an action plan for improvement based around six themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational activity • Shipping • Pollution • Fisheries • Habitat loss • Other (including invasive species) 	<p>Scheme to inform Habitats Regulations Assessment.</p>
<p>Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan and SMP2 March 2010</p>	<p>The principle concern is that sea level rise needs to be accommodated in planning policies. It is recommended that thought be given to combining small schemes in order to mitigate the high cost of mobilisation to the Isles of Scilly. Priorities for each island are identified in the SMP, with most concern for Tresco and St Mary's.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include shoreline management.</p>
<p>http://www.ciscag.org/</p>	<p>DEFRA guidance provides a steer with respect to implementing the Making Space for Water Strategy. Clarifies the role of SMP's in outlining the strategic direction for each coastal unit, following an in-depth and robust assessment of economic, environmental and social factors.</p>	
<p>Isles of Scilly Heritage and Cultural Strategy; and IoS Research Framework</p>	<p>The Heritage, conservation and Environment web pages provide a resource that identifies heritage assets and describes their interest / value. The Strategy seeks to protect the natural environment, heritage and archaeology; improve knowledge and access to the historic environment, including a first class museum and linked interpretation facilities; a sustainable community that recognises the distinctive character of each island; encourage sustainable tourism; maintain affordable transport links; encourage participation in sport and recreation; and maintaining a viable agricultural and horticultural industry that contributes to the economy and appropriate management of the Historic Environment.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include built heritage, cultural heritage, archaeology, education, agriculture and horticulture.</p>
<p>http://www.scilly.gov.uk/planning-development/heritage-conservation-environment</p>		
<p>Isles of Scilly Children and Young People's Plan 2012 – 2015</p>	<p>States a commitment to delivering both universal and targeted services and to help young people to succeed. The three core principles:</p>	<p>SA Framework to include health, safety and learning for young people.</p>



http://www.scilly.gov.uk/sites/default/files/document/policy-documents/CYPP%20201215.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect • Inclusion and access to services • Services designed around the needs of individuals <p>With three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotional Health and Wellbeing • Post 16 Transition • Positive Activities for all 	
<p>Future of Tourism on Scilly: Bluesail Action Plan 2011</p> <p>http://www.scilly.gov.uk/future-tourism-scilly</p>	<p>The actions are set out in three sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product improvement (analysis of the Visitor Journey); • Marketing • Scilly Tourism Partnership <p>Planning to work with the Partnership to support and deliver actions.</p>	SA Framework to include tourism.
<p>Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document</p> <p>http://www.scilly.gov.uk/planning-development/planning-policies-and-guidance</p>	<p>Offers clear and practical guidance in order to achieve high quality and sustainable design and ensure the special character of Scilly is retained and where possible enhanced.</p>	SA Framework to include heritage, conservation and sustainable development/design.
<p>Biodiversity and Geodiversity Supplementary Planning Document</p>	<p>Assist understanding of how to ensure that landscape, heritage, biodiversity and where relevant geodiversity, are protected, conserved and enhanced. It encourages applicants to design in opportunities to improve habitats for biodiversity conservation and to increase the overall quality of the development by enhancing existing habitats and geological</p>	SA framework to include biodiversity.



http://www.scilly.gov.uk/planning-development/planning-policies-and-guidance	features or creating new areas appropriate to the wider landscape context. The guide recommends the use landscape character assessment alongside biodiversity information to inform the enhancement of habitats and emphasises the importance of hedge banks to the landscape	
The Isles of Scilly AONB Management Plan 2015-2020 http://www.scilly.gov.uk/planning-development/planning-policies-and-guidance	The AONB Partnership works on the principle that: 1. The special qualities of the Isles of Scilly AONB can only be conserved and enhanced through responsible long-term stewardship; 2. That responsible environmental stewardship, sustainable economic development, community health and well-being, and cultural vitality are inseparably linked; 3. The responsibilities of environmental stewardship, which range from strategic planning to operational delivery, should be shared between central government, local government, local organisations, businesses and the community.	SA Framework to include landscape.
The Isles of Scilly Transport Framework 2012 http://www.scilly.gov.uk/planning-development/planning-policies-and-guidance	Actions are identified within six areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition of roads and pavements • Traffic Management and Public Realm • On-island Transport • Inter-island passenger links • Inter-island Freight Links • Links to the mainland 	SA Framework to include transport infrastructure, management, the public realm and transport services.
Isles of Scilly Sustainable Energy Strategy 2007	The strategy will help make the islands more self-sufficient and ideally a net exporter of energy. It seeks to reduce local impact on climate change, enhance the quality of life for	SA Framework to include energy efficiency, renewable energy and fuel poverty.



<p>http://www.scilly.gov.uk/planning-development/planning-policies-and-guidance</p>	<p>those people living in fuel-poor homes and improve business performance by minimising the energy resources necessary to deliver an organisation's targets.</p> <p>To further the objectives the Council issued in the European Journal, a notice seeking a Joint Venture Partner with a view to taking forward the high level aims of the 'Smart Island' project: 1. A 20% reduction in the average electricity bill across the islands in the first five years of the Joint Venture; 2. A 40% reduction in average electricity bills in the first ten years of the Joint Venture; 3. 40%+ renewable energy on the islands within five years of the commencement of the of the Joint Venture; 4. Improved energy efficiency in hard to reach homes; 5. Electric vehicle charging points; 6. 40% of Vehicles on the island to be electric; 7. Internships with the Joint Venture Partner for students from the Five Island School; 8. Delivery of cultural exchanges and language training (if the Joint Venture Partner is a non UK based undertaking) for Five Island School students; 9. Science, technology, engineering, ICT, mathematics and design courses; and 10. A commercial arrangement capable of generating revenue from intellectual property created.</p>	
<p>Integrated Risk Management Plan 2013 to 2018</p> <p>(Isles of Scilly Fire and Rescue Authority)</p> <p>http://www.scilly.gov.uk/community-safety/fire-rescue</p>	<p>Plan to address:</p> <p>Maintaining effective transport links</p> <p>Prepared for consequences of climate change</p> <p>Prepared for fire and traffic incidents</p>	<p>SA Framework and process provides a robust means to identify and address risks.</p>
<p>Isles of Scilly Natural Area Profile (English Nature)</p>	<p>Describes and evaluates the wildlife and geology of the area, and proposes key nature conservation and strategic objectives, which can be used when formulating plans to help conserve the environment of the Islands.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include biodiversity and landscape.</p>



http://www.naturalareas.naturalengland.org.uk/Science/natural/profiles%5CnaProfile113.pdf		
Isles of Scilly Bat Group Guidance http://www.scilly.gov.uk/sites/default/files/document/planning/Bats%20and%20Buildings%202014.pdf	Guidelines providing the information needed to consider the effects of development on bats.	SA Framework to include protected species.
Traditional Farm Buildings Survey SPD 1997 not online	A study carried out between 1995-97 recorded and assessed the traditional agricultural building stock of the islands and identified a number of design criteria to be taken into account when considering proposals for the conversion or alteration of these buildings.	SA Framework to include built heritage.
Specific Local Need and Key Worker Housing SPD www.scilly.gov.uk	Sets out criteria to assess whether a potential occupier is a qualifying person in terms of either specific local need or as a key worker.	SA Framework to include the provision of housing to meet local need, including key workers.
Key Worker Policy and Procedure Document http://www.scilly.gov.uk/planning-development/planning-policies-and-guidance	Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out the policy and procedures for determining Key Workers	SA Framework to include employment.



<p>Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Landscape Character Study 2007</p> <p>https://www.cornwall.gov.uk/media/3632487/Techreport.pdf</p>	<p>The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Landscape Character Study 2005-2007 has been developed as a joint project between the local authorities in Cornwall, the National Trust and the AONB units of Cornwall, the Tamar Valley and the Isles of Scilly supported by the Countryside Agency</p>	<p>SA Framework to include landscape.</p>
<p>Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey SPD: Historic Characterisation for Regeneration Hugh Town 2003</p> <p>http://www.scilly.gov.uk/planning-development/planning-policies-and-guidance</p>	<p>Seeks to harness the quality and distinctive character of the historic environment to successful and sustainable regeneration. The report contains an in depth assessment of the historic character of Hugh Town, provides an analysis of what makes it special and identifies a number of principles that will contribute to its regeneration.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include built heritage.</p>
<p>Non Mains Drainage Guidance</p> <p>http://www.scilly.gov.uk/planning-development/planning-policies-and-guidance</p>	<p>Guidance to help you choose the correct option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sewage treatment and disposal methods available; • maintenance requirements; • basic legal requirements. 	<p>SA Framework to include sewage infrastructure / sewerage.</p>
<p>Scilly Waste Strategy 2009</p> <p>http://www.scilly.gov.uk/sites/default/files/document/policy-documents/Waste%20Strategy.pdf</p>	<p>The strategy is concerned with solid waste produced on the islands and how it is to be managed. Whilst legislative drivers are centered on the need to meet minimum environmental regulation targets it's wider remit has the intention of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sustainability: achieving sustainable management of all waste arising on the Isles of Scilly through emphasis on the reduction, re- use, recycling and recovery of waste; and · Working together: developing effective co-operation and joint working between residents, the Isles of Scilly Council and businesses to maximise the benefits of waste minimisation and increased recycling and recovery. 	<p>SA Framework to include waste.</p>



DEFRA General Binding Rules for Non-Mains Drainage (Jan 2015)

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/397173/ssd-general-binding-rules.pdf

Reform of the regulatory system to control small sewage discharges from septic tanks and small sewage treatment plants in England

SA Framework to include sewage infrastructure / sewerage.



APPENDIX 2

BASELINE DATA



SA Objective	Headline Indicator Other Possible Indicators	Information	Commentary
SA Objective 1 Prevent loss of and enhance habitats	<p>Area of breeding habitat maintained, enhanced or lost for seabirds</p> <p>No target</p> <p>http://www.ios-seabirds.org.uk/</p>	<p>The islands support a greater diversity of breeding seabirds than any other island group or mainland site in England. They support internationally important populations of European storm petrel <i>Hydrobatas pelagicus</i> (hereafter ‘storm-petrel’) and lesser black-backed gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>, and nationally important populations of shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> and great black-backed gull <i>L. marinus</i>. The populations of a further six species (seven if Roseate Tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i> is included) are regarded as important in a southwest regional context.</p> <p>The greater part of the seabird interest is contained within 14 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), the Isles of Scilly Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar Site, and the Isles of Scilly Important Bird Area (IBA). Much of the area is also a Special Area of Conservation (SAC).</p> <p>The last seabird survey of the islands in 2006 revealed that there were 20,000 seabirds of 14 species. A number of these species are internationally important, where the UK holds at least 20% of the European breeding population, including Manx shearwater and storm petrel.</p> <p>In 2010 the Special Area of Conservation Management Scheme was published by Natural England.</p>	<p>To be discussed with the Isles of Scilly Seabird Conservation Group (RSPB/IOSWT/NE/IOSBG/AONB) with a view to developing the most useful indicator for which data will be consistently available.</p> <p>The RSPB considers that priority habitat is a good indicator. Whilst species monitoring is much more problematic, long-term trends are often most important.</p>



SA Objective	Headline Indicator Other Possible Indicators	Information	Commentary
	Condition of biological SSSI's PSA target: all SSSIs to be in favourable or unfavourable recovering status http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx http://www.scillyifca.gov.uk/Marine_Conservation_Zones	<p>The most recent survey findings on the magic website identifies that all SSSIs meet the PSA target.</p> <p>Priority areas could be those in unfavourable recovering status on the inhabited islands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Moors, St Mary's • Peninnis Head, St Mary's • Wingletang Down, St Agnes • Gugh, St Agnes • Shipman Head and Shipman Down (Bryher) • Norrard Rocks (the part near Bryher) • Pentle Bay, Merrick and Round Islands (Tresco) • Chapel Downs, St Martins • Eastern Isles <p>It is beyond the scope of the Local Development Framework to influence improvement in more remote areas, which are not inhabited.</p> <p>The establishment of the Marine Conservation Zone in 2010 has identified that habitats and species to be protected within the MCZs include fragile sponge communities, pink sea fans, sea fan anemones, sea grass beds, stalked jellyfish, sea snails, sunset cup corals, giant goby, red seaweed and sub tidal sand.</p>	<p>The extent of habitats and key areas of concern is illustrated in Map 1.</p>
	Area of BAP habitats created, maintained and lost http://www.ercis.org.uk/	<p>The Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit 2008 identifies 16 BAP priority habitats. Of these 13 are reported to be stable and 3 declining: arable field margins, ponds and seagrass beds.</p>	<p>The Audit recommended monitoring, research, land management, planning and the creation of a Marine Protection Area to support improvement to the areas identified as declining.</p>



SA Objective	Headline Indicator Other Possible Indicators	Information	Commentary
	Area of designated biological sites: SPA, SAC, Ramsar, SSSI & MCZ	21 SSSIs (biological) covering 554,98ha SACs covering 26850.95 ha (181.32ha terrestrial) 1 SPA/Ramsar covering 401.64 ha	Supplementary information to provide background context to headline indicator on condition of SSSIs. See Map 1.
	Number and extent of priority species.	The Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit identifies 293 priority species that are in need of conservation action. Of these 31 are reported to be declining and 6 rapidly declining: Common Tern, Roseate Tern, Herring Gull (birds), Shepherd's Needle, Prickly Saltwort and Shore Dock (flowering plants).	Supplementary information to BAP headline indicator.
	Number and % land cover of agri-environment schemes (Environmental Stewardship)	The Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit reports that the use of agri-environmental funding can be inflexible and targeted at crops not viable on Scilly and their use is very limited on the islands. The lack of many of these schemes on the islands will have an impact on biodiversity. There is further work underway to identify ways of incorporating Single Farm Payments into the agricultural uniqueness of the islands as there would be significant environmental benefits to be gained.	Natural England has submitted a Special Project status for the islands; this is currently under consideration. This status will allow some bids for both Entry and Higher level Stewardship to receive favourable consideration in view of the unique environmental heritage of the islands. Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) is being pursued by some tenant farmers and by the Tresco Estate, particularly in the arable margin and hedge habitats.



SA Objective	Headline Indicator Other Possible Indicators	Information	Commentary
SA Objective 2 Support sustainable communities	Affordable housing completions Target: 5 per year. Local Plan Policy 3 prohibits new build open market housing.	78 between April 2005 and March 2012 (11 per year) Data provided by the Communities and Local Government website indicates that no housing was built in the years 2013 / 2014 or 2014 / 2015.	All new homes in the Isles of Scilly are affordable homes. The target of 5 per year is being exceeded.



	<p>Deprivation statistics</p> <p>http://opendatacommunities.org/showcase/dashboard/local_authorities/unitary-authority/scilly</p>	<p>CLG Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that the Isles of Scilly is positioned at 134 out of 326 English Local Authority Areas, which is in the middle region for the combined deprivation data. By comparison, Cornwall is positioned at 82, which is just outside the top 25% most deprived areas.</p> <p>The Isles of Scilly performs well with respect to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • income: top 1%; • Employment: top 1%; • Crime: top 1% • Health and disability: top 40%; • Education, skills and training: top 5%; and • and performs poorly with respect to: • Barriers to housing and services: top 1% worst areas • Living environment: top 1% worst 	<p>The data source for this information suggest the Isles of Scilly is amongst the least deprived with respect to income, employment, health, education and crime; but amongst the most deprived with respect to barriers to housing/services and living environment. Average wages are, however, low and there is a problem with seasonal employment.</p> <p>This information is misleading and it is likely to be as a result of an anomaly of measuring criteria. Income is clearly not within the top 1% with the majority of employment being seasons and based on lower earning of the hospitality industry. Steps will need to be taken to ensure inaccurate sources of information are avoided and only accurate data is used to reflect the actual deprivation position of the Islands</p> <p>The poor living environment may be due to a low score with respect to the amount of greenspace and this may be a calculation anomaly based on a lack of formal space rather than the quality of the environment, which is evidently good.</p>
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SA Objective	Headline Indicator Other Possible Indicators	Information	Commentary
			The low score for access to housing / services reflects the poor access to services on the off islands.
	Access to essential services on St Mary's Primary school and secondary school; post office; GP; cottage hospital; leisure/recreational facility/formal open space.	Cottage hospital, although many hospital appointments involve trips to mainland; limited leisure with facilities such as a public sports centre not being available on the islands. Formal open space not known. A community facility was lost in 2007.	Inhabitants of St Mary's have access to essential services, but overall access to services on the Islands is poor compared to other parts of the UK. Off islands suffer from additional cost and physical difficulty of accessing services on St. Mary's.
	Access to essential services on the off islands Primary school and secondary school; post office; GP; cottage hospital; leisure/recreational facility.	Additional cost and physical difficulty of accessing services on St. Mary's	
	Infrastructure provision (utilities, transport and communications)	Indicator(s) needed	
	Cost of living	Foodstuffs are estimated to be 20% higher than the mainland and construction costs are estimated to be 40-50% higher than the mainland (Isles of Scilly Waste Strategy Document, April 2009)	The combination of poor accessibility to services for the islands as a whole and high costs of living are significant issues.



SA Objective	Headline Indicator Other Possible Indicators	Information	Commentary
	Fuel poverty in homes	29.5% of homes are identified by the CLG as being 'fuel poor' compared with 22.8% in Cornwall and 16.5% in the South West (DECC 2012)	Fuel poverty is an important issue although with the Isles of Scilly having a relatively low incidence.
	Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at A-C or equivalent including English and maths http://www.education.gov.uk/cgi-bin/schools/performance/school.pl?urn=133554	The Department for Education data indicates that the Five Islands School consistently performs better than Cornwall and the national average.	The Isles of Scilly has a consistently excellent standard of education to gcse level. Post-16 education is not provided on island and educational grants do not cover the cost of sending students to mainland colleges.
SA Objective 3 Support sustainable economic development	Employment land available by type	Total Employment Area is 15,985m ² . This includes the Island Hall on St Agnes (260m ²), Porthmellon Innovation Centre (470m ²) and the redevelopment at Porthcressa (106m ²) (Annual Monitoring Report 2012)	Increase of 800m ² compared with 2005
	Access to employment	5% of residents on the Isles of Scilly commute to the mainland 90% of the residents on St Mary's and the off-islands tend to work on the island in which they live	Stable
	Value of agricultural output	No data	
	Value of woodland produce	No data	



SA Objective	Headline Indicator Other Possible Indicators	Information	Commentary
	Value of tourism economy	£60,000,000 (2005: more than 85% of GDP) (Heritage and Culture Secretary) The Visit Cornwall Value of Tourism Report 2011 estimates the total visitor related spend as £34,341,000. https://www.visitcornwall.com/industry/research#.VWg4T3Nx4RY	The significantly lower figure in 2011 may be due to the recession or a different calculation method.
	Gross value added per head http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011	£16,672 (2005) UK £19,049 (2005)	The 2001 also Census indicates that gva per head is low when compared to the UK.
	Average weekly wage http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/HTMLDocs/dvc126/	£321 (Cornwall, not available for Isles of Scilly alone) £390 UK	The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS 2008 indicates that the Isles of Scilly has one of the lowest weekly wages in the UK. The 2001 Census and indicate that the economy is dominated by tourism and that much work is part time. A relatively large proportion of the workforce is self-employed with a high level of VAT registrations.
	Self-employed as % total labour force	28% 8% UK	
	Part time as % total employees	47.5% 25.7% UK	
	Employment in tourism	85%	
	VAT registrations per 1000 population	5.3% 3.9% South West (VAT registrations and deregistration, BERR)	
			(IoS Socio Economic Evidence Base 2009)



SA Objective	Headline Indicator Other Possible Indicators	Information	Commentary
SA Objective 4 Safeguard and enhance human health	Crime rate per 1000 population	IoS 4.8 UK 11.4 (Devon and Cornwall Police, 2008) 31 incidents 2012 / 2013 = 14 per 1000 population	Very low
	Life expectancy	78.7 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly 77.5 UK 2008 <div><div>IoS</div><div>SW</div><div>UK</div></div> <div><div>M</div><div>79.3</div><div>79.5</div><div>78.6</div></div> <div><div>F</div><div>83.1</div><div>83.5</div><div>82.6</div></div> (ONS 2012)	Relatively high
	Noise pollution	No Data	No Data
	Light Pollution	No Data	No Data



SA Objective	Headline Indicator Other Possible Indicators	Information	Commentary
	Access to open space and play facilities	<p>Bryher has limited play facilities with one formal outdoor play area attached to the Community Centre.</p> <p>St Agnes has a Multi User Games Area (MUGA) as well as space for community use being available at the Island Hall. The 'meadow' accommodates cricket and other sports and games.</p> <p>St Martin's has a hard surface tennis court which is available for community use and a flat area for ball sports. They also have a new Community Hall which includes a sports hall.</p> <p>Tresco has a substantial children's play area. The community Centre has a large hall used for a variety of sports and games and is used for registered childcare as well as parent and toddler sessions. The community Centre is also used as the pavilion for the cricket pitch which is in the same area. Tresco Estate has been granted planning permission for an indoor swimming pool which will have some community access.</p> <p>St Mary's has a purpose built children's play area on the Garrison sports field which also accommodates football, cricket and hockey; and a tarmac tennis court. The Primary School at Carn Gwaval accommodates indoor, grass and two MUGA's. A skate park is located on an area of the school playing field. St Mary's also has an enclosed community swimming pool.</p>	<p>An audit to inform the Play Strategy notes that the islands have a disparate and limited range of play environments. The facilities themselves are often in poor repair and need significant upgrading. Many of the play opportunities are structured and others are more informal. It is invariably the role of volunteers and community groups that maintain and run these provisions.</p> <p>Key targets identified in the Play Strategy are: creation of a multi-use games area on St Mary's; provision of multi-use games walls, play equipment or sports infrastructure; every island having its own designated outdoor children's play space; support in developing provision by investing in infrastructure and equipment; and training opportunities promoting creative play.</p>



SA Objective	Headline Indicator Other Possible Indicators	Information	Commentary
	See access to services, SA Objective 2, cost of living, SA Objective 2 and wages, SA Objective 3	See SA Objectives 1, 2 and 3	As illustrated in SA Objective 1 many islanders, particularly off islanders have poor access to services and the cost of living is relatively high compared to income
SA Objective 5 Maintain and improve water quality and use water efficiently	Number of incidents of major or significant water pollution	Not known	Whilst there is no official data available, it is considered that water objectives are generally complied with. Contamination is known to exist in a small area of St Mary's and a small amount of lead pollution on Bryher.
	Sites not meeting Bathing Water Directive standards	None as currently there are no designated bathing beaches.	
	Per capita water consumption	150 litres (South West 2001) 138 litres (South West 2009) 147 (England and Wales 2001) 143 (England and Wales 2009)	Whilst the southwest has lower water consumption, this is a significant issue for the Isles of Scilly since tourism has compounded the lack of availability of naturally occurring drinkable water.
SA Objective 6 Reduce air pollution	National Air Quality Standards	No air quality management areas have been declared in the Isles of Scilly. In Cornwall AQMAs have been declared for the Camborne, Pool, and Redruth area (2005) and Bodmin (2008).	Air quality is good in the Isles of Scilly. This status to be retained. To update and verify data see Cornwall Air Quality Forum



SA Objective	Headline Indicator Other Possible Indicators	Information	Commentary
SA Objective 7 Address the causes and consequences of climate change	CO₂ emissions Climate Change Act 2008 requires reduction of 80% on 1990 levels by 2050	A Climate Change Strategy has been produced by the Council.	Increasing use of sustainable design, but rate of increase needs to be higher.
	Flood risk	No comprehensive data	The EA have no mapped data for the Isles of Scilly as there are no rivers/fluviial flooding.
	Stability of coastline	No comprehensive data	
	Properties achieving Code for Sustainable Homes rating above 2	13 dwellings have been constructed to Code Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This includes affordable dwellings constructed on Bryher (2), St Martin's (2), St Agnes (3) and St Mary's (6). 2 Further affordable units are under construction on St Mary's but there is no requirement to construct these to a specific code level.	The Code for Sustainable Homes was officially withdrawn following the technical housing standards review. There are no requirements to construct to specific code levels.
	Average consumption of ordinary domestic electricity	5,616 kWhrs/year 3,952 kWhrs/year UK (Office of National Statistics)	High levels of consumption
SA Objective 8 Maintain and enhance cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	Number of buildings on the at risk register	32 (2009) 33 (2015)	Many scheduled monuments are at risk due to coastal erosion and neglect.
	Number of listed buildings	128 (4 Grade 1 and 8 Grade II*)	The number of listed buildings remains constant.
	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments	238	



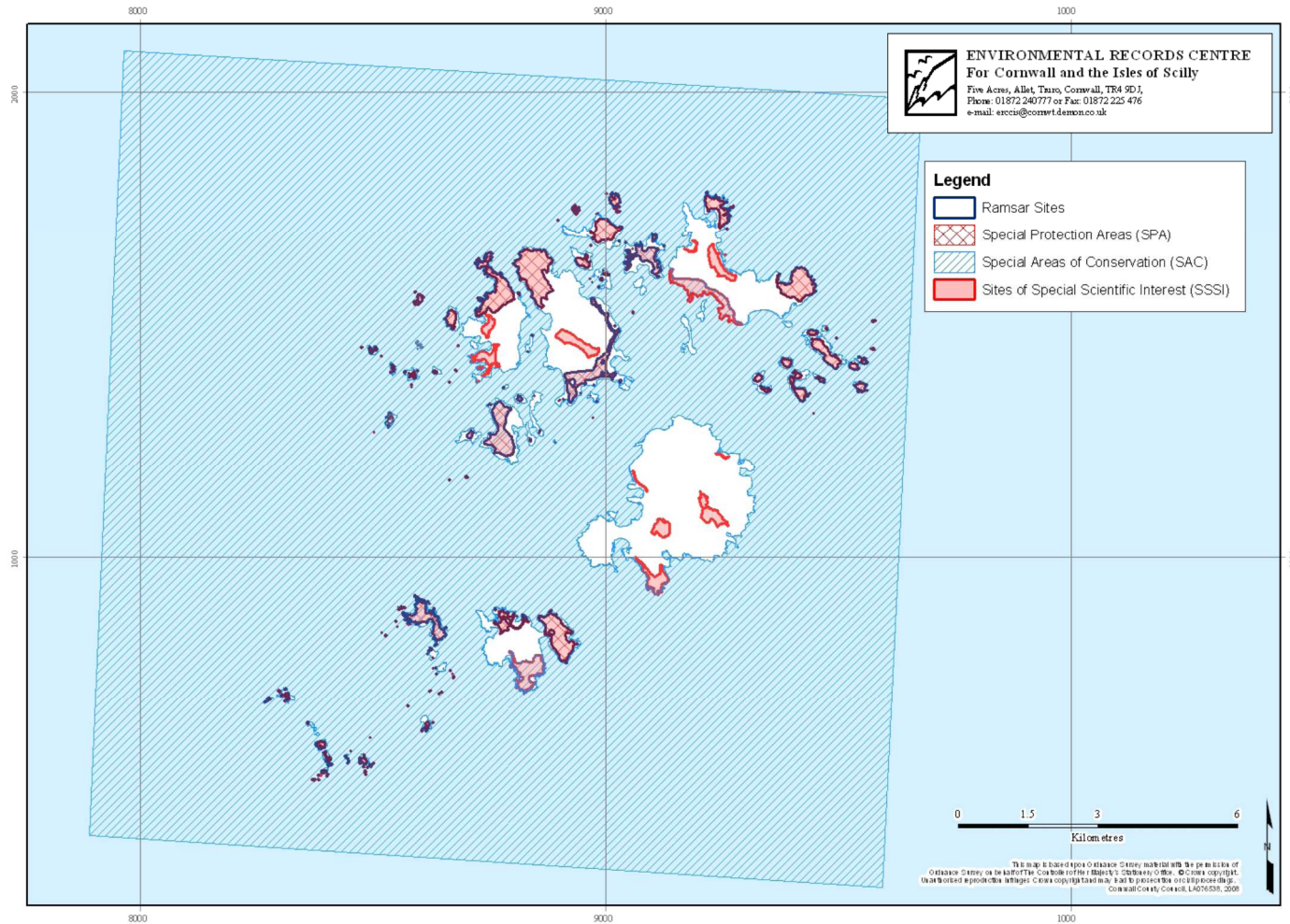
SA Objective	Headline Indicator Other Possible Indicators	Information	Commentary
	Conservation Area Appraisals	1 (currently out to consultation)	
	Registered Parks and Gardens	1 (Grade I)	
	Number of museums	Isles of Scilly Museum, St Mary's; Tresco Abbey Garden Interpretation	
	Number of geological SSSI's	5	
SA Objective 9 Protect and enhance the landscape			
SA Objective 10 Support a more sustainable means of production and use of resources	Renewable energy capacity installed by type.	Data currently unavailable	<p>Increasing use of renewable energy.</p> <p>Majority of new properties incorporating sustainable design measures which includes water harvesting and means of energy generation.</p>



SA Objective	Headline Indicator Other Possible Indicators	Information	Commentary
	% household waste recycled or composted	Data currently unavailable but scrap metal, glass and fridges are currently recycled.	The Council of the Isles of Scilly is in the process of developing a Household Waste and Recycling Centre.
	total waste to landfill	923 tonnes per year.	The Council's incinerator was switched off and decommissioned at the end of 2014. Since this time all waste is partly recycled and partly shipped to the mainland for use in landfill until the Waste and Recycling Centre is established (which is due late 2015 or early 2016)
	% food consumed on the Isles of Scilly produced on the Isles of Scilly	Not known	It is likely that the majority of food is imported. The islands have cattle, pigs, chickens and ducks and grow various vegetables but data on this is not currently monitored
	Building material imported	Not known	It is likely that the majority of building materials are imported.



Map 1 – Extent of designated habitats (not to scale)





APPENDIX 3 – Officer Responses to the Consultation Comments

Consultee REF	Comments	LPA Response	Action Points
SA01	5.48 Water availability is very important to veg growing, but it's too far-fetched to say without a bore hole it's not possible. Rainwater can be saved off roofs and stored in tanks. Organic matter added to soil will increase water availability to plants. Good soil management will improve the soil's ability to retain water.	Agreed.	Amend text at paragraph 5.48 to read: 'These grants are no longer in operation and despite the availability of land and specialist knowledge, those interested in vegetable growing of any significant quantity will experience difficulty until the issue of water supply is addressed. However, measures can be undertaken to help overcome this constraint, including the adoption of water conservation and harvesting practices and good soil management.
	5.50 Correction – emissions to be reduced by 80% by 2050	Agreed.	Amend accordingly.
	5.54 No mention is made on the age and possible replacement cost of the sub-sea electricity cable. This, under the current infrastructure, is critical to energy security. Furthermore the age and infrastructure of the local electricity grid seriously limits the ability of renewable energy to be fed in to the grid on a medium-large scale.	Noted. The detail of infrastructural requirements will be examined through the Smart Island Partnership in liaison with WPD and this will inform the Local Plan.	Continue to liaise with those involved in the Smart Island Partnership with the main outcomes from the Infrastructure Plan fed into the Local Plan.
	5.55 Both solar and wind should be considered as part of the energy generation mix, along with wave and tidal. The latter two require serious investment and very specialist technology, whereas the former are both cost effective and proven. The Isles of Scilly	Noted.	Continue to liaise with those involved in the Smart Island Partnership. Progress of the Partnership and the outcomes from the Infrastructure Plan will feed into the planning process and Local Plan.



	Renewable Energy Co-operative (ISREC) produce a feasibility study into small scale wind generation on Scilly. This provides valuable insight in to both the technological and social potential.		
	5.56 This initiative would be very welcome. But do work with existing groups such as Transition Scilly and ISREC to help plan and deliver this, as they have knowledge and experience in this area.	Noted.	Seek to engage with these and other groups.
	SA Objectives – general comment. This section is very important but very short. Many of the recommendations are very open to interpretation and do not instil confidence. Much greater depth of explanation on principles and actions would be very beneficial here.	The SA Objectives are derived from the Sustainability Appraisal process that was undertaken and SA Report that was prepared and published as part of the programme of work to support the previous local plan. As such, it has been the subject of rigorous assessment and scrutiny. The SA Framework has been reviewed prior to publishing this draft Scoping Report. Further amendment in response to consultation comments ensures a robust process.	SA Objectives amended in response to consultation comments. Request that the commenter provides a list of any data that they have and that they monitor regularly and that would be useful to inform the process.
	SA Objective 2 – an important factor for off island residents is inter-island boating. In winter in particular this is both limited and expensive (certainly speaking for St Martin's). Improved services would be highly beneficial to these communities.	Agreed. This concern is covered by the sub-objectives.	No changes. Request that the commenter provides a list of any data that they have and that they monitor regularly and that would be useful to inform Sustainability Appraisal.



	SA Objective 3 could include developing the renewable energy and smart grid sectors to provide employment.	Agreed. Renewable energy is covered by SA Objective 10.	No changes. Request that the commenter provides a list of any data that they have and that they monitor regularly and that would be useful to inform Sustainability Appraisal.
	SA Objective 4 should be more explicit about increasing both local food production and consumption.	This is a clear sub objective. It is not, however, a specific objective of the planning system and, as such, cannot be given elevated status. Better data availability would help inform appraisal.	No changes. Request that the commenter provides a list of any data that they have and that they monitor regularly and that would be useful to inform Sustainability Appraisal.
	SA Objective 5 should not only 'protect woodland' but encourage further afforestation. In terms of water resources, more rainwater harvesting must be a priority, alongside water efficiency measures. Reedbed sewage systems, composting toilets and other 'outside the box' human waste solutions should be considered seriously.	Agreed in principle since the National Planning Policy Framework supports improving biodiversity and sustainable forms of development, but does not explicitly support 'non-standard' solutions to managing sewage. In undertaking appraisal the SA Objectives and sub objectives would support appropriate proposals to increase woodland cover and 'non-standard' sewerage solutions. Data and evidence to support such approached would help appraisal.	No changes. Request that the commenter provides a list of any data that they have and that they monitor regularly and that would be useful to inform Sustainability Appraisal.



	SA Objective 7 – Transition Scilly has a lot of expertise in all these areas. The four main sources of personal carbon emissions are transport, homes (heat and power), food and 'stuff' (i.e. buying things). The priorities should therefore reflect these areas foremost.	The principles are agreed, although the SA Framework seeks to avoid repetition. Sustainable transport is included in objective SA Objective 6, renewable energy is included in SA Objective 10 and food in SA Objectives 3, 4 & 7 although could also be included in 10. General consumer behaviour is covered in numerous SA Objectives. Better data would support the appraisal process.	Amend objective 10 with the addition of a sub objective to cover food production. Request that the commenter provides a list of any data that they have and that they monitor regularly and that would be useful to inform Sustainability Appraisal.
	Furthermore I personally have a lot of experience and expertise in building carbon in soils.	Noted.	Noted.
	SA Objective 10 doesn't mention the increased use of electric vehicles using renewable energy. It also doesn't mention curbing emissions from any transport method, especially boats (to mainland and inter-island) and planes.	Agreed that these are important issues. The SA Framework seeks to avoid repetition, however. Sustainable transport is included in objective SA Objective 6.	No changes.



SA02	<p>1 This is a useful exercise and it is to be hoped that it will help in Council decision-making. However, there seems to be little or no evidence that environmental matters are at the heart of what has been written and that the environmental effects, or indeed, mitigation, have been given the fullest possible consideration.</p> <p>Even taking into account the fact that this is a scoping report, here seems to be little or no mention of sustainability and how this is to be achieved. Or am I missing the point?</p>	<p>The next stage of the Sustainability Appraisal will be to consider emerging planning policy against the parameters and objectives that have been established in the SA Scoping Report. It is this next stage where the appraisal process ensures that environmental matters are at the heart of planning policy. A Sustainability Appraisal Report will be published that will set out how environmental matters have been considered and addressed.</p>	No changes.
	<p>2 Understandably in this commendably comprehensive document, much of this report is about cross-referencing to Council and other documents. However, the result is that (at this stage at least) there is little information or content about what actions will be taken, so it is difficult/impossible to comment on sustainability or environmental consequences.</p>	<p>In addition to the previous response, above, it is the next stage where actions will be proposed.</p>	No changes.



	<p>3 In places, points irrelevant to Scilly are included. (Possibly because a (?national) template has been used?).</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>measurements of open space and play areas etc.: (P 46 A set of benchmarks for ensuring access to places near to where people live, recommend that people living in towns and cities should have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes' walk) from home • at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home • one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home • one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home <p>one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population).</p> <p>caravans - p 50</p> <p>?planning permission and front gardens/hardstandings - p 53</p>	<p>Agreed in principle. Planning policy and objectives are derived from national policy and guidance. In many cases, including open space, there is flexibility for the Isles of Scilly to establish and seek to deliver alternative objectives. The next stage of sustainability appraisal will involve specialists making judgements in this respect and where better suited actions are appropriate these are likely to be supported.</p>	<p>No changes.</p>
	<p>4 Paragraphs 5.1 - 5.22 seem coherent and interesting. Paragraphs following 5.29 are similar.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>	<p>No changes.</p>



5 Paragraphs 5.24 - 5.28 need to be reorganised/re-written. There is little logical 'flow' of topic or of information; at times different subjects which do not relate to each other are juxtaposed while at other times related topics are put in different paragraphs. In addition some statements are questionable &/or misleading.

For example:

paras 5.26/5.27 - it is suggested that we are successfully entrepreneurial in Scilly while statements in 5.27 suggest that the ageing population (also 5.23) is 'another significant constraint to development'.

a) Mutually exclusive? b) True?

Para 27 contains references to the ageing population and then, immediately afterwards reference is made to waste, water, etc... Why are these topics (population, and water/waste) juxtaposed in the same paragraph with no logical links given between these topics?

Paras 5.28/5.29 - why are off-island quays discussed together with flight schedules and then more about quays in the next para? Why not have a single paragraph about the necessity for effective, reliable and regular transport links?

It is stated (5.25) that farming in Scilly has a role 'in addressing the causes and consequences of climate change'... a) evidence? b) True? c) How?

Noted. The 'socio-economic' topic is wide ranging in its scope and difficult to include in a succinct and discrete section. The potential contradictions will be explored as part of the process of undertaking sustainability appraisal and the parallel process of preparing a development plan. The aim will be to publish a clear and robust Sustainability Appraisal Report.

No changes.



6 There are other instances of mixed information in a single paragraph, leading to incoherence within the document, or of 'information' which is unclear, or of a paucity of information.

For example:

5.57 - the final sentence is opaque and needs far more explanation. ('Hugh Town is bordered by area of very high sensitivity on the coast and to the NE in both cultural and ecological terms and high to the E in cultural terms only'). This meaning of this is unclear; and following from this, the accuracy cannot be challenged.

5.66 - why are 'heritage resource' (wrecks), geological SSSs and jetties and quays all in this one paragraph?

There seems to be little evidence of botanical, zoological, or marine information in the introduction or following paragraphs. Policies in the Local Plan may have impacts upon all of these.

Notwithstanding, Section 6 may prove invaluable if strong enough. However, it is to be hoped that the Council, as the decision-maker in this process, will exercise this authority over Council developments and activities.

In addition to the above, the value of the appraisal process is to continually review and add to the information available with the benefit of contributions from specialist contributors and third parties. The Scoping Report is an initial snapshot of where we are in the process. The next SA document will be a report of the appraisal of the emerging development plan. Whilst the Scoping Report may at times be repetitive and at times needs careful reading to appreciate the sense as it seeks to draw overlapping subjects together and appreciate cumulative impacts, the objective is to establish the key information and agree sustainability objectives. The aim will be to publish a clear and robust Sustainability Appraisal Report, rather than to revisit the Scoping Report and the comments made are appreciated.

No changes



7 There are few if any statistics given or evidence for statements made, and despite the assertion that there is an Annual Monitoring Report of Scilly, many of the statistics noted in the Report are out-of-date (e.g. 2001, 2008), erroneous or non-existent. (See appendix 2). It is stated in the introductory paragraphs of the Report that 'The baseline is...informed by factual data and professional judgement' and that 'this forms the basis' of the...account'. Yet these statistics and evidence clearly seem to be inadequate. Thus it is difficult to see how they can properly inform the baseline statistics which are required for the document in the Government's guidance.

For example:

there is no information on the numbers of younger people returning or coming to Scilly (5.23) yet assertions are made about this

agri-environmental schemes - outdated information total employment land by type - seems to exclude many workshops, sheds, farms...

is the value of tourism here £60m? How was this figure obtained and what does it encompass? Is it true? Values for other sectors of the local economy?

Are 85% of the workforce employed in tourism as stated? How and when this figure was obtained (important, given the seasonal nature of work in Scilly)? Does it include those with 2+ jobs (e.g. agriculture and tourism)? Which workforce - summer or winter? What are percentages for other sectors of the economy?

Many sections of Appendix 2 state there is no

The document refers to a range of documents that establishes a sound evidence base with statistical information that is considered proportionate to the size and issues faced by the Isles of Scilly and that need to be addressed by the Local Plan. In addition and as part of the Local Plan process, more evidence is been gathered through, for example, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Flood Risk Assessment and Infrastructure Plan. An updated baseline will inform the next stage of SA (appraisal).

No changes although an updated baseline will inform the next stage of SA Appraisal.



	<p>information available for Scilly the Island Hotel is noted (5.62) - this does not now exist</p> <p>falling beach levels on Town Beach are cited (5.62). Are they falling? Evidence? Other places including all off-islands?</p> <p>5.67 - where are dredging and gravel extraction taking place?</p> <p>P 64 - support for agriculture/horticulture is to be welcomed but this sentence may need re-writing to explain that the role of agriculture and horticulture is not to manage the historic environment... ('...and maintaining a viable agricultural and horticultural industry that contributes to the economy and appropriate management of the Historic Environment'.).</p>		
	<p>8. Will the frameworks proposed be strong enough and comprehensive enough? Will its aims be irreconcilable? It is hard to judge as yet but potentially there are flaws.</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>SA Objective 1 - this only mentions SSSIs, BAP and Seabirds. This is not spatially or intellectually comprehensive, and therefore may be inadequate.</p> <p>SA Objective 2 is about housing. Could it be that SA1 and SA2 are antagonistic?</p>	<p>The commenter is correct to identify that SA Objectives and sub objectives will at times work against each other. The next stage, appraising the emerging plan policies and objectives will seek to establish where conflict can be avoided, where adverse impacts can be mitigated, where benefits can be delivered in as sustainable manner as possible. This will involve specialists making balanced judgements based on evidence and professional judgement.</p>	<p>No changes</p>



In conclusion, to repeat some of my first and second paragraphs above: This is a useful exercise and it is to be hoped that it will help in Council decision-making. It is a commendably comprehensive document, but because much of it is about cross-referencing to Council and other documents, at this stage it is only possible to comment upon a small part of the larger work and the impact of this together with the Local Plan, and it is difficult or impossible to comment on any policies or actions by the Council and others regarding 'sustainability' or environmental consequences.

Further, there seems to be little or no evidence that environmental matters are at the heart of what has been written and that the environmental effects and/or 'sustainability', or indeed, mitigation, have been given the fullest possible consideration (see above and in the Council Report 'where adverse impacts are unavoidable.... mitigation...'). Some of the ensuing discussion and actions will turn upon the words 'adverse' and 'avoidable' in the context of environment, planning and economic or other change/development, and of course, who defines these words, and how, and why. Only then will the impact of Council policies, decisions and the actions following become obvious because they will be translated and seen in the ecology and the social fabric of Scilly. It is to be hoped that this document will be strong enough, and that it does not contain enough mutually destructive aims to render it powerless.

See previous comments, above.

No changes.



	<p>A general comment:</p> <p>I have seen no advertising about this report. (I heard of it through IP). Indeed even a Councillor I asked was ignorant of its existence. It seems as if there may be ignorance of the report, which might be unfortunate if you would like, as stated, widespread participation.</p>	<p>The Council of Isles of Scilly is following a process prescribed by national government with specific requirements to consult specialists on what is primarily a technical document. The Council will publicise the next stage of sustainability appraisal alongside the emerging development plan for public comment.</p>	No changes.
SA03	<p>Many thanks for consulting Cornwall Council's Local Planning Team on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Isles of Scilly Local Plan Review 2015. We support the progress being made and in particular welcome:</p>	Noted.	No changes.



	<p>The application of the Sustainability Appraisal process as set out in the NPPG (para 1.6).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The naming of Cornwall Council as a consultation body and recognition of the Duty to Co-operate on neighbouring local planning authorities (para 1.7). . The importance of retaining and enhancing transport links to the mainland (within Objective 2). <p>We agree that the Sustainability Appraisal should incorporate a transport indicator (Appendix 2). The mainland transport links also support other issues and indicators listed under objectives including access to services, cost of living and education (Objective 2), as well as tourism, employment and commuting (Objective 3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . The consideration of shared strategies covering both Cornwall and the Isles of Scillies, including the Local Enterprise Partnership's Economic Growth Strategy, the Health & Well Being Strategy and the Shoreline Management Plan (Appendix 1). 	Noted.	No changes
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SA04	<p>The review of the local plan provides an opportunity for the council to focus on what is required to aid the transition of the Isles of Scilly to meet the challenges it faces in the next twenty years. These include delivering gains in biodiversity, reducing dependency on non-renewable resources, reducing our impact on climate change and adapting to the predicted impact climate change will have on the economy. We would be happy to work with the council to meet these challenges, in particular to support the production of a delivery plan to help prioritize green infrastructure delivery, which we feel is an important requirement of the emerging local plan. The RSPB welcome the production of the report and have made a number of comments that are attached in annex 1 (further to our response to The Local Plan Scoping Report, An updated Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), Isles of Scilly Conservation Area Character Statement dated 24 July 2015).</p>	Noted.	No changes.
	<p>As this plan could potentially have an adverse effect on two European designated sites (SPAs/SACs) and their features we believe a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is required and you will need to consult Natural England. The recommendations from the HRA scoping report are critical to informing the SEA and SA, without which these documents cannot be adequately assessed (appendix 3 is missing).</p>	<p>Noted. An additional meeting has been held with Natural England to consider the matters raised.</p>	<p>Amendments to the SA Framework will be agreed with Natural England as the Local Plan is progressed through its next stages.</p>
	<p>The RSPB are concerned that the scoping report does not set out clearly enough in a systematic way the issues that need to be addressed by the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the plan period or</p>	<p>Noted. An additional meeting has been held with the RSPB to consider the matters raised.</p>	<p>Amendments to the SA Framework will be agreed with the RSPB as the Local Plan is progressed through its next stages.</p>



<p>highlight the information required (currently available or the gaps) to support the assessments required. In particular we would recommend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · A section within the scoping report is included that clearly sets out the key potential impacts on the biodiversity features as a result of the plan during the period (linking the baseline with the SA). · Information available on the distribution of seabirds on the islands is mapped and presented by species and/or assemblage area to support the baseline for the plan. · A disturbance/sensitivity study is carried out to determine the potential impact of increased human activity as a result of growth, identifying any appropriate mitigation measures, particularly for seabird such as shag, herring gull, lesser black backed gull, common tern, kittiwake, Manx shearwater, storm petrel and breeding water birds such as ringed plover and oystercatcher. · A non-native invasive species study to determine the potential impact of growth on the risks caused by non-native invasive species, used to produce a bio-security plan which identifies appropriate mitigation measures required. 		
<p>Page 11 5.10 The RSPB welcome the inclusion of the protected sites. No reference to the islands RAMSAR designation and associated features. It would be helpful if these were all mapped.</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>Amendments to the SA baseline will be agreed with the RSPB as the Local Plan is progressed through its next stages.</p>



	<p>Page 12</p> <p>We welcome paragraph 5.15 and draw your attention to an updated version of the Isles of Scilly Seabird Conservation Strategy 2014 -18. An SPA survey has also been carried out in 2015 with the attached list of summary changes attached. The productivity of seabirds on Annet is monitored annually and the productivity of Manx shearwater and storm petrel are monitored annually on St Agnes and Gugh.</p> <p>Can I also draw your attention to Natural England's Site Improvement Plan for the Isles of Scilly Natura 2000 sites which is a key document to inform the SEA, which I have attached.</p> <p>We therefore suggest the following changes:</p>	Noted	Amendments to the SA baseline will be agreed with the RSPB as the Local Plan is progressed through its next stages.
	<p>5.16 The Isles of Scilly Seabird Strategy and Natural England's Site Improvement Plan identify a number of threats to seabirds that are relevant to this plan. This includes non-native invasive species, disturbance and habitat management.</p> <p>The most significant is the impact of non-native species (brown rats) on burrow nesting species. Currently available and potentially available habitat has been mapped for most of the archipelago for storm petrel and Manx shearwater. The Plan will need to secure bio-security measures which protect wildlife at risk as a result of increased traffic and transportation to the islands and between the islands in the archipelago, as a result of growth.</p>	Noted although it should be emphasised that the Local plan is limited in its scope and remit, which should be reflected in the evidence base used to inform its policies and proposals.	Amendments to the SA baseline will be agreed with the RSPB as the Local Plan is progressed through its next stages.



	<p>A study is required to identify key current/potential non-native invasive species that could impact on the key wildlife features of the islands, what the pathways of infection could be and measures required for prevention, detection and removal or control. This issue affects a wide range of protected (marine and terrestrial) habitats and species beyond just seabirds.</p> <p>A number of the species that form the seabird assemblage are vulnerable to disturbance from human activity and for example disturbance events on the islands have been recorded for both kittiwake and common tern.</p>	<p>Noted although it should be emphasised that the Local Plan is limited in its scope and remit, which should be reflected in the evidence base used to inform its policies and proposals. Furthermore, the evidence base and scope of the SA must be proportionate to the size and issues of the islands and further studies as proposed may not add value to the process and unnecessarily delay the progress of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>Additional baseline information will be taken into account where it becomes available during the process of preparing the plan.</p>
	<p>A study is required to review the sensitivities of the seabird features (and grey seal) and assess the current and potential impact of human activities (including recreational and renewable energy projects) as a result of growth. This should also identify any mitigation measures required to address this threat. This issue also affects greys seal (a feature of the marine SAC).</p> <p>Habitat condition is likely to have an impact on seabirds however this has not been quantified and it is unlikely that habitat availability is an issue currently. However certain types of scrub blanketing the islands could have an impact on some seabird species e.g. the gulls. This issue extends to a range of protected habitats and species.</p>	<p>Noted although it should be emphasised that the Local Plan is limited in its scope and remit, which should be reflected in the evidence base used to inform its policies and proposals. Furthermore, the evidence base and scope of the SA must be proportionate to the size and issues of the islands and further studies as proposed may not add value to the process and unnecessarily delay the progress of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>Additional baseline information will be taken into account where it becomes available during the process of preparing the plan.</p>



	<p>Page 13 5.21/5.22</p> <p>Whilst countryside stewardship provides an important mechanism for maintain our biodiversity nationally, on the Isles of Scilly it has a number of limitations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · It has limited options for seabirds and does not include any provision for removing rats or maintaining islands rat free. · Because it is a nationally administered scheme it does not take into account the additional costs of managing inhabited and uninhabited islands. <p>Therefore there are gaps in its potential to deliver on the Isles of Scilly and in particular for seabirds with no long term mechanism to support their management.</p>	<p>Noted although it should be emphasised that the Local Plan is limited in its scope and remit and should cover spatial planning matters rather than management practices.</p>	<p>As a key issue it is suggested that the RSPB / Natural England works with the Isles of Scilly to provide specialist input in the appraisal of emerging policies and objectives of the development plan.</p>
	<p>Page 17</p> <p>The RSPB welcomes the inclusion of a section on climate change, and particularly 5.52. We recommend that the following is inserted into the 5.5.2 at the end of the paragraph:</p> <p>On Annet, boulder beaches where storm petrels breed have been removed by winter storm surges in the last few years, destroying their nesting habitat. The poor productivity of breeding kittiwake and other gulls is linked to food availability which maybe a result of changes in sea temperatures. Both common tern and kittiwake could become extinct on the islands in the next ten years.</p>	<p>Noted although it should be emphasised that the Local Plan is limited in its scope and remit, which should be reflected in the evidence base used to inform its policies and proposals. However, the addition of the wording provides some useful background and therefore it is considered that the wording should be inserted as proposed.</p>	<p>Amend the report accordingly.</p>



	<p>New subsection: Loss of land area is a likely consequence of sea level rise and this will be most apparent in the short term on natural undefended habitats including islands and islets, boulder beaches and sand dunes. Breaches may result in the loss of freshwater, brackish and saline habitats that become permanently connected to the sea.</p>	<p>Noted although it should be emphasised that the Local Plan is limited in its scope and remit, which should be reflected in the evidence base used to inform its policies and proposals. However some of these issues will be addressed through the Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	<p>As a key issue it is suggested that the RSPB / Natural England works with the Isles of Scilly to provide specialist input in the appraisal of emerging policies and objectives of the development plan. In addition some of these issues will be addressed through the Flood Risk Assessment.</p>
	<p>Page 23 Please insert Under Objective 1 as a sub objective: · Prevent the introduction of non-native invasive species and support their detection and removal Under Headline indicator · Area of SPA/SAC at risk from presence of non-native invasive species</p>	<p>Agreed.</p>	<p>Add sub objective as suggested.</p>
	<p>Page 26 Appraisal methodology Currently the plan lacks the information required to be able to assess the likely significant effect that growth will have on the European sites. A number of pieces of research are required to make that assessment including: · Information available on the distribution of seabirds on the islands needs to be mapped and presented by species and/or assemblage area to support the baseline for the plan.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>	<p>Review of baseline required for HRA to be undertaken.</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · a disturbance/sensitivity study to determine the potential impact of increased human activity as a result of growth, identifying any appropriate mitigation measures, particularly for seabird such as common tern, kittiwake, Manx shearwater, storm petrel and breeding waterbirds such as ringed plover and oystercatcher and grey seal. · A non-native invasive species study to determine the potential impact of growth on the risks caused by non-native invasive species, used to produce a bio-security plan which identifies appropriate mitigation measures required. 	<p>Noted although it should be emphasised that the Local Plan is limited in its scope and remit, which should be reflected in the evidence base used to inform its policies and proposals. Furthermore, the evidence base and scope of the SA must be proportionate to the size and issues of the islands and further studies as proposed may not add value to the process and unnecessarily delay the progress of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>As above.</p>
	<p>A new bullet point is required 8.3 Research will be undertaken/commissioned to provide the required evidence base to assess likely significant effects including those on disturbance and non-native species.</p>	<p>Noted although the evidence base and scope of the SA must be proportionate to the size and issues of the islands and further studies as proposed may not add value to the process and unnecessarily delay the progress of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>Additional work will be undertaken as part of the on-going SA process. This information will inform the next stage (appraisal) and will be reported in the next SA Report that will accompany the draft development plan when it is published for consultation.</p>
	<p>Page 33 The RSPB recommend that the following EU Directive is included and forms part of the sustainability appraisal. Add Document name: EU REGULATION 1143/2014 ON INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/LSU/?uri=CELEX:32014R1143</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>The Scoping Report will not be re-drafted or issued. The document referred to will, however, be reviewed as part of the on-going SA process. This information will inform the next stage (appraisal) and will be reported in the next SA Report that will accompany the</p>



	<p>Summary key issues</p> <p>Invasive Alien Species are animals and plants that are introduced accidentally or deliberately into a natural environment where they are not normally found, with serious negative consequences for their new environment. They represent a major threat to native plants and animals in Europe, causing damage worth billions of euros to the European economy every year.</p>	Noted	This will inform the next stage of SA, which is the appraisal of the development plan and a subsequent report that will utilise the information provided.
	<p>Page 63</p> <p>Under the Isles of Scilly Seabird Strategy please update strategy dates from 2009-2013 to 2014-2018</p> <p>Please insert new document: Site Improvement Plan Isles of Scilly Complex</p> <p>http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5804521016000512?category=5755515191689216</p>	Noted	Amend the document accordingly.
	<p>Summary</p> <p>Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) have been developed for each Natura 2000 site in England as part of the Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 sites (IPENS). Natura 2000 sites is the combined term for sites designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protected Areas (SPA). This work has been financially supported by LIFE, a financial instrument of the European Community.</p>	Noted	This will inform the next stage of SA, which is the appraisal of the development plan and a subsequent report that will utilise the information provided.



	<p>The plan provides a high level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 features on the site(s) and outlines the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features. It does not cover issues where remedial actions are already in place or ongoing management activities which are required for maintenance.</p>	<p>Noted although it should be emphasised that the Local Plan is limited in its scope and remit and should cover spatial planning matters rather than management practices.</p>	<p>Review of baseline required for HRA to be undertaken.</p>
	<p>Page 72 Appendix 2 Headline indicator Other potential indicators Changes in population of SPA features Area of SPA/SAC at risk from presence of non-native invasive species</p>	<p>Noted.</p>	<p>Include the suggested indicators.</p>
	<p>Information Update third paragraph to say: The last seabird survey of the islands in 2015 revealed that there were 18,000 seabirds of 13 species. They are internationally important for their seabird assemblage. A number of these species are internationally important; including storm petrel and lesser black-backed gull, nationally important including shag and great black backed gull, and is one of only two colonies for the Manx shearwater in England.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>	<p>Review of baseline required for HRA to be undertaken.</p>



SA05	<p>Baseline information</p> <p>We welcome recognition of the many special landscape and natural heritage features on the islands including internationally, nationally and locally designated sites. The baseline however also needs to include the RAMSAR site and which should be shown on a map, as are SSSIs, SPAs and SACs.</p>	Noted.	Review of baseline required for HRA to be undertaken.
	<p>We note that the potential for cross cutting issues is identified, for example, impacts on agriculture could have adverse effects on biodiversity and landscape character. We welcome the inclusion of historic and/or future trends where possible.</p>	Noted.	No changes.
	<p>Some of the baseline data in Appendix 2 is out of date and requires updating. For instance the information and commentary on agri-environment schemes is no longer relevant. Entry and Higher Level Environmental Stewardship has ended and is superseded by Countryside Stewardship (CS). CS funding is being used to target features such as seabirds, archaeology and invasive species. Also, recent SSSI site checks have indicated that a number of sites are at risk of failing site condition due to invasive non-native plants.</p>	Noted.	Review of baseline required for HRA to be undertaken.



<p>· Relevant policies, plans and programmes In general we agree with the level of detail and the type of policies, plans and programmes assessed for the scope of the SA. There are however a number of omissions. The following relevant international documents should be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands 1971 o The European Landscape Convention 2007 o The Habitats Directive 1992 	Noted	The documents referred to will be reviewed as part of the ongoing SA process. This information will inform the next stage (appraisal) and will be reported in the next SA Report that will accompany the next stage of the Local plan process.
<p>Issues to be addressed by the SA The report lacks a systematic approach to drawing out the relevant issues facing the Isles of Scilly and the opportunities that may arise, in order to provide a focus for identifying the appropriate sustainability objectives. A chapter should be inserted between the Baseline information and the Sustainability Framework which explicitly identifies the sustainability issues and problems that face the islands over the plan period and beyond. Alternatively these sustainability issues could be drawn out systematically at the end of each topic in the baseline chapter.</p>	Noted.	Key issues to be identified in an updated baseline. The Scoping Report will not be re-issued. The updated baseline will inform the next stage of SA (appraisal) and will be included in the SA Report published to accompany consultation on the draft plan.
<p>A clear link should then be made between these issues and the sustainability objectives in the Sustainability Framework.</p>	Noted	As above.



	<p>The Sustainability Framework Objectives and sub objectives</p> <p>A key aim of the scoping procedure is to help ensure the sustainability appraisal process is proportionate and relevant to the Local Plan being assessed (Planning Practice Guidance). A robust Sustainability Framework with suitable objectives, criteria and indicators is essential to achieve this aim. We are concerned that the sustainability objectives are not clearly drawn from the baseline and from issues that face the island over the plan period. It is for instance surprising to see air pollution as one of only ten SA objectives, considering that the baseline identifies that air quality is high and air pollution is not of significant concern.</p>	<p>The SA Objectives are derived from the Sustainability Appraisal process that was undertaken and SA Report that was prepared and published as part of the programme of work to support the previous local plan. As such, it has been the subject of rigorous assessment. Air Quality was included for two reasons. Firstly, at the time of preparing the previous plan activity at the airport was being scrutinised as was the fate of the waste incinerator and, secondly, air quality is key to the well-being of the biodiversity of the islands. At this time it seems the threats to air quality are greatly diminished, but it remains important and should be retained.</p>	<p>An updated baseline will inform the next stage of SA (appraisal). The links between the baseline, review of policies (etc) and the comments received through consultation will be more explicitly linked to the SA Objectives / Framework.</p>
	<p>The framework contains a total of 68 sub objectives. These sub objectives differ quite considerably in detail and there appear to be unnecessary overlaps, for instance 'prevent loss of habitat', as well as 'maintain or increase area of habitat'; and 'pollution' is dealt with in a number of different places. We also recommend that geodiversity is dealt with together with biodiversity, instead of as part of the cultural heritage objective, and that flood risk is made an objective, instead of a sub objective under water quality and use.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>	<p>Sub objectives and indicators are constantly revisited in the appraisal process. Where data is no longer collected or the indicator is no longer relevant it will be deleted. Where new, reliable and more relevant data becomes available it can be added. All commenters to be asked for reliable data to include in the next SA document.</p>



	<p>Sustainability indicators</p> <p>The indicators in the SA Framework in Chapter 7 should be reconsidered. The indicators in this framework differ considerably from those shown in the baseline in Appendix 2. Indicators for the biodiversity and landscape objectives should include areas managed for wildlife, populations of BAP species maintained or increased, progress against the delivery of Biodiversity 2020 targets and number and extent of agri environment schemes,.</p>	Noted	As above.
	<p>We also suggest that the number of developments permitted contrary to Natural England advice / likely to have an adverse impact on biodiversity, including designated sites would be a useful indicator. Access to formal open space should be added as an indicator for objective 2 as the baseline identifies this as a problem for some island communities.</p>	Noted.	As above.
	<p>A transparent and more concise sustainability framework will make the SA easier to carry out, and easier for others to understand. It is recommended that a clear thread runs through the report from baseline and other plans, policies and strategies, through to the sustainability framework.</p>	Noted	An updated baseline will inform the next stage of SA (appraisal). The links between the baseline, review of policies (etc.) and the comments received through consultation will be more explicitly linked to the SA Objectives / Framework.



	<p>Methodology</p> <p>Whilst the scoping report comprehensively shows the general SA process in chapter 1, the appraisal methodology on page 26 is very general. The methodology should state that each part of the vision, every policy and each area specific proposal will be appraised separately, and that all these will also be assessed in combination.</p>	Noted.	A clear explanation of the process and outcomes will be included in the next SA Report.
	<p>· Habitats Regulation Assessment</p> <p>It is noted that it is intended to include the scoping for a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) of the plan. Paragraph 6.7 states that an initial scope and context for the HRA is provided in Appendix 3. This appendix is missing however and no comment can be given regarding the scope of the HRA . The conclusions and recommendations from the HRA are a core document in informing the SA.</p>	Noted.	Review of baseline required for HRA to be undertaken.
SA06	<p>Flood risk, coastal erosion and climate change</p> <p>Whilst the document does recognise flood risk we consider that further work is required to ensure that the evidence baseline in respect of coastal flood risk is sufficiently robust. As highlighted in our letter of 24 July 2015 (Our ref. DC/2015/116465/SE-01/SP1-L01) funding is available from us to help your council map flood risk (and coastal erosion) on the islands.</p>	Noted.	A meeting has been held with the Environment Agency with a view to clarifying the evidence required and how this can be gathered. In addition to reviewing the baseline in this respect it is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan.



<p>The work required for the coastal flood risk assessment should develop flood zones and assess the impacts of sea level rise associated with climate change. As wave action is so important it may also be appropriate for this assessment to use a similar approach that we are currently developing with JBA in updating the Devon and Cornwall coastal flood zones. We are happy to discuss this with you in more detail.</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>A meeting has been held with the Environment Agency with a view to clarifying the evidence required and how this can be gathered. In addition to reviewing the baseline in this respect it is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan.</p>
<p>We are pleased that coastal erosion has also been recognised. However, we consider that the impacts of coastal change and the resilience of the community need to be firmly embedded within the plan and given sufficient weight and understanding by the appraisal.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>	<p>As above.</p>
<p>We would advise separating climate change mitigation and climate change adaption in to two objectives. Whilst it is a laudable aim for the islands to do their part in limiting the causes of climate change, the challenge of responding to the impacts are of overwhelming strategic importance to the long term sustainability of the islands. It is essential that the plan delivers on climate change resilience and adaptation otherwise there will not be a sustainable community on the islands. There is arguably a strong justification for making this an overarching objective for the whole plan rather than merely being a sub-objective.</p>	<p>Climate change is a key principle of sustainable development as described in the National Planning Policy Framework. The importance of the related issues, notably flood risk, or the Isles of Scilly is indisputable. As part of the evidence base, a Flood Risk Assessment will be produced to inform the Local Plan.</p>	<p>The issue of climate change is firmly within the SA agenda. By working with the Environment Agency, as recommended above, and others, the SA will influence the nature of the development plan. As part of the evidence base, a Flood Risk Assessment will be produced to inform the Local Plan.</p>



	Considering the proposed SA objective 7 (Address the causes and consequences of climate change) in more detail, the headline indicators appear ill defined and unrepresentative of the issues the islands face. For example the headline indicator regarding the 'stability of the coastline' may not be realistic. It is inevitable that the coastline will change and the plan needs to ensure that it provides sustainability in response to this change. Furthermore, 'flood risk' as an indicator is weak without a narrative or method of measurement. This is especially true where wave action is potentially of greater threat than inundation alone.	Noted. As part of the evidence base, a Flood Risk Assessment will be produced to inform the Local Plan.	A meeting has been held with the Environment Agency with a view to clarifying the evidence required and how this can be gathered. The baseline will be reviewed and should better indicators be available (reliable and available data) they can be added. It is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan. The Scoping Report will not be re-issued, but the process and outcomes will be reported in the next stage of consultation. As part of the evidence base, a Flood Risk Assessment will be produced to inform the Local Plan.
	Within objective 7 we would wish to see the following aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure communities, infrastructure and services are resilient against flood risk, coastal change and drought. • Provide space for habitats to migrate inland in response to rising sea levels, this should include sand dunes (especially those that act as flood defences), wetlands and ponds. 	Noted	As above.
	Alternative indicators here could include: infrastructure at a high risk of flooding and/or wave damage; services at a high risk of flooding and/or wave damage; the number of residential properties at risk of flooding; salinity of ground and surface water supplies; area of sand dunes (especially for Porth Mellon).	Noted. As part of the evidence base, a Flood Risk Assessment will be produced to inform the Local Plan.	As above.



	It is then the response to these climate change pressures which will then have a bearing on other environmental issues and features, but it is the response to this pressure that needs to be considered first, and then the protection of the other interests as a constraint on how this is done.	Noted. As part of the evidence base, a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be produced to inform the Local Plan.	It is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan, including in the preparation of a FRA.
	Biodiversity The key losses identified are the loss of inter-tidal habitats, much of which is statutorily protected. The SA should appraise opportunities for recreation of these habitats and whether they are feasible.	Noted	It is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan.
	The scoping report also identifies the deterioration of 3 UK BAP priority habitats; ponds, eel grass beds and arable field margins. We do not know the reasons for these failing but for instance if the invasive plant, three cornered leek, is a reason for failure of arable margins this can be restored. If ponds are failing due to agricultural pollution again this could be prevented through sustainable farming and better land use management.	Noted	It is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan.
	The sea bird strategy also identifies the impact of the predicted sea level rise and the need to control rats. The latter is a good opportunity for enhancement.	Noted	It is recommended that the Environment Agency, Natural England and the RSPB are involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan.



	<p>Surface and ground waters</p> <p>Most of the commentary with regard to the water environment appears to be related to the marine water environment. We advise that more consideration needs to be given to how protection of the groundwater or surface water sources can be maintained or improved.</p>	Noted	It is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan.
	<p>Our current work with your council and Defra has focused on defining the issues with the current drinking water abstraction (although this strictly is covered by the Drinking Water Inspectorate but we overlap on the groundwater abstraction aspects) and the impact of the old sewage treatment systems on the environment. It will essential for the Local Plan (and the SA) to consider the current state of the Council drainage and supply assets and agreement on the funding to get better information on the exact status of those assets including how infrastructure will be impacted by sea level rise.</p>	Noted	It is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan.
	<p>Drinking water supply, distribution and management is critical. Although the abstraction and supply side is reasonable, there is not much knowledge on how the island wide foul drainage systems including the numerous septic tanks are impacting groundwater quality. Our current borehole sampling programme on the islands, which is about to conclude, will fill in some of this knowledge gap and will enable us to provide a better perspective on where drainage aspects need to be improved.</p>	Noted.	It is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan.



	<p>We do know that the existing assets operated by the Council for foul drainage are old and currently not compliant with the Environmental Permitting Regulations so are in need of replacement. There is an emerging plan to remedy this situation such that foul drainage systems remove groundwater contamination risk through appropriate investment and to bring the foul drainage assets into compliance. The SA should consider this work and how it will impact on development and growth.</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan.</p>
	<p>SA objective 5 is 'maintain and improve water quality and use water efficiently'. We consider that this should be extended to also include 'protect water resources'. The sub-objectives for this could be: 'protect existing groundwater abstractions from derogation by new abstractions' and 'protect Controlled Waters from adverse abstraction impacts'. The introduction in the future of abstraction licensing to the Isles of Scilly should help to achieve these objectives.</p>	<p>Agree that this issue needs to be addressed at the next stages of the Local Plan process through the SA and will be informed by the work being undertaken by the EA in the context of the water legislation that will be applied to the islands.</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan with the ongoing work of the EA fed into the process and added to the baseline data.</p>
	<p>Related to the above, point 5.48 in the text states that grants for farmers to drill boreholes are no longer available and 'those interested in vegetable growing cannot seriously contemplate such a venture until the issue of water supply is addressed'. This neglects the issue that any unmanaged expansion in groundwater abstraction presents a risk of derogation to existing groundwater supplies.</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan.</p>



	<p>The text mentions saline intrusion, but the table does not include anything on this. We recommend that 'prevent saline intrusion adversely impacting groundwater and groundwater supplies' should be included in SA objective 5 in the table. Over-abstraction of groundwater can cause saline intrusion. Sea level rise as a result of climate change will also have implications in respect of saline intrusion.</p>	<p>Noted that this issue needs to be addressed at the next stages of the Local Plan process through the SA and will be informed by the work being undertaken by the EA in the context of the water legislation that will be applied to the islands.</p>	<p>A meeting has been held with the Environment Agency with a view to clarifying the evidence required and how this can be gathered. The baseline will be reviewed and should better sub objectives be identified they can be added.</p>
	<p>In SA objective 5, we suggest that the Water Framework Directive groundwater status (quantitative and chemical) should be included as an additional indicator for the objectives of reducing pollution and protecting groundwater resources.</p>	<p>Noted that this issue needs to be addressed at the next stages of the Local Plan process through the SA and will be informed by the work being undertaken by the EA in the context of the water legislation that will be applied to the islands.</p>	<p>A meeting has been held with the Environment Agency with a view to clarifying the evidence required and how this can be gathered. The baseline will be reviewed and should better indicators be available (reliable and available data) they can be added.</p>
	<p>The text includes mention of the risk of septic tank discharges contaminating groundwater supplies, and the risk of pesticides to groundwater, which is good. SA objective 5 includes 'prevent pollution', which we are satisfied covers these items.</p>	<p>Noted.</p>	<p>No changes.</p>
	<p>Waste management We would wish to see any new waste sites situated away from high ecological value areas and flood resilient. Currently this is located adjacent to Lower Moors SSSI.</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan.</p>



	<p>We would like to see recognition that, in order to protect and further enhance the islands' valued environment, the management of waste on all the islands needs to be brought up to a modern standard. The standards applied on the mainland under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010 now apply to the islands and there is now an opportunity for improvements to be made that will have a positive environmental and economic benefit.</p>	<p>Noted although the scope of the Local Plan should be confined to spatial planning issues rather than management practices. In any event the Council is working towards adopting more appropriate waste management practices.</p>	<p>This matter will be considered in the process of appraising the emerging development plan.</p>
	<p>There is a need to push forward a whole Island waste management strategy for dealing with waste produced across the Isles of Scilly. Using the established waste hierarchy, pushing waste recycling and recovery in particular will see a value given to wastes that have typically been shipped to the mainland for landfill at great cost or disposed of in ways that would now not be legal. Certain waste streams can be partly recovered to provide a waste product that will have local benefit and reduce the need to import materials. It should be recognised that it would be best for each of the islands producing waste to manage and deal locally with the wastes they produce where this is feasible.</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>As above. In addition it is recommended that the Environment Agency is involved with the next stage, which is the appraisal of the emerging development plan.</p>



	<p>An exercise to establish what quantities of wastes are being produced on all the islands at present will provide the necessary benchmark in order to be able to plan for facilities to be able to deal with wastes produced now and in the future. All future development must take into account the production of waste for which the Islands should ensure there is the ability to deal with the waste arising in a legal and sustainable manner.</p>	<p>Noted although the scope of the Local Plan should be confined to spatial planning issues rather than management practices. In any event the Council is working towards adopting more appropriate waste management practices.</p>	<p>This matter will be considered in the process of appraising the emerging development plan.</p>
	<p>Framework objective 6 is to 'reduce air pollution'. One further sub-objective to consider would be that although the burning of waste in the incinerator has ceased, does there need to be an educational push on highlighting the air quality, health risks and legalities involved in the commercial burning of waste and the burning of anything other than virgin wood in domestic fires/wood burners.</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>The matter is noted as important, but beyond the scope of planning.</p>



ⁱ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/policy/achieving-sustainable-development/plan-making/>

ⁱⁱ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/section/19>

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/>

^{iv} English Heritage, the Environment Agency and Natural England

^v <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-environmental-assessment-directive-guidance>

^{vi} SSSIs are designated by Natural England. This body is known as the designating body. An SSSI is not necessarily owned by a conservation organisation or by the Government - in fact, they can be owned by anybody. The designation is primarily to identify those areas worthy of preservation. An SSSI is given certain protection against damaging operations, and any such operations must in theory be authorised by the designating body. So there is not a list of just what can and cannot be done on an SSSI - it varies site to site, and sometimes over time. The status also affords a certain amount of planning protection, depending on the reasons for designation

^{vii} Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are strictly protected sites classified in accordance with Article 4 of the [EC Birds Directive](#), which came into force in April 1979. They are classified for rare and vulnerable birds (as listed on Annex I of the Directive), and for regularly occurring migratory species. The [European Commission's website](#) hosts a full copy of the [EC Directive on the conservation of wild birds \(79/409/EEC\)](#), within which all the Articles and Annexes (including amendments) are given, along with useful interpretation information. JNCC has prepared an [Index to key rulings of the European Court of Justice](#) relating to the selection, classification and management of SPAs under Article 4 of the EU Birds Directive.

^{viii} Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are strictly protected sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive. Article 3 of the Habitats Directive requires the establishment of a European network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the Directive (as amended). The listed habitat types and species are those considered to be most in need of conservation at a European level (excluding birds). Of the Annex I habitat types, 78 are believed to occur in the UK. Of the Annex II species, 43 are native to, and normally resident in, the UK.