

*The Council of the*  
**Isles of Scilly**

**SCOPING REPORT**

**CORE STRATEGY DPD**

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## **1. Sustainability Appraisal (SA)**

- 1.1 An essential consideration when drawing up planning documents is their effect on the environment and people's quality of life both now and in the future. To help address this sustainability appraisal is carried out during the preparation of plans to ensure that social, environmental and economic issues are taken into account and that sustainable development can be delivered on the ground.
- 1.2 Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 specifies that a sustainability appraisal (SA) is to be prepared in conjunction with all Local Development Documents (LDDs), including the Core Strategy DPD. The key purpose is to set out and consider economic, social and environmental issues relevant to the DPD. This subsequently provides the basis for making informed judgements with respect to the sustainability attributes of different options for delivering the objectives of the plan.
- 1.3 The process of sustainability appraisal is an integral part of the plan preparation process. The production of a Sustainability Appraisal Report is essential to preparing a sound evidence base for the DPD.
- 1.4 PPS12<sup>1</sup> emphasises that SA must be proportionate to the plan in question and not repeat the appraisal of higher level policy. The only higher level plan that has been the subject of appraisal is the draft South West Plan (Regional Spatial Strategy or RSS). The findings of the SA of the RSS will be taken into account when appraising options for the Core Strategy DPD.
- 1.5 Government guidance<sup>2</sup> advocates a five stage approach for sustainability appraisal:
  - Agreeing the scope of appraisal with the Consultation Bodies<sup>3</sup>
  - Appraisal of plan options
  - Preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal Report
  - Consult on the draft plan and Sustainability Appraisal Report
  - Monitor significant effects of implementing the plan
- 1.6 This approach to SA incorporates fully the requirements of the European Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Planning Policy Statement 12, Local Development Frameworks - CLG 2004

<sup>2</sup> SA of Regional Spatial Strategies and LDFs - CLG 2004

<sup>3</sup> English Heritage, the Environment Agency and Natural England

<sup>4</sup> Directive 2001/42/EC

## **2. The scope of sustainability appraisal**

- 2.1 The first stage of the process is to publish and consult on a report that sets out the scope and context for appraisal. This has been completed and a summary of comments received is provided as Appendix 4 to this Scoping Report.
- 2.2 In accordance with Government guidance this Scoping Report includes a review of other plans and programmes that have a bearing on the Core Strategy DPD (Section 4 and Appendix 1) and a description of the environmental, social and economic baseline (Section 5 and Appendix 2). On the basis of a consideration of this information, the Scoping Report presents a framework for the appraisal of the Core Strategy DPD in Section 7.
- 2.3 The framework thus established for appraisal will not only be used for the Core Strategy DPD, but will provide the basis for appraisal of subsequent LDDs. It is envisaged that supplementary scoping exercises will be undertaken for subsequent documents. This would entail consultation with the three Consultation Bodies to identify key issues for the plan in question.

## **3. The Core Strategy DPD**

- 3.1 The Core Strategy Development Plan Document (the DPD) will set out the key elements of the planning framework for the islands to the year 2026. Taking a lead from the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) it will provide a long term vision and spatial strategy for the area and include strategic objectives, core policies and a framework to guide development.
- 3.2 The Core Strategy will establish the spatial distribution, number and type of houses to be provided and other development needs for the Islands including community, employment, transport and essential physical and social infrastructure, including waste management. The Core Strategy will set the context for site specific and subject specific LDDs.
- 3.3 In addition to the RSS, the DPD will be broadly compliant with national Planning Policy Statements and will draw on the strategies of the Council and other organisations that have implications for the development and use of land in the area. This will include the Isles of Scilly Sustainable Community Strategy and the Strategic Investment Framework prepared as part of the EU Convergence Programme.

#### **4. Review of other plans**

- 4.1 The SEA Directive<sup>5</sup> requires that in undertaking an appraisal of impacts consideration should be given to the relationship with other plans and programmes that have a bearing on the plan being appraised. 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 Core Strategy DPD. 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), the requirements of and the issues the document seeks to address (column 2) and the implications to the Core Strategy in terms of sustainability objectives (column 3).
- 4.3 It is recognised that 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.
- 4.4 The issues arising (column 3) have been incorporated into the SA Framework (Section 7). Whilst the review is unavoidably repetitive, each issue is included only once.

#### **5. Environmental, social and economic baseline information**

- 5.1 The SEA Directive<sup>6</sup> requires that appraisal of the potential environmental impacts of a plan should be based on the current state of the environment, the 'baseline'. The Directive 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 produce 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.

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<sup>5</sup> Article 5(1) by virtue of Annex 1, Part a

<sup>6</sup> Article 5(1) by virtue of Annex I Part b

- 5.3 The baseline is, therefore, informed by factual data and professional judgement 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 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 Ancient Monuments is the highest in the UK.
- 5.5 The population of the islands continues to be stable in numbers at just over 2,000 people but with a disproportionately large number of older people.
- 5.6 Natural resources, including water resources, 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.

### **Biodiversity: habitats and species**

- 5.8 The Isles of Scilly form an archipelago of more than 200 low-lying granite islands and rocks located 45km 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. Of particular interest are the breeding seabirds, waved maritime heath and the marine environment. Coastal and Quaternary geomorphological features are also of importance.

- 5.9 Of 79 non urban landscape description units for the Isles of Scilly 69 have very high ratings for ecology<sup>7</sup>. At the highest level of biodiversity interest there are three formal categories of designation and one informal. The extent of these habitats is illustrated in Appendix 1, Map1:
- 21 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
  - A Special Protection Area (SPA)
  - A Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
  - A voluntary/non statutory Marine Park
- 5.10 Whilst all SSSIs meet the objective of being in favourable or favourable recovering status, priority areas for action could be those in unfavourable recovering status that area also on the inhabited islands:
- Lower Moors, St Marys
  - Peninnis Head, St Marys
  - 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
- 5.11 The Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit 2008 identifies 16 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.
- 5.12 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.
- 5.13 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

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<sup>7</sup> The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Landscape Character Study 2005-07

around the islands, down to a 50m contour, have been established as a non-statutory Marine Park.

- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 Significant opportunities exist for enhancement that are identified in the Isles of Scilly Seabird Strategy. Of greatest relevance to the Core Strategy 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. A partnership approach is advocated and this could entail mapping of the protected areas and the potential for enhancing any of the key wildlife features on the islands.
- 5.16 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).
- 5.17 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. This includes lowland maritime heathland with improvement to reed and rush wetland, sand dune, unimproved grassland, woodland and ponds.
- 5.18 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 which affect biodiversity include built development, agriculture, pollution, water management, climate change, sea level rise/coastal erosion and recreation/leisure.



- 5.19 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.
- 5.20 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.
- 5.21 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.

### **Social and economic**

- 5.22 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<sup>8</sup>. 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<sup>9</sup>. Fuel poverty is also a concern with over 40% of properties without central heating compared with 8.5% on the mainland.
- 5.23 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 19<sup>th</sup> Century and the role of the 'picking' and 'tying' seasons are important to provide winter season work to complement the tourist season. The Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2010 estimates the current

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<sup>8</sup> Annual Monitoring Report 2007-08 (AMR)

<sup>9</sup> Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Landscape Character Assessment 2005-07

- 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.
- 5.24 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. 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 will be considered in the Climate Change Strategy.
- 5.25 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%<sup>10</sup> of businesses who registered for VAT in 2002 still trading three years later.
- 5.26 The Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08 identifies that the carrying capacity of the islands is limited by infrastructure, particularly in relation to sewage disposal, waste management and supplying sufficient drinking water.
- 5.27 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 all year round.
- 5.28 A key ingredient of the Sub-Regional Development Plan is the creation of an enhanced transport infrastructure for the mainland link. This improvement is being led on the islands by the Council through the Route Partnership, a public-private sector partnership, which is

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<sup>10</sup>Business Survival rates, DTI Small Business Service: Crown Copyright Reserved 2007. A joint figure for Penwith and the Isles of Scilly

- working together to secure £42.8 million from the Department for Transport to enhance the quays at St Mary's and Penzance and provide a replacement combined freight and passenger ship. Additionally funding has been obtained to refurbish the quays on the off-islands.
- 5.29 Basic education is of a high standard with 82.6% of 16 year olds achieving 5 plus GCSE at A to C or above compared with 56.1% in the South West 56.1% (Census 2001). 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.
- 5.30 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.
- 5.31 The poor living environment status 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. 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. Ensuring adequate infrastructure, notably drinking water and sewerage is also of concern.
- 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. Opportunities are limited with facilities such as a sports centre not being available on the islands. 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. Despite this, of the 83 new residential properties built between 2003 and 2009, 100% were affordable homes. 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.

## **Human health**

- 5.35 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 with over 40% of properties without central heating compared with 8.5% on the mainland.
- 5.36 Farming has declined in recent years and continues to be dominated by horticulture. Much of the farmland is dedicated to the production of beef and dairy cattle whilst the growth of more sustainable, healthy food has not prospered.
- 5.37 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 and supports the right of people nearing the end of their life to be cared for in their home.
- 5.38 The Mental Health Foundation published their report on mental health, resilience and inequalities<sup>11</sup>, 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.
- 5.39 Noise pollution is of growing concern with complaints being generated in relation to by aircraft noise, motor cross bikes and water sports such as water skiing.

## **Water**

- 5.40 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

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<sup>11</sup> Prepared by the World Health Organisation – March 2009

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.

- 5.41 Water quality is generally high and maintaining this position is important to the protection of habitats and the landscape.
- 5.42 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. Also, septic tank seepage may contaminate borehole water supplies. The Environment Agency advises that there is potential for contamination by the Moorwell landfill site. 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.
- 5.43 St Agnes' water supply was the subject of an Objective One funded investigative project seeking a sustainable and affordable option for the island's community.
- 5.44 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 cannot seriously contemplate such a venture until the issue of water supply is addressed.

### **Air quality and greenhouse gases**

- 5.45 The three main contributors to air pollution on the Isles of Scilly are cars, the airport and the incinerator. None of these individually or in combination has a significantly adverse impact on air quality and there are, consequently, no Air Quality Management Areas<sup>12</sup>. 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.
- 5.46 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 CO<sub>2</sub> by 80% of 1990 levels by 2080.

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<sup>12</sup> Cornwall Air Quality Forum [www.cornwall-airquality.org.uk/](http://www.cornwall-airquality.org.uk/)

## **Climate change and sustainability**

- 5.47 The Stern Review<sup>13</sup> 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.
- 5.48 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.
- 5.49 The Council is preparing a Climate Change Strategy in response to National Indicator 188. This will provide more detailed information with respect to the impacts on the Isles of Scilly. This is likely to include coastal flooding and self sufficiency, particularly with respect to food and drinking water.
- 5.50 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<sup>14</sup>). 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 governments strategy document for domestic energy efficiency: 'Warm homes, greener homes'.
- 5.51 The adoption of the Sustainable Energy Strategy is a key initiative in moving towards the achievement of the national target for reducing CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

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<sup>13</sup> The Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change, 2006

<sup>14</sup> [Office of National Statistics](#)

## **Landscape and seascape**

- 5.52 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.
- 5.53 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.
- 5.54 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, locally called hedges, and green vegetative hedges, known locally as fences. 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.
- 5.55 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.
- 5.56 The Shoreline Management Plan is currently being updated, but 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.
- 5.57 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 Porth Cressa, Porth Minick and Old Town Bay; and for feasibility of potential future coast defence works at Town Beach, Porth Loo, 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**

- 5.58 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 IoS Council and English Heritage, provides advice and guidance on works to historic buildings and sets out a clear framework for acceptable development in the historic environment.
- 5.59 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 (English Heritage 2009) has identified 32 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.
- 5.60 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.
- 5.61 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:

### **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 Core Strategy DPD 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 Core Strategy '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 a 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 focussed 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 Core Strategy DPD may not facilitate a sufficiently detailed assessment.

<b>SA FRAMEWORK</b>		
<b>Objective</b>	<b>Sub objective:</b> <i>Will the Plan help to..?</i>	<b>Headline indicators</b>
<p><b>SA Objective 1</b></p> <p>Prevent loss of and enhance habitats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevent loss of habitat</li> <li>• prevent pollution</li> <li>• maintain and enhance access to sites whilst avoiding and reducing adverse impacts</li> <li>• maintain agricultural activities whilst avoiding and reducing adverse impacts</li> <li>• maintain or increase area of habitat</li> <li>• improve management, linkage and condition of designated habitats</li> <li>• create opportunities to enhance biodiversity in building design and open space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of breeding habitat maintained, enhanced or lost for seabirds</li> <li>• Condition of biological SSSI's</li> <li>• Area of BAP habitats created, maintained and lost</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA Objective 2</b></p> <p>Support sustainable communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure the provision of affordable housing</li> <li>• improve access to services for all islanders</li> <li>• improve access to employment for all islanders</li> <li>• improve access to education and skills for all islanders</li> <li>• improve access to open space for all islanders</li> <li>• improve access to outdoor recreation, sport facilities for all islanders</li> <li>• retain and enhance transport between the islands and to the mainland</li> <li>• secure higher skilled and higher paid employment</li> <li>• promote art, craft and cultural interests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable housing completions</li> <li>• Deprivation statistics</li> <li>• Access to essential services on St Mary's</li> <li>• Access to essential services on the off islands</li> <li>• Pupil</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA Objective 3</b></p> <p>Support sustainable economic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• support the diversification and long term viability of commercial activities, including agriculture, fishing, the marine industry and tourism</li> <li>• secure adequate provision of employment land</li> <li>• support the provision of infrastructure, including ICT and transport</li> <li>• support improved business productivity and innovation</li> <li>• support enterprise to address climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment land available by type</li> <li>• Access to employment</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA Objective 4</b></p> <p>Safeguard and enhance human health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce and avoid noise pollution</li> <li>• reduce and avoid light pollution</li> <li>• deliver adequate provision of infrastructure (physical, social and green)</li> <li>• improve safety</li> <li>• ensure the appropriate management of coastal erosion</li> <li>• secure the provision of care and services for young people</li> <li>• increase availability of locally sourced food</li> <li>• reduce and avoid fuel poverty</li> <li>• secure services and accommodation for an ageing population</li> <li>• increase the provision of allotments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime rate per 1000 population</li> <li>• Life expectancy</li> <li>• Access to open space and play facilities</li> </ul>

<p><b>SA Objective 5</b></p> <p>Maintain and improve water quality and use water efficiently</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevent pollution</li> <li>• protect drinking water</li> <li>• manage flood risk</li> <li>• increase use of sustainable drainage systems</li> <li>• improve efficiency in use of water</li> <li>• ensure sufficient water supply for agriculture</li> <li>• protect woodland and promote timber production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of incidents of major or significant water pollution</li> <li>• Sites not meeting Bathing Water Directive standards</li> <li>• Per capita water consumption</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA Objective 6</b></p> <p>Reduce air pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• meet national air quality standards</li> <li>• deliver a more sustainable pattern of transport</li> <li>• increase cycling and walking to access services, employment and education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Air Quality Standards</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA Objective 7</b></p> <p>Address the causes and consequences of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>• ensure tourism is compatible with the climate change agenda</li> <li>• improve energy efficiency</li> <li>• improve public transport (includes taxis)</li> <li>• increase the use of sustainable design and construction techniques</li> <li>• ensure access to services during and after severe weather events</li> <li>• ensure access to food during and after severe weather events</li> <li>• maximise the role of soil as a carbon store</li> <li>• prevent soil erosion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</li> <li>• Flood risk</li> <li>• Stability of coastline</li> <li>• Properties achieving Code for Sustainable Homes rating above 2</li> <li>• Average consumption of ordinary domestic electricity</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA Objective 8</b></p> <p>Maintain and enhance cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect and enhance architectural heritage</li> <li>• protect and enhance archaeological heritage (including unknown)</li> <li>• protect and enhance cultural heritage</li> <li>• reduce risks to heritage</li> <li>• improve access to historic buildings for residents and visitors</li> <li>• enhance local distinctiveness</li> <li>• protect geodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of buildings on the at risk register</li> <li>• Number of listed buildings</li> <li>• Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments</li> <li>• Conservation Area Appraisals</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA Objective 9</b></p> <p>Protect and enhance the landscape</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect and enhance visual amenity</li> <li>• protect and enhance landscape character</li> <li>• protect and enhance seascape character</li> <li>• coastal erosion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes to the landscape via fixed point photography of key views</li> </ul>
<p><b>SA Objective 10</b></p> <p>Support a more sustainable means of production and use of resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase recycling and composting</li> <li>• promote sustainable timber production</li> <li>• increase the renewable energy capacity</li> <li>• improve efficiency and effectiveness of sewerage system</li> <li>• ensure the efficient use of developed land</li> <li>• ensure the sustainable use of mineral resources including the use of recycled and secondary aggregates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy capacity installed by type.</li> <li>• Proportion of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</li> <li>• % household waste recycled or composted</li> </ul>

## 8. Appraisal methodology

8.1 The Core Strategy DPD may include a strategic vision, policies and area specific proposals. Appraisal will be conducted by considering 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 Core Strategy DPD and, subsequently, the preferred options for the Core Strategy DPD. This will be presented together with background information in a Sustainability Appraisal Report. The SAR will be made available in full when the submission Core Strategy DPD is published. During the process of testing options for the Core Strategy DPD and consulting with the public, summary information will be made available to ensure consultees are aware of the likely impacts associated with different options.

## **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 Core Strategy DPD. This will be informed by the Scoping Report. Where the Council engages in public consultation on options for the DPD, 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 Core Strategy DPD and this will include updated information alongside a record of the whole appraisal process.

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **RELATIONSHIP OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK TO OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES**

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
International		
Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (2005)  <a href="http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html">http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html</a>	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 a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010.	SA Framework to include reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
UN Convention on Human Rights  <a href="http://www.hrweb.org/legal/undocs.html">www.hrweb.org/legal/undocs.html</a>	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. Other issues addressed by Statement of Community Involvement.
Aarhus Convention 1998: The UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.  <a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/</a>	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.	Production of Sustainability Report in consultation with relevant organisations, and in accordance with Government Guidance and the Statement of Community Involvement.

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
<p>The European Communities Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural and Semi-Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora. (The Habitats Directive, 1992) <a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1374">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1374</a></p>	<p>The Habitats Directive is transposed into UK law through the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 1994. Conserve threatened habitats and species. Promote the 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>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>The European Communities Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979) – The Birds Directive (EU, 1979) <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm</a></p>	<p>Consider ways of protecting and enhancing habitats for wild birds to comply with Directive. Reverse the long term decline in populations and 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 Directive Nitrates 91/676/EEC (1991) <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-nitrates/directiv.html">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-nitrates/directiv.html</a></p>	<p>Reduce water pollution by nitrates. The Environment Agency identifies Nitrate Vulnerable Zones, establishes and implement action programme with this aim.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include protection of the water environment.</p>
<p>European Air Quality Framework Directive (2008/50/EC) <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/legislation/existing_leg.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/legislation/existing_leg.htm</a></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include improving air quality.</p>



Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
<p>European Directive Water Framework 2000/60/EEC</p> <p><a href="http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/agriculture/environment/128002b_en.htm">http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/agriculture/environment/128002b_en.htm</a></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include protection of the water environment.</p>
<p>European Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC)</p> <p><a href="http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/waste_management/121197_en.htm">http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/environment/waste_management/121197_en.htm</a></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include waste management.</p>
<p>Bathing Water Directive (76/1160/EEC)</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>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</p>	<p>SA Framework to include water pollution.</p>
<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><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/full-legal-text/9711.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/full-legal-text/9711.htm</a></p>	<p>Requires assessment of the effect of projects on the environment.</p>	<p>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>

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
<p>European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC (2001)</p> <p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm</a></p>	<p>Requires assessment of the effect of projects on the environment.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include all the subjects identified in the SEA Directive.</p>
<p>European Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings 2002/91/EC</p> <p><a href="http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/energy_efficiency/l27042_en.htm">http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/energy_efficiency/l27042_en.htm</a></p>	<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.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include energy efficiency.</p>
<p>Valetta Convention (European Convention on the protection of Archaeological Heritage)</p> <p><a href="http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/143.htm">http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/143.htm</a></p>	<p>Recognises importance and clarifies definition of archaeological heritage.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include architectural heritage and archaeology.</p>
<p>European Noise Directive 2000/14/EC</p> <p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/mechanical/noise-outdoor-equipment/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/mechanical/noise-outdoor-equipment/index_en.htm</a></p>	<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. PPG 24 includes Noise Exposure Categories. The production of a Noise Action Plan is not likely to be required given there are no major roads, railways or airports. Avoiding and reducing noise nuisance is, however, important to the tranquility of the AONB.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include noise.</p>
<p>EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme 2002 to 2012 (1600/2002/EC)</p> <p><a href="http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/agriculture/environment/l28027_en.htm">http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/agriculture/environment/l28027_en.htm</a></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include climate change, biodiversity, health, quality of life and waste.</p>

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
Landfill Directive 99/31/EC (1999) <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/landfill_index.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/landfill_index.htm</a>	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.

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
National		
<p>Planning Act 2008</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyimplementation/reformplanningsystem/planningbill/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyimplementation/reformplanningsystem/planningbill/</a></p>	<p>Introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning alongside further reforms to the town and country planning system and the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy.</p> <p>The Government has published the first tranche of draft National Policy Statements for energy and ports.</p> <p>The Planning Act also makes further reforms to the town and country planning system, including removing some minor procedures for development plan production; adding a duty on councils to take action on climate change in their development plans; and to have regard to the desirability of achieving good design; streamlining development control procedures; making changes to the appeals process; and adding transitional powers allowing regional assemblies to delegate some planning functions to regional planning bodies.</p> <p>The Act also contains enabling powers to empower local councils to apply CIL on new developments in their areas to support infrastructure delivery. The CIL will establish a better way to increase investment in the vital infrastructure that growing communities need. Regulations will be made in April 2010.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include climate change.</p> <p>SA to consider infrastructure.</p> <p>Monitor progress with respect to National Policy Statements.</p>

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
Sustainable Communities Act 2007	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.
Securing the Future: Sustainable Development Strategy for the UK <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/</a>	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 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.	SA Framework and the Sustainability Baseline Report (Appendix 2) to reflect the subjects, indicators and targets identified in the Strategy.
Sustainable Communities Plan, 2003 <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/sustainablecommunities/sustainablecommunities/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/sustainablecommunities/sustainablecommunities/</a>	Programme of action for delivering improved housing and communities, speed up planning, increased funding for affordable homes and key worker housing, new growth areas, decent homes and homelessness, protecting green belt and open space.	SA Framework to include affordable housing, community and open space.

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
<p>Ten Year Investment Plan for Transport <a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/transporttenyearplan2000">http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/transporttenyearplan2000</a></p>	<p>Tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport and increasing choice, integrated at regional level. Public transport accessibility criteria for major developments; guidance and co-ordination where necessary on other matters such as car parking standards and road-user charging. See also Isles of Scilly Transport Plan.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include transport.</p>
<p>White Paper: The Future of Transport, a network for 2030 (July 2004) <a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/fot/">http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/fot/</a></p>	<p>Coherent transport networks with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel;</li> <li>• the rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas;</li> <li>• bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs;</li> <li>• making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips; and</li> <li>• ports and airports providing improved international and domestic links.</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include transport and accessibility.</p> <p>SA to consider public transport, cycling, walking, ports and airports.</p>
<p>Urban White Paper 2000 <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127167">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127167</a></p>	<p>Vision of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include health and well being and equal access to services and opportunities.</p>
<p>Climate Change Act 2008. <a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/cc_act_08/cc_act_08.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/cc_act_08/cc_act_08.aspx</a></p>	<p>Sets a legally binding target of at least an 80 percent cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and a reduction in emissions of at least 34 percent by 2020. Both these targets are against a 1990 baseline. Aviation and shipping emissions are included and the Act confers powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland). The Government will report at least every five years on the risks to the UK of climate change, and can require public bodies and statutory undertakers to carry out their own risk assessment and make plans to address those risks.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include reducing greenhouse gas emissions and addressing the consequences of climate change.</p>

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2007) <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/WASTE/strategy/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/WASTE/strategy/index.htm</a>	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.
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland and Wales (2007) <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/strategy/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/strategy/index.htm</a>	Improve air quality. Targets include Sulphur dioxide 20ug/m <sup>3</sup> ; Nitrous oxides 30ug/m <sup>3</sup> ; Particles (PM10) 40ug/m <sup>3</sup> ; and Nitrogen dioxide 40ug/m <sup>3</sup>	SA Framework to include air quality.
Planning and Energy Act 2008 <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080021_en_1">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080021_en_1</a>	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 CO <sub>2</sub> , maintain reliability of energy supplies. a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources in the locality of the development;  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development;</li> <li>• development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of building regulations.</li> </ul>	SA Framework to include energy efficiency and renewables.
Warm Homes, Greener Homes: A Strategy for Household Energy Management	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.

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</p>	<p>Establishes Natural England as the independent body responsible for conserving, enhancing and managing England's natural environment. 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>Also establishes the Commission for Rural Communities, an independent advocate, watchdog and expert adviser for rural England, with a particular focus on people suffering from social disadvantage and areas suffering from economic under-performance. It will provide information, advice, monitoring and reporting to Government and others on issues and policies affecting rural needs.</p> <p>The Act reconstitutes the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.</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>	<p>SA Framework to include biodiversity.</p>
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1991), as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (as amended) 2001</p> <p><a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2000/ukpga_20000037_en_20">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2000/ukpga_20000037_en_20</a></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, &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 (SI 2716)</p> <p><a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1994/uksi_19942716_en_1.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1994/uksi_19942716_en_1.htm</a></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>



Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
<p>Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (Defra, 2007) <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/pdfs/biodiversity/la-guid-english.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/pdfs/biodiversity/la-guid-english.pdf</a></p>	<p>Key messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity is at the very heart of sustainable development and can contribute positively to social cohesion, community well-being and quality of life</li> <li>• A key opportunity for local authorities is to recognise these quality of life benefits by establishing and maintaining biodiversity conservation as a local priority and integrating biodiversity throughout a range of functions and services.</li> <li>• There is a need to integrate biodiversity within corporate priorities and internal policy</li> <li>• There are opportunities to deliver biodiversity conservation through Local Strategic Partnerships, Sustainable Community Strategies and Local Area Agreements</li> <li>• It is important to make best use of the Local Biodiversity Action in the planning process</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include biodiversity.</p>
<p>Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning – Incorporating the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies (2005). Countryside Agency/English Nature/Environment Agency</p>	<p>Seeks to influence the planning process to be more objectives led:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more sustainable, both in built form and location;</li> <li>• respects the ability of the environment to accommodate change (including climate change);</li> <li>• avoids damage to and increases or enhances the environmental resource;</li> <li>• reduces risks to, and potentially arising from, the environment;</li> <li>• respects local distinctiveness and sense of place and is of high design quality, so that it is valued by communities; and</li> <li>• reflects local needs and provides local benefits</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include heritage, biodiversity and climate change.</p>
<p>Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities Natural England 2003</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"> <li>• an accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home</li> <li>• at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home</li> <li>• one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home</li> <li>• one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home</li> <li>• one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include access to open space.</p>

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<p>NE176 - Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance 2009.</p> <p><a href="http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/Product.aspx?ProductID=cda68051-1381-452f-8e5b-8d7297783bbd">http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/Product.aspx?ProductID=cda68051-1381-452f-8e5b-8d7297783bbd</a></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>	
<p>PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Sets the context for measures to deliver sustainable communities, including: protect and enhance biodiversity; a clear vision for communities to secure enduring progress towards the UK's emissions targets, delivering zero carbon development and resilience to the climate change; positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development; transparent, accessible and accountable engagement with the community; enabling communities to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration; prudent use of resources; communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free; improved access for all to jobs and facilities, particularly on foot, bicycle or public transport; promote efficient use of land through higher density, mixed use development and the use of previously-developed land and buildings.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency, renewable energy, waste, inclusive communities, health, safety, access to employment, access to services and facilities, public transport, cycling, walking, efficient use of land. The SA Report to be made publicly available.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change - Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, 2007 (supplement on Eco Towns not relevant)</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Requirement to promote and encourage renewable and low-carbon energy generation. Consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources and supporting infrastructure where this would help secure development of these sources; secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions; patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable energy; reduce the need to travel especially by car; sustain the distribution of habitats and species; reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and respond to the concerns of business.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include biodiversity, greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency, renewable energy, waste, inclusive communities, health, safety, access to employment, access to services and facilities, public transport, cycling, walking, efficient use of land, and helping business' to address climate change.</p>

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<p>Planning Gain Supplement Consultation 2006, Circular 05/05</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyimplementation/planningobligations/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyimplementation/planningobligations/</a></p>	<p>The Core Strategy can set the context and detail for use of Planning Obligations/Contributions. Obligations to be calculated at the time of the full planning permission, the amount would be payable upon commencement of development. A significant majority of PGS revenues will be recycled directly to the local level for local priorities, but a proportion would be used to deliver regional as well as local infrastructure. An SPD can indicate the likely infrastructure requirements of new developments and provide guidance on standard formula.</p>	<p>SA to consider the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities.</p>
<p>Community Infrastructure Levy 2010</p>	<p>Key features of the final regulations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• allowing up to 100 per cent CIL relief in exceptional circumstances for developments that would otherwise not proceed.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• doubling the standard payment period to 60 days to ease cash flow for developers; and allowing payment by installments in many cases.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• providing additional reliefs for developing charities in line with the Government's commitment to the voluntary and community sector.</li> <li>• providing 100 per cent exemption from CIL for most types of affordable housing.</li> <li>• enabling authorities to draw the administrative costs of CIL from CIL receipts.</li> </ul>	<p>SA to inform the LDF with respect to infrastructure.</p>
<p>Building a Better Environment: A guide for developers</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/sectors/32695.aspx">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/sectors/32695.aspx</a></p>	<p>Gives developers practical advice on each of the environmental issues that may affect a site, from reducing flood risk through to creating green space.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include water management, wildlife and green space, preventing pollution and managing waste.</p>

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<p>Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development, December 2006 (Consultation document)</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/archive/d/publications/planningandbuilding/buildinggreener">http://www.communities.gov.uk/archive/d/publications/planningandbuilding/buildinggreener</a></p>	<p>Proposes measures/programme to secure reductions in emissions from the domestic sector through promoting energy efficiency and the production of energy from a renewable source with the overall aim of achieving zero carbon homes by 2016. Proposed timetable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2010 a 25% improvement in the energy/carbon performance set in building regulations will be required;</li> <li>• By 2013 a 44% improvement;</li> <li>• By 2016 all new housing will be zero carbon.</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include energy efficiency and renewable energy.</p>
<p>Code for Sustainable Homes: A step-change in sustainable home building practice</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/buildingregulations/legislation/codesustainable/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/buildingregulations/legislation/codesustainable/</a></p>	<p>Sets minimum standards at each level of the code for energy/CO<sub>2</sub> and water. Sets minimum standard at Code entry level for materials, surface water run-off and waste, biodiversity and healthy homes. A rating against the code is mandatory.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include energy efficiency and renewable energy, biodiversity, health, water efficiency and waste.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Managed delivery of the housing and previously developed land targets (national = 60%) within an overall strategy which identifies land for 15 years. Assess and demonstrate the extent to which plans fulfil the requirement for a five year rolling supply of deliverable land.</p> <p>Needs for housing to be informed by Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment. High quality housing for all, mix of tenure and price, in all areas, and in suitable locations. A flexible, responsive supply of land with efficient and effective use of land. Locations to reduce car dependence.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include the provision of quality housing for all accessibility by sustainable forms of transport.</p>
<p>Delivering Affordable Housing (November 2006)</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/deliveringaffordablehousing">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/deliveringaffordablehousing</a></p>	<p>Everyone should have the opportunity of a decent home, which they can afford, within a sustainable mixed community. Consider: provision of intermediate market housing, social rented housing, particularly family sized housing, developer contributions, grant funded products (eg HomeBuy), housing aimed at first time buyers, ambitious but realistic affordable housing targets and thresholds given site viability. A good mix of tenures on new developments. See also PPS3, above.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include the provision of quality housing, including Affordable Housing.</p>

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<p>Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Prosperous Communities (2010)</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Ensure the economy is able to respond to rapid technological change and increased competition in the global economy, the challenges of global climate change and pressure on natural resources. Understand and take into account the need to remain competitive. Factor in the benefits of economic development alongside environmental and social factors. Development is to be in sustainable but continue to deliver the stability, jobs and growth that communities need. Ensure/promote a good range of sites, high quality sustainable development; sustainable travel choices; positively plan for the benefits that can accrue when certain types of businesses locate within proximity of each other; develop policies, in conjunction with the higher and further education sectors and other stakeholders; identify, protect and promote key distribution networks; avoid congestion and to preserve local amenity interests; a preference for office (B1a) development in or on the edge of town centres consistent with the sequential approach in Planning Policy Statement 6; promote mixed-use developments in appropriate locations; prioritise the use of previously developed land and encourage new uses for vacant or derelict buildings; take account of the changing spatial working patterns that advances in information and communication technologies allow; include a policy on tall buildings where this is justified by local circumstances; and car parking policies.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include sustainable economic growth - provision for economic development, employment, sustainable design, sustainable patterns of settlements, transport, education and skills.</p>
<p>PPS6 Planning for Town Centres (March 2005)</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Plan for growth and growing town centres; the need to tackle social exclusion by ensuring access for all to a wide range of everyday goods and services; and the need to promote more sustainable patterns of development with less reliance on the car. Promote vitality and viability by planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and promoting and enhancing existing centres. Informed by Retail and Leisure Needs Assessment and the Employment Land Review. Consider higher density and mixed use developments in and adjoining town centres, with a diversity of uses encouraged including planning for the evening economy, distinguishing primary and secondary frontages and encouraging markets</p>	<p>SA Framework to include accessibility to services.</p>

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<p>Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, August 2004</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Steer development in the countryside to benefit the economy whilst enhancing/maintaining the environment and preserve its natural resources, including protecting agricultural land. Raise quality of life and the environment in rural areas. Encourage good quality design throughout rural areas, utilising tools such as landscape character assessments.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include landscape character, rural economy, cultural heritage, health and well being.</p>
<p>PPG8 Telecommunications (August 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Overall objective is to facilitate the growth of new communications systems in order to provide people with a wider choice, while protecting human health and keeping environmental impact to a minimum.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include communications infrastructure.</p>
<p>PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Ensure the conservation and enhancement of the abundance and diversity of British Wildlife and its habitats, and to meet its international responsibilities and obligations for nature conservation. Contribute to urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments. Conserve, enhance and restore geological diversity. Identify relevant international, national and local nature conservation interests and designations. Design policies to provide for adequate development and economic growth whilst ensuring effective conservation of wildlife and the natural environment. Seek to maximise biodiversity.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include biodiversity and habitats and species.</p>
<p>Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1164839">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1164839</a></p>	<p>The document provides advice on practical implementation of PPS9 policy.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include biodiversity, habitats and geology.</p>
<p>Natural England Corporate Plan and Strategic Direction 2007 to 2010</p> <p><a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/coporateplan2007-2010_tcm6-3525.pdf">www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/coporateplan2007-2010_tcm6-3525.pdf</a></p>	<p>Emphasises the interconnectivity of landscape and biodiversity. Retain the diversity and character of all landscapes and manage habitats to provide inspiration and a sense of place. Ensure that the natural values of existing designated areas are protected and enhanced whilst promoting multi-functional landscapes that deliver transport, agriculture, forestry, energy, water, recreation and housing.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include protection and enhancement of landscape and biodiversity.</p> <p>SA to recognise multi functional role of land.</p>

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<p>PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health or harming the environment. Ensure the layout and design of new development supports sustainable waste management.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include waste management.</p>
<p>PPS11 Regional Spatial Strategies (2004) and Technical Amendments 2009</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>LDF to be in conformity with the South West Plan.</p>	<p>See RPG10 and South West Regional Spatial Strategy.</p>
<p>PPS12 Local Spatial Planning 2008</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Core Strategy vision to be in general conformity with the South West Regional Spatial Strategy and closely relate to the Sustainable Community Strategy for the Isles of Scilly. May allocate strategic sites for development where these are central to achievement of the strategy. Supported by evidence of what physical, social and green infrastructure is needed to enable the amount of development proposed for the area, taking account of its type and distribution. Evidence should cover who will provide and when. Draw on and influence any strategies and investment plans of the local authority and other organisations. Area Action Plans can be used to stimulate regeneration; protect areas particularly sensitive to change; resolve conflicting objectives in areas subject to development pressures; or focus the delivery of area based initiatives. A planning authority may prepare Supplementary Planning Documents to provide greater detail and assist the delivery of development. May be prepared by a government agency, Regional Planning Body or a County Council or other body. Strongly encourages integrated community engagement on planning with other Council functions.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include infrastructure (physical, social and green), housing, employment, services and community facilities.</p> <p>SA to draw on Sustainable Community Strategy.</p>
<p>PPG13 Transport, 2001</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and freight; accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities. Reduce the need to travel, especially by car and locate new development in places which can be served by public transport, cycling and walking. Parking policies should be used, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include sustainable transport, reducing the need to travel, public transport, cycling and walking.</p>

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<p>PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment, September 1994</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas parks and gardens and the wider historic environment. Clearly set out factors to be taken in to consideration when dealing with an applications effect on the historic environment. The physical survivals of the past are to be valued and protected for their own sake.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>
<p>The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (DCMS, Dec. 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1448">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1448</a></p>	<p>Guidance with respect to using the historic environment as an inspiring education resource, to promote more attractive towns and cities and a prosperous and sustainable countryside, and provide employment.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include protection and enhancement of the historic environment.</p>
<p>PPG16 Archaeology and Planning, November 1990</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Reconcile the need for development with interests of conservation, including archaeology. Policy and advice should clarify how archaeological remains should be preserved or recorded (urban &amp; countryside). Protect nationally important archaeological remains and their settings, weighing the relative importance of the archaeology against other factors, including the need for the proposed development. Provision made for investigation, funded particularly by developers. Targets include no loss of listed buildings, no loss or damage to SAMs or other nationally important sites and regular Conservation Area Appraisals.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include archaeology.</p>
<p>PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, July 2002</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Seek to support urban renewal, promote social inclusion and community cohesion, and health and well-being; promote more sustainable development – open spaces, sports and recreational facilities. Informed by an audit of all open space, sport and recreation facilities.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include the protection of open space and the provision of sport and recreational facilities.</p>
<p>PPG19 Outdoor Advertisement Control (1992)</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Balancing the commercial need for outdoor advertising with visual amenity and public safety.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include visual amenity/landscape character and public safety.</p>



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<p>PPG20 Coastal Planning 1992</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance13">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance13</a></p>	<p>Covers the character of the coast, designated areas, heritage coasts and the international dimension. Discusses types of coasts, policies for their conservation and development and policies covering risks of flooding, erosion and land instability, as well as coastal protection and defence.</p> <p>It outlines policies for developments which may specifically require a coastal location, including tourism, recreation, mineral extraction, energy generation and waste water and sewage treatment plants.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include flood risk, stability of coastline, tourism, energy generation and waste water/sewage treatment.</p>
<p>PPS22 Renewable Energy, August 2004</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>Prudent use of natural resources and contributing to energy needs, ensuring all homes are adequately and affordably heated. Providing new sources of energy in remote areas and jobs directly related to renewable energy developments, new technologies. Consider the opportunity for incorporating renewable energy projects in all new developments, and that local planning authorities should specifically encourage such schemes through positively expressed policies in local development documents. Regional targets for renewable energy, buffer zones, and an emphasis on clear, criteria based policies for use in regional planning guidance and development plans.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include renewable energy.</p>
<p>PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control (2004)</p> <p><a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a></p>	<p>A strategic approach to integrate land use planning with plans and strategies for the control, mitigation and removal of pollution to air, water and land. Policies to take a long-term perspective, account of costs and benefits, respect environmental limits, apply the precautionary principle, use scientific knowledge. Procedures based on transparency, access to information, effective participation by stakeholders and access to justice. Polluter pays. Prevent pollution at source, protection of most vulnerable environments, minimise risk to human health, encourage the use of the most advanced technical solutions that can be cost-effectively applied. Reuse of previously developed land in preference to Greenfield sites. Polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be so sited and planned to minimise/contain adverse effects within acceptable limits. Opportunities to use the development process to assist/encourage the remediation of contaminated land.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include pollution, efficient use of land and contamination/pollution.</p>

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PPG24 Planning and Noise, August 1994 <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a>	Consider practicality to control or reduce noise levels, or to mitigate through the use of contributions or planning obligations. New development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses. Defines Noise Exposure Categories.	SA Framework to include noise.
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/planningpolicystatements/</a>	Strategy and Policies to clarify how sequential approach and exceptions test to be applied. Applicants to prepare a Flood Risk Assessment on sites above 1 ha in flood zone 1 (possibility of flooding is less than 1 in 1,000 chance a year) and on all sites, whatever size, in flood zones 2 and 3. Proposals to extend the Environment Agency's (EA) statutory consultee role regarding flood risk on developments. A greater importance placed on the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems.	SA Framework to include flood risk and sustainable drainage.
Making Space for Water (DEFRA 2005) and Future Water 2008 <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a>	The government strategy for water. Includes guidance with respect to a partnership approach to ensuring water supply and coastal planning.	SA Framework to include drinking water and coastal planning.
Children (Leaving Care) Act, 2000 <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/20000035.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/20000035.htm</a>	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) <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1998/ukpga_19980042_en_1">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1998/ukpga_19980042_en_1</a>	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.

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
<p>Water Act (2003) <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/ukpga_20030037_en_1">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/ukpga_20030037_en_1</a></p>	<p>Core Strategy to support the resolution of significant problem areas and seek to achieve sustainable water resources management.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include water resources, supply and protecting the environment.</p>
<p>The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (2002)  <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/policy/sustainfarmfood/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/policy/sustainfarmfood/index.htm</a></p>	<p>Aims 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>	<p>SA Framework to include health (access to nutritious food), biodiversity, pollution.  SA to consider viability of farming.</p>
<p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan  <a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/</a></p>	<p>A detailed plan for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity resources. Seeks to increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity; and to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale. Core Strategy to support local BAPs and HAPs.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include biodiversity.</p>
<p>Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (Defra, 2002)  <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm</a></p>	<p>Sets out a series of actions to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in agriculture, water, woodland, marine and coastal management &amp; urban areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• care for our natural heritage</li> <li>• countryside attractive and enjoyable for all</li> <li>• reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020</li> <li>• Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites</li> <li>• support meeting biodiversity targets in the Habitat and Species Action Plans</li> <li>• Encourage business to act for biodiversity</li> <li>• involve people and help make biodiversity part of their everyday lives through information, communication and education.</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include biodiversity.</p>

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
Safer Places, the Planning System and Crime Prevention (February 2004) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147627.pdf">www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/147627.pdf</a>	Guidance on how to create well-designed, sustainable places. Promotes good planning, and its particular role in tackling crime and the fear of crime. Seeks to prompt innovative, flexible thinking and effective working between the developer, designers, police and local planning authority.	SA Framework to include crime and safety.
Secured by Design <a href="http://www.securedbydesign.org.uk">www.securedbydesign.org.uk</a>	Encourages design which 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.
Manual for Streets, March 2007 <a href="http://www.manualforstreets.org.uk/">http://www.manualforstreets.org.uk/</a>	Guidance to encourage good design which increases the quality of life. Covers layout, quality and materials, user needs, parking, signage, street furniture and lighting. Polices to support the aim of increasing the quality of life through good design which creates more people-orientated streets.	SA Framework to include health, well being and safety.
The Planning Response to Climate Change (2004) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/archive/publications/planningandbuilding/planningresponse">http://www.communities.gov.uk/archive/publications/planningandbuilding/planningresponse</a>	Seeks to provide planning professionals with an overview of the current thinking and state of knowledge on the planning response to climate change. Strategies and policies to respond to the changing climate in partnership with developers and the wider community.	SA Framework to include the causes and consequences of climate change.
Employment Land Reviews (December 2004) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/employmentlandreviews">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/employmentlandreviews</a>	Guidance to help LA to assess the demand for and supply of land for employment and the suitability of sites for employment development. Strategy and policies to be informed by Employment Land Review.	SA Framework to include employment land.
National Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets for SSSI's <a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr07_psaindex.htm">http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr07_psaindex.htm</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reversing the long term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020</li> <li>• Bringing in favourable condition 95 per cent of all nationally important wildlife sites by 2010.</li> </ul>	SA Framework to cover designated habitats and biodiversity.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 <a href="http://www.culture.gov.uk/">http://www.culture.gov.uk/</a>	Nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments	SA Framework to include archaeology and designated sites.

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
<p>Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act</p> <p><a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1990/Ukpga_19900009_en_1.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1990/Ukpga_19900009_en_1.htm</a></p>	<p>Buildings which are listed or which lie within a conservation area are protected by law.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include historic buildings and designated sites/buildings.</p>
<p>By Design, Urban Design in the Planning System – towards better practice</p> <p><a href="http://www.cabe.org.uk/default.aspx?contentitemid=446">http://www.cabe.org.uk/default.aspx?contentitemid=446</a></p>	<p>Guidance to encourage better design and to act as a companion to the PPGs/PPSs. Seeks to stimulate thinking about urban design and encourage the notion that careful assessments of places, well-drafted policies, well-designed proposals, robust decision-making and a collaborative approach are needed throughout the country if better places are to be created.</p>	<p>SA to consider the role of high quality design.</p>
<p>Power of Place: The Future of the Historic Environment (The Historic Environment Review Steering Group, 2000)</p> <p><a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1303">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1303</a></p>	<p>The future of England’s historic environment, its role in people’s lives and its contribution to the cultural and economic well being of the nation. With proper understanding and sensitive and open management, there can be desirable change without losing the places we value.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include the historic environment.</p>
<p>Save Our Streets (English Heritage, Women’s Institute, 2004)</p> <p><a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.8680">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.8680</a></p>	<p>To restore dignity and character to our historic streets. Removing the blight of unnecessary signs, poles, bollards, barriers, hotchpotch paving schemes and obtrusive road markings.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include built environment.</p>
<p>Accessibility Planning (September 2004)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/ltp/accessibility/">http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/ltp/accessibility/</a></p>	<p>Improve accessibility for all with a focus on accessibility to employment, learning, health care, and food shops together with other services and opportunities of local importance.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include accessibility for all.</p>
<p>Soil Strategy 2009</p> <p><a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/land/soil/sap/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/land/soil/sap/index.htm</a></p>	<p>Seeks to promote better agricultural soils; managing climate change; avoiding harm during development; preventing pollution; and addressing contamination.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include protection and management of soil.</p>

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
<p>Game Plan, The Strategy for delivering Governments' Sport and Physical Activity Objectives (2002)</p> <p><a href="http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/.../strategy/assets/game_plan_report.pdf">www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/.../strategy/assets/game_plan_report.pdf</a></p>	<p>Support an increase in the number of physically active. Measures could include provision of footpaths, bridleways, cycle tracks, outdoor tourism and access to the countryside.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include walking, cycling, outdoor tourism and access to the countryside.</p>
<p>English Heritage guidance on Farming and the Historic Landscape (2005)</p> <p><a href="http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19702">http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19702</a></p>	<p>Advice with respect to archaeological sites, historic buildings, historic parkland, and entry level stewardship.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include protection of archaeological sites, historic buildings and historic parkland.</p>
<p>English Heritage guidance: 'Easy Access to Historic Buildings' (1999)</p> <p><a href="http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19702">http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19702</a></p>	<p>Advice with respect to maximising the benefits from improving access to historic buildings.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include access to historic buildings.</p>
<p>Countryside Agency Strategy for Sustainable Land Management</p>	<p>Support land management which seeks to maximise public benefits; is not environmentally damaging and, where possible, contributes to the enhancement of the environment and economy of rural areas; and is more fully integrated into the communities in which it operates.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include access to the countryside, enhancement of the environment and rural economy.</p>
<p>A Joint Accord between the National Association for AONB and the Forestry Commission</p> <p><a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/aaonbe.pdf/\$FILE/aaonbe.pdf">www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/aaonbe.pdf/\$FILE/aaonbe.pdf</a></p>	<p>Protect and enhance woodlands. Promote the production of timber to help shape and maintain the efforts to secure new and diverse markets and for the restoration of certain historic practices.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include the protection of woodland and the promotion of timber production.</p>

Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
Regional		
<p>Draft South West Regional Spatial Strategy (Proposed Changes 2008)</p> <p><a href="http://www.swcouncils.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=538">http://www.swcouncils.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=538</a></p>	<p>Seeks to promote a balance between economic prosperity, environmental quality, social well-being and a high-quality of life. Considers the issues of infrastructure, the use of public land, supporting an ageing population and housing supply.</p> <p>Identifies the Isles of Scilly Sea link as key infrastructure. Seeks to build on Objective 1 and convergence funding opportunities to 2013.</p> <p>Policy HMA9a states that viable and balanced communities will be supported and the high quality environment protected by providing for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• housing that meets local needs only</li> <li>• diversification of the local economy</li> <li>• improvements to air and sea links</li> </ul> <p>Provision for sustainable housing growth will comprise about 100 new homes to meet local needs only.</p> <p>No requirement for gypsies, travellers or travelling show people.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include infrastructure, housing, diversification of the economy, health and improved air and sea links.</p> <p>The need for 100 houses can be further tested through sustainability appraisal.</p>
<p>South West Regional Economic Strategy 2006 to 2015</p> <p><a href="http://www.southwestrda.org.uk/what-we-do/policy/res-review2005/draft-res.shtm">http://www.southwestrda.org.uk/what-we-do/policy/res-review2005/draft-res.shtm</a></p>	<p>Makes no additional comment (see RSS, above) regarding the Isles of Scilly other than the low output per head compared to elsewhere in the region.</p>	<p>See RSS above.</p>
<p>Regional Transport Strategy for the South West (RPG10, 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.gos.gov.uk/gosw/transporthome/regtransstrat/">http://www.gos.gov.uk/gosw/transporthome/regtransstrat/</a></p>	<p>Makes no additional comment (see RSS, above) regarding the Isles of Scilly.</p>	<p>See RSS above.</p>

<p>Regional Waste Strategy (2004) <a href="http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=500">http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=500</a></p>	<p>Consolidates the UK Waste Strategy at regional level. Refers to Envision service for the Isles of Scilly.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include waste.</p>
<p>Regional Sustainable Development Framework <a href="http://www.shapersw.net/">http://www.shapersw.net/</a></p>	<p>Ten principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop sustainability learning and skills</li> <li>• Improve physical and mental well-being</li> <li>• Improve equality in meeting basic needs</li> <li>• Be resource wise</li> <li>• Support thriving low carbon economies</li> <li>• Reduce high carbon travel</li> <li>• Use local and ethical goods and services</li> <li>• Enhance local distinctiveness and diversity including biodiversity</li> <li>• Help everyone to join in public decision-making</li> <li>• Take a long term approach</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include learning and skills, physical and mental well-being, equality in meeting basic needs, resource efficiency, low carbon economies, reduce high carbon travel, use local goods and services, enhance local distinctiveness and diversity including biodiversity, help everyone to join in public decision-making.</p>
<p>South West Region Social Inclusion Statement 2005 <a href="http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=496">http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=496</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• income that reaches the minimum income standard</li> <li>• access to appropriate employment</li> <li>• access to good quality health care and services</li> <li>• access to affordable housing of a decent standard, which allows independent living</li> <li>• appropriate and timely support as needed</li> <li>• access to good quality and appropriate learning opportunities</li> <li>• empowered to contribute to society and their contributions would be valued</li> <li>• opportunity to have an appropriate work / life balance</li> <li>• live in a safe community, free of fear</li> <li>• live free from discrimination and prejudice on any grounds</li> <li>• access to a clean environment and equal protection from possible environmental harm.</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include employment, health services, affordable housing, learning, safety, protection of amenity and environment.</p>
<p>River Basin Management Plan South West River Basin District <a href="http://wfdconsultation.environment-agency.gov.uk/wfdcms/en/southwest/Intro.aspx">http://wfdconsultation.environment-agency.gov.uk/wfdcms/en/southwest/Intro.aspx</a></p>	<p>Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust to gather data on the condition of reef habitats and work with fishermen for long term protection.</p> <p>Environment Agency to work with the Council for the Isles of Scilly to review and update management practices to minimise risk to drinking water</p>	<p>SA Framework to include reef protection and drinking water protection.</p>



Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
County		
<p>Cornwall Structure Plan 2004</p> <p><a href="http://www.southwesteip.co.uk/downloads/.../20060810202107.pdf">www.southwesteip.co.uk/downloads/.../20060810202107.pdf</a></p>	<p>Sets out a development strategy and policies for the county. Whilst to be superceded by the Regional Spatial Strategy in 2010, the Core Strategy must be in general compliance.</p> <p>It emphasises the importance of transport links to Penzance and indicates that wave/tidal power may be viable in the Isles of Scilly.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include character, distinctiveness, local services, sustainable transport, accessible employment, protection of habitats and biodiversity, protect heritage, efficient use of land, agriculture, flooding and sustainable drainage, energy efficiency, renewable energy, waste, local materials, efficient use of mineral resources, housing, tourism and recreation.</p>

<p>The Economic Development Strategy for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly, 2007-2021</p> <p><a href="http://www.economicforum.org.uk/economic-development-strategy.htm">http://www.economicforum.org.uk/economic-development-strategy.htm</a></p>	<p>The aim is to achieve sustainable prosperity with opportunity for all by increasing the value and diversity of the economic base of the Isles of Scilly by promoting strong and sustainable businesses and communities, whilst protecting and enhancing the unique nature of the environment.</p> <p>Key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase levels of business productivity and innovation, and numbers of exporting businesses along with product and process development</li> <li>• build on enterprise opportunities arising from the development of measures to meet the challenge of climate change</li> <li>• manage new business investment (demand for land and premises)</li> <li>• lead the way in further development of broadband, ICT and digital media</li> <li>• develop a model knowledge economy for the 21st century, set within a rural context</li> <li>• reduce recruitment and skills shortages by improving the skills base and availability of jobs to match in appropriate sectors</li> <li>• increase the level of higher-paid and higher-skilled employment along with an increase in the number of graduates with the relevant qualifications</li> <li>• improve transport infrastructure and access to services as well as addressing the problems associated with increasing traffic congestion</li> <li>• maintain and improve existing natural and built coastal infrastructure</li> <li>• ensure the sustainability of the Isles of Scilly</li> <li>• enhance the environment</li> <li>• improve and market the quality of the visitor economy</li> <li>• diversify the agricultural sector</li> <li>• support fishing and marine industries</li> <li>• deliver micro diversification (arts and crafts and ICT)</li> <li>• significantly improve the social infrastructure</li> <li>• develop skills and learning</li> <li>• maintain and improve transport infrastructure and connectivity</li> <li>• develop and implement the Isles of Scilly Sustainable Energy Strategy</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include business productivity and innovation, enterprise to address climate change, ICT, skills and learning, higher paid employment, higher skilled employment, transport infrastructure, access to services, traffic congestion, diversification of agriculture, fishing and marine industry, tourism, arts/crafts/heritage, social infrastructure, renewable energy.</p>
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<p>Rural Economic Strategy for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly</p> <p><a href="http://www.ruralcornwall.co.uk/ruralStrategy.asp">http://www.ruralcornwall.co.uk/ruralStrategy.asp</a></p>	<p>Seeks to help create and safeguard a sustainable, quality employment that contributes to a thriving and vibrant rural economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and export technical expertise in renewable energy.</li> <li>• Link sustainable tourism, leisure and recreation</li> <li>• Skills and training</li> <li>• Local food production</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include skills and training, tourism, leisure, recreation, employment and agriculture.</p>
<p>The Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Primary Care Trust draft Strategic Plan 2009</p> <p><a href="http://www.cornwallandislesofscilly.nhs.uk/CornwallAndIslesOfScillyPCT/AboutUs/Strategy.aspx">http://www.cornwallandislesofscilly.nhs.uk/CornwallAndIslesOfScillyPCT/AboutUs/Strategy.aspx</a></p>	<p>Help children achieve a healthy weight, improve mental health and well being, support the right of people nearing the end of their life to be cared for in their home, reduce the gap between people with the best health and those with the poorest health, and help people to live longer.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include health and well being, access to health services for all.</p>
<p>Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Healthy Weight Strategy 2009 to 2013</p> <p><a href="http://www.cornwallsportspartnership.co.uk/news/archive/new-healthy-weight-strategy-for-cornwall-ios-is-launched">http://www.cornwallsportspartnership.co.uk/news/archive/new-healthy-weight-strategy-for-cornwall-ios-is-launched</a></p>	<p>Promotes a balance between food and activity. Recognises that healthy weight supports physical, social and emotional well being. Seeks to lower risk of illness and encourage enjoyment of the natural environment.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include access to outdoor recreation, sport facilities and healthy food.</p>
<p>The Health and Well Being Strategy for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly 2008</p> <p><a href="http://www.cornwallandislesofscilly.nhs.uk/CornwallAndIslesOfScillyPCT/StayingHealthy/HealthAndWellbeing/HealthAndWellBeingStrategyIslesOfScilly/HealthAndWellBeingStrategyIslesOfScilly.aspx">http://www.cornwallandislesofscilly.nhs.uk/CornwallAndIslesOfScillyPCT/StayingHealthy/HealthAndWellbeing/HealthAndWellBeingStrategyIslesOfScilly/HealthAndWellBeingStrategyIslesOfScilly.aspx</a></p>	<p>Sets out vision of how the NHS, local government and community organisations will work together to improve the health of the whole population of Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. Actions: Healthy workplace; smoke free; access to benefits; access to work, leisure and recreation; warm, safe and affordable housing; local food, allotments and healthy food; emotional health and well being; reducing infant deaths; safer, stronger communities; access to services; sex, drugs and alcohol; environment and climate change;</p>	<p>SA Framework to include access to employment, services and affordable housing for all; safe communities; local food and allotments; and climate change.</p>

<p>Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit 2008, (Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly). <a href="http://www.ercis.co.uk">www.ercis.co.uk</a></p>	<p>The Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS) 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 of 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>
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Document name and source	Summary of issues	Sustainability objectives
Local		
<p>The Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust Habitat Management Plan <a href="http://www.ios-wildlifetrust.org.uk/">http://www.ios-wildlifetrust.org.uk/</a></p>	<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.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include biodiversity and habitats.</p>
<p>The Isles of Scilly Seabird Conservation Strategy 2009-2013</p>	<p>Strategic goals: maintain and enhance the current seabird assemblage; ensure distribution and population of priority species are at least sustained at 2001 levels secure improved terrestrial management for seabirds including an effective rat control programme across the archipelago; develop and deliver effective protection and management of the marine system to support its seabird interest; and establish partnerships and engage with the local community to support the delivery of the strategy</p>	<p>SA Framework to include seabird conservation.</p>
<p>The Isles of Scilly Marine Special Area of Conservation Management Scheme 2010</p>	<p>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 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"> <li>• Recreational activity</li> <li>• Shipping</li> <li>• Pollution</li> <li>• Fisheries</li> <li>• Habitat loss</li> <li>• Other (including invasive species)</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include biodiversity and marine conservation. SAC Management Scheme to inform Habitats Regulations Assessment.</p>

<p>Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan and SMP2 (consultation version March 2010)</p>	<p>The principle concern is that sea level rise needs to be accommodated in planning policies, taking a practicable approach and demonstrating that new developments would not be in contravention of PPG20 (Policy Planning Guidance: Coastal Planning). 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>The Shoreline Management Plan is being updated to address the need for into how the coast would evolve. Issues that will be covered include a 100-year horizon, rather than 50 years as previously and to incorporate latest research such as Foresight and the Futurecoast Project promoted by DEFRA</p> <p>The updated DEFRA guidance is the first specific policy guidance document released under the new Making Space for Water Strategy. The guidance aims to ensure that the SMP reviews take advantage of the best aspects of the first generation of SMP's and are developed consistently with other policy objectives. SMP's produced following this guidance will outline the strategic direction for each coastal unit, following an in-depth and robust assessment of economic, environmental and social factors.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include shoreline management.</p>
<p>Isles of Scilly Heritage and Cultural Strategy <a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk/Council%20of%20the%20Isles%20of%20Scilly/.../AHeritageandCulturalStrategyfortheIslesofScilly.pdf">www.scilly.gov.uk/Council%20of%20the%20Isles%20of%20Scilly/.../AHeritageandCulturalStrategyfortheIslesofScilly.pdf</a></p>	<p>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</p>	<p>SA Framework to include built heritage, cultural heritage, archaeology, education, agriculture and horticulture.</p>
<p>Isles of Scilly Children and Young People's Plan 2008 to 2011 <a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk/education/cypp.htm">http://www.scilly.gov.uk/education/cypp.htm</a></p>	<p>Sets the Government's aims for young people in the context of the Isles of Scilly. The key priorities are to be healthy, stay safe, and to make a positive contribution to the economy.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include health, safety and learning for young people.</p>

<p>Supporting People Strategy 2003/04</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk">www.scilly.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>Whilst now out of date, the Strategy identifies delivering housing strategies, neighbourhood renewal and health improvement and access to services as key issues</p>	<p>SA Framework to include provision of housing and access to services.</p>
<p>Play Strategy 2007 to 2010</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk">www.scilly.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>Support the provision of an access to play facilities and opportunities.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include access to play facilities.</p>
<p>Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Care Trust - Joint Strategy for Older People 2008 to 2010</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk">www.scilly.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>Identifies to key objectives relevant to planning as access to health care and facilitating living independently.</p>	
<p>Isles of Scilly Community Strategy 2007 to 2010</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk/Council%20of%20the%20Isles%20of%20Scilly/CommunityStrategyMay2006.pdf">www.scilly.gov.uk/Council%20of%20the%20Isles%20of%20Scilly/CommunityStrategyMay2006.pdf</a></p>	<p>The five priorities for the period 2007 to 2010 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• providing excellent services for children, young people and families</li> <li>• promoting healthy and inclusive communities, work towards meeting the housing needs of every generation</li> <li>• promoting economic vitality</li> <li>• protecting the outstanding natural environment</li> <li>• meeting local transport and local infrastructure needs</li> </ul> <p>Key issues to address are identified as access to quality affordable housing, community buildings, services and play facilities; active transport; support for tourism, agricultural sectors, fishing and marine sectors; protect the natural and cultural environment; safety in new developments (including fire); sustainable management of waste; sustainable energy; support refurbishment of St Mary's harbour and off island quays; consider access during emergencies such as flooding and/or severe weather events; manage drinking water; manage the disposal of sewage in a sustainable way; and support the viability of the airport.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include access to services, sustainable economic development, protecting biodiversity, protecting the landscape, sustainable transport, infrastructure (including drinking water), flood risk/climate change and sustainable transport.</p>

<p>Isles of Scilly Tourism Plan <a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk/leisure/tourism/strat.htm">http://www.scilly.gov.uk/leisure/tourism/strat.htm</a></p>	<p>Whilst now out of date, the Plan emphasises the importance of catering to a diverse market, extending the tourism season and sustainable tourism.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include tourism.</p>
<p>Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document <a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk/environment/planning/designguide.htm">http://www.scilly.gov.uk/environment/planning/designguide.htm</a></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>	<p>SA Framework to include heritage, conservation and sustainable development/design.</p>
<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 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</p>	
<p>Porth Cressa Development Brief Supplementary Planning Document</p>	<p>Sets out a redevelopment strategy for Porth Cressa.</p>	<p>Considered under baseline.</p>
<p>The Isles of Scilly and Penzance Strategic Investment Framework (2009)</p>	<p>Co-ordinated delivery of the following objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion and development of the next step broadband</li> <li>• Preparation and delivery of a strategic investment programme for business sites and premises in cooperation with the RDA, District Council and the private sector</li> <li>• Providing business support for the development of better resource management and a low carbon economy</li> <li>• Supporting the development of creative businesses that add value to Cornwall's economy</li> <li>• Promotion and development of social inclusion and workforce development</li> <li>• Strategic transportation including the Isles of Scilly route partnership and the Truro-Falmouth branch line</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include ICT, innovation, low carbon commerce, social inclusion and transport links to Penzance.</p>



<p>The Isles of Scilly AONB Management Plan 2010-2014</p>	<p>Protection and enhancement of the landscape, whilst recognising the role of biodiversity, heritage, the economy and community.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include landscape.</p>
<p>Moving On - the Isles of Scilly Transport Strategy (Feb 2003 and Committee Report 2009)</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk/Council%20of%20the%20Isles%20of%20Scilly/Sustainable%20Transport%20Strategy.pdf">www.scilly.gov.uk/Council%20of%20the%20Isles%20of%20Scilly/Sustainable%20Transport%20Strategy.pdf</a></p>	<p>Travel is reported to be expensive with only freight transport between the islands benefiting from subsidy. The off islands quays need upgrading or renewing; car use on St Mary's can cause congestion and conflict with other users; and, critically, the infrastructure for the mainland sea link needs modernising to maintain a viable year round service.</p> <p>The Strategy supplements local plan policy which seeks to ensure development is located to minimise demand on transport and not harm the maintenance and improvement of the transport system; and support measures to increase choice and use of alternatives to the private car. The project brief (04.09.2008) for the new Sustainable Transport Strategy that will address identifies the following issues to be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reducing the cost of travel and transportation</li> <li>• address remoteness and peripherality</li> <li>• improve provision of those with mobility or sensory impairment</li> <li>• a more reliable and sustainable link to the UK</li> <li>• improve year round transport provision on the islands</li> <li>• assess need for work to maintain or improve the condition of roads</li> <li>• consider feasibility of sustainable transport initiatives that encourage a reduction in car usage and increase in walking and cycling.</li> <li>• consider the scope for more environmentally sympathetic fuels</li> <li>• assess the requirement for traffic management measures, particularly in Hugh Town</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include transport services..</p>

<p>The Isles of Scilly Integrated Area Plan 2001- 2004 (June 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.objectiveone.com/O1htm/01-yourarea/Scilly_people.htm">http://www.objectiveone.com/O1htm/01-yourarea/Scilly_people.htm</a></p>	<p>Recognising the unique environment - Conservation Area, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and a Heritage Coast. These characteristics are the backbone of the islands' main industries, tourism and agriculture which, in turn support the movement of all goods and people to/from Scilly.</p> <p>Addressing transport within Scilly - a major issue because of the absence of fixed links between any of the five islands. The importance of direct transport services to/from the mainland.</p> <p>The Council has significant involvement in the ownership and operation of basic infrastructure (notably the sewerage system) - on the UK mainland this is now the responsibility of the private sector. This obviously places great pressure on the local authority's resources.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include objectives of the Conservation Area, AONB and Heritage Coast; transport between the islands and to the mainland.</p> <p>SA to consider infrastructure, particularly the sewerage system.</p>
<p>Isles of Scilly Sustainable Energy Strategy 2007</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk/environment/planning/islesofscilysustainableenergystrategy.htm">http://www.scilly.gov.uk/environment/planning/islesofscilysustainableenergystrategy.htm</a></p>	<p>Aims to raise awareness concerning the provision and consumption of energy and seeks to promote actions that will improve the energy profile of the Isles of Scilly. The intention is to inspire and guide private, public and domestic energy users to consider the benefits of consuming energy in a more sustainable manner. 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 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>SA Framework to include energy efficiency, renewable energy and fuel poverty.</p>
<p>Scilly Waste</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk/environment/rubbish/recycle.htm">http://www.scilly.gov.uk/environment/rubbish/recycle.htm</a></p>	<p>A practical guide providing advice for reducing waste arisings by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shop Smart</li> <li>• Reusable shopping bags</li> <li>• Recycling glass</li> <li>• Composting - composters and green cones are available to residents</li> <li>• Real nappies</li> <li>• Reducing junk mail</li> <li>• Barbecue use</li> </ul>	<p>SA Framework to include recycling and composting.</p>

<p>Risk Management Strategy 2007 to 2010</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk">www.scilly.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>Identify and address risks to achieving planning objectives.</p>	<p>SA Framework and process provides a robust means to identify and address risks.</p>
<p>Extended Schools Strategic Delivery Plan 2007 to 2010</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk">www.scilly.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>Support the provision of education facilities and ancillary services and access to them.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include provision of education facilities and access to them.</p>
<p>Community Safety and Drugs Strategy for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly 2005 to 2008</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk">www.scilly.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>Issues that could be addressed through the planning system include reducing the fear of crime and reducing the number and severity of road traffic collisions.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include safety in the design of development and road safety.</p>
<p>Isles of Scilly Natural Area Profile (English Nature) SPD</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk">www.scilly.gov.uk</a></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>
<p>Traditional Farm Buildings Survey SPD 1997</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk">www.scilly.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include built heritage.</p>
<p>Specific Local Need and Key Worker Housing SPD</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk">www.scilly.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include the provision of housing to meet local need, including key workers.</p>
<p>Landscape Assessment of the AONB SPD 2002</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk">www.scilly.gov.uk</a></p>	<p>One of a series of assessments prepared by the Countryside Agency for each AONB. Drawing on the Historic Landscape Assessment carried out on behalf of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1996, it is intended to raise awareness of the importance of the AONB and to guide those responsible for developing and implementing relevant policies for the area.</p>	<p>SA Framework to include landscape.</p>

<p>Cornwall and Scilly Urban Survey SPD: Historic Characterisation for Regeneration Hugh Town 2003</p> <p><a href="http://www.scilly.gov.uk">www.scilly.gov.uk</a></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 Framewrok to include built heritage.</p>
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## **APPENDIX 2**

### **BASELINE DATA**

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Headline indicator</b> Other possible indicators	<b>Information</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<p><b>SA Objective 1</b></p> <p>Prevent loss of and enhance habitats</p>	<p><b>Area of breeding habitat maintained, enhanced or lost for seabirds</b></p> <p>No target</p>	<p>No data is readily available with respect to habitats. 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. This data is misleading, however, since some species have increased in numbers.</p> <p>The species suffering the greatest decline in numbers of breeding pairs are European shag, sandwich tern, black-legged kittiwake and herring gull.</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>
	<p><b>Condition of biological SSSI's</b></p> <p>PSA target: all SSSI's to be in favourable or unfavourable recovering status</p>	<p>All SSSI's meet the PSA target.</p> <p>Priority areas could be those in unfavourable recovering status on the inhabited islands:</p> <p>Lower Moors, St Marys Peninnis Head, St Marys 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> <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 extent of habitats and key areas of concern is illustrated in Map 1.</p>

SA Objective	Headline indicator Other possible indicators	Information	Commentary
	<p><b>Area of BAP habitats created, maintained and lost</b></p>	<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>(Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly)</p>	<p>The Audit recommends that monitoring, research, land management, planning and the creation of a Marine Protected Area will support improvement to the areas identified as declining.</p>
	<p>Area of designated biological sites: SPA, SAC, Ramsar, SSSI &amp; MCZ</p>	<p>21 SSSIs (biological) covering 554,98ha SACs covering 26850.95 ha (181.32ha terrestrial) 1 SPA/Ramsar covering 401.64 ha</p>	<p>Supplementary information to provide background context to headline indicator on condition of SSSIs. See Map 1.</p>
	<p>Number and extent of priority species.</p>	<p>The Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit identifies 293 priority species that are in need of conservation action.</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Supplementary information to BAP headline indicator.</p>
	<p>Number and % land cover of agri-environment schemes (Environmental Stewardship)</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Headline indicator</b> Other possible indicators	<b>Information</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
<b>SA Objective 2</b>  Support sustainable communities	<b>Affordable housing completions</b>  Target: 5 per year. Local Plan Policy 3 prohibits new build open market housing.	84 between April 2003 and March 2009 (14 per year)  Data provided by the Communities and Local Government website indicates that Registered Social Landlords and Local Authorities have contributed less than 20% of new housing over the last ten years in the UK and in the South West Region.	All new homes in the Isles of Scilly are affordable homes.
	<b>Deprivation statistics</b>	CLG Indices of multiple deprivation 2007  overall: top 60% best areas; Income: top 30% best Employment: top 5% best Health and disability: top 10% best Education and skills training: top 20% best Barriers to housing and services: top 1% worst areas Crime: top 25% best Living environment: top 2% worst	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.  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.  The low score for access to housing/services reflects the poor access to services on the off islands.



SA Objective	Headline indicator Other possible indicators	Information	Commentary
	<p><b>Access to essential services on St Mary's</b></p> <p>Primary school and secondary school; post office; GP; cottage hospital; leisure/recreational facility/formal open space.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
	<p><b>Access to essential services on the off islands</b></p> <p>Primary school and secondary school; post office; GP; cottage hospital; leisure/recreational facility.</p>	<p>Additional cost and physical difficulty of accessing services on St. Mary's</p>	
	<p>Infrastructure provision (utilities, transport and communications)</p>	<p>Indicator(s) needed</p>	
	<p>Cost of living</p>	<p>Foodstuffs are estimated to be 20% higher than the mainland and construction costs are estimated to be 40-50% higher than the mainland</p>	<p>The combination of poor accessibility to services for the islands as a whole and high costs of living are significant issues.</p>
	<p>Fuel poverty in homes</p>	<p>7.2% of homes in fuel poverty compared with 8.5% in the UK (CLG 2006)</p>	<p>Fuel poverty is an important issue although the Isles of Scilly has a relatively low incidence.</p>
	<p>Pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at A-C or equivalent including English and maths (National Indicator 75.</p>	<p>The Department for Children, Schools and Families reports that in 2008/09, 80% per cent of pupils achieved 5 or more GCSEs or equivalents including English and maths at grades A*-C in the Isles of Scilly, a decrease of 3% from 2004/05. For the South west the figure rose from 46% to 52% and for England from 43% to 51%</p>	<p>The Isles of Scilly has an 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</p>

SA Objective	Headline indicator Other possible indicators	Information	Commentary
SA Objective 3  Support sustainable economic development	<b>Employment land available by type</b>	Total Employment Area is 15,115m <sup>2</sup>  (Council of the Isles of Scilly Planning Department )	Stable
	<b>Access to employment</b>	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	
	Value of tourism economy	£60,000,000 (more than 85% of GDP)	From the Heritage and Cultural Strategy
	Gross value added per head	£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	£277 £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
	Self employed as % total labour force	28% 8% UK	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
	Part time as % total employees	47.5% 25.7% UK	employed with a high level of VAT registrations.  (IoS Socio Economic Evidence Base

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Headline indicator</b> Other possible indicators	<b>Information</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
	Employment in tourism	85%	2009)
	VAT registrations per 1000 population	5.3% 3.9% South West  (VAT registrations and deregistrations, BERR)	
<b>SA Objective 4</b>  Safeguard and enhance human health	<b>Crime rate per 1000 population</b>	4.8 UK 11.4 (Devon and Cornwall Police)	Very low
	<b>Life expectancy</b>	78.7 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly 77.5 UK 2008	Relatively high
	Noise pollution	No data	No data
	Light pollution	No data	No data

SA Objective	Headline indicator Other possible indicators	Information	Commentary
	<p><b>Access to open space and play facilities</b></p>	<p>Bryher has extremely limited play facilities and no formal play area for children or young people.</p> <p>St Agnes has basic indoor and outdoor play facilities with no formal facilities. 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.</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 Carn Thomas Secondary School and Primary School at Carn Gwaval accommodate indoor, grass and tarmac play areas. A skate park is located on an area of the school playing field. St Mary's has an outdoor community swimming pool is available for use during the summer months.</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>

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Headline indicator</b> Other possible indicators	<b>Information</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
	<b>See access to services, SA Objective 2, cost of living, SA Objective 2 and wages, SA Objective 3</b>	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
<b>SA Objective 5</b>  Maintain and improve water quality and use water efficiently	<b>Number of incidents of major or significant water pollution</b>	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.
	<b>Sites not meeting Bathing Water Directive standards</b>	Not known	
	<b>Per capita water consumption</b>	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.
<b>SA Objective 6</b>  Reduce air pollution	<b>National Air Quality Standards</b>	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 <a href="#">Cornwall Air Quality Forum</a>
<b>SA Objective 7</b>  Address the causes and consequences of climate change	<b>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</b>  Climate Change Act 2008 requires reduction of 80% on 1990 levels by 2050	A Climate Change Strategy is being prepared. This will inform the sustainability appraisal when available.	Increasing use of sustainable design, but rate of increase needs to be higher.
	<b>Flood risk</b>	No comprehensive data	
	<b>Stability of coastline</b>	No comprehensive data	

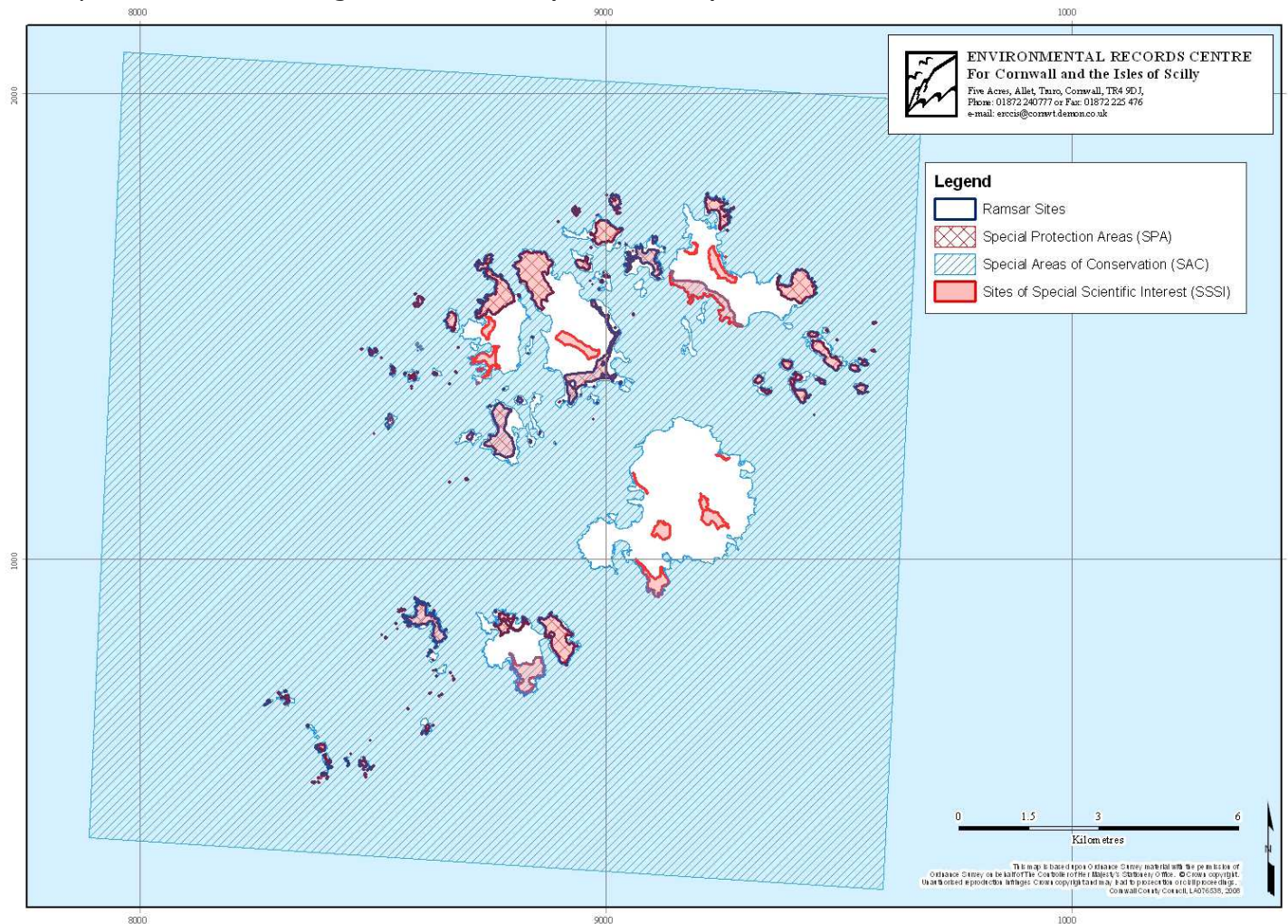
SA Objective	Headline indicator Other possible indicators	Information	Commentary
	<p><b>Properties achieving Code for Sustainable Homes rating above 2</b></p> <p>UK Guidance implies residential properties should be achieving Level 3 by 2015 at the latest</p>	None	
	<p><b>Average consumption of ordinary domestic electricity</b></p>	<p>5,616 kWhrs/year 3,952 kWhrs/year UK (Office of National Statistics)</p>	High levels of consumption
<p><b>SA Objective 8</b></p> <p>Maintain and enhance cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage</p>	<p><b>Number of buildings on the at risk register</b></p>	32	<p>Many sites and buildings are at risk due to coastal erosion and neglect.</p> <p>The number of listed buildings remains constant.</p>
	<p><b>Number of listed buildings</b></p>	128 (4 Grade 1 and 8 Grade II*)	
	<p><b>Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments</b></p>	236	
	<p><b>Conservation Area Appraisals</b></p>	3	
	<p>Number of museums</p>	<p>Isles of Scilly Museum and Longstone Heritage Centre, St Mary's; Tresco Abbey Garden Interpretation; Farming Interest Group, St Martin's</p>	

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Headline indicator</b> Other possible indicators	<b>Information</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
	Number and area of geological SSSI's	5	
<b>SA Objective 9</b>  Protect and enhance the landscape	<b>Changes to the landscape via fixed point photography of key views</b>		The AONB Team and Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust will undertake an annual review
<b>SA Objective 10</b>  Support a more sustainable means of production and use of resources	<b>Renewable energy capacity installed by type.</b>	solar panels on 3 residential properties; ground source heat pumps and solar panels installed in 6 new flats; gshp in new dwelling; multi fuel boilers installed in 8 new dwellings (2007/08)  solar panels on 8 residential properties; 9 of the new dwellings completed incorporated some form of renewable energy, including the provision of ground source heat pumps and solar panels in the 6 new housing association flats at Normandy, St Mary's (2008/09)	Increasing use of renewable energy.  Majority of new properties incorporating.
	<b>Proportion of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</b>  Regional Target 50%	50% 2007/08 45% 2008/09	
	Percentage of new dwellings completed at various densities	30 dph: 5% 07/08 and 08/09; 30 to 50 dph: 85% 07/08 and 08/09; above 50 dph: 10% 07/08 and 08/09.	

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>Headline indicator</b> Other possible indicators	<b>Information</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
	<b>% household waste recycled or composted</b>	17.5% (DEFRA 2008/09)	The second lowest in England.
	total waste to landfill	0	2,523,000 tonnes incinerated (not energy from waste)
	% food consumed on the Isles of Scilly produced on the Isles of Scilly	Not known	It is likely that the majority of building materials are imported.
	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**

### **HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT**

#### **(CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES)**

**Table 1. Isles of Scilly Special Protection Area**

Overview		
<p>The Isles of Scilly form an archipelago of over 200 low-lying granite islands and rocks situated in the South-West Approaches 45 km south west of Land's End at the extreme south west of England. The islands included within the SPA support a breeding seabird assemblage of European importance. The isolated nature of the islands and rocks, together with their low levels of disturbance and predation, makes them particularly suitable for nesting seabirds such as Storm Petrel <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> and Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>. 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.</p>		
Annex I Species	Importance	Issues
Storm Petrel <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>	Article 4.1 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) supporting populations of European importance	During the breeding season 5,406 pairs representing at least 6.4% of the breeding population in Great Britain (Count as at 1999)
Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i>	Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) supporting migratory populations of European importance	Migratory species during the breeding season 3,608 pairs representing at least 2.9% of the breeding Western Europe/Mediterranean/Western Africa population (Count as at 1999)
Great Black-backed Gull <i>Larus marinus</i> , Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> , Lesser Black-backed Gull <i>Larus fuscus</i> , Storm Petrel <i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i> .	Assemblage importance	The area qualifies under Article 4.2 of the Directive (79/409/EEC) by regularly supporting at least 20,000 seabirds. During the breeding season, the area regularly supports 26,616 individual seabirds (Count as at 1999).

The SPA comprises 14 separate Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Annet; Big Pool and Browarth Point (St Agnes); Castle Down (Tresco); Chapel Down (St Martin's); Eastern Isles; Gugh; Norrad Rocks; Pentle Bay, Merrick and Round Islands; Samson (with Green, White, Puffin and Stony Islands); Shipman Head and Shipman Down (Bryher); St Helen's (with Northwethel and Men-a-vaur); Tean; Western Rocks; White Island (off St Martin's)

Natural England's web site [www.natureonthemap.org.uk](http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk) lists the operations set out in Table 2, over the page that are likely to damage the special interest.

**Table 2. operations that are likely to damage the special interest**

Ref	Operation
1	Cultivation, including ploughing, rotovating, harrowing, and re-seeding.
2	The introduction of grazing and/or changes in the grazing regime (including type of stock, intensity or seasonal pattern of grazing and cessation of grazing).
3	The introduction of stock feeding and/or changes in stock feeding practice.
4	The introduction of mowing or other methods of cutting vegetation and/or changes in the mowing or cutting regime (including hay making to silage and cessation).
5	Application of manure, fertilisers and lime.
6	Application of pesticides, including herbicides (weedkillers).
7	Dumping, spreading or discharge of any materials.
8	Burning and changes in the pattern or frequency of burning.
9	The release into the site of any wild, feral or domestic animal <sup>1</sup> , plant or seed.
10	The killing or removal of any wild animal*, including pest control.
11	The destruction, displacement, removal or cutting of any plant or plant remains, including tree, shrub, herb, hedge, dead or decaying wood, moss, lichen, fungus, leaf-mould and turf.
12	The introduction of tree or woodland management+ and/or changes in tree or woodland management+.
13a	Drainage (including moor-gripping and the use of mole, tile, tunnel or other artificial drains).
13b	Modification of the structure of watercourses (eg rivers, streams, springs, ditches, dykes, drains), including their banks and beds, as by re-alignment, re-grading and dredging.
13c	Management of aquatic and bank vegetation for drainage purposes.
14	The changing of water levels and tables and water utilisation (including irrigation, storage and abstraction from existing water bodies and through boreholes).
15	Infilling of ditches, dykes, drains, ponds, pools, marshes or pits.
16a	The introduction of freshwater fishery production or management, including sporting fishing and angling and changes in freshwater fishery production management including sporting fishing and angling.
16b	Coastal fishing practice or fisheries management and seafood or marine life collection.
17	Reclamation of land from sea, estuary or marsh.
18	Bait digging in intertidal areas.
19	Erection of sea defences or coast protection works, including cliff or landslip drainage or stabilisation measures.
20	Extraction of minerals, including peat, shingle, sand and gravel, topsoil, subsoil, chalk, lime, limestone pavement, shells and spoil.
21	Construction, removal or destruction of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hardstands, banks, ditches or other earthworks, or the laying, maintenance or removal of pipelines and cables, above or below ground.
22	Storage of materials.
23	Erection of permanent or temporary structures, or the undertaking of engineering works, including drilling.
24	Modification of natural or man-made features (including cave entrances), clearance of boulders, large stones, loose rock or scree and battering, buttressing or grading rock-faces and cuttings, infilling of pits and quarries.
25	Removal of geological specimens, including rock samples, minerals and fossils.
26	Use of vehicles or craft likely to damage or disturb features of interest.
27	Recreational or other activities likely to damage features of interest.
28	The introduction of game or waterfowl management and/or changes in game and waterfowl management and hunting practice.

<sup>1</sup> 'animal' includes any mammal, reptile, amphibian, bird, fish or invertebrate. + including afforestation, planting, clear and selective felling, thinning, coppicing, modification of the stand or underwood, changes in species composition, cessation of management.

**Table 3. Isles of Scilly Special Conservation Area**

Overview		
<p>The sea area surrounding the Isles of Scilly is designated as a Special Area of Conservation. The habitat of importance comprises marine areas and sea inlets (75%); tidal rivers, estuaries, mud flats, sand flats and lagoons (including saltwork basins) (20%); and shingle, sea cliffs and islets (5%). The species of importance are bottlenose dolphins (<i>tursiops truncatus</i>), harbour porpoise (<i>phocoena phocoena</i>), grey seal (<i>halichoerus grypus</i>), and shore dock (<i>rumex rupistris</i>).</p>		
Annex I Habitats	Importance	Issues
<p>Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time</p>	<p>for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Extensive sublittoral sandy sediments, which, between the islands, are contiguous with the intertidal sandflats. They are important in the UK for the extent and diversity of their associated communities. In particular, their isolation and the presence of oceanic water contribute to the special nature of the site, which is characterised by shallow sandy sediments with low silt content and by the fully marine salinity. There are rich communities present on the tide-swept sandbanks in the narrow channels between the islands and in the deeper, more stable, wave-sheltered sediments. The fauna of these sediments includes tanaid crustaceans, a diversity of polychaete worms, and various echinoderms. The shallow sublittoral sediments are colonised by the most extensive and best-developed eelgrass <i>Zostera marina</i> beds in southern England. These beds have a rich associated flora and fauna of algae, hydroids, sea anemones, molluscs and fish. Fauna with warm-water affinities include the trumpet anemone <i>Anthopleura ballii</i>.</p> <p>The diversity and types of community associated with this habitat are determined particularly by sediment type together with a variety of other physical, chemical and hydrographic factors. These include geographical location (influencing water temperature), the relative exposure of the coast (from wave-exposed open coasts to tide-swept coasts or sheltered inlets and estuaries), the topographical structure of the habitat, and differences in the depth, turbidity and salinity of the surrounding water.</p>
<p>Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide</p>	<p>for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom</p>	<p>Extensive areas of undisturbed intertidal sandflats are particularly important for exceptionally rich communities occurring in coarse sediments, including clean sand, a substrate that is usually poor in species. Although sheltered, the sediments include little mud because the surrounding seas have a low suspended sediment concentration, resulting from the islands' isolation and the presence of oceanic water. The sandflats exposed at low tide between the northern islands are of international marine nature conservation importance owing to their extent and diversity and the presence of species rarely found elsewhere in the intertidal. The lower shore sandflats are particularly notable, for they include the fringes of the most extensive and diverse beds of eelgrass <i>Zostera marina</i> known in southern England, with an unusually species-rich associated biota, including various seaweeds and fish and rich sediment communities of anemones, polychaete worms, bivalve molluscs and burrowing echinoderms. These include many species restricted to the sublittoral elsewhere in the UK. Many southern species are present, often in large numbers, including some, such as the hermit crab <i>Cestopagurus timidus</i> and the spiny cockle <i>Acanthocardia aculeata</i>, that are recorded only rarely in the</p>

		UK.
Reefs	for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom	The Isles of Scilly are surrounded by reefs and rocky islets, some only extending into the shallow sublittoral, others extending well beyond 50 m depth. The location of the islands, exposed to the full force of the Atlantic, leads to the development of extremely exposed communities on west-facing reefs, whilst on the east-facing coast, more sheltered and silted reefs occur. The south-westerly position of the islands leads to a range of warm-water species being present, including sunset cup-coral <i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i> , pink sea-fans <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> , and Weymouth carpet-coral <i>Hoplalgia durotrix</i> .
Annex II Species	Importance	Issues
<i>Grey seal (Halichoerus grypus)</i>	for which the area is considered to support a significant presence	Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection.
<i>Shore dock (Rumex rupestris)</i>	for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom.	There are historical records of shore dock <i>Rumex rupestris</i> from seven of the larger islands, as well as from several small rocky outcrops and the eastern isles. Recent surveys suggest that it may now be restricted to just four islands (Tresco, Annet, Samson, Tean). Despite recent losses (and possibly earlier over-estimates of its abundance), the Isles of Scilly remain an important stronghold of the species at the south-western limit of its UK range. It is thought likely that the species is in long-term decline here, probably due to sea-level rise, increased storminess and 'coastal squeeze'. Recent population data are lacking for some colonies, but it is thought that the total population, estimated in 1994 to be 165 plants, may now be rather less than this, perhaps fewer than 100 plants.

The risk assessment from the SAC Management Scheme 2010 (page 25 and 26) will also inform Habitats Regulations Assessment.

## **APPENDIX 4**

### **REPRESENTATIONS IN RESPONSE TO CONSULTATION ON THE DRAFT SCOPING REPORT**

Representation Name            Organisation		Summary of Representation	Recommendation
Anna Cawthray	Isles of Scilly Council	Suggests that paragraph 4.34 in the Isles of Scilly Core Strategy is amended to read as follows;  'Water quality is generally high and maintaining this position is important to the protection of habitats and the landscape.'	<b>Accept – Amend text accordingly</b>
Julie Webber	Natural England	General Amendments as follows; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 6 'Develop Overall Sustainability Framework' should be renamed 'The Sustainability Appraisal Framework'.</li> <li>• The title for Section 6 does not match that listed on the contents page (SA Framework) and the section referred to in paragraph 4.53 should be Section 6 not Section 5.</li> <li>• Page numbers given on the contents page are incorrect (e.g. Section 7).</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 3: Review of Other Plans</b></p> <p>They suggest the following documents are included within the list of relevant plans/policies and programmes in the scoping report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Isles of Scilly AONB Management Plan 2010-2014</li> </ul>	<b>Accept – Amend text and page numbering accordingly</b>  <b>Accept – Amend text accordingly to include all of the suggested documents</b>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit 2008</li> <li>• The Isles of Scilly Marine Special Area of Conservation Management Scheme 2010.</li> <li>• The Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan 2 (currently out to public consultation until the end of March 2010)</li> <li>• Countryside and Rights of Way Act (as amended) 2001</li> <li>• Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</li> <li>• Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty. (Defra, 2007) <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/pdfs/biodiversity/la-guid-english.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/pdfs/biodiversity/la-guid-english.pdf</a></li> <li>• Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning – Incorporating the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies (2005). Countryside Agency/English Nature/Environment Agency. Available at <a href="http://www.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/PP/index.asp">http://www.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/PP/index.asp</a></li> <li>• Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities. (2003) Natural England (English Nature) <a href="http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/526.pdf">http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/526.pdf</a></li> <li>• NE176 - Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance 2009. <i>Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance articulates our position in relation to green infrastructure planning and delivery, which is increasingly recognised as an essential part of sustainable spatial planning. This is due in no</i></li> </ul>	
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		<p><i>small part to 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.</i></p> <p><a href="http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/Product.aspx?ProductID=cda68051-1381-452f-8e5b-8d7297783bbd">http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/Product.aspx?ProductID=cda68051-1381-452f-8e5b-8d7297783bbd</a></p> <p>They also suggest the reference to the South West Regional Spatial Strategy being the ‘Draft version (2006)’ be updated to the more recent Proposed Changes version (2008).</p> <p><b>Section 4: Environmental, Social and Economic Baseline Information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While they welcome the recognition of the wide range of environmental designations within the Isles of Scilly, they suggest that more information is given to the context of this environment and would like to see more information given about the locations, preferably on a map.</li> <li>• They would like to see some reference to priority habitats and species within this section.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Partially accept – include some key designations but need to recognise that some designations (i.e. AONB and Conservation) cover the entire islands</b></p> <p><b>Accept – Amend text accordingly</b></p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In paragraph 4.9 they we would like to see more detail added to describe which features are of particular importance and, if possible, where they are located (on a map).</li> <li>• They point out that paragraph 4.10 is unclear on the total number of SSSIs the Isles of Scilly, only 27 meet the PSA target or whether it means that there are 27 SSSIs on Scilly in total and all meet the PSA target. In appendix I, it is stated in the indicators table as 26 and this is the correct amount and therefore should be amended.</li> <li>• Paragraph 4.13 refers to the ‘Waves of Heath’ project as current but this has now ended. The Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust land management is supported by an Environmental Stewardship Scheme (HLS).</li> <li>• They support the strong references to the important landscape of the Isles of Scilly; however, given the maritime context they would also welcome some reference to the seascape and its character and importance. This may be included most appropriately within the section on landscape (paragraphs 4.45 onwards).</li> <li>• They welcome the inclusion of detailed information about the issue of climate change (paragraphs 4.39 – 4.44). However, no information is given within the baseline chapter about current and likely future flood risk in the area. Although ‘manage flood risk’ is given as a sub-objective within section 6, no evidence is provided on this issue earlier on in the scoping report. They would</li> </ul>	<p><b>Partially Accept - Amend text to include a few specific features</b></p> <p><b>Accept - Amend text to clarify</b></p> <p><b>Accept - Amend text accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Accept - Amend text accordingly To include reference to seascape</b></p> <p><b>Accept - Amend text accordingly Although need to ensure that it is</b></p>
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		<p>particularly like to see the issue of coastal flooding addressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No detailed information is given on coastal erosion e.g. the current extent of erosion. A brief paragraph explaining where in particular and to what extent coastal erosion is a problem, would address this issue and provide context to the other references to the problems of coastal erosion.</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 5: Regulation 48 – Habitats Regulations Assessment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The description within this section of the requirement to undertake HRA, and the need to consult Natural England on the screening assessment is welcomed, but they suggest that at this stage in the development of the Core Strategy it is too early to reach a screening conclusion. They do welcome the initial exercise being undertaken to assess the likelihood of significant effects arising from the Core Strategy objectives.</li> <li>They suggest that discussion of the scope of the Appropriate Assessment occurs once the Core Strategy options have been screened for likely significant effects on the qualifying features of the SPA/Ramsar and SAC.</li> </ul>	<p><b>not overly detailed as these issues will be covered in the Climate Change Strategy</b></p> <p><b>Accept - Amend text accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Noted</b></p> <p><b>Noted</b></p>
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		<p><b>Section 6: Develop Sustainability Appraisal Framework</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They suggest the headings for the SA objective and sub objective columns read “<i>Will the Plan help to...?</i>”</li> <li>• The inclusion of SA objectives in the Framework relating to a broad range of important features of the natural environment including biodiversity, landscape, water, air and climate change are welcomed. However, they have a number of suggestions to make regarding the specific objectives.</li> <li>• They also suggest the addition of an objective relating to the protection of geodiversity, and a sub-objective should refer to the issue of coastal erosion.</li> <li>• They recommend rewording some objectives, for example the first 4 objectives all read as something to be done, e.g. ‘protect and enhance biodiversity’, whilst the fifth objective reads only ‘water management’. This could be improved, for example, it could read ‘maintain and improve water quantity and quality’. They recommend that the wording of all objectives should be reviewed to ensure clarity and consistency of style.</li> <li>• The wording of the sub objectives should also be amended to ensure consistency, for example under SA Objective 3 one sub objective is ‘sustainable tourism’. It is not clear from this what exactly the objective is, e.g. is it to make overall tourism more sustainable or is it to increase the level of tourism in a sustainable manner? In particular, many of the sub objectives in all of the SA objectives need to include a verb to say what is trying to be achieved, e.g. ‘<b>ensure</b> access to services...’ or ‘<b>improve</b> access to services...’ etc.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Accept - Amend text accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Noted</b></p> <p><b>Accept – Add objective accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Accept - Amend text accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Accept - Amend text accordingly</b></p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are a large number of sub objectives for some of the SA Objectives (2, 3 and 4 in particular), and they recommend that these are streamlined to remove overlaps with other SA Objectives.</li> <li>• <u>Objective 1</u> – The wording of the first sub-objective should be amended to read ‘prevent loss of <b>and enhance</b> habitats’. The fifth sub-objective should be amended to read ‘improve management and <b>condition</b> of designated habitats’. At present, the wording of paragraph 4.10 and this sub-objective give the impression that meeting the PSA target is adequate, whereas it should be made clear that improvements in condition are always possible and desirable. The final sub-objective could be amended to read ‘<b>create opportunities to enhance</b> biodiversity in building design’</li> <li>• <u>Objective 2</u> – They point out there is some overlap between sub objectives within SA Objective 2 and other SA Objectives. For example, SA Objective 2 seeks (to ensure/improve?) ‘access to historic buildings’ and this is repeated in SA Objective 8 ‘improve access to historic buildings for residents and visitors’. They recommend that the sub objective is retained in SA Objective 8 as it is about cultural and architectural heritage. Similarly, the three sub objectives relating to improving public transport and journeys by cycling and foot within SA Objective 2 are repeated in SA Objective 6 ‘sustainable transport’. They recommend that these sub objectives are moved in to SA Objective 6 as they help to address the causes of climate change. ‘Access to employment for all islanders’ plus ‘higher paid employment’ and ‘higher skilled employment’ could be combined in to one sub objective.</li> <li>• <u>Objective 3</u> – The wording of some of the sub-objectives for this objective is unclear and</li> <li>• should use relevant verbs to clarify the precise aim of the objective.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Accept – Streamline sub-objectives accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Accept - Amend text of all objectives (1 to 10) accordingly</b></p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Objective 5</u> – They recommend changing the wording of the overall objective to ‘maintain and improve water quantity and quality’.</li> <li>• <u>Objective 6</u> – They recommend that this objective is split into two separate objectives: one for air quality and one for climate change; the latter to be merged with the existing objective 7. This would create one overarching climate change objective, covering causes, mitigation and adaptation. They recognise that this may lead to some cross-over with SA Objective 10, but feel that renewable energy production could be more appropriately dealt with under a specific objective relating to climate change issues.</li> <li>• <u>Objective 7</u> – In addition to merging this objective with the second part of SA Objective 6, they would like to see the wording of the first sub objective (increase use of sustainable design) improved by adding ‘and construction techniques’. They suggest that the final sub objective is somewhat unclear, as it is not immediately obvious what is meant by ‘protect and manage soil’, e.g. does it seek to protect soil loss from erosion? or to retain good quality soil for agriculture? etc. This should be made more specific to make clear what issue is trying to be addressed.</li> <li>• <u>Objective 8</u> – They support this objective and suggest it is a good example for how all of the objectives and sub objectives should be worded.</li> <li>• <u>Objective 9</u> – As well as the landscape, they would like to see a specific sub objective to ‘protect and enhance seascape character’, due to its particular importance in the context of the Isles of Scilly.</li> <li>• <u>Objective 10</u> – They suggest the wording of the last sub-objective would be improved if the word</li> </ul>	<p><b>Noted</b></p>
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		<p>'efficient' were to be replaced with 'sustainable' and if it also stated 'including recycled and secondary aggregates'. This would reflect more fully Natural England's stance on the protection and use of mineral resources.</p> <p><b>Section 7: Appraisal Methodology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They note that only summary information on the SA findings will be provided at the Core Strategy options and preferred options consultation stages, they recommend that an updated Scoping Report is prepared showing how the results of this consultation have been addressed, as the SA findings will need to be read alongside the Scoping Report if a full SA Report is not prepared at these stages. As a minimum, the summaries of SA findings should make explicit any assumptions used in coming to judgements about significance of effects, along with references to specific baseline data or indicators.</li> </ul> <p><b>Appendices</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They welcome the detailed matrix set out in Appendix 2 showing potential indicators to be used in the SA. However, they feel these are not presented in the context of monitoring; rather they are presented as indicators with the potential to be included in the SA framework. While they</li> </ul>	<p><b>Partially Accept –</b> Need to amend text accordingly particularly as options and preferred options consultation stages are no longer required following changes to the Planning Act 2008. Need to review this section accordingly</p> <p><b>Accept –</b> clarify that the intention is for the SA Framework to be</p>
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		<p>acknowledge that the use of indicators as part of the baseline for the SA Framework will be useful for undertaking the SA, they would also like to see specific mention of the additional use of indicators for monitoring, as the full SA Report will need to address how the sustainability effects of the Plan will be monitored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They also suggest that this table would be more useful if the indicators were grouped according to which SA objectives they relate to (this could be done by adding a first column to the table listing the SA objectives and re-ordering the indicator rows accordingly). This will help to show the 'golden thread' which should run through the SA objectives, indicators and targets. Without knowing which indicators will be used for each SA objective, it is difficult to see if there are any missing indicators. However, they do recommend considering including the following additional indicators:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Background levels (and forecasts) of main air quality pollutants and/or the number of days when air pollution is moderate or high.</li> <li>2. Incidents of major and significant water pollution - at present there is a lack of indicators relating to water quality.</li> <li>3. Per capita consumption of water.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>In addition they recommend that many of the indicators on the first two pages are reviewed and/or reworded as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in number and area of designated biological sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar &amp; SSSI)</li> <li>• Condition of SSSI's</li> </ul>	<p>informed by the monitoring indicators</p> <p><b>Accept - Amend</b> grouping of indicators accordingly</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relating to the structure of Appendix 2, the columns could be reorganised in order to improve the clarity of the table. The two columns headed 'Isles of Scilly' and 'current status and target' could be amalgamated into one column called 'current status in the Isles of Scilly' and also referencing appropriate targets where relevant.</li> <li>• If the column called 'comparator or trend' is to be left in the table it is important to make clear exactly what this is referring to – e.g. is it to show the current status of the indicator at the national level, regional or local? For some of the indicators, only the trend is shown. Therefore, the purpose and content of this column is currently unclear. It may be clearer to describe the current status <u>and trend</u> for Isles of Scilly in a column together, and then have the 'national or Cornwall comparator' where available in a separate column, noting where a comparator is not available.</li> <li>• They refer to the Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit 2008 as a source for identifying and providing baseline data on priority species and habitats with current status and trends to support the potential indicators matrix in Appendix 2.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Accept - Amend table accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Noted</b></p> <p><b>Noted</b></p>
Ben Ward	Regional Programme Manager Play England - South West University of Gloucestershire	<p>As part of the consultation process, they would like to ensure that statements about the provision of playable space are included within the Core Strategy. They note that there is reference to the Play Strategy 2007 – 2010 and the Children and Young People's Plan 2008 -2011 therefore they would like to be considered within the Core Strategy.</p> <p>In 2008, the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) appointed Play England to help deliver the government's vision for the future of play through its play builder and play pathfinder programme. As a playbuilder authority, the Isles of Scilly have been allocated £200,000 across</p>	<p><b>Noted</b></p>

		<p>two years, plus revenue funding to develop 2/3 play areas in year 2009 - 2010, and one site in 2010 – 2011 on a school site. The Isles of Scilly has adhered to strict grant terms as part of their funding from DCSF. This included the submission of a play project plan for its capital investment for the duration of the project, including underpinning needs analysis and arrangements for the engagement of children and young people, parents and communities. In addition, the Isles of Scilly have completed regular status reports and provided updates to the Play England team and therefore they would like to be considered within the Core Strategy for a number of reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Play is an essential part of every child’s life – vital for the enjoyment of childhood as well as social, emotional, intellectual and physical development.</li> <li>• Access to nature is also important and time spent playing in natural environments has been shown to enhance children’s emotional health and well-being (Lester and Maudsley 2007).</li> <li>• Community cohesion. The right for children and young people to be valued as members of the community.</li> <li>• The creation of suitable spaces for play falls primarily to local planning and transport authorities. This requires the provision of a variety of playable spaces on children’s doorsteps, and within easy walking and cycling distance of children’s homes and schools. These spaces, and safe routes to them, should be explicitly planned into residential areas and town centres.</li> <li>• The provision of high-quality playable space, by increasing access to outdoor play opportunities, contributes to the realisation of other government and local authority policy and service objectives.</li> <li>• Compliment, support and strengthen existing play provision in the Isles of Scilly.</li> </ul>	
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<p>Paul St Pierre</p>	<p>RSPB</p>	<p>Welcomes the production of a Draft Scoping Report and summarises why the RSPB are interested in responding to the consultation</p> <p>Unclear how early in the process the Core strategy from the document provided</p> <p>Welcome the inclusion of information in relation to the natural environment within the Scoping Report in terms of protecting the natural environment but feel there are significant opportunities for enhancement that have not been identified (e.g. those set out in the Isles of Scilly Seabird Strategy)</p> <p>Mapping of the protected areas and the potential for enhancing any of the key wildlife features on the islands e.g. potential area and condition of breeding habitat for seabirds would provide greater clarity to the process</p> <p>Using a thematic approach would help to limit the amount of repetition by identifying common requirements and issues</p> <p>It would be easier to undertake the screening process if there was a differentiation between site designations, their sensitivities and issues threatening them</p>	<p><b>Noted</b></p> <p><b>Noted – set out in the LDS</b></p> <p><b>Partially Accept – amend text to acknowledge significant opportunities for enhancement that are identified in the Isles of Scilly Seabird Strategy</b></p> <p><b>Noted</b></p> <p><b>Noted</b></p> <p><b>Noted</b></p>
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		<p>Welcome the inclusion of biodiversity as key objectives and indicators but are interested to discuss further, how they could be used to monitor the sustainability of the Core Strategy</p> <p>Reference to the South West Plan RSS Sustainability Appraisal is currently being redone, so it may be necessary to revisit its findings in due course.</p> <p><b>Section 3</b> Additional plans that should be reviewed to support the SEA are listed in the comments under Appendix I.</p> <p><b>Para 3.4</b> It would be helpful to group the issues together thematically and purposively to limit the amount of repetition by identifying common requirements and issues.</p> <p><b>Para 4.5</b> It would be sensible to refer to the SPA at much the same time as referring to the SAC (rather than leaving it for another 7 paragraphs) as it has equal importance.</p> <p><b>Para 4.12</b> There are a number of threats to the seabird features of the SSSI and SPA (set out in their response) .</p> <p><b>4.33</b> Birds are one of the most obvious and well monitored users of the water environment (Both fresh and saltwater) in the islands.</p>	<p><b>Noted</b></p> <p><b>Noted</b></p> <p><b>Accept – include additional plans</b></p> <p><b>Noted</b></p> <p><b>Accept – amend accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Accept – amend text accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Accept – amend accordingly</b></p>
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		<p><b>4.35</b> Seabirds are vulnerable to pollution incidents.</p> <p><b>4.39</b> Climate change could potentially 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 (e.g. 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.</p> <p><b>Section 5</b> The RSPB welcome the inclusion of the requirement to undertake a HRA but feel that currently more detail is required to undertake a suitable screening exercise.</p> <p><b>Heading</b> This should refer to regulation 85B (not 48).</p> <p><b>Para 5.8</b> There is no differentiation here between site designations, although the issues threatening them may be different. There is a lengthy bullet point list, but it would be helpful to separate this up in terms of the sensitivities of the features on each designated site. If this were undertaken then it would make the subsequent screening of the plan much easier.</p> <p><b>SA Framework table</b> The RSPB believes that sustainable development should:</p>	<p><b>Accept – amend accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Accept – amend accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Noted</b></p> <p><b>Accept – amend accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Accept – amend accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Noted</b></p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver green infrastructure</li> <li>• Respect environmental capacity</li> <li>• Conserve natural resources</li> <li>• Protect and enhance biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>The RSPB welcome the inclusion of SA objectives in the Framework relating to a broad range of important features of the natural environment including biodiversity, landscape, water, air and climate change and make the following recommendations:</p> <p><b>Objective 1</b> Replace bullet point one to: Maintaining or increase area of habitat</p> <p>Amend fifth bullet point to: Improve the condition of designated habitats</p> <p>Amend final bullet point to: Create opportunities to enhance biodiversity in building and open space design</p> <p><b>Section 8.1</b> Add RSPB onto the list of consultee's.</p> <p><b>Appendix 1</b> Thematic grouping would really help to ensure that all the relevant documents are gathered. This would make it much easier to check to see whether there were any documents missing and reduce the</p>	<p><b>Accept – amend accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Accept – amend accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Accept – amend accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Accept – amend accordingly</b></p> <p><b>Noted and add documents to</b></p>
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		<p>descriptive text.</p> <p>Add:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Isles of Scilly Seabird Strategy 2009-2013 (see attached document)</li> <li>• The Isles of Scilly AONB Management Plan 2010-2014</li> <li>• The Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit 2008</li> <li>• The isles of Scilly Marine Special Area of Conservation Management Scheme 2010.</li> <li>• The Isles of Scilly Shoreline Management Plan 2 (currently out to public consultation until the end of March 2010)</li> <li>• Countryside and Rights of Way Act (as amended) 2001</li> <li>• Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</li> <li>• Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty. (Defra, 2007) <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/pdfs/biodiversity/la-guid-english.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/pdfs/biodiversity/la-guid-english.pdf</a></li> <li>• Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning – Incorporating the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies (2005). Countryside Agency/English Nature/Environment Agency. Available at</li> </ul>	<p><b>Appendix I. The Appendix is, however, set out to demonstrate compliance with the SEA Directive</b></p>
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		<p><a href="http://www.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/PP/index.asp">http://www.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/Landscape/PP/index.asp</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities. (2003) Natural England (English Nature) <a href="http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/526.pdf">http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/526.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>NE176 - Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance 2009. <i>Natural England's Green</i> <a href="http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/Product.aspx?ProductID=cda68051-1381-452f-8e5b-8d7297783bbd">http://naturalengland.etraderstores.com/NaturalEnglandShop/Product.aspx?ProductID=cda68051-1381-452f-8e5b-8d7297783bbd</a></p> <p><b>Page A1.13/34 Reference to consultation paper on PPS4.</b> The final version of the PPS was formally published by the Government just before Christmas, so this reference will need to be updated.</p> <p><b>Appendix 2, page A2.2/13</b> The RSPB welcome the strong emphasis on biodiversity and would welcome a thematic approach so that indicators are grouped and linked to the strategic objectives. Whilst there is significant environmental data available for the island's, it is not clear how we would determine whether their change was a result of the core strategy or not. Would be useful to discuss the matter further to develop a set of seabird indicators that reflected the scope of the plan and determine how they are measured to understand the impact of the core strategy. Tentatively suggest using both monitoring and productivity in the list below but there needs to be a discussion with RSPB, NE and IOSWT and yourselves to come up with something realistic and appropriate.</p> <p>We would therefore recommend that the biodiversity indicators are reviewed and changed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in number and area of designated biological sites (SPA, SAC, RAMSAR, SSSI and MCZs)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Noted</b></p>
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Cornwall Wildlife Trust	Page 18 - SA objective 1 Protect and enhance Biodiversity- we welcome this an a SA objective but ask that habitat enhancement and linkage be mentioned specifically as a form of enhancement since this is so key to allowing biodiversity to adapt to climate change.	<b>Reference to linkage added</b>
	Appendix 1, page 22 - Relationship of the Local Development Framework to other plans, programmes, policies and strategies- We could not see the Isles of Scilly BAP audit mentioned in this section and recommend that it is included, it is more relevant than the Cornwall BAP which is included. The reference is: Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit 2008, Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly 2008. Copies can be obtained from the Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust.	<b>Isles of Scilly Biodiversity Audit 2008 is already included, but reference amended to be more clear</b>
	Appendix 2 - Change in priority habitats and species- we feel change in priority habitats is a good indicator if there are resources to measure it. This is perhaps more meaningful than changes in designated habitats since priority habitat does not have statutory protection so is more vulnerable to change through development pressure. Change may occur due to several reasons but it should not be too difficult to monitor where development, or other LDF policies, lead to a direct change in area of priority habitat. Species monitoring is much more problematic. It is difficult to monitor some species, such as bats, and species populations can go up or down from year to year for various reasons, climate, food supply, disease, it is long term trends that are often most important. We are not sure that annual monitoring of species populations would give results that are meaningful for the purpose of monitoring an LDF. Long term trends in populations of indicator species could however be useful in monitoring the general health of biodiversity on the Islands. IoS Wildlife trust or natural England may have more comments to make on these points.	<b>Noted and amendments made</b>
	Appendix 2 - Percentage of maritime heath and grassland in favourable condition- Does this indicator overlap with the priority habitat indicator and the SSSI condition indicator?	<b>Yes, amended</b>
	Appendix 2 - Subtidal habitats indicator- We will leave comment on this indicator to Natural England through their SAC responsibilities.	<b>Noted</b>
	Appendix 2 - Biodiversity in building design is mentioned as a sub-objective in the sustainability	<b>Comment noted.</b>

		<p>objectives, but there is no mention of monitoring. Could it be included in the monitoring? For example, 'percentage of new developments that incorporate enhancements for biodiversity over and above mitigation and compensation for losses'.</p>	<p><b>It is anticipated that improvement in the application of the Code for Sustainable Homes would deliver improved biodiversity in building design. It may also be reflected in proxy indicators.</b></p>
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