

Appendix F: Yorkshire and Humber

Responses to scoping stage of the preparation of the Environmental Report.

The designated consultation bodies for strategic environmental assessment in England (the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England) were consulted on the scope and level of detail to be included in the Environmental Reports in May 2011 for five weeks. The corresponding bodies for Scotland and Wales were also consulted on the reports for regions on their boundaries. The statutory bodies agreed that the scope and level of detail proposed for the analysis of environmental effects of revocation of the regional strategies was appropriate.

In addition, since this is the first time an environmental assessment had been proposed for the revocation, rather than the creation of a plan, a draft of the Environmental Report was also sent to the statutory consultation bodies for their comments. Since the comments on these drafts were given, a significant amount of policy and legislation has been developed (for instance the publication of National Planning Policy Framework and the introduction of the Duty to Co-operate) and so some of these comments have inevitably been overtaken by events. The comments relevant to the draft report for Yorkshire and Humber are presented in summary below, together with how they have been addressed in this Environmental Report.

Table 1: Summary of statutory body's responses at the scoping stage

No	General	Detailed comments	Raised by	Response
1	Scope and Detail	The Environment Agency agreed that the scope and level of detail proposed for the analysis of environmental effects of revocation of the regional strategies was appropriate. Natural England recognised that the SEA was unusual in that it applied to the revocation, rather than the creation of a plan, and that therefore many of the usual aspects of SEA did not apply. English Heritage	Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage.	The Environmental Report has been produced consistent with the requirements of the SEA Directive. Responses to the detailed points raised at the scoping stage are set out in the rest of the Table.

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No	General	Detailed comments	Raised by	Response
		focussed their comments on the implications for Heritage on the proposed revocation.		
2	Reliance on the Duty to Co-operate and the NPPF	The Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage questioned whether the reliance on the draft Duty to Co-operate was sufficient to capture and address cross-boundary issues or cumulative effects of multiple local authorities' local plans.	Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage.	The Government has now published the NPPF and developed the statutory instruments to put into place the Duty to Co-operate through the Localism Act and the supporting legislation and policy.
3	Topics to be considered	<p>The Environment Agency considered that the impacts on climate change, water quality and water resources should be fully assessed. The Water Framework Directive should be considered as well as strategic planning of water resources.</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage thought there should be consideration of the impacts on the protection and enhancement of networks to allow species dispersal throughout Britain.</p> <p>They also commented that references to planning policy assumed existing policies would be carried forward to the new NPPF. Since the NPPF was still in its draft form, this needed to be more fully considered. It is also difficult to predict what local authorities will do post revocation of regional strategies so that the environmental effects of their revocation is more likely to be "uncertain" rather than</p>	Environment Agency; Scottish Natural Heritage.	Appendix D of the Environmental Report contains an assessment of the effects of retention and revocation of individual policies on climate change, water quality and water resources. Appendix E reviews the baseline condition for each of the SEA topics (including climatic factors and water) and assesses the likely effects on the baseline of retaining and revoking individual policies, the Regional Strategy as a whole and reasonable alternatives.

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		positive.		
4	Water Quality	The Environment Agency suggested updating the baseline, particularly when referring to water quality. Water quality has improved, although fewer than only 25 per cent of the river water bodies in the region currently achieve good ecological status.	Environment Agency.	Water quality issues have been assessed under the SEA topic “Water”. This includes the consideration of the topics in Appendix E of the report. This includes consideration of the more up-to-date data contained in relevant River Basin Management Plans.
5	Water resources	The Environment Agency considered that the objectives and requirements of the Water Framework Directive should be considered in the Environmental Reports. This would help provide a strategic consideration of environmental constraints, including cross-boundary issues, particularly on water quality.	Environment Agency.	Water resources have been assessed under the SEA topic “water”. This includes the consideration of the topics in Appendix E of the report, as part of the assessment of the retention and revocation of individual policies and the overall assessment of the revocation of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy and reasonable alternatives. This also takes account of the strategic planning cross-boundary issues including through assessment of the water companies’ Water Resources Management Plan.
6	Waste	The Environment Agency referred to Article 7 of the Waste Framework Directive (requirement for Waste Management Plans) explaining that it is currently implemented through a tiered system of waste planning in England, including the regional tier. They recommended that the requirements of Article 7 of the Waste Framework Directive are included within the assessments, as waste policies within the Regional Strategies will	Environment Agency.	The National Planning Policy Framework was published in March 2012. Paragraph 153 of the framework makes clear the expectation that local planning authorities should produce a local plan for the area, whilst Section 17 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 makes it clear that two or more local planning authorities may agree to prepare one or more local development documents. This allows unitary authorities and county councils to work together if

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		<p>need to be adopted nationally and/or locally to satisfy the Directive's requirements.</p> <p>They added that if Waste Local Development Frameworks are going to take policies forward, then they will need a strong evidence base to support them. Updated and agreed evidence could be shared between authorities at a strategic level, to help ensure facilities are built in the best locations and at the best scales.</p>		<p>they wish. However such plans must still meet the legal and procedural requirements, including the test of soundness required under section 20 of the 2004 Act and Paragraph 182 of the Framework including for the planning of waste infrastructure.</p> <p>The NPPF also makes it clear that local planning authorities may continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of regional strategies to support Local Plan policies, supplemented as needed by up-to-date, robust local evidence. The NPPF (paragraphs 158-177) also sets out in detail the evidence base that is required to underpin the development of local plans and planning decisions. The NPPF states that local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for waste and its ability to meet forecast demands.</p>
7	Climate Change	<p>Climate risk and associated adaptation actions should be assessed to help ensure resilience to future climate change. Local authorities could put monitoring mechanisms in place, as action or inaction by one local authority could impact on neighbouring authorities. The Environment Agency suggested that possible mechanisms for monitoring resilience to climate change are considered within the assessment.</p> <p>The Environmental Report stated that local</p>	Environment Agency, Scottish Natural Heritage.	<p>Climate change issues are assessed as part of the climatic factors SEA topic, set out in Appendix E of the Environmental Report, and proposals for monitoring including for climatic factors are set out in Chapter 5.</p>

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		<p>authorities may find it useful to draw on regional data including assessments of the potential for renewable and low carbon energy. This should be considered in greater detail at the next stage of the environmental assessment. Strategic issues need to be addressed</p>		
8	Growth	<p>Assumptions on future growth, including for housing allocations, are important when making assessments of the potential impacts of revocation of the regional strategies. An assumption that lower levels of growth (than that proposed by the Regional Strategy) may be pursued by local authorities may lessen pressures on negative regional trends.</p> <p>It is possible that some local authorities may decide to increase their housing figures above Regional Strategy targets which could potentially result in significant environmental effects.</p> <p>It may become more challenging to accommodate growth in certain river catchments - all available, up-to-date information should be utilised when carrying out the next stage of the assessment.</p>	Natural England, Environment Agency, English Heritage.	<p>The Environmental Report has taken into account local plan policies on housing, pitches for gypsies and traveller sites, renewable energy, employment, minerals and waste.</p> <p>Baseline data has been expanded and updated in the Environmental Report, including for heritage assets and river basin management plans.</p>
9	Cumulative Effects	<p>The Environment Agency commented that the Environmental Report should effectively assess cumulative impacts and mitigation measures of many small adverse impacts on</p>	Environment Agency.	<p>Cumulative impacts are taken into account in the assessment presented in the Environmental Reports. The approach to the analysis is set out in the methodology in Chapter 3, and a</p>

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		the environment for instance on climate change including greenhouse gas emissions.		discussion of the impacts is included in Chapter 4. Mitigation measures are considered throughout the report including for individual SEA topics, and the retention and revocation of individual regional policies.
10	Regional Heritage Policies	<p>English Heritage noted that some policies are only in regional strategies, not in local plans hence the risk of “policy gaps” if these regional policies are not saved. They questioned the assumption that local authorities will carry forward regional policies to secure the boundaries of Green Belts around historic settlements, and whether existing national heritage policies will be carried forward to the NPPF. They thought that regional heritage policies do not just repeat national policy, but include regionally specific detail. They asked for more material to be included in the historic environment baseline data.</p> <p>They commented that policy for the historic environment tends to provide a framework for the management of those heritage assets which are considered to make an important contribution to the distinct identity of the region. Because these may be undesignated, yet significant, and span local authority boundaries, the Regional Strategy sought to provide a co-ordinated framework for their management, e.g. Vale of Pickering (ENV9).</p>	English Heritage.	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework, published in March 2012, continues to provide protection for heritage assets and designated heritage assets throughout the country. By definition, heritage assets include areas and landscapes, as well as individual buildings and monuments, which have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of their heritage interest. The significance of a heritage asset is stated to derive not only from its physical presence, but also from its setting.</p> <p>The Government attaches great importance to Green Belts and has maintained strong protection for them in the NPPF. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.</p> <p>The NPPF makes clear, as with previous Green Belt policy, that inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances. When considering any planning application, local planning authorities should</p>

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		<p>It is also important to ensure the Environmental Reports do not only focus on matters relating to the high status designated heritage assets. The Regional Strategy was also designed to provide a holistic approach, urging consideration of the commonplace and everyday heritage that provides the backdrop to people's daily lives – championing local distinctiveness and sense of place.</p> <p>It is important to ensure that the assessment of the likely significant effects of the revocation is not based solely on access to heritage, leisure and recreation facilities. Where “access” to the assets rather than their “protection” or “enhancement” has been the over-riding consideration in terms of assessing the impact of the policies and proposals of the Regional Strategy then the potential impact upon the historic environment itself will have been either under-estimated or not considered at all.</p> <p>Spatial decisions in Regional Strategies have regard to the environmental capacity and sensitivities and in certain situations, such as in York; limited capacity resulted in the restriction of development contrary to the evident demand. It should not be assumed that this responsive approach will be maintained in any local equivalent plan.</p>		<p>ensure that substantial weight is given to any harm to the Green Belt. ‘Very special circumstances’ will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.</p> <p>The NPPF also states that a local planning authority should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in Green Belt. Limited exceptions to this are set out in the NPPF, together with other forms of development that are also not inappropriate in Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt.</p> <p>The NPPF is also clear that once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances. A change to a Green Belt boundary would need to take place through the local plan process, which would involve public consultation and an independent examination. At that time, authorities should consider the Green Belt boundaries having regard to their intended permanence in the long term, so that they should be capable of enduring beyond the plan period.</p> <p>When drawing up or reviewing Green Belt boundaries local planning authorities should take account of the need to promote sustainable patterns of development. They should consider the consequences for sustainable development of</p>

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				<p>channelling development towards urban areas inside the Green Belt boundary, towards towns and villages inset within the Green Belt or towards locations beyond the outer Green Belt boundary. Additional policies are set out to be applied when defining boundaries. Policies for the development of a village in a Green belt are also included.</p> <p>The NPPF states that once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt.</p>

Representations received in response to the first public consultation on the proposed revocation of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy

The representations received on the proposed revocation of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy have been summarised in the two following tables. The first provides a headline summary of the issues. The responses are grouped under the following themes:

- The Overall Approach to SEA;
- Assessment;
- Reliance on the NPPF;
- Policy Change;
- Reliance on the Duty to Co-operate;
- Individual Topics (covering access to data, Green Belt, gypsies and travellers, housing supply and growth, heritage, waste, biodiversity, renewable energy, transport, water, brownfield land, the coast, flooding, woodland, green infrastructure and landscape).

Table 2: Summary of consultation responses – headline issues

Issue	Summary of consultation responses to the October 2011 Environmental Report	Response
The Overall approach taken to SEA	The Environment Agency supported the broad approach to the analysis presented in the October 2011 Environmental Reports. Natural England recognised that the SEA was unusual in that it applied to the revocation, rather than the creation of a plan, and that therefore many of the usual aspects of SEA did not apply. English Heritage did not comment on the overall approach taken to the assessment, but had concerns about the potential impacts of the revocation of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy on heritage assets. Other respondents thought the analysis was undertaken too late in the plan making process and was not consistent with the requirements of the Directive.	Chapter 1 of this Environmental Report sets out how the report meets the requirements of the SEA Directive. The impacts of revoking, retaining or partially revoking the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy have been assessed in detail in the short, medium and long term against the 12 SEA topics listed in Annex 1 to the SEA Directive.

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Issue	Summary of consultation responses to the October 2011 Environmental Report	Response
Assessment	The Statutory Consultees drew attention to more up-to-date data that could be included in the Environmental Report, for instance in River Basin Management Plans. Other respondents asked for a revised non-technical summary, for baseline data to be updated, for a more extensive analysis of the potential effects taking into account the content of local plans, the reconsideration of the likelihood of effects and, where significant effects were identified, to set out mitigation measures and give more consideration to monitoring the impacts.	The Environmental Report updates the baseline evidence and provides a detailed analysis of the retention, partial revocation and revocation of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy in the short, medium and long term against all 12 SEA topics, taking into account the content of local plans. Mitigation measures are proposed where significant impacts are predicted. Arrangements for monitoring possible effects are set out and a non-technical summary is provided.
Reliance on the NPPF	A number of respondents thought that it was difficult to assess the impact of revocation of the regional strategies before the National Planning Policy Framework was finalised.	The Government published the National Planning Policy Framework in March 2012. The analysis presented in the Environmental Report takes account of the policies set out in the Framework.
Policy Change	Several respondents thought that the revocation of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy would weaken certain policies, particularly the delivery of strategic policies.	The National Planning Policy Framework states that local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver homes and jobs and other development needed in the area, the provision of infrastructure, minerals and energy as well as the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.
Reliance on the Duty to Co-operate	Some respondents thought that it was unlikely that the Duty to Co-operate would be able to provide a framework robust enough to enable strategic planning across local government boundaries at a sufficiently large scale.	The Government has introduced a new Duty to Co-operate and supporting regulations are now in place. Council's who cannot demonstrate that they have complied with the Duty may fail the local plan independent examination. In addition the NPPF sets

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Issue	Summary of consultation responses to the October 2011 Environmental Report	Response
		out the strategic priorities on which the Government expects joint working to be undertaken by authorities. The NPPF also sets out the requirements for sound local plans, including that plans are deliverable and based on effective joint working in cross boundary strategic priorities.
Individual Topics	Respondents raised a number of questions about individual topics. In particular, respondents thought that the revocation of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy could impact adversely on Green Belt, the provision of gypsies and traveller pitches, housing allocations, heritage, waste management, biodiversity, renewable energy, transport, water, brownfield land, the coast, flooding, green infrastructure and landscape.	The Environmental Report contains an assessment of the effects of revocation of the Regional Strategy on each of the topics raised by consultees.

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More detailed information on each respondent's comments is provided in Table 3. Information in the table includes the:

- The overall issue:
- Detailed information on the comments made:
- The respondents who raised the issue; and
- A response.

Table 3: Responses to the consultation on the initial Environmental Report (published in October 2011)

No	General	Detailed comments on the initial Environmental Report	Raised by	Response
1	The Overall Approach to SEA	The Environment Agency supported the broad approach to the analysis presented in the Environmental Reports published in October 2011. Natural England recognised that the SEA was unusual in that it applied to the revocation, rather than the creation of a plan, and that therefore many of the usual aspects of SEA did not apply. Other respondents thought the analysis was undertaken too late in the plan making process and was not consistent with the requirements of the Directive.	Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage.	Noted. The impact of retaining, partially revoking and fully revoking the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy has been assessed in detail in the short, medium and long term against the 12 SEA topics.
2	The Overall Approach to SEA	The consultation on the assessment of the revocation of regional strategies which ran from October 2011 was contrary to the requirements of Article 6(5) of the Directive.	Clyde and Co LLP and Iceni Projects.	The Government disagrees that the consultation process undertaken in October 2011 was contrary to the requirements of Article 6(5) of the Directive which states that the “detailed arrangements for the information and consultation of the authorities and the public shall be determined

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No	General	Detailed comments on the initial Environmental Report	Raised by	Response
				<p>by Member States". This requirement is transposed into English law by regulation 13 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.</p> <p>The Environmental Report which was published for public consultation in October 2011, and this further Environmental Report, which takes account of consultation responses, demonstrates the Government's desire to consult fully on the assessment of the impacts of revocation of the Regional Strategy.</p>
3	The Overall Approach to SEA	The environmental assessment had been carried out too late in the process, and should have been conducted prior to the initial decisions to revoke the regional strategies. SEA carried out at an early stage and with an open mind helps to identify the environmental consequences of revocation and steps which could be taken to mitigate any adverse impacts (such as saving significant environmental policies).	RenewableUK, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), Wildlife and Countryside Link.	The Government signalled its proposed intention to remove the regional tier of Government and return decision making on housing and planning to local authorities in the coalition agreement. Parliament subsequently agreed to the removal of the legal framework for Regional Strategies through the repeal of Part 5 of the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act

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				<p>2009 (through section 109 of the Localism Act 2011) and gave the Secretary of State powers to revoke the whole or any part of a Regional Strategy by order.</p> <p>Any decision to revoke the regional strategies has always been dependent on and subject to the outcome of the environmental assessments.</p> <p>The Environmental Report which was published for public consultation in October 2011, and this further Environmental Report, which takes account of responses, demonstrates this and is in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive and its objectives.</p> <p>The outcome of the consultations on the Environmental Reports will form part of the matters that will be taken into account in deciding whether or not to revoke the regional strategies.</p>
4	The Overall Approach to SEA	The Town and Country Planning Association were concerned that the Environmental Reports did not	Town and Country	The October 2011 Environmental Report was structured around the

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No	General	Detailed comments on the initial Environmental Report	Raised by	Response
		<p>represent an analytically robust and rigorous assessment of the likely impacts or how they may be mitigated. They considered that not all of the Directive's provisions had been addressed with sufficient robustness to provide an appropriate means of assessment, with, for example, reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken. The Environmental Reports did not explore the potential short-term impacts that could arise in the interim period while the Regional Strategy is revoked, but before adopted local plans are in place. The reports do not project what the future might be like under local plans prepared with a minimum of national guidelines. The reports should contain more analysis of minerals and waste, infrastructure, town centre development, new settlements and major urban expansions.</p>	<p>Planning Association.</p>	<p>individual requirements of the SEA Directive. Chapter 1 of this Environmental Report sets out which parts of the report address the requirements of the Directive.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>Assessment – likelihood of effects</p>	<p>The assessment had placed unquestioning faith in the environmental benefits of the Government's planning reforms, and seemed to be a justification for revocation rather than objective analysis. The assumptions within the Environmental Report that revocation of the Regional Strategy will have no significant adverse environmental effects were untested and unsupported by evidence.</p>	<p>Levett-Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants, Collingwood Environmental Planning.</p>	<p>The short, medium and long term impacts of retaining, partially revoking and revoking the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy have been assessed in detail in this Environmental Report for each of the 12 SEA topics.</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>Assessment – cumulative impacts</p>	<p>The Environmental Report should assess the cumulative effects of revocation, in particular the consequent capacity for 'linked or cumulative, synergistic or secondary effects' coupled with the</p>	<p>Clyde and Co LLP, Levett-Therivel, Treweek</p>	<p>Chapter 3 of the Environmental Report sets out the assessment methodology for cumulative, synergistic or secondary effects.</p>

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		<p>need for environmental assessment to adapt to the scale and nature of the plan in question. The assessment should include a consideration of the impact of the revocation of all the Regional Strategies.</p>	<p>Environmental Consultants, Collingwood Environmental Planning.</p>	<p>Chapter 4 contains a consideration of these effects.</p>
7	<p>Assessment - mitigation</p>	<p>No mitigation measures are presented in the Environmental Reports because no impacts have been identified.</p>	<p>Levett-Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants, Collingwood Environmental Planning.</p>	<p>Appropriate mitigation measures are proposed in Chapter 4 of this report, as well as in Appendix D.</p>
8	<p>Assessment – strategic planning</p>	<p>The Regional Strategies provided strategic policies to ensure that development can be planned in a way that is compatible with biodiversity targets. There are similar issues with water supply/demand, for example, under the Water Framework Directive, to ensure that housing development will be compatible with the requirements for favourable status and there are knock on implications for European protected sites.</p> <p>The Town and Country Planning Association. considered that the Environmental Reports understated the benefits of regional policy which all the original SEAs had identified. They also considered that there was insufficient detail to show how the new planning reform measures would deal effectively with strategic spatial issues.</p>	<p>Levett-Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants, Collingwood Environmental Planning, Town and Country Planning Association.</p>	<p>The NPPF, published in March 2012, states that local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for their area in their Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver: the homes and jobs needed in the area; the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development; the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat); the provision of health, security, community and</p>

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				<p>cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.</p> <p>The impact of retaining, partially revoking and revoking the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy has been assessed in detail in the short, medium and long term for each of the 12 SEA topics.</p>
9	Assessment - baseline data	Statutory Agencies identified more recent environmental data than that used in the Environmental Reports - such as data used to inform the preparation of the River Basin Management Plans, and on climate change and sea level rise. Other respondents asked for other baseline data to be updated, for data on human health to be included and for data to better reflect the economic climate. Some respondents asked for maps to be included to better illustrate spatial impacts.	Natural England, Environment Agency, Treweek Environmental Consultants, Clyde and Co LLP, Town and Country Planning Association, Levett-Therivel.	The baseline data has been updated and expanded in this Environmental Report, and described for the 12 SEA topics in Annex E. Maps have been included. This data has been used to inform the assessment the strategic environmental impacts of the revocation of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy and a number of alternatives.
10	Assessment – material assets	The analysis of material assets could include the full range of infrastructure, employment sites, waste, energy and water use etc.	Levett- Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants, Collingwood	The Environmental Report includes an assessment of all 12 SEA topics. This incorporates assessment of waste and minerals, energy, water use, and

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			Environmental Planning.	employment land.
11	Assessment – likely evolution of the environment	The likely evolution of the environment in the absence of the plan should be set out.	Levett- Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants, Collingwood Environmental Planning.	In compliance with Annex 1(b) of the SEA Directive, this Environmental Report presents for each of the 12 SEA topics, an assessment of the likely evolution of the baseline without implementation of the plan or programme. Uniquely (to date) in this case, “without implementation of the proposed plan or programme” actually refers to the plan to revoke the Regional Strategy. So the evolution of the environmental baseline without the plan will mean in this instance, the evolution of the baseline with the retention of the existing Regional Strategy on place. Therefore, and where appropriate in addition to using projections, this assessment has used the findings of the relevant sustainability appraisal and appropriate assessment to help provide an informed understanding of the likely future evolution of the baseline. This information is contained in Appendix E and presented within

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				each topic chapter.
12	Assessment – SPAs and SACs	Information on the existing impacts on SPAs and SACs should be provided.	Levett- Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants, Collingwood Environmental Planning.	The Environmental Report contains an Appendix G listing all SPAs and SACs and the impact on particular sites has been drawn out where relevant.
13	Assessment – method statement	Information should be provided on who has carried out the assessments, details of the consultation with statutory agencies, responses to scoping responses and what problems were faced.	Levett- Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants, Collingwood Environmental Planning.	Detail of the preparation of the report, consultation with the statutory agencies, responses to scoping comments, and difficulties faced with the analysis are set out in Chapters 1 and 3 and Appendix F of this Environmental Report.
14	Assessment – non technical summary	The non- technical summaries are not consistent with the SEA Directive requirements. They are generic and make assertions that are not based on evidence.	Levett- Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants, Collingwood Environmental Planning.	A non-technical summary which is based on the findings of the assessment and consistent with the requirements of the SEA Directive is included in this Environmental Report.
15	Assessment – local plans	The Woodland Trust thought that the baseline information in the original SEA of the Regional Strategy identified increasing environmental pressures arising from development. It felt these still needed to be addressed in the absence of the strategy. As a result of this, they believed there should be much more emphasis on the SEA process for Development	The Woodland Trust, Friends of the Earth (FOE), Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE).	The Government agrees that Local Plans are subject, and will continue to be subject, to Strategic Environmental Assessment consistent with the requirements of the SEA Directive.

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		<p>Plan Documents, with particular emphasis on the effect of cumulative impacts.</p> <p>CPRE stated that the reports should have considered appropriate evidence that currently exist, such as changes to Core Strategies made subsequent to the announcement that regional plans would be abolished. They suggested that no such assessment had been made. As a result there were no recommendations about how the plan making process might be improved to address environmental issues, for example, by strengthening the Sustainability Appraisal process at local authority level.</p> <p>FOE were concerned that the statement in the Environmental Reports that local authorities would deal with environmental issues was not based on a full analysis of whether local plans do have strong local environmental policies in place similar to those in the Regional Strategies in a situation where they were specifically not supposed to duplicate regional policy; or in areas where there are no local plans. In addition, the assumption that there are 'strong protections' for the environment in national planning policy had been disputed by several NGOs.</p> <p>Professor Alan Townsend considered the reference in the reports that the removal of the Regional Strategies would create 'opportunities for securing environmental benefits' to be unfounded. Referring to</p>	<p>Professor Alan Townsend.</p>	<p>Local authorities' planning policies and decisions must reflect, and where appropriate promote, relevant EU obligations and statutory requirements including on the environment.</p> <p>The Environmental Report includes an analysis of the content of local plans at Appendix C, focussing on housing allocation, gypsies and traveller pitches, renewable energy, employment land, minerals and waste.</p>

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		<p>the North East, as an example, he commented that the experience of CPRE was that economic and commercial pressures would act as a serious threat to a balanced approach to the environment and to development. He also referred to paragraph 1.25 in the Environmental Report where it is stated that environmental effects cannot be predicted for certain because they depend on local decisions, but disagreed with the view that decisions taken locally will look to maximise positive environmental outcomes for the local area.</p>		
16	Assessment – reasonable alternatives	<p>The environmental assessment had considered too narrow a range of alternatives. The only alternative considered was no revocation. This in turn means that there are no clear recommendations to address the practical question of whether the proposed planning system, centred on the NPPF and local plans, should be modified to address environmental issues that arise from the abolition of regional planning.</p> <p>Other alternatives suggested were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reviewing the Regional Strategies; • revoking the Regional Strategies but saving key policies; • the retention of the Regional Strategy system with regional groupings of local authorities responsible for drafting them and adoption by the Secretary of State; 	<p>RSPB, Wildlife and Countryside Link, CPRE, Renewable UK; Clyde and Co LLP, Irish Travellers Movement in Britain, Levett-Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants, Collingwood Environmental Planning, Hull City Council.</p>	<p>This Environmental Report draws on the consultation responses and the findings of the assessment to develop a number of alternatives and identifies three reasonable alternatives to complete revocation for assessment.</p>

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No	General	Detailed comments on the initial Environmental Report	Raised by	Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintaining the plans and revising certain policies in order to make the plans more acceptable, as well as the possibility of local authorities producing joint development plans to cover specific issues; revoking certain chapters or parts of the strategies and introducing transitional arrangements. 		
17	Assessment - monitoring	<p>Natural England, CPRE and Town and Country Planning Association considered that it was not clear whether the local authorities, Government or any other body would collate the authorities' monitoring information and assess it to determine where more than local gaps in policy or problem areas were arising.</p> <p>The Town and Country Planning Association suggested that there was a need to monitor the general impact of the Government's planning changes. Consistent and effective monitoring on the effects of the 'Duty to Co-operate' over the next 2-3 years was particularly important, for example, by tracking local plan progress on local authority websites in a systematic but simple way.</p> <p>Levett- Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants, and Collingwood Environmental Planning suggested that the effects of revocation</p>	<p>Natural England, CPRE; Town and Country Planning Association, Levett- Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants, Collingwood Environmental Planning, Clyde and Co LLP, Forestry Commission.</p>	<p>Proposals for monitoring are set out in Chapter 5 of the Environmental Report.</p>

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		<p>should be monitored, for example, to track housing completions and development on Green Belt.</p> <p>Clyde and Co LLP considered that not clearly identifying additional, specific methods of monitoring undermined the consultation process.</p> <p>The Forestry Commission commented that the monitoring and sharing of information was far easier with the Monitoring Group established by the Regional Assembly. Local authorities were unlikely to monitor if this is not a requirement given funding constraints. The Annual Monitoring report was extremely valuable for seeing what was being achieved, and believed that it was unclear now how national targets for carbon reduction could be met. Whilst Local authorities may be responsible for monitoring: they asked who they reported to and how (a) cumulative effects or (b) actions in one authority being undermined in another could be assessed.</p>		
18	Reliance on the draft NPPF	<p>Natural England, the Environment Agency, the Town and Country Planning Association and CPRE noted that it was difficult to come to a view on the significance of the environmental effects of revocation, prior to the publication of the final NPPF and the implementation of the new “Duty to Co-operate”. CPRE for example, commented that as a result of the wider changes in planning it was inherently difficult to assess the likely impact of the revocation of Regional Strategies. In particular, the</p>	<p>Natural England, Environment Agency, Town and Country Planning Association, CPRE, Wildlife and Countryside Link, Levett-Therivel,</p>	<p>The NPPF was published in March 2012. The NPPF is consistent with the Government’s Natural Environment White paper, and makes it clear that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, and sets out as a core planning</p>

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		<p>content of the final NPPF and future local plans were uncertain and neither of these statements could currently be fully tested. They expressed concern that the Environmental Reports did not give a comprehensive overview of the potential environmental impact of the Government's intentions.</p> <p>Levett- Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants and Collingwood Environmental Planning questioned the evidence that the NPPF will be so favourable to the environment or sustainable development, as the NPPF has not been subject to SEA.</p> <p>Natural England agreed with the assessment that there was an inherent difficulty in providing an assessment of the NPPF as an alternative, as it was not known how the final version would differ from the consultation draft.</p> <p>Scottish Power Renewables were of the view that the Regional Strategies have a key role in ensuring that national policy objectives are met and encouraged the wider deployment of renewable energy, making an important contribution to the UK's legally binding renewable energy targets. In particular, the regional plans do and could continue to play a key role in the strategic planning of onshore wind and the infrastructure to support the development of offshore wind. They were therefore concerned that the</p>	<p>Treweek Environmental Consultants, Collingwood Environmental Planning.</p>	<p>principle that planning should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. The Framework also maintains protection for designated areas such as the Green Belt, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Parks, and Sites of Special Scientific Interest. It sets out policy for the support of delivery of renewable energy development as well as leisure facilities for the community including theatres.</p> <p>The NPPF is not subject to SEA as it is high level policy and does not fall within the scope of the SEA Directive.</p>

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No	General	Detailed comments on the initial Environmental Report	Raised by	Response
		<p>process for the revocation of Regional Strategies pre-empted the final NPPF and requested that the Government require local authorities to put in place policies to ensure a contribution to the national renewable energy targets, in line with the National Policy Statement.</p> <p>RenewableUK shared the concern about the reliance on the draft NPPF and were concerned that the draft NPPF did not contain a sufficient level of detail to support renewable energy planning.</p> <p>The RSPB and the Wildlife and Countryside Link considered it misleading for the Environmental Reports to imply that the planning reform would usher in new policies that, on balance, would make up for the loss of Regional Strategies. They considered, for example, that even though 'top-down' housing targets were being removed, the stated purpose of planning reform was to create more growth and to deliver more housing. There was no criticism of Regional Strategy housing figures being too high, only that they were 'top-down'. It therefore followed that local authorities would use similar methodologies and arrive at similar figures when 'objectively assessing' housing need.</p> <p>FOE stated that local authorities will have to be guided by the policies in the NPPF. Based on the draft NPPF text, in many cases, local authorities will struggle to take decisions on a 'local' basis to protect</p>		

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		<p>the environment. They stated that legal advice obtained by them showed that the concept of local decision-making was outweighed by the wording used in the draft NPPF which is directive on the need to approve development. They also pointed to shortcomings in the draft NPPF on sustainable development, countryside and biodiversity, transport, water, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>The Wildlife and Countryside Link were concerned that the Environmental Reports relied so heavily on the draft NPPF, which had not been finalised and was therefore subject to change.</p> <p>The Theatres Trust suggested that suitable policy within the NPPF and other measures needed to be in place to ensure the pooling of knowledge on physical and social cultural infrastructure, particularly theatres, if the plans are revoked.</p>		
19	Assessment - policy change	<p>Natural England noted that the revocation of the Regional Strategies would require local planning authorities to incorporate relevant environmental policies, previously included in the Regional Strategy, into their local plans or to rely on NPPF policies. The full effect of revoking individual Regional Strategy policies was therefore likely to depend greatly on where individual local authorities were in their local plan-making process. Where local authorities had not yet adopted core strategies, in the absence of regional</p>	<p>Natural England, The Environment Agency, RSPB, Wildlife and Countryside Link, Hull City Council, Theatres Trust, FOE, RenewableUK.</p>	<p>The NPPF, published in March 2012, sets out the Government's planning policies for England.</p> <p>The NPPF emphasises the need for local planning authorities to plan strategically. The NPPF states that local planning authorities should set out their strategic priorities for their area in</p>

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No	General	Detailed comments on the initial Environmental Report	Raised by	Response
		<p>strategies, they considered that it may be much more difficult for them to develop locally tailored evidence-based policies.</p> <p>The Environment Agency welcomed the Environmental Report highlighting which parts of current national policy and guidance were important to help avoid significant adverse environmental impacts. Where local authorities had adopted Core Strategies that were developed with a backdrop of the Regional Strategy, a robust NPPF would need to ensure that any potential policy gaps were filled.</p> <p>The RSPB proposed that the Government should not revoke the Regional Strategies in full. They suggested that saving key environmental policies until they were replaced by equivalent local plan policies would significantly mitigate the risk of environmental harm. Saved policies should be kept in place during a transitional period while local plans were updated, which could easily coincide with the transitional period in which the NPPF was translated into local plans.</p> <p>Hull City Council considered that revocation of saved structure plan policies in conjunction with the revocation of Regional Strategies will lead to a policy void, with the potential for serious environmental consequences. Therefore the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies should not take place until adequate environmental alternatives are in place.</p>		<p>their Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver the homes and jobs needed in the area; the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development; the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat); the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.</p> <p>The NPPF also makes clear that, where it would be appropriate and assist the process of preparing or amending Local Plans, Regional Strategy policies can be reflected in Local Plans by undertaking a partial review focusing on the specific issues involved. Local planning authorities may also</p>

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No	General	Detailed comments on the initial Environmental Report	Raised by	Response
		<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Link suggested that Government and its agencies should work together with local authorities and their partners in each region to identify which Regional Strategy policies should be saved, while local plans were updated to incorporate those policies.</p> <p>The RSPB and the Wildlife and Countryside Link considered that revocation would remove a raft of policies on issues, such as those on the natural environment and renewable energy, that were largely not contentious, and the product of close cooperation between local authorities and other interested parties.</p> <p>The Theatres Trust stated that the proposed revocation of the Regional Strategies could have adverse social effects. The Regional Strategies included measures for local authorities to work collaboratively 'to increase investment in physical and social infrastructure'. This may not take place on such a scale, even with the Duty to Co-operate, if Regional Strategies are revoked. The Theatres Trust believes that this would have ensured that cultural facilities were in place for communities to share and that places exchange knowledge when creating new buildings or networks, so that resources were not squandered by the repetition of mistakes. Thus, it was suggested that measures needed to be in place to ensure the pooling of knowledge on physical and</p>		<p>continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of Regional Strategies to support their Local Plan policies, supplemented as needed by up-to-date, robust local evidence.</p> <p>Climate change is one of the core land use planning principles which the NPPF expects should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking. Local planning authorities are expected to adopt proactive strategies to mitigate climate change and co-operate to deliver strategic outcomes which include climate change. They should plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions (including through transport solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions); actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources. These strategies are expected (paragraph 94 of the NPPF) to be in line with the</p>

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		<p>cultural infrastructure, which also affect theatres, if the Regional Strategy is revoked.</p> <p>RenewableUK were of the view that the revocation of the Regional Strategies would create a policy gap which would affect the ability of local authorities to make informed decisions. They did not believe that a reliance on national policy and the Duty to Co-operate was sufficient to ensure that the UK met its renewable energy generation and carbon emissions reduction targets.</p> <p>FOE were concerned that the SEAs of the revocation of the Regional Strategies do not fully assess the environmental impacts of the incoherent policy context that would arise. They recommended that to fill the gap left by the Regional Strategies, local plans should absorb the regional evidence bases for renewable energy resources, and 'save' renewable energy target and adaptation policies where this would otherwise leave a gap in local frameworks. They added that the loss of the Regional Strategy left a gap in the consideration of the global impacts of a local authority's areas consumption/ indirect impacts. They were of the view that the footprint approach at a regional level specifically aimed to counter a strictly localist approach of local authorities. They were concerned that local authority plans would only consider local resource management and the whole footprint approach would be lost. They considered it</p>		<p>objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008. There is a legal requirement on local planning authorities to ensure their Local Plan (taken as a whole) includes policies designed to tackle climate change and its impact. This complements the sustainable development duty on plan-makers and the expectation that neighbourhood plans will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The NPPF has underlined (paragraph 93) that responding to climate change is central to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.</p>

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		<p>essential that the evidence base section of the draft NPPF was revised to include the concept of foot printing to acknowledge the burden of resource use within a local authority on other areas. They therefore recommended that local authorities 'save' relevant policies where this would plug a gap in their existing local planning framework until the next appropriate review date; and DCLG should maintain the regional evidence bases for local authorities to draw upon for local plans and cross boundary co-operation.</p>		
20	<p>Reliance on the Duty to Co-operate</p>	<p>Natural England and the Environment Agency welcomed the emphasis given to cross boundary working which could potentially promote partnership working and offer a more strategic approach to spatial planning. However, both organisations commented that the Environmental Reports did not identify how the Duty to Co-operate would work in practice or replace the co-ordination provided by the regional strategies and the various working groups that existed within this structure. Natural England also considered that there was too much reliance on the assumption that local planning authorities would continue to work together on strategic issues under the Duty to Co-operate. It was noted that the Duty would not apply to private sector companies who provide public services such as water and sewerage, energy and telecommunications, many of which would have a key role to play in infrastructure planning. The Environment Agency stated that common intelligence and joint working arrangements were</p>	<p>Natural England, Environment Agency, English Heritage, RSPB, RenewableUK, Town and Country Planning Association, FOE, Clyde and Co LLP, Hull City Council, Professor Alan Townsend, CPRE.</p>	<p>The Government recognises the importance of strategic planning. The NPPF, published in March 2012, makes clear that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly co-ordinated and clearly reflected in individual local plans.</p> <p>Strategic matters such as housing, infrastructure and transport connections are vital to attract investment into an area and generate economic growth. However, for strategic planning to work on the ground, councils need to work together and with a range of bodies. In some cases, such as planning for waste facilities or flood prevention, cooperation will</p>

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No	General	Detailed comments on the initial Environmental Report	Raised by	Response
		<p>needed between partner local authorities and other key organisations to develop an integrated approach to planning.</p> <p>The Environment Agency referring to the Duty to Co-operate accepted that local authorities would work with adjacent councils, but not at a range of scales including a catchment scale. They considered that this was important as building development at the top of a catchment could increase run-off and cause flooding many miles downstream. They suggested that this is recognised so that the Duty to Co-operate could fully support strategic planning at a local level.</p> <p>Natural England accepted that it was possible that cross-boundary impacts may be assessed between adjoining authorities, but were unclear how the cumulative impacts of multiple authorities' plans would be assessed to take into account issues occurring within broader environmental boundaries, such as water catchments. Both the Environment Agency and Natural England sought further clarification on mechanisms which could be employed to ensure that likely cumulative, in-combination and cross-boundary environmental impacts, are identified, assessed and monitored as part of the Local Plan process and Duty to Co-operate.</p> <p>English Heritage noted how critical it was that the Duty to Co-operate was taken forward by local</p>		<p>be necessary with authorities well beyond an authority's own border.</p> <p>Many local authorities are already working collaboratively to produce sound plans. The Duty to Co-operate formalises those arrangements by creating a statutory requirement to co-operate to ensure that local plans are effective and deliverable on cross-boundary matters. The duty requires authorities to work together constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis in relation to strategic cross-boundary issues in local plans.</p> <p>The Government recognises that the duty needs to be sufficiently robust to secure effective planning on cross-boundary issues, and the legislative requirement was strengthened during the development of the Localism Act, working with a broad range of external expert bodies. The stronger duty requires councils to demonstrate how they have complied with the duty as part of</p>

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		<p>authorities and public bodies to ensure that the strategic planning issues are successfully addressed, based on a shared understanding of local needs and the wider context. However, they saw a danger that the wider perspective gained through strategic planning would be lost. They suggested that the NPPF and any guidance issued to support it; may assist with this by encouraging strategic analysis through sub-national partnerships in appropriate circumstances.</p> <p>While the RSPB welcomed the strengthening of the Duty to Co-operate during its Parliamentary passage, they remained sceptical that the Duty would deliver contentious forms of development where it is needed or effective strategic planning for the natural environment. They were concerned by the unsubstantiated assumption that the Duty to Co-operate would overcome the strategic vacuum left by the revocation of the Regional Strategies. They stated, as an example, that there was no recognition of the shortcomings caused by having multiple plans being developed over multiple time and spatial scales, and the difficulties this would cause in terms of assessing the cumulative impacts of development.</p> <p>RenewableUK also expressed the view that the Duty to Co-operate provisions in the Localism Act appear weak, with no clear means of ensuring that local authorities would co-operate productively. They</p>		<p>the independent examination of local plans. This could be, for example, by way of plans or policies prepared as part of a joint committee, informal strategies such as joint infrastructure and investment plans, or a memorandum of understanding which is presented as evidence of an agreed position. Failure to demonstrate compliance may mean that local authorities may not pass the examination process. This is a powerful sanction. Where local planning authorities have failed to co-operate on cross boundary matters it is also likely that their Local Plan will not be deliverable and as such they may be found unsound.</p> <p>As a further check, the Localism Act and local plan regulations require local authorities to prepare a monitoring report to be published and made available at least once every 12 months. This includes a requirement to report action taken under the duty and these reports may also indicate where action</p>

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		<p>considered that a lack of strategic action on mitigation and adaptation to climate change was likely to result in significant and unpredictable effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna. Other elements, such as population, human health etc. would also be adversely affected.</p> <p>The Town and Country Planning Association indicated that it had made clear that the Duty to Co-operate had a range of significant limitations - having a narrow remit, a retrospective sanction and no defined or specific outcomes. They considered that even where joint cooperation was enthusiastically entered into by local authorities the nature of cooperation would be on a smaller spatial scale and with a tighter remit and much less resource than the statutory Regional Strategy process. They considered that this may lead to increased environmental impacts and may limit effective responses on renewable energy and catchment scale or coastal flood risk.</p> <p>Hull City Council commented that whilst public bodies can consult, meet and discuss, Members of local authorities are democratically elected to carry out the wishes of their own electorate. This means the wishes of the electorate of adjoining authorities can differ and in some cases agreement will not be possible.</p> <p>FOE considered that revocation would leave a gap in both planning policy on environmental issues and in a</p>		<p>has not been taken. This will ensure that local authorities are fully accountable to local communities about their performance under the Duty to Co-operate.</p> <p>In recognition of the breath of bodies involved in effective strategic planning, the duty's requirements extend beyond local planning authorities and county councils to include a wide range of bodies that are critical to local plan making. The bodies, which are listed in local plan regulations, are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Environment Agency; • the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England; • Natural England; • the Mayor of London; • the Civil Aviation Authority; • the Homes and Communities Agency; • Primary Care Trusts; • Marine Management Organisation

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		<p>regional understanding of them. They considered that the Duty to Co-operate was unlikely to provide an effective response to the wider pattern of unsustainable pressures and growing regional inequalities in England. They suggested that the Duty does not require co-operation on any specific issues. Issues which are by their nature spatial and cross-boundary, for example, river basin management, flood risk, green infrastructure, and transport, would suffer from the removal of the Regional Strategy. While, for example, river basin management plans are developed by the Environment Agency, local authorities and others, the context for local decision-making on planning applications will still lack regional spatial awareness of the larger than local and cumulative impacts of decisions. This will lead in many cases to poor planning, and increased negative environmental impacts. They were concerned that there are no sanctions for local authorities who fail to co-operate, while local authorities who have failed to persuade neighbouring authorities to co-operate would suffer if the Inspector judged their plan to be unsound as a result.</p> <p>Clyde and Co LLP considered that it was not adequate to base the environmental assessment on the expectation that authorities would co-operate. It was therefore inappropriate for the assessment of likely effects, as encapsulated within the Environmental Reports, to be predicated on that</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office for Rail Regulation • the Highways Agency; • Transport for London; • Integrated Transport Authorities; and • Highway authorities <p>The NPPF makes clear that local planning authorities should work collaboratively with private sector bodies, utility and infrastructure providers.</p> <p>As indicated above, the NPPF states that local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for their area in their Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver: the homes and jobs needed in the area; the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development; the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy</p>

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		<p>basis.</p> <p>Another consultee (Professor Alan Townsend) suggested that a number of policy areas would be under threat from relying on the Duty to Co-operate, such as, climate change, river flooding, AONBs, reducing unnecessary travel, congestion and emissions, reducing deprivation and retailing.</p>		<p>(including heat); the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.</p>
21	Individual Topics - Access to Data	<p>The Town and Country Planning Association commented that the environment reports do not use primary data or new secondary data which was available, for example on water management. Nor do they provide a range of scenarios to gain a more robust understanding of the potential impacts of the revocation. Referring to the comment in the Environmental Reports that local authorities can continue to draw on available information, including data from partners, to address cross-boundary issues, it was not clear whether data previously collated as part of the Regional Strategy preparation process would remain up-to-date, or whether coordinated monitoring mechanisms would continue to exist in the future.</p> <p>Clyde and Co LLP consider that the baseline information is considerably out of date as it does not reflect the ongoing economic recession and the "significant confusion wrought by the Secretary of State's approach to the revocation of Regional Strategies".</p>	Town and Country Planning Association, Clyde and Co LLP.	<p>The NPPF, published in March 2012 makes it clear that local planning authorities may also continue to draw on evidence that informed the preparation of regional strategies to support Local Plan policies, supplemented as needed by up -to-date, robust local evidence. The NPPF (paragraphs 158-177) also sets out in detail the evidence base that is required to underpin the development of local plans and planning decisions.</p>

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22	Individual Topics - Green Belt	<p>English Heritage was concerned that deletion of criterion C of Policy YH9 (which provides the statutory basis for the definition of a Green Belt around York) could have a significant adverse impact upon the historic character and setting of the City unless similar provisions are put in place in emerging legislation/ regulations.</p> <p>JC Consultants considered that the Environmental Report misrepresented the intended effect of revoking Regional Strategies by saying that it “will provide opportunities for securing environmental benefits because their revocation would remove threats to local environments” and that (through Green Belt policy) revocation “brings many environmental benefits including safeguarding the countryside and preventing urban sprawl.”</p> <p>CPRE considered that the Environmental Report was inaccurate in stating that “Revocation would remove the top-down pressure on local authorities to review the extent of their Green Belt. Protecting the Green Belt brings many environmental benefits including safeguarding the countryside and preventing urban sprawl”. The Yorkshire and Humber Plan did not exert undue pressure on the Green Belt. They considered that its core policy principles around urban renaissance, concentration of growth and conservation of the countryside gave weight to the protection of the green belts, particularly in West,</p>	English Heritage, JC Consultants, CRPE.	<p>The NPPF, published in March 2012, makes it clear that the Government attaches great importance to Green Belts, and overall that the planning system should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. The essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence. Green Belt serves five purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; (ii) to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; (iii) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; (iv) to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and (v) to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and

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		<p>North and South Yorkshire. Specifically, the plan includes policies for the Green Belt around York (YH9 & 1) to safeguard its historic setting. In terms of Green Belt policy, there was a need for more flexible wording in the Regional Strategy, particularly in areas like Doncaster, which have half a green belt in place.</p>		<p>other urban land.</p> <p>The NPPF states that once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land. The general extent of Green Belts across the country is already established. New Green Belts should only be established in exceptional circumstances, for example when planning for larger scale development such as new settlements or major urban extensions.</p> <p>If proposing a new Green Belt, local planning authorities should: demonstrate why normal planning and development management policies would not be adequate; set out whether any major</p>

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				<p>changes in circumstances have made the adoption of this exceptional measure necessary; show what the consequences of the proposal would be for sustainable development; demonstrate the necessity for the Green Belt and its consistency with Local Plans for adjoining areas; and show how the Green Belt would meet the other objectives of the NPPF .</p> <p>Local planning authorities with Green Belts in their area should establish Green Belt boundaries in their Local Plans which set the framework for Green Belt and settlement policy. The NPPF also states that once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances, through the preparation or review of the Local Plan. At that time, authorities should consider the Green Belt boundaries having regard to their intended permanence in the long term, so that they should be capable of enduring beyond the</p>

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				<p>plan period.</p> <p>When drawing up or reviewing Green Belt boundaries local planning authorities should take account of the need to promote sustainable patterns of development. They should consider the consequences for sustainable development of channelling development towards urban areas inside the Green Belt boundary, towards towns and villages inset within the Green Belt or towards locations beyond the outer Green Belt boundary.</p> <p>Additional policies are set out to be applied when defining boundaries. Policies for the development of a village in a Green belt are also included.</p> <p>The NPPF makes clear, as with previous Green Belt policy, inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances. When considering</p>

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				<p>any planning application, local planning authorities should ensure that substantial weight is given to any harm to the Green Belt. 'Very special circumstances' will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.</p> <p>The NPPF also states that a local planning authority should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in Green Belt. Limited exceptions to this are set out in the NPPF, together with other forms of development that are also not inappropriate in Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt.</p> <p>The NPPF also includes specific policy on renewable energy projects and Community Forests in the Green Belt.</p> <p>The housing policies in the NPPF</p>

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				<p>clearly state that when local planning authorities are ensuring their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, this is consistent with the policies set out in the NPPF, including policies on the protection of Green Belts.</p> <p>In addition, the presumption in favour of sustainable development makes a clear reference to Green Belts when it lists policies in the NPPF that indicate that development should be restricted.</p>
23	Individual Topics - Gypsies and Travellers	<p>The Garden Court Chambers Gypsy & Traveller Team considered that the revocation of Regional Strategies would have a detrimental effect upon the provision of sites for Gypsies and Travellers. They considered that the view in the Environmental Reports that sufficient sites would be delivered by local authorities without regional or national supervision was misconceived. They were therefore disappointed that consideration had not been given to the alternative option of retaining those regional policies</p>	<p>The Garden Court Chambers Gypsy & Traveller Team, Community Law Partnership, Friends, Families and Travellers, National Federation of</p>	<p>It is the Government's view that Local authorities are best placed to understand the needs of their communities. The Government has produced new planning policy for traveller sites that reflects this. The policy published in March 2012¹ makes it clear that its overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers,</p>

¹ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/2113371.pdf>

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		<p>relating to the provision of sites for Gypsies and Travellers. Community Law Partnership supported these comments and added that revocation would lead to a decrease in the provision of new sites which would have an inevitable result in the numbers of Gypsies and Travellers on unauthorised encampments and unauthorised developments increasing. Friends, Families and Travellers also supported these comments and stated that they objected most strongly to the proposals to abolish Regional Strategies and, at the very least, considered that an option which retains a regional perspective should be retained for the provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites.</p> <p>The National Federation of Gypsy Liaison Groups also disagreed with the conclusions in the Environmental Reports that revocation was unlikely to have any significant environmental effect on human health, population, cultural heritage or the historic environment. The revocation of policies relating to the provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople, would have a significant impact as a direct result of the fact that without a regional framework, local authorities were likely to, and already were, including reduced pitch numbers in their Development Plan Documents. The resulting lack of suitable accommodation was directly related to poor health and lower life expectancy, difficulty in accessing education opportunities, which contributed</p>	<p>Gypsy Liaison Groups.</p>	<p>in a way that facilitates their traditional and nomadic way of life while respecting the interests of the settled community.</p> <p>Local planning authorities when preparing their Local Plans should set pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling show people which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of travellers in their area, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities. The policy makes it clear that local authorities should set their targets based on robust evidence of need that will be tested at the Local Plan examination.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) identifying and updating annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against their locally set targets; (ii) identifying a supply of specific,

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		<p>to poor living conditions, for example, on unauthorised sites. Unauthorised sites also impacted on the environment, for example if they were not suitably located there could be local impacts on the landscape.</p>		<p>developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years six to ten and, where possible, for years 11-15;</p> <p>(iii) considering the production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints across its area.</p> <p>The Duty to Co-operate will ensure that local authorities work together constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis in relation to these cross boundary matters in local plans.</p> <p>The proposal to abolish Regional Strategies is part of a wider package of measures that will work alongside the reformed and decentralised planning system and are aimed at securing fair and effective provision of authorised sites for travellers. This includes the new traveller policy, Traveller</p>

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				Pitch Funding, the New Homes Bonus, reforms to enforcement measures to tackle unauthorised sites (via the Localism Act); improved protection from eviction for local authority traveller sites (via application of the Mobile Homes Act) and training for local authority councillors on their leadership role in site provision.
24	Individual Topics –Housing Supply	<p>The Town and Country Planning Association referred to the statement in the Environmental Report that under the regional strategies the overall direction was expected to be a widening gap between housing provision in the strategy and the level of need. They considered that the assertion that local authorities planning for housing to reflect "the needs of their communities" would achieve this level was completely unsupported. The text asserts that "where drivers of growth are local, decisions should be made locally", but the new system failed to identify any mechanisms equivalent to the national growth areas or new growth points for accommodating in-migrants. They considered this to be a key issue in the region, the most economically buoyant in the country outside London.</p> <p>CPRE believed that the Government's continued policy of not allowing local authorities to include windfalls in their housing allowance (except in very</p>	Town and Country Planning Association, CPRE, Levett-Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants, Collingwood Environmental Planning, Hull City Council.	<p>The NPPF, published in March 2012, and the Duty to Co-operate address this issue. The NPPF makes clear that local planning authorities should work collaboratively with other bodies to ensure that strategic priorities across local boundaries are properly coordinated and clearly reflected in individual Local Plans. These strategic priorities include the need to develop strategic policies to deliver the homes and jobs needed in the area.</p> <p>The NPPF states that joint working should enable local planning authorities to work together to meet development requirements which cannot wholly be met within</p>

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		<p>prescribed circumstances) would, in practice, lead to an inevitable allocation of more greenfield sites.</p> <p>Levett-Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants and Collingwood Environmental Planning noted that Regional Strategy Policies LCR1 and LCR2 provided detailed information about where and how development should take place in the Leeds region, including infrastructure requirements. The Environmental Report merely states generically that potential impacts related to LCR2 "would be covered through local plans".</p> <p>Hull City Council considered that removal of Regional Strategy policies YH4 and YH5 would remove the city first focus and the development hierarchy. This in turn would lead to excessive and inappropriate development in rural locations. They considered that food security needed to be considered, as did the environmental impact of removing the hierarchy. On Policy YH7 (Location of Development) the report states: "Removing the phasing of development gives local authorities greater flexibility to deliver a wide range of housing sites to meet their requirements." However, they stated that this policy was not about phasing, it was about adopting a sustainable approach to development. By favouring previously developed land where suitable, the Regional Strategy protects greenfield sites from excessive and inappropriate development. They</p>		<p>their own areas – for instance, because of a lack of physical capacity or because to do so would cause significant harm to the principles and policies of the NPPF. As part of this process, they should consider producing joint planning policies on strategic matters and informal strategies such as joint infrastructure and investment plans.</p> <p>Local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues with cross-boundary impacts when their Local Plans are submitted for examination. The Local Plan will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Co-operate, legal and procedural requirements, and whether it is sound.</p> <p>The NPPF states that Local planning authorities may make an allowance for windfall sites in their</p>

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		<p>considered this to be more sustainable than having no priority. The removal of this policy was therefore likely to have a negative environmental impact.</p>		<p>five-year supply if they have compelling evidence that such sites have consistently become available in the local area and will continue to provide a reliable source of supply. Any allowance should be realistic having regard to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends, and should not include residential gardens. This policy, together with the approach to the use of brownfield land and other policies aimed at the protection and enhancement of the environment, aims to ensure that housing development is located in a way that is consistent with the principles of sustainable development.</p>
25	<p>Individual Topics - Heritage</p>	<p>English Heritage was concerned about the loss of the strategic analysis of the distinctive characteristics of the historic environment in each region, which they considered could often only be identified at a greater than local level. They were also concerned about gaps left by the abolition of regional level historic environment policies. They suggested that this should be considered urgently within Local Plan reviews.</p>	<p>English Heritage.</p>	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework continues to provide protection for heritage assets throughout the country. By definition, heritage assets include areas and landscapes, as well as individual buildings and monuments that have a degree of significance meriting consideration</p>

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		<p>They added that national planning policy, by necessity, only deals in very general terms with the management of the historic environment. One of the key elements of the Regional Strategy in terms of the historic environment is that it identifies and sets out a framework for the management of those heritage assets which are considered to make an important contribution to the distinct identity of Yorkshire. Many of these are undesignated and a large number of the areas it identified cross local planning authority boundaries. Whilst PPS5 sets out generic guidance on the conservation of heritage assets and, under the new legislation, there will be a Duty to Co-operate between local authorities and other agencies, there is a concern that, in the absence of a clearly-articulated and co-ordinated strategy for the management of these important historic areas, they will be omitted from local plans and, therefore, not receive the same degree of protection that the Regional Strategy provided.</p>		<p>in planning decisions, because of their heritage interest. The significance of a heritage asset is stated to derive not only from its physical presence, but also from its setting.</p> <p>The NPPF includes as one of its core planning principles that planning should conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations. Local planning authorities should set out in their local plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance.</p> <p>In developing their strategy, local planning authorities should take into account: the desirability of</p>

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				<p>sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.</p> <p>The strategy in a Local Plan can identify heritage assets of local and more than local importance, including those of national and international importance.</p>
26	Individual Topics - Waste	The Environment Agency commented that the assessment of waste policies was quite comprehensive, but they were concerned with the second sentence in the last paragraph on page 61 of the Environmental Report which stated that, “local waste authorities already work together, and with other bodies, on strategic issues that cross local authority boundaries and may work together to produce joint waste plans if they wish”. As waste	Environment Agency, Woodland Trust.	The National Planning Policy Framework was published in March 2012. Paragraph 153 of the framework makes clear the expectation that local planning authorities should produce a local plan for the area, whilst Section 17 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 makes it clear

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		<p>plans are currently produced at county and unitary level, they questioned whether the Government was suggesting wider than county waste plans. If that was the case, they recommended that further details are provided on how this will be applied.</p> <p>The Woodland Trust commented that the draft NPPF had stated that waste would be considered in a National Waste Management Plan. No date has yet to be given for the publication of this plan. Therefore there will be a lack of environmental protection in the interim which has not been accounted for.</p>		<p>that two or more local planning authorities may agree to prepare one or more local development documents. This allows unitary authorities and county councils to work together if they wish. However such plans must still meet the legal and procedural requirements, including the test of soundness required under section 20 of the 2004 Act and Paragraph 182 of the NPPF.</p>
27	Individual Topics - Biodiversity	<p>On the basis of the content of the consultation draft of the NPPF, Natural England disagreed with the statement in Section 1.2 of the Environmental Reports that the NPPF “maintains protection of the Green Belt, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National Parks, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and other environmental designations which protect landscape character, stop unsustainable urban sprawl and preserve wildlife”.</p> <p>The Woodland Trust highlighted how in ‘Making Space for Nature’ Lawton set out that planning at different geographical scales was vital to inform conservation decisions. It also sets out that planning is pivotal in maximising the contributions of the existing network and ensuring that new components</p>	Natural England, Woodland Trust, Scottish Natural Heritage, The Environment Agency.	<p>The NPPF was published in March 2012. The finalised version makes it clear that the planning system should protect and enhance valued landscapes, minimise impacts on biodiversity, provide net gains in biodiversity where possible, and contribute to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are resilient to current and future pressures.</p> <p>The NPPF also states that local</p>

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		<p>are sited in effective locations. The Trust believed that 'Nature Improvement Areas' recommended by Lawton would be very difficult to implement without the Regional Strategy in place.</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage suggested that the Environmental Reports should address the protection and enhancement of networks to allow species dispersal throughout Britain. They considered that value could be added to the Environmental Reports if they identified a framework for establishing networks of green infrastructure across all the regions of England, with the potential to link with Wales and Scotland, rather than just to propose partnerships across local authority boundaries.</p> <p>The Environment Agency sought clarification of the statement that: "The policy objective could be delivered by other means than through a Regional Strategy. Biodiversity is roughly holding steady after a historic downward trend and the Plan would have had little effect on this". They commented that Policy ENV8 in the Regional Strategy aimed to safeguard and enhance ecology, and ensure that it functioned as an integrated network of connected corridors, thereby reversing the pattern of fragmentation, loss and decline and making biodiversity more resilient to future changes. This was supported by an opportunity map which directed delivery to key areas. This approach was key to delivering net biodiversity gain in</p>		<p>plans contain a clear strategy for enhancing the natural, built and historic environment, and supporting Nature Improvement Areas where they have been identified.</p> <p>The NPPF also asks that, in order to minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, planning policies should: plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries; identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation.</p> <p>The NPPF also states that local planning authorities should work with Local Nature Partnerships to assess existing and potential components of ecological networks.</p>

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		<p>the right place to ensure ecological functionality, and would have a positive effect. They suggested that the NPPF policy on the natural environment should reflect the Natural Environment White Paper by aiming to halt overall biodiversity loss, supporting healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establishing coherent ecological networks.</p>		
28	<p>Individual Topics - Renewable Energy</p>	<p>RenewableUK were concerned that the SEA process failed to fully account for the impact that the removal of the Regional Strategies would have on the ability of local authorities to plan for renewable energy infrastructure, and the corresponding ability of the UK to meet its target of generating 15% of all energy from renewables by 2020. Overall, they suggested that there will be significant environmental effects of revoking the regional plans, if guidance and support for renewable energy development was not strengthened. Under existing proposals, the key mechanisms for strategic planning and renewable energy would be lost.</p>	<p>RenewableUK.</p>	<p>The NPPF, published in March 2012, includes as one of the core land-use planning principles that planning should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, including to "...encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy)". The NPPF makes clear that planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.</p> <p>The NPPF contains a number of policies aimed at encouraging the</p>

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				<p>development of renewable energy development including that local planning authorities should : have a positive strategy to promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources; design their policies to maximise renewable and low carbon energy development while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily, including cumulative landscape and visual impacts; consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure the development of such sources; support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside such areas being taken forward through neighbourhood planning; and in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008.</p> <p>In addition, NPPF policies on strategic planning for infrastructure include the need to plan for energy</p>

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				infrastructure including heat.
29	Individual Topics - Transport	<p>FOE considered that the removal of the Regional Strategies would in some cases have a negative environmental effect as their transport policies were stronger than those presented in the draft NPPF.</p> <p>SYPTTE stated that they did not object to the principle of revoking the Yorkshire and Humber Plan, but considered it essential that the more local focus is supported by strong governance to maintain strategic vision and that national policy continues to provide sufficient support to allow authorities to protect the environment whilst encouraging growth. SYPTTE felt that further detail and guidance is required on how sustainability can be achieved.</p> <p>SYPTTE welcomed the Government proposal to introduce a 'Duty to Co-operate' on public bodies. They considered that as public transport operates across boundaries and environmental issues are not confined to administrative boundaries, collaboration with strategic bodies on cross boundary issues was essential. Working in partnership with surrounding areas to deliver a shared vision was key to tackling the environmental challenges faced. The Sheffield City Region Transport Strategy defines priorities over the next 15 years and contains a number of policies, some of which are specifically aimed at the</p>	FOE, The South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive (SYPTTE), Hull City Council.	The NPPF, published in March 2012, includes a number of core planning principles. These include the need to actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable. The NPPF makes it clear that transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development but also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. The transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel. Encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should therefore support a pattern of development

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		<p>environment, e.g. to improve air quality, support the generation of power from renewable sources, improve the efficiency of vehicles and encourage sustainable travel within the City Region.</p> <p>Hull City Council considered that the statement “Support for air travel in transport policy (Policy T6) would have a negative impact on climate change” distorted the aims of the Regional Spatial Strategy. They suggested that if read along with the Regional Strategy’s supporting text it clearly explained that at present a lot of air freight destined for the region was flown to airports outside the area. Developing appropriate facilities within the region would reduce the need to transfer the freight by road, and in some cases would shorten the flight, both of which have a positive impact on climate change. In addition, they considered the Regional Strategy to adopt a pragmatic stance. Airports are a part of modern life, and it is better to have policies in place to ensure that airport development proposals are carried out in an integrated and sustainable way. To simply dismiss Policy T6 as having a negative impact on climate change was unsound.</p>		<p>which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. The NPPF also states that local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development, including large scale facilities such as rail freight interchanges, roadside facilities for motorists or transport investment necessary to support strategies for the growth of ports, airports or other major generators of travel demand in their areas.</p> <p>The NPPF is clear that plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. It also says that planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey</p>

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				lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.
30	Individual Topics - Water	Levett-Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants and Collingwood Environmental Planning noted that Policy ENV2 which protected the Sherwood Sandstone aquifer would be removed, to be replaced by the much vaguer measure of joint working by the Environment Agency, water industry bodies and others.	Levett-Therivel, Treweek Environmental Consultants, Collingwood Environmental Planning.	<p>The NPPF, which was published in March 2012, is clear that local planning authorities should work with other bodies to assess the capacity of water supply infrastructure, and should set out in the Local Plan their strategic priorities and policies for the provision of such infrastructure.</p> <p>More generally the NPPF tells local planning authorities to adopt strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change and take full account of water supply and demand considerations. New development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change, which could include more frequent droughts. Where appropriate, risks should be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green</p>

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				<p>infrastructure.</p> <p>The NPPF also clearly states that planning policy decisions must reflect and where appropriate promote relevant EU obligations – which include, for example, obligations under the Water Framework Directive.</p>
31	Individual Topics - Brownfield land	<p>CPRE noted that the Yorkshire and Humber Plan was very focused in promoting urban renaissance and directing regeneration and growth to urban areas whilst supporting and improving rural communities and the treasured landscapes in Yorkshire. These principles had laid a strong spatial foundation for the regeneration and improvement of several parts of the region. They commented that it was difficult to fully appreciate how the new planning framework would support these higher level aspirations for the region in the future, relying on the ‘Duty to Co-operate’ for local areas to work together to make sure that there is a shared vision to continue to regenerate urban areas. The policies in the Yorkshire and Humber Plan, which supported the spatial vision for the region gave local authorities a focus and a clear set of priorities to work to together in the region. Local authorities shared a vision about growing urban economies and supporting services whilst protecting their environmental quality. To prevent adverse environmental effects in removing this tier of planning policy, the principal underlying</p>	CPRE.	<p>The NPPF was published in March 2012. One of the 12 planning principles set out in the NPPF is that planning should encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value. The NPPF makes it clear that local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land (paragraph 111).</p>

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		<p>these policies needed to be captured more directly in the national planning framework.</p> <p>They added that the Environmental Report points to Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEP's) as a vehicle to work with Local Authorities within the parameters of the 'Duty to Co-operate' to deliver regeneration needs that have been strongly supported through regional policy in the past. CPRE's concern was that the LEP's have been established with economic regeneration as their focus and there is little, if any, representation from environmental bodies on decision making panels. It was therefore difficult to see how environmental concerns within the region were going to be considered within this new context for growth and regeneration.</p> <p>The Yorkshire and Humber Plan set a target of 65% housing development on brownfield land or through conversion of existing buildings. CPRE were concerned that losing this target, which supports a brownfield first approach to development, could have a serious consequence on the location of future housing development and hence the environment. Coupled with the potential loss of the brownfield first policy in national policy more generally, there would be an influx of housing being built in less sustainable locations. In Yorkshire and the Humber, they considered there was a need to focus housing</p>		

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		development in areas where the market has failed.		
32	Individual Topics - Coast	Scottish Natural Heritage thought that there should be consideration of impacts on shared marine and coastal environments. A loss of strategic planning could reduce benefits and/or increase impacts from individual plans or actions, though the role of Shoreline Management Plans and Integrated Coastal Zone Management in providing strategic planning was recognised.	Scottish Natural Heritage.	The NPPF was published in March 2012. The core planning principles recognise that planning should take full account of flood risk and coastal change. The NPPF also asks that local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for their area in their Local Plan, and that this should include strategic policies to deliver the provision of infrastructure for coastal change management. In coastal areas, local planning authorities should take account of the UK Marine Policy Statement and marine plans and apply Integrated Coastal Zone Management across local authority and land/sea boundaries, ensuring integration of the terrestrial and marine planning regimes. Local planning authorities should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas or adding to the

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				<p>impacts of physical changes to the coast. They should identify as a Coastal Change Management Area any area likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast, and: be clear as to what development will be appropriate in such areas and in what circumstances; and make provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be relocated away from Coastal Change Management Areas. When assessing applications, authorities should consider development in a Coastal Change Management Area appropriate where it is demonstrated that: it will be safe over its planned lifetime and will not have an unacceptable impact on coastal change; the character of the coast including designations is not compromised; the development provides wider sustainability benefits; and the development does not hinder the creation and maintenance of a continuous signed and managed route around the coast. Local planning</p>

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				<p>authorities should also ensure appropriate development in a Coastal Change Management Area is not impacted by coastal change by limiting the planned life-time of the proposed development through temporary permission and restoration conditions.</p>
33	<p>Individual Topics - Flooding</p>	<p>The Environment Agency welcomed the recognition that local authorities should continue to work together on issues that cross local authority boundaries, alongside the Lead Local Flood Authorities' (LLFA) duties on flood risk management and the complementary duty in the Floods and Water Management Act on bodies to co-operate. The provision of technical guidance, including on flood and coastal erosion risk, to complement the NPPF would support LLFAs and help achieve the Duty to Co-operate.</p> <p>CPRE commented that the Regional Strategy required local authorities to plan for the successful adaptation to the predicted impacts of climate change by, for example, minimising threats from and impact of coastal erosion, increased flood risk, increased storminess, habitat disturbance, increased pressure on water resources, supply and drainage systems. The Environmental Report made reference to the expectations of national planning policy as an alternative mechanism of achieving objectives (annex</p>	<p>Environment Agency, CPRE.</p>	<p>In March 2012 the Government published the NPPF which contains policies to manage the risk of flooding through the planning system, together with technical guidance on flooding. The NPPF also states that local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for their area in their Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver: the provision of infrastructure for flood risk and coastal change management.</p>

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		<p>A, page 42). They considered that the NPPF should clarify the need for planners to secure resilience to impacts other than flood risk and coastal change: particularly water resources, higher temperatures, landscape and biodiversity and the need for integrating mitigation and adaptation strategies.</p>		
34	<p>Individual topics- Trees and Woodlands</p>	<p>The Woodland Trust considered that the Regional Strategy gave strong protection to trees and woodland and in particular ancient woodland which is stronger than in national policy or in the draft NPPF. Therefore, in the absence of a need to bring their LDF documents into conformity with a regional plan, there is a danger that local authorities will give weaker protection to ancient woodland by following national planning policy. Policy ENV6 of the Regional Strategy also contains strong commitments to expanding woodland cover in the region and sets targets and indicators for this. The policy adopts the Woodland Trust's Access to Woodland Standard as an indicator of the need for new woodland creation. Several local authorities in the region including Calderdale, Leeds and Bradford have adopted the woodland access standard and developed targets from it, as a result of its inclusion in the regional plan. Removal of this regional policy driver may lead to fewer local authorities adopting ambitious targets for woodland creation or standards by which the need for new woodland can be determined.</p>	<p>Woodland Trust.</p>	<p>The protection of ancient semi-natural woodland and other woodlands of acknowledged national or regional importance would remain in the absence of the plan (Paragraph 118 of the NPPF).</p>

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35	Individual topics- Green Infrastructure	<p>Hull City Council noted that the report suggests that Policy YH8 on Green Infrastructure could be delivered through local plans and partnerships, citing Leeds and South Yorkshire as having green infrastructure strategies. However, as not all areas have such strategies in place; policy voids resulting in lack of protection would occur. It was their view that the removal of this policy would have a negative environmental impact.</p> <p>CPRE noted that a lot of work has been undertaken in the Yorkshire and Humber Region to understand, map and improve the green infrastructure network across the region. This work was currently very strong in particular parts of the region and was given weight in directing local planning policy formation in other areas due to the policy and directive contained within the Yorkshire and Humber Plan. Green infrastructure is a spatial planning issue that crosses administrative boundaries and requires direction and cooperation from a number of stakeholders. The Environmental Report states that local plans and existing green infrastructure partnerships will ensure that this work continues. However, there is no guarantee that this will happen with full coverage and cooperation across administrative boundaries and without a statutory requirement to do so. Therefore, this was one of the areas where the revocation of the regional spatial strategy could cause harm to the environment unless</p>	Hull City Council, CRPE.	<p>Paragraph 114 of the NPPF provides the same policy approach as the Regional Strategy to the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of green infrastructure. Paragraph 99 of the NPPF notes that planning for green infrastructure can be a suitable adaptation measure to managing risks, including flood risks, arising when new development is brought forward in areas vulnerable to climate change impacts. In addition, the Natural Environment White Paper introduces Local Nature Partnerships which will complement existing local partnerships which deal with matters such as provision of green infrastructure will improve the chances of the delivery of the policy. Such partnerships will be able to work across administrative boundaries enable planning of networks at the scale that has the most impact.</p>

Appendix F: SEA of the Revocation of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy

No	General	Detailed comments on the initial Environmental Report	Raised by	Response
36	Individual topic - Landscape	<p>more direction is given at the national level.</p> <p>CPRE commented that landscape value was an integral part of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Strategy and a core element of the regional and sub-regional policies within the plan. An important message in the Plan was contained in YH3 which promoted partnership working for effective coastal, landscape and environmental management of the region. This allowed local authorities and stakeholders to commit to some common goals for the region and work towards improving Yorkshire and Humber's environmental outcomes. The Yorkshire and Humber Plan recognised and reinforced the importance of maintaining and enhancing the special landscape assets that the region holds. The regional plan contained policies to protect areas of landscape value that were not necessarily designated and given statutory protection. This is potentially a serious policy gap to which the revocation of the plan will be detrimental to the quality of the environment in these areas. Moreover, the draft NPPF does not seek to protect areas of open countryside which are undesignated.</p> <p>They referred to Policy ENV10 which sets out priorities to conserve and enhance quality, diversity and distinctiveness of landscape character in the region. They considered that the Environmental Report did not address in sufficient detail the impact of losing an overarching policy such as this. The plan</p>	CPRE.	<p>The NPPF published in March 2012 continues the emphasis placed on conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty (paragraph 115).</p> <p>The NPPF also maintains the policy previously contained in PPS7 that local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected landscape areas will be judged (paragraph 113), while landscape character assessments should be prepared where appropriate (paragraph 170).</p>

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No	General	Detailed comments on the initial Environmental Report	Raised by	Response
		<p>also seeks to provide a spatial strategy for growth and regeneration in Yorkshire and the Humber, protecting open countryside from expansion and maintaining its rural character. The plan gave local authorities direction to work towards growth in some areas and environmental protection in others. With the uncertain nature of the planning reforms, it is difficult to see how these broad spatial planning ideals will be worked towards cohesively by local authorities in the absence of the regional plan. A successful aspect of the Regional Strategy was the direction for a broad group of parties to work together, including environmental organisations, who played a part in the plan's preparation. Unfortunately, there is limited, if any space, for third sector groups in drawing up the current plans under the governments planning reforms.</p>		