



Sustainability Appraisal

Delivering Poole's Infrastructure Development Plan Document

Submission July 2011

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1 Introduction

1.0 The Delivering Poole's Infrastructure Development Plan Document (DPD) is part of the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF). The Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD sets out a planning policy framework for providing the infrastructure required to support the town's growth ambitions set out the Poole Core Strategy (adopted February 2009). The Core Strategy sets out the broad spatial planning framework for guiding development in Poole over the next twenty years.

1.1 This document constitutes the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD and incorporates the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as recommended in Government Guidance. The SA identifies the likely environmental, economic and social impacts, both positive and negative, likely to result from the development strategy proposed. This document concerns the sustainability appraisal itself.

1.2 The scoping work for the Core Strategy and other documents that will form the Local Development Framework for Poole, is contained in the 'Poole Local Development Framework – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report' (<http://www.boroughofpoole.com/go.php?structureID=strategiesandplans&ref=181>).

1.3 The scoping report contains the complete scoping of relevant plans, programmes and baseline information, as well as sustainability objectives, indicators and targets for the entire LDF.

1.4 This SA report includes a summary of the assessment of the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD. It identifies how the DPD has addressed the issues identified during consultation. This SA also incorporates Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA).

1.5 The SA also identifies the mitigation measures that may be required to avoid or ameliorate the negative impacts of the development strategy proposed in the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD.

The Delivering Poole's Infrastructure Approach

1.6 In August 2010, the Borough of Poole published its Delivering Poole's Infrastructure Preferred Options. The Preferred Options were:

- Preferred Option 1: Setting the Scope for Infrastructure Delivery
- Preferred Option 2: Planning Obligations/Standard Charges Framework
- Preferred Option 3: Infrastructure Delivery Plan
- Preferred Option 4: The Delivery Framework
- Preferred Option 5: Development Viability

1.7 Following the Preferred Options consultation, three draft policies were developed for the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD Pre-submission public participation. These policies were amended following the Pre-submission public participation taking on board representations made. The submission policies were then subject to Sustainability Appraisal with the results set out in this report.

Sustainability Appraisal and the SEA Directive

1.8 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to undertake an appraisal of the 'social, environmental and economic effects of plans, strategies and policies' from the outset of the LDF process, so that decisions can be made that accord with the objectives of sustainable development

1.9 The Government's objectives for sustainable development are set out in the revised strategy document entitled 'Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy' (Defra, 2005)

1.10 The five guiding principles of the strategy are identified as:-

- Living Within Environmental Limits;
- Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society;
- Achieving a Sustainable Economy;
- Promoting Good Governance; and
- Using Sound Science Responsibly.

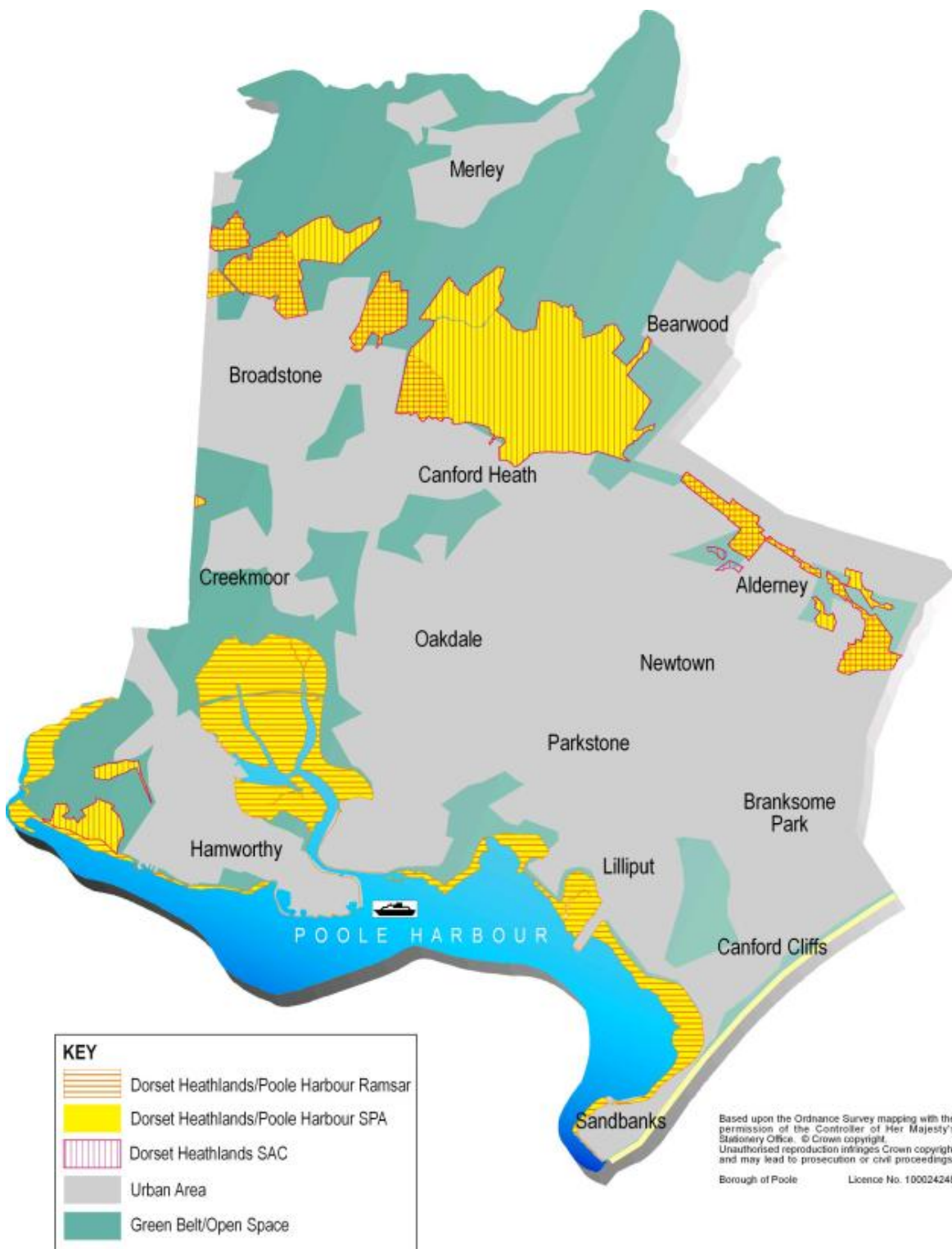
1.11 Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, commonly referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, came into effect in the UK in July 2004. SEA is the assessment of the likely environmental impacts of plans and programmes at a strategic level, whereas SA has a broader responsibility to consider environmental social and economic issues.

1.12 However, common techniques are employed in undertaking SEA and SA assessments, and Government guidance recommends a process which meets their combined requirements - 'Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic and iterative process, incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive'.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (Appropriate Assessment)

1.13 The purpose of Habitats Regulations Assessment, which incorporates a stage commonly known as 'Appropriate Assessment', is to assess the impacts of land-use plans on the 'conservation objectives' of a designated European site, and to establish whether the integrity of the site would be adversely affected.

1.14 In Poole there are several designated sites of international importance which fall within the description of European sites; Poole Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA) , Dorset Heathland SPA and Dorset Heaths Special Areas of Conservation (SAC's). SPAs and SAC designations are also referred to as Natura 2000 sites, which are protected through EC legislation. In addition, Poole Harbour and parts of the Dorset Heathlands are also Ramsar sites, an international designation that focuses specifically on safeguarding the natural environment of wetlands. The location of these designations is shown on the following diagram:



European Habitats in Poole

1.15 An overview of the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD is set out in this SA Report.

2 Poole LDF Sustainability appraisal – The Process

2.0 The table below summarises the broad process and key stages of SA:

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL STAGE	KEY TASK/PURPOSE
A: Scoping, baseline assessment and key sustainability issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify other relevant plans and programmes Collect baseline information Identify key sustainability issues arising from scoping and baseline assessment
B: Identifying sustainability objectives, indicators and targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify relevant sustainability objectives against which plan is to be assessed Identify indicators, with targets, which relate to key sustainability
C: Establishing the Appraisal Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set out the detailed Sustainability Appraisal framework for assessing sustainability implications of the plan.
D: Consultation on the LDF Scoping Report	
E: Assessment of the Issues and Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test options against Sustainability Appraisal framework to assist in selecting preferred options
F: Consultation on the Assessment of Issues and Options	
G: Assessment of preferred options of Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test options against Sustainability Appraisal framework
H: Mitigating adverse impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify measures for offsetting/mitigation of adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects Predict effect of plan options
I: Preparation of Sustainability Appraisal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare Sustainability Appraisal Report which documents previous stages
J: Consultation on the Preferred Options and Sustainability Appraisal Report	
K: Finalise Sustainability Appraisal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refine Sustainability Appraisal Report following consultation on baseline,

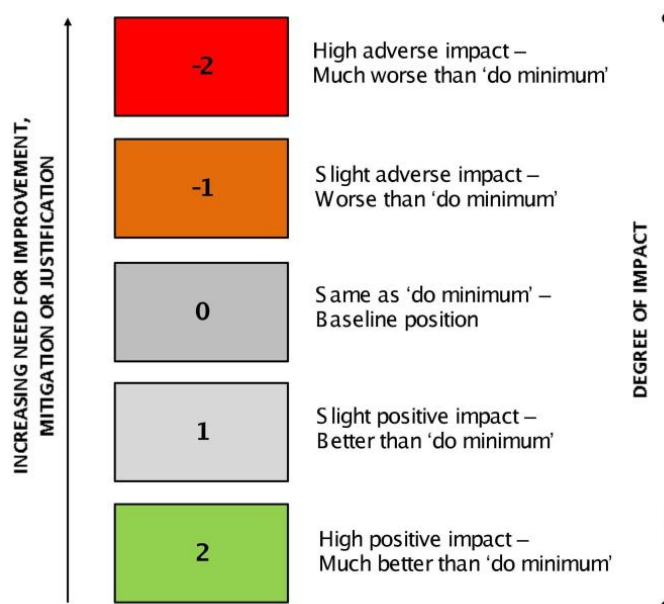
	<p>scope, framework and appraisal findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraise significant changes to Plan arising from consultation • Provide information on how the Sustainability Appraisal Report consultees' opinions were taken into account in preparing the plan
<p>L: Submission of, and Consultation on, Final Sustainability Appraisal Report and DPD to Secretary of State</p>	
<p>M: Monitoring and implementation of the plan (post adoption of the DPD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor significant effects of the Plan. Respond to adverse effects

2.1 This SA Report for the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD has been prepared following completion of the stages A to L set in the above process.

The Appraisal Framework

2.2 A matrix is the principal tool employed in undertaking a SA. The matrix sets out the sustainability objectives, previously identified in the scoping report, against each topic to establish whether or not the topic has a positive or negative impact on the objective. The level of impact is colour coded to provide an overall visual impression of performance. The degree of impact is graded as follows:-

- High adverse impact – Much worse than 'do minimum' (red / -2 on the matrix).
- Slight adverse impact – Worse than 'do minimum' (orange / -1 on the matrix).
- Same as 'do minimum' – Baseline position (grey / 0 on the matrix).
- Slight positive impact – Better than 'do minimum' (light green / +1 on the matrix).
- High positive impact – Much better than 'do minimum' (dark green / +2 on the matrix).



Sustainability Appraisal Scoring System

2.3 The judgement as to the nature and degree of impact is based upon the scoping and baseline information that has been set out in this report.

2.4 In order to comply with the provisions of the SEA Directive, the assessment will need to take account

of:-

- Cumulative and/or combined/synergistic effects such as the consequences of incremental development on air quality in prime transport corridors, or the combined impacts of housing and open spaces on internationally designated habitats.
- The likely significance and timeframe of any impacts; and Mitigation measures or changes needed in the Strategy to overcome or minimise adverse impacts.

2.5 The detailed appraisal of the submission document is included at Section 5. Impacts are considered according to the headline sustainability objectives identified in the scoping report, these being:-

Does the strategy approach:

- Improve health?
- Provide communities that meet people's needs?
- Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs?
- Provide access with least damage?
- Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets?
- Minimise consumption of natural resources?

3 Scope of the SA Report and Baseline Assessment

3.0 The Scoping Report for the Local Development Framework for Poole contains a detailed inventory of key policies, plans, programmes and baseline information. It also sets out the key sustainability objectives against which all development plan documents will be measured. For each sustainability objective, the scoping report also identifies targets and indicators to enable the plan's performance to be measured. The Poole Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report is available to view on the Council's website.

3.1 The key purpose of scoping is to identify the most relevant sustainability issues and challenges for the Poole and its Core Strategy. The LDF Scoping Report and Core Strategy SA/SEA identified the key sustainability issues for Poole and assessed the spatial vision and strategy against the SA framework. As the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD is to be one of the delivery mechanisms for realising the Core Strategy, it is therefore not necessary for an overview of the Borough's sustainability issues to be repeated in this Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Habitats Regulations Assessment for the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD

3.2 Following the incorporation into UK law of the requirements of Article 6(3) and (4) of Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna - the 'Habitats Directive', and Regulation 48 of the Habitats Regulations 1994, it has become a requirement that a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), be undertaken to determine whether the effects of spatial plans would be likely to have any significant adverse impacts on the conservation objectives of a designated European Site.

3.3 Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) guidance (2006), on Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment (consultation document), recommends a four stage process, referred to cumulatively as 'Habitat Regulations Assessment', to clearly distinguish the whole process from the step within it referred to as Appropriate Assessment. The stages of Appropriate Assessment are set out as follows:

HRA Stages	Description
Stage 1 - Screening	Determining whether the plan - 'in combination' with other plans and projects - is likely to have an adverse effect on a European site –
Stage 2 - Appropriate Assessment	Determining whether, in view of the site's conservation objectives, the plan - 'in combination' with other plans and projects - would have an adverse effect (or risk of this) on the integrity of the site (s). If it does not, the plan can proceed.
Stage 3 - Assessment of alternative solutions	Where the plan is assessed as having an adverse effect (or risk of this) on the integrity of a site(s), there should be an examination of alternatives.

HRA Stages	Description
Stage 4 - Assessment where no alternative solutions remain and where adverse impacts remain	The 'IROPI test' and compensatory measures

3.4 The Borough of Poole, as the relevant 'competent authority', is responsible for ensuring, prior to adoption, that the strategies and policies contained in its spatial and land use documents, produced as part of the Local Development Framework, will not result in any adverse impacts on the conservation objectives of a European Site, either within or outside of the Borough. The purpose of HRA is therefore to ensure that the protection of the integrity of European Sites is a part of the planning process.

3.5 As a key spatial planning strategy document linked to the delivery of the Core Strategy and which will help guide the development of Poole over the next twenty years, the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD is therefore subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment to determine whether its implementation will result in any adverse impacts on European Sites either within, or in proximity, to Poole.

3.6 The sites potentially affected by the spatial strategy proposed in the Core Strategy, and therefore considered in the assessment, are:-

- Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area (SPA).
- Dorset Heaths Special Area of Conservation (SAC).
- Dorset Heathlands Ramsar site.
- Poole Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA).
- Poole Harbour Ramsar site.
- The New Forest Special Protection Area (SPA)
- The New Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC).
- The New Forest Ramsar site.

HRA of the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD

3.7 HRA Stage 1 - Screening was carried out of the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD and supporting Infrastructure Delivery Plan. The Screening stage is set out in Appendix A of the SA Report. A summary of the outcomes is as follows:

Stage 1 - Screening: Outcomes from the Check for Likelihood of Significant Effects

3.8 The HRA screening assessment sought to identify the likely significant effects of the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD and supporting Infrastructure Delivery Plan on European sites in Poole, and highlighted a number of key issues that could not be resolved through the application of avoidance measures. The two main issues identified in the screening stage were:

1. **CIL & Dorset Heathlands** - to ensure that CIL rates are calculated to ensure that appropriate mitigation is secured from new residential development as has been in the past through the Dorset Heathland Interim Planning Framework (IPF). It was identified that the previous IPF system required a set financial contribution per dwelling, which having been secured through s106 provisions could be ring fenced to fund the required heathland mitigation measures. It was highlighted that transposing this system to CIL, which is set on £ per square metre and finance collected can be spent on any infrastructure need, raised the issue that heathland mitigation may not be guaranteed. This screening highlighted the need for a governance framework to be put in place which determined an infrastructure hierarchy to ensure a commitment that CIL finance is allocated towards delivering heathland mitigation before being considered for any other infrastructure type.

A secondary issue was identified that CIL does not apply to affordable housing. Therefore it was noted that with CIL not being used to fund heathland mitigation for affordable housing, the Council will still need to use s106 provisions to secure the necessary mitigation towards heathland from affordable units.

The proposed solutions have been worked into Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD Policy IN1 - Poole Infrastructure Delivery Framework and Policy IN2 - Developer Contributions. Accordingly, due to an appropriate amelioration measures being brought forward in the DPD to cover the above, these issues were not taken forward for Appropriate Assessment.

2. **The delivery of new flood defences** - The Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD sets out a proposed framework for delivering new flood defences to protect the town from predicted future flood events and sea level rises. The defences (set out in further detail in the supporting technical document, 'Flood Risk Management Strategy') were identified during the screening stage to have a likely significant effect on Poole Harbour SPA, Ramsar due to potential for loss of habitat caused by the defences both during and post construction. As no avoidance measures could be identified at the screening stage, this element of the DPD required to be taken forward for Appropriate Assessment.

Stage 2 - Appropriate Assessment of the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD

3.9 Consultants were commissioned to undertake the Appropriate Assessment of the relevant section of the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD relating to the delivery of the new flood defences.

3.10 The Appropriate Assessment of the issue relating to the delivery of Poole's Strategic Flood Defences considered its effects on Poole Harbour SPA/Ramsar.

Summary of Adverse Effects on the Integrity of International Sites

3.11 The significant adverse effects on the integrity of Natura 2000 Sites (in this case, Poole Harbour SPA) within or adjacent to the Borough of Poole, as a result of the strategic flood defences is a estimated loss of 47.8ha by 2105

Test for Alternative Solutions

3.12 The proposed strategic flood defences as set out in the Flood Risk Management Strategy (FRMS) are the most suitable because a mixture of improved defences, set back defences, and no defences in Poole Harbour is necessary due to the wide ranging natural and managed frontages, which thereby minimises the effects of coastal squeeze due to the requirement for coastal management and protection of nationally important social and economic assets. In all, the balance of defences is considered appropriate for the key economic assets, but set back defences and 'do nothing' have been implemented wherever lesser important economic and social assets would be at risk, in order to minimise the long term impacts of coastal squeeze on supporting habitat features. No suitable alternative to bringing forward flood defences as set out in the FRMS could be identified.

Test for Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI)

3.13 The IROPI test concludes that the strategic flood defence proposals are both necessary and urgent, and are intended to avoid long term effects of coastal squeeze both as a result of natural constraints and because of national social and economic assets being at risk. The HRA identifies that sustainable compensatory habitat will be required, which will therefore be of benefit to the national public interest, and ensure that wetland SPA/Ramsar is adequately maintained in terms of integrity, character and interest features.

Compensatory Habitat Requirements

3.14 The compensatory habitat requirements indicate that up to **47.8ha** of intertidal and transitional habitat will be required by 2055 of which **16.2ha** of intertidal and transitional habitat will be required by 2025, and up to **2ha** between the present and 2025. The intertidal and transitional habitats will be created from the set back defence locations within the Borough of Poole area. However, alternative compensatory habitat may be implemented through the Environment Agency's Regional Habitat Creation Programme, which will be supported by the Borough of Poole.

How has the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD responded to the Findings and Recommendations of the Appropriate Assessment?

3.15 Appropriate Assessment (AA) of the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD, has clearly shown a likely significant effect, which will require mitigation measures to be applied. Following pre-submission public participation additional work was undertaken on the HRA to provide greater certainty of deliverability for the compensatory habitats required in advance of the flood defences being implemented. This resulted in amendments to Delivering Poole's Infrastructure Policy IN3 to require any proposal to bring forward new strategic flood defences to be subject to a detailed individual HRA. Further, the amended wording of IN3 also included a requirement for any compensatory habitats shown to be needed as a result of bringing forward the defences should be provided prior to flood defence works being started.

3.16 In summary, the Appropriate Assessment concluded that there were no suitable alternative solutions available and, subject to the referred to amendments to Policy IN3, therefore passed the 'IROPI' test, albeit with a need for additional compensatory habitats to be achieved to offset the loss of habitats expected in Poole Harbour SPA.

4 Appraisal of Preferred Options

4.0 An SA was undertaken on the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure Preferred Options document and the published for consultation at the same time. There were no specific comments on the sustainability appraisal from respondents to the preferred options consultation. However, a number of responses received identified sustainability related issues, which were considered in the next stage of the appraisal process.

5 Appraisal of Pre-submission Document

5.0 Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken on the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure Pre-submission document and the accompanying sustainability appraisal report published for consultation at the same time. As a result of the consultation, comments were received from 2 respondents identifying issues with the commentary on the Habitats Regulations Assessment and the impact of Policy IN3 (relating to the delivery of strategic flood defences) on Poole Harbour SPA, Ramsar. Following the consultation further work on the HRA was undertaken which resulted in amendments to Policy IN3 to provide greater certainty that the required compensatory habitats required to accommodate the strategic flood defences would be delivered prior to the implementation of any section of the defences.

6 Appraisal of Submission Document

6.0 As with previous stages of the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD process, the appraisal of the submission document has been undertaken using a series of assessment matrices that use the sustainability objectives and indicators developed at the Scoping stage. These matrices are used to identify impacts, both positive and negative, resulting from the approach set out in the following submission document policies:

- **Policy IN1** - Poole's Infrastructure Delivery Framework;
- **Policy IN2** - Developer Contributions;
- **Policy IN3** - Delivering Poole's Flood Risk Management Strategy.

6.1 The SA matrices for the policies are set out as follows:

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES		POLICIES		
		IN1	IN2	IN3
HIGH LEVEL OBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVE (AND SUB-OBJECTIVE, WHERE APPLICABLE)	Poole's Infrastructure Delivery Framework	Developer Contributions	Delivering Poole's Flood Risk Management Strategy
		1	1	1
1. Improve Health	1 Improve health	1	1	1
	2 Reduce health inequalities	1	1	1
	3 Promote healthy lifestyles	1	1	0
	1 Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone	1	1	1
	2 Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge	1	1	0
	3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	1	1	0
2. Provide communities that meet people's needs	Promote stronger, more vibrant communities	1	1	1
	Increase access to, and			
	a) improve the quality & vitality of the Town Centre			
	b) improve pedestrian movements & create public spaces			
	a)improve links to Lighthouse	1	1	0

		participation in, cultural activities					
3. Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs	1	Give everyone access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid	a) maintain or enhance a diverse range of employment opportunities	1	1	1	1
			b) increase the opportunity for more high-skilled job provision	1	1	1	1
	2		Help everyone afford a comfortable standard of living	0	0	0	0
	3		Reduce poverty and income inequality	1	1	1	0
	4		Meet local needs locally	1	1	1	1
	5		Increase the circulation of wealth	0	0	0	0
4. Provide access with least damage	6		Reduce vulnerability of the economy to climate change	1	1	2	2
	1	Reduce the need for travel		1	1	0	0
			a) Reduce impact on air quality				
2		Reduce traffic	1	1	1	0	
3		Reduce air travel	0	0	0	0	

5. Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets	4	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	1	1	1
	5	Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive	1	1	0
	1	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	1	1	-1
	2	Maintain soil quality and quantity, and support farmers' stewardship of rural land	1	1	0
	3	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	1	1	0
	4	Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	1	1	0
	5	Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	1	1	0
		a) avoid adverse cumulative impacts			
		a) Protect/enhance biological health of soils			
		a) create attractive, environmentally functional landscapes & townscapes			

6.2 The SA of the policies identified that overall there will be a positive effect due to them establishing a delivery framework to provide the new infrastructure required to accommodate the Core Strategy growth. Providing new infrastructure will ensure better access to services, public transport, protection of the Borough's natural assets, an enhanced town centre and new flood defences to protect the town from future predicted sea level rises.

6.3 The key negative impacts identified at the previous SA stage related to the impact the proposed flood defences are likely to have on the habitats in Poole Harbour SPA. An Appropriate Assessment has been carried out for this issue which has identified that new compensatory habitats will be required to mitigate the impact on Poole Harbour SPA. Following, pre-submission stage Policy IN3 has been amended to provide greater certainty that the required compensatory habitats will be delivered in advance of delivering strategic flood defences. Further HRA work will be required as the flood defences are brought forward over the coming years to ensure that the required compensatory habitats are delivered as necessary, and the amendments to IN3 are designed to ensure this occurs.

7 Appraisal of Submission Document

8 Health Impact Assessment

7.0 Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a useful tool in assessing how policies, plans and programmes can contribute to improving the health and well-being of communities. In addition to determining potential health gains, it can also identify potential risks to health, thereby providing the opportunity to explore alternative or additional measures to reduce or avoid risks. There is no statutory or formal procedure laid down for undertaking HIA, although its similarities to sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment, means that similar appraisal techniques can be employed.

7.1 Consideration of health issues have formed an integral part of the sustainability appraisal process, with sustainability objectives that have been used to assess the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure submission document incorporating a high-level objective which examines whether potential site development options would 'Improve health'. This high-level objective is provided further assessment through three objectives, these being:-

- Improve health;
- Reduce health inequalities; and
- Promote healthy lifestyles.

HIA of Poole Core Strategy

7.2 HIA of the Poole Core Strategy was undertaken using the above objectives, which allowed for an examination of the Strategy's performance in relation to the key health issues identified during the scoping process.

7.3 To provide a more detailed understanding of the objectives at the Core Strategy level, a health-focused slant on the scoping work was carried out to identify the key health-related issues and challenges. For the purpose of assessment, these were consolidated into seven headline issues (which in effect form sub-objectives to the three detailed objectives), these being:-

- Health facilities – level of provision and accessibility.
- Safety and security of places and routes.
- Addressing health and welfare needs of the elderly.
- Addressing health and welfare needs arising from social exclusion.
- Access to recreation and open space and promoting participation.
- Climate change – providing shelter and protection from heat, cold and flooding.
- Reducing air pollution and its health impacts.

7.4 These were used in the following matrix to test the policies.

Preferred Option	Key Health Issues						
	7. Reducing Air Pollution and its Health Impact	6. Climate Change: Providing Shelter & Protection from Heat, Cold and Flooding and Open Space and	4. Promoting Participation Welfare Needs Arising from	3. Social Exclusion Health and Welfare Needs of Elderly	2. Safety and Security of Places and Routes	1. Health Facilities: Level of Provision and Accessibility	
IN1 - Poole's Infrastructure Delivery Framework	1	1	1	1	1	1	
IN2 - Developer Contributions	1	1	1	1	1	1	
IN3 - Delivering Poole's Flood Risk Management Strategy	0	2	0	0	1	0	

7.5 The above table identifies that the policies will have a broadly positive impact on the Health Impact Assessment objectives. No negative impacts were identified.

10 Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1 The Sustainability Appraisal process has demonstrated that the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure document, through its various stages up to and including the Submission Document, performs in a positive manner in promoting social, environmental and economic benefits, and additionally promotes a sustainable pattern, form and scale of development.

9.2 SA has also identified that there is a potentially serious negative impacts arising from the delivery of the Poole Flood Risk Management Strategy. However, the identification of appropriate mitigation measures and amended wording to Policy IN3 as set out in the supporting HRA Report generally addresses the negative aspects of the strategy in an effective manner.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Stage 1 - Screening

Stage 1 - Screening of Likely Impacts arising from the proposed Delivering Poole's Infrastructure Development Plan Document (DPD) and list of infrastructure projects identified in the Poole Infrastructure Programme (PIP).

Proposed Policy/Infrastructure Project	Potential Impact	Effect on Site Features	Effect on Conservation Objectives of European Site	Likely Significant Effect?	Avoidance Measures to Take Forward to Submission
<p>Delivering Poole's Infrastructure Policy IN1 – Poole's Infrastructure Delivery Framework</p>	<p>The proposed policy sets a hierarchy for distribution of s106 and CIL monies raised from development. Due to its protection by European Legislation, mitigation of the Borough's SPAs and SACs are top of the hierarchy.</p>	<p>The heaths within and close to the borough of Poole are already suffering from the effects of recreational pressure, and existing effects on Poole Harbour cannot be ruled out, with current research being undertaken.</p> <p>As an identified growth point, Poole is taking forward a considerable number of new houses, with a fast development rate in a concentrated location in comparison to past numbers and</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Designating a hierarchy to allocate future developer contributions towards mitigating impacts on the SPAs/SACs will ensure that new development does not detrimentally impact on their integrity and overall sites.</p> <p>This policy is an enabling policy for future Council governance arrangements relating to the distribution of CIL finance.</p>

Proposed Policy/Infrastructure Project	Potential Impact	Effect on Site Features	Effect on Conservation Objectives of European Site	Likely Significant Effect?	Avoidance Measures to Take Forward to Submission
<p>Delivering Poole's Infrastructure Policy IN2 – Developer Contributions</p>	<p>The CIL regime removes ring fencing from developer contributions. The Council need to ensure appropriate governance measures are put in place to ensure that current Interim Planning Framework for Heathlands is carried forward. Policy IN1 supports this approach by designating a hierarchy for Infrastructure</p>	<p>phasing. Additional pressure on the European sites is therefore highly likely. The proposed hierarchy will assist with the mitigation of this issue.</p>	<p>The policy is for enabling CIL. However, although an enabling policy, care is required to ensure that the subsequent rates and governance arrangements are formulated to reflect required mitigation on SPA/SAC/Ramsar designations in Poole.</p>	<p>Yes if the CIL rate does not take into account appropriate mitigation of protected habitats.</p>	<p>There could be a significant effect if the CIL formula is not calculated to reflect actual impacts.</p> <p>To mitigate a likely significant effect, the Council will need to ensure that the CIL rate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with 400 Heathland SPA rule • Raises finance which is used to deliver

Habitats Regulations Assessment Stage 1 - Screening

P r o p o s e d Policy/Infrastructure Project	Potential Impact	Effect on Site Features	Effect on Conservation Objectives of European Site	Likely Significant Effect?	A v o i d a n c e Measures to Take Forward to Submission
	provision in Poole which places mitigation of development pressure on European protected sites at the top.				infrastructure broadly in line with growth Further, the finance elements of the Heathland Integrated Framework (to be superseded by the Heathland DPD) will need to be adequately transposed into CIL.
Delivering Poole's Infrastructure Policy IN3 – Delivering Poole's Flood Risk Management Strategy	The commitment to deliver Strategic Flood Defences is the principles potential impact on Poole Harbour SPA. The FRMS looks at the delivery of new and upgrade defences by 2126 in six cells across Poole Harbour SPA. The	Sets out the site specific infrastructure required to enable the grant of planning permission. No detail specified with that to be addressed at the planning application stage. Some assessment is required here to identify specific	Location of sites adjacent to Poole Harbour SPA has potential for significant effect. Wide range of direct and indirect effects on Poole Harbour from immediate proximity of development. Increases in new dwellings, in high numbers, are also likely to increase	Yes – The proposed Strategic Flood Defences has potential for significant effect requiring mitigation. The flood mitigation will be required as part of the planning application process and will need to be addressed in supporting EIA/AA.	Planning Applications for sites adjacent to Poole Harbour SPA will need to be accompanied by EIA/AA A Flood Risk Management Strategy (FRMS) technical document has been prepared which sets out the various

Proposed Policy/Infrastructure Project	Potential Impact	Effect on Site Features	Effect on Conservation Objectives of European Site	Likely Significant Effect?	Avoidance Measures to Take Forward to Submission
	<p>works identified are only recommendations and are not fixed. The precise nature, type and location of defences will be determined through detailed design when there is funding and a need to deliver defences.</p> <p>The FRMS proposed that where possible new developments, through s106 arrangements, should deliver their part of the defence strategy as. This is to be achieved through the detailed design and planning application process which will require individual EIA and AA at the</p>	<p>effects on different European features of SPA/SAC/Ramsar – HRA work to pick up Flood defences likely to result in coastal squeeze within Holes Bay and Poole Harbour.</p> <p>The works required to deliver the residual defences in Cells 2 and 4 have the potential to impact on Poole Harbour SPA by virtue of disturbance during construction as well as long term effects following completion of works.</p> <p>Favourable condition of sites, especially within the Harbour, may be compromised.</p>	<p>recreational pressure on the local Dorset Heathland patches.</p> <p>Wide range of direct and indirect effects on Poole Harbour from immediate proximity of development.</p> <p>Construction phase disturbance, pollution etc and then post</p> <p>Construction disturbance, physical presence of buildings, people, machinery movement etc. Potential pollution impacts from run off, dredging, accidents, increased traffic?</p>		<p>defences required, including those for the Regeneration Area sites.</p> <p>HRA work required to look at the detail of the likely effect and propose mitigation measures. Mitigation measures likely to include creation of new habitats (potentially at Upton Country Park).</p> <p>Any mitigation projects identified could be added to infrastructure projects to be delivered by CIL.</p> <p>Proceed to Appropriate Assessment Stage</p>

Habitats Regulations Assessment Stage 1 - Screening

Proposed Policy/Infrastructure Project	Potential Impact	Effect on Site Features	Effect on Conservation Objectives of European Site	Likely Significant Effect?	Avoidance Measures to Take Forward to Submission
	<p>submission stage. These site specific opportunities are in reality going to be limited to the Regeneration Area (As defined by Core Strategy Policy PCS11) and isolated sites along the Quay (such as Quay Thistle). Therefore, there will be a long standing requirement for Borough of Poole to develop a funding and delivery strategy of required defences by 2126. It is conceivable, although no desirable when considering the level of growth expected by 2026, that no action need be taken on delivering residual</p>				<p>in relation to required flood defences element</p> <p>As concluded at the Screening Stage an adverse effect on site integrity for Poole Harbour cannot be ruled out in terms of disturbance.</p> <p>The Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD and related plan documents need to put measures in place to facilitate species migration and habitat creep. This may include land allocation for habitats to colonise.</p>

P r o p o s e d Policy/Infrastructure Project	Potential Impact	Effect on Site Features	Effect on Conservation Objectives of European Site	Likely Significant Effect?	A v o i d a n c e Measures to Take Forward to Submission
	<p>sections of the defences over the proposed plan period (2006-2026 in line with Core Strategy).</p> <p>However, due to the scale and cost of the defence works it is considered appropriate to seek to deliver parts of the defences through collecting a contribution from most new development coming forward over the plan period. It is therefore proposed in the Delivering Poole's Infrastructure DPD to seek to deliver, or at least collect contributions towards, delivering those</p>				<p>Mitigation and avoidance measures need to be identified which are appropriate to the plan.</p> <p>Proceed to Appropriate Assessment Stage</p>

Habitats Regulations Assessment Stage 1 - Screening

P r o p o s e d Policy/Infrastructure Project	Potential Impact	Effect on Site Features	Effect on Conservation Objectives of European Site	Likely Significant Effect?	A v o i d a n c e Measures to Take Forward to Submission
	FRMS which have the highest cost benefit ration up to 2026. The Cells this approach relates to are 2 and 4.				
Delph Woods – Heathland Mitigation	This is a Dorset Heathlands mitigation project funded by developer contributions	Promotes relief of recreational pressure on Dorset Heathlands SPA	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	None	None required
Upton Country Park Project – Heathland Mitigation	This is a Dorset Heathlands SANG mitigation project funded by developer contributions	Promotes relief of recreational pressure on Dorset Heathlands SPA	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	None, although SANG works will need to be designed and located outside of flood areas and/or mitigation required to create new habitats	None required Although SANG works will need to be designed and located outside of flood areas and/or mitigation required to create new habitats

P r o p o s e d Policy/Infrastructure Project	Potential Impact	Effect on Site Features	Effect on Conservation Objectives of European Site	Likely Significant Effect?	A v o i d a n c e Measures to Take Forward to Submission
Poole Harbour SPA – Projects	These are a list of monitoring projects required to assess the impact of new development on Poole Harbour SPA	Promotes relief of recreational pressure arising from new development on Poole Harbour SPA	Due to these being Poole Harbour SPA monitoring projects, there will be no negative effects on any site.	None	None Required
Twin Sails Bridge	The bridge has been subject to rigorous AA since conception. All proposed mitigation measures are being carried out during construction.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Twin Sails Bridge Approaches	The bridge has been subject to rigorous AA since conception. All proposed mitigation measures are being carried out during construction.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Marston Road/Bay Hogg link	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Habitats Regulations Assessment Stage 1 - Screening

Proposed Policy/Infrastructure Project	Potential Impact	Effect on Site Features	Effect on Conservation Objectives of European Site	Likely Significant Effect?	Avoidance Measures to Take Forward to Submission
Poole and Bournemouth Prime Transport Corridor – Bus and Traffic Management Improvements	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Port Link Road	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dorset Network Control Centre	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hunger Hill Gyratory	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
West Quay/West Street Gyratory	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
A31 Strategic Network	This project will be delivered by the Highways Agency and will be subject to individual AA if it goes	Potentially	Potentially	Yes	To be carried out by Highways Agency at detailed design stage

P r o p o s e d Policy/Infrastructure Project	Potential Impact	Effect on Site Features	Effect on Conservation Objectives of European Site	Likely Significant Effect?	A v o i d a n c e Measures to Take Forward to Submission
	ahead to detailed planning and design stage. Further detail required				
Port of Poole – South Quay	This project will be delivered by the H a r b o u r Commissioners and will be subject to individual AA if it goes ahead to detailed planning and design stage	Disturbance on Poole Harbour SPA Enrichment due to increased sewage from boats	Disturbance on Poole Harbour SPA	Yes	To be carried out by H a r b o u r Commissioners
SE Dorset Bus Showcase Corridor	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Poole Wool Rail Re-signalling	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Town Centre – Strategic Open Spaces Project	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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P r o p o s e d Policy/Infrastructure Project	Potential Impact	Effect on Site Features	E f f e c t o n C o n s e r v a t i o n O b j e c t i v e s o f E u r o p e a n S i t e	Likely Significant Effect?	A v o i d a n c e M e a s u r e s t o T a k e F o r w a r d t o S u b m i s s i o n
Beach Masterplan Project	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Major Built Facilities/Youth/Adult Outdoor Play – General	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Equipped Children's Play Provision – General	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Casual Play and Amenity Space – General	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Strategic Flood Defences – identified in Flood Risk Management Strategy	See Above entry for Delivering Poole's Infrastructure Policy IN5				
Cells 2 & 4					

P r o p o s e d Policy/Infrastructure Project	Potential Impact	Effect on Site Features	E f f e c t C o n s e r v a t i o n O b j e c t i v e s o f E u r o p e a n S i t e	Likely Significant Effect?	A v o i d a n c e M e a s u r e s t o T a k e F o r w a r d t o S u b m i s s i o n
P u b l i c R e a l m a n d A r t P r o j e c t s - G e n e r a l t o c o m e f o r w a r d i n c o m p l i a n c e w i t h 'O u r S t r e e t s a n d S p a c e s' S P D	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
C o m m u n i t y F a c i l i t i e s - T o b e i d e n t i f i e d	Due to location, no perceivable potential effects on any site.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
N e w S e c o n d a r y S c h o o l	Location not yet identified	n/a	n/a	n/a	Will depend on identification of location. If necessary, to be addressed during detailed design and planning application stage.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Stage 1 - Screening

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