

Integrated Sustainability Appraisal of the East of England Implementation Plan

ISA Statement

February 2010

Introduction

As part of its development, the East of England Implementation Plan (EEIP) was subject to an Integrated Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) which identified its impacts on the economy, the community and the environment – the three dimensions of sustainable development – and recommended measures to strengthen its sustainability performance. The ISA was undertaken by Enviro Consulting and the ISA Report was published for consultation alongside the Draft EEIP.

This ISA brings together Rural Proofing, Environment Impact Appraisal, Sustainability Appraisal, Urban Proofing, Health Impact Assessment and an Equality Impact Assessment into one integrated appraisal of potential impacts on the ten headline sustainability objectives of the region's Integrated Sustainability Framework.

The ISA process was overseen by a technical advisory group (ISATAG), a group of regional stakeholders that included the SEA Consultation Bodies (the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England). A list of members is included in the appendix.

The ISA process

The purpose of the ISA is to assess how the potential performance of the East of England Implementation Plan may contribute towards achieving sustainable development. The ISA takes draws on the Sustainability Appraisal recommendations from the appraisals previously undertaken for the RES and RSS.

This ISA is an assessment of the programmes in the Implementation Plan, and is not an opportunity to revisit policies set out in both the RSS and RES which have been through extensive development and consultation processes.

Once a plan or programme has been adopted, the SEA Directive requires those responsible for preparing it to provide the SEA Consultation Bodies and the public with information on how environmental – or in this case – sustainability considerations and consultation responses are reflected in the plan or programme and how its implementation will be monitored in the future.

In light of this requirement, EEDA and EERA have prepared this ISA Statement which sets out the recommendations made in the ISA Report and how these are reflected in the final version of the EEIP.

The SEA Directive includes a requirement for monitoring the significant environmental effects of plans and programmes and the Environmental Report on the assessment (incorporated within the ISA Report) should include a description of the measures envisaged for monitoring the plan. The finalised arrangements are laid out separately, in detail, in the document *EEIP delivery and monitoring* (also section 12 of the EEIP):

http://www.eeda.org.uk/files/EEIP_FINAL_DELIVERY_AND_MONITORING.pdf

ISA recommendations and EEIP Response

In light of the ISA a series of recommendations were made for strengthening the sustainability performance of the Draft EEIP. These included measures to mitigate the significant environmental effects anticipated to arise from the programmes in the EEIP (a key requirement of the SEA Directive). The tables below set out these recommendations and how these have been taken into account (drawing on the Consultation Report and the final version of the EEIP itself).

Table 1: ISA recommendations and the EEIP response (Creativity, Culture and The Visitor Economy)

Creativity and Culture

ISA Summary for consultation draft:

'It is considered that these programmes will have a positive impact on the social objectives of the appraisal. Typically, this is because employment within the leisure / tourism sector has low barriers to entry and tends to be of a flexible nature which can be adapted to the needs of an older population. Development of this sector will enable people to develop skills and receive vocational training. This will facilitate employment for a wide range of the population. In addition the tourism sector will also provide validation for investment in natural and built assets. Examples include CC1 (growth in the creative economy) and CC2 (skills development). It is unclear about the outcomes of these programmes in relation to resource efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and sustainable transport. Primarily the uncertainty is around the perception that an increase in the visitor economy may lead to increase in vehicle movements and resource use. It is recommended that these programmes could be strengthened by making it explicit that the implementation of these programmes should ensure that wider sustainability issues, such as ensuring sustainable transport and sustainable procurement, should be included.

'In undertaking the appraisal it is identified that the promotion of the visitor economy may lead to an increase in demand for second homes which, in turn, may lead to an increase in house prices and a reduction in the availability of affordable housing. This particularly refers to programmes CC3 (place positioning) and CC4 (growing the visitor economy).''

Headline changes to theme:

Culture, Creativity and Visitor Economy broadens out the draft Olympics programme from the enterprise theme to include public procurement opportunities; sporting infrastructure and major sporting events; a Cultural Olympiad; skills development; health/well-being/volunteering; and tourism. The skills offer within the theme – Developing Skills and Creativity for Life programme in the draft – has been re-focussed as the skills development component (alongside Digital Content and Creative Economy Hubs) to the Supporting Creative and Cultural Industries programme

A new Growing and Sustaining the Tourism Visitor Economy programme integrates the draft Promoting The Region and Visitor Economy programme.

| ISA recommendation(s) | EEIP response |
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| Wider sustainability issues such as reducing inequality and community cohesion and promoting the environment will need to be considered through the implementation of programmes relating to growth in the creative sector and skills development. | EEDA / EERA acknowledges that no specific changes to the programme were recommended through the ISA process but accept the issues that may need to be considered through implementation of the EEIP. |
| Promoting the region through culture: wider sustainability issues will need to be considered around the environmental and social consequences of attracting more visitors to the region. | EEDA/EERA acknowledge that no specific changes to the programme have been recommended through the ISA process but accept the issues that may need to be considered through implementation of the EEIP. It should be noted however, that the objective of this programme is also to promote inward investment. In the final Implementation Plan, this programme was merged with the Visitor Economy programme. The broader |

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| | programme is more specific about the need to ensure sustainable tourism in the region. |
| <p>In seeking to grow and sustain the visitor economy, consideration should be given at the implementation stage to ensure community viability and the creation of local employment.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to what happens once the Olympic Games has been held.</p> | <p>EEDA / EERA acknowledges that no specific changes to the programme were recommended through the ISA process but accept the issues that may need to be considered through implementation of the EEIP.</p> <p>The final Implementation Plan is more specific about the legacy of the Olympic Games, particularly around the two sporting venues to be held in the region.</p> |

Table 2: ISA recommendations and the EEIP response (Enterprise, Innovation and Business)

Enterprise, Innovation and Business Support

ISA Summary for consultation draft:

'This theme is looking to promote employment through the promotion of enterprise and innovation and this is reflected in the appraisal against economic objectives. It is understood that the majority of the programmes are about building regional capacity to facilitate the delivery economic indicators - in particular the specialist support for key sectors programme.

'The theme identifies a significant amount of uncertainty around the outcomes against sustainability objectives. This reflects that many of the programmes (integrated business support, starting and growing a business, financial support for business, knowledge transfer and networking systems) are to build delivery capacity rather than identify specific activity. These programmes could be strengthened by ensuring that implementation programmes will need to consider sustainability issues such as meeting the needs of regional demography, identifying ways to reduce resource use and reducing poverty and inequality.

The appraisal has identified a number of areas which will need to be considered. This includes the long-term goals of the Olympics programme beyond 2012 to ensure that the legacy continues to bring benefit to the region. The theme also identifies the promotion of an international programme to increase trade to and from the East of England. Consideration should be given to ensuring that the transport requirements of this programme can be met in a sustainable manner which does not lead to an increase in greenhouse gas levels in the region.'

Headline changes to theme:

Moving on from the consultation draft, the finalised *Enterprise, Business Support and Innovation* theme has a streamlined programme structure in which some interventions have broadened in scope and the detail around modes of delivery is enhanced. Within this structure, the overall number of programmes was reduced, but they are underpinned by distinct and more robust logic chains:

- The number of programmes was reduced from ten in the draft to five in the final EEIP
- The Olympics programme has been re-positioned under the Culture, Creativity and the Visitor theme. It has been broadened out there to better address the issue of legacy, including expanding procurement opportunities for the private sector.
- Key Business Support Products and services incorporates the draft Integrated Business Support programme with a programme component that addresses business resource efficiency
- Business Finance incorporates the business finance elements of Starting and Growing a Business and the draft Financial Support for Business programme
- Strategic Investments in Innovation incorporates the draft Knowledge Transfer and Networks, Enterprise Hubs, Third Generation Science Parks and Innovation in Key Sectors programmes.
- ICT and the workplace (formerly positioned under the Utilities theme) has been re-positioned under this theme

The final EEIP contains stronger actions to support the growth of an entrepreneurial culture (especially among the young, migrant workers and women), including enterprise coaching for under-represented groups.

The International and Inter-regional Trade, Investment and Collaboration has been broadened out from the draft programme to include UK based inter-regional inward investment. It also addresses the concerns raised in the ISA through the focus on CleanTech within the

| maximising foreign direct investment component. | |
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| ISA recommendation(s) | EEIP response |
| <p>Wider sustainability issues will need to be considered through the implementation of an integrated business support offer - particularly in relation to social aspects of sustainability and reducing inequality.</p> <p>Wider sustainability issues such as ensuring promotion and accessibility for all will need to be considered through when expanding provision of key business support products.</p> | <p>The draft Integrated Business Support programme was re-shaped around a core offer of 'Key Business Support Products and Services'. This includes the Solution for Business product 'Improve Your Resource Efficiency'.</p> <p>The new offer addresses the recommendations of the ISA around the social aspects of sustainability and reducing inequality through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise coaching: one-to-one coaching for individuals in under-represented groups and areas of deprivation to encourage them to consider self-employment or starting a business • Intensive Start-Up support: targeted at priority groups and areas |
| <p>Consideration should be given as to how the Olympics programme will influence issues such as sustainable procurement and reducing vehicle movements for goods and people during the games.</p> | <p>The draft Olympics programme has been re-positioned under the Culture, Creativity and Visitor Economy theme. It expands on the draft programme to include public procurement opportunities; sporting infrastructure and major sporting events; a Cultural Olympiad; skills development; health/well-being/volunteering; and tourism.</p> |
| <p>Implementation of the Financial Support and Starting and Growing a Business programmes should consider issues particularly in relation to social aspects of sustainability and reducing inequality.</p> | <p>The Support for Start-Ups and Growth component of the Key Business Support Products and Services programme includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise coaching: one-to-one coaching for individuals in under-represented groups and areas of deprivation to encourage them to consider self-employment or starting a business • Intensive Start-Up support: targeted at priority groups and areas |
| <p>Wider sustainability issues will need to be considered through the implementation of the International trade, investment and collaboration programme - particularly the impacts associated with additional vehicle movements.</p> | <p>The International and Inter-regional Trade, Investment and Collaboration has been broadened out from the draft programme to include UK based inter-regional inward investment. It also addresses the concerns raised in the ISA through the focus on CleanTech within the maximising foreign direct investment component.</p> <p>Broader issues around the environmental impact of vehicle movements are addressed within the Transport theme.</p> |
| <p>Wider sustainability issues such as ensuring promotion and accessibility for all will need to be considered through the implementation of the Knowledge Transfer and Networking Systems.</p> | <p>The coverage of this programme has been achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positioning Knowledge Transfer Partnerships under the Innovation and Collaboration component of the Key Business Support Products and Services programme • Including a Knowledge Transfer in Key sectors component in the Strategic Investments in Innovation programme <p>The comments relating to the further consideration of sustainability issues at the implementation stage are noted and the EEIP flags the need for appropriate procedures to be built in to delivery arrangements (see Key</p> |

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| | Challenges and Cross-Cutting Issues sections). |
| Wider sustainability issues will need to be considered through the implementation of the Third Generation Science Parks programme - particularly in relation to the sustainable location of the Science Parks. | <p>Where this relates to physical developments, these will be subject to the relevant processes of appraisal/assessment and testing (such as Local Development Documents, future RFA appraisal, sustainability appraisal and/or Habitats Regulation Assessment).</p> <p>The comments relating to the further consideration of sustainability issues at the implementation stage are noted and the EEIP flags the need for appropriate procedures to be built in to delivery arrangements (see Key Challenges and Cross-Cutting Issues sections).</p> |

Table 3: ISA recommendations and the EEIP response (Green Infrastructure)

| Green Infrastructure | |
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| <p>ISA Summary for consultation draft:</p> <p><i>'This theme is particularly strong in relation to the environmental aspects of sustainability, particularly in relation to the promotion of economic growth within environmental limits as a demonstration that green infrastructure has a role to play as a spatial and economic driver. The programmes also seek to enable the identification of measures to facilitate the region's adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Programmes which build capacity such as GI1 (understand the role of the historic and natural environment in relation to RES/RSS outcomes and impacts), GI3 (sustaining investment in green infrastructure), GI4 (regionally significant landscapes, habitats and green infrastructure) and GI5 (restoring habitats consistent with biodiversity action plan targets) were particularly strong.</i></p> <p><i>'There are a number of areas where it is considered that there is a degree of uncertainty. In particular, we feel that further consideration should be given to exploring how the green infrastructure will be made accessible for all. This will enable better understanding of the health and well being benefits attributable to the promotion of access. There were a number of programmes which required some clarification as they are based on subjective criteria such as "maintaining distinctiveness".</i></p> <p><i>'There were no areas of risk identified in this theme.'</i></p> <p>Headline changes to theme:</p> <p>The nine draft programmes were reduced to four in the final EEIP. The finalised EEIP consolidates the three draft flood-risk programmes into a single Flood and Erosion Risk Management programme. This includes adapting to climate change by prioritising resources and new development locations according to risk-adjusted cost. The draft programmes around restoring habitats and sustaining investment in green infrastructure were re-shaped to address the wider environment and green infrastructure.</p> <p>Restoring regionally-significant landscapes and settlements, heritage-at-risk monitoring and grant funding are addressed by an integrated natural and historic environment programme.</p> <p>The draft Role of the Natural Environment programme was included in the final EEIP, but as it relates to evidence it is covered elsewhere in the EEIP.</p> | |
| ISA recommendations and the EEIP response | |
| <p>Maintaining the distinctiveness and improving the quality of urban places in the East of England programme: this could be strengthened through the inclusion of targets for all urban development activities rather than just focusing on the need to improve heritage.</p> | <p>This programme was removed from the final Implementation Plan as it was felt that the actions to improve the quality of urban places are necessary across all the themes of the Implementation Plan. The focus on the actions around heritage and green infrastructure, which have a clear impact on urban areas, are more developed in the final Implementation Plan with clearer results identified.</p> |
| <p>At this stage it is unclear how this the Investment in Green Infrastructure programme will be implemented and how it contributes to the wider environmental sustainability</p> | <p>More details on resources and implementation have been included in the final Plan. Synergies and interdependencies between this programme and others within the theme and elsewhere in the document have been strengthened in the final version.</p> |

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| <p>agenda such as demonstrating delivery of other programmes within the EEIP.</p> | |
| <p>Regionally significant landscapes, habitats and Green Infrastructure: a multi-agency approach will make a positive contribution to wider sustainability objectives including how the environment interacts with society and the economy.</p> | <p>It is agreed that a multi-agency approach is necessary, and this is shown by the delivery partners identified in the final Implementation Plan. Synergies and interdependencies between this programme and others within the theme and elsewhere in the document have been strengthened in the final version.</p> |
| <p>Flood and Coastal Risk Management programmes: this activity needs to be balanced against other criteria such as activity within the coastal zone.</p> | <p>Synergies and interdependencies between this programme and others within the theme and elsewhere in the document have been strengthened in the final version. A broader flood risk programme has enabled a more coherent and consolidated approach to the issues.</p> |

Table 4: ISA recommendations and the EEIP response (Housing)

| Housing | |
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| <p>ISA Summary for consultation draft:</p> <p><i>'The theme is very strong on the need to identify mechanisms to accelerate the building of decent, safe and affordable homes. This could be seen as a mechanism to reduce poverty and inequality across the region. The appraisal also recognised the need to ensure that the skills are also in place to deliver the housing programme. Particularly strong programmes were those that sought to provide the building blocks for sustained activity such as skills development and energy efficiency.'</i></p> <p><i>'There were a number of objectives where further clarity would have enabled a more in depth appraisal but it is recognised that this may lead towards the implementation stages of programme delivery and may pre-empt such a stage. This is particularly around the consideration of the role of facilitating housing development within the wider community and as a regeneration driver. The theme advocated the development of capacity building activity, the outcomes of which are unclear at this stage.'</i></p> <p><i>The appraisal identified a number of risks associated with the identification of the rural exceptions sites. Whilst it is acknowledged that the aim of the programme is to introduce more affordable housing it is considered that this should be achieved as part of a community package which seeks to ensure adequate and accessible facilities, such as shops, banks and education, rather than as a stand alone programme.'</i></p> <p>Headline changes to theme:</p> <p>The finalised housing theme was re-shaped to focus more clearly on delivery. It includes more support for affordable housing; stronger links to other themes (such as utilities) and sustainability (such as energy efficiency delivered through a regional retrofitting for resource efficiency initiative).</p> <p>Greater focus: The thirteen draft programmes were reduced to four in the final EEIP:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensuring the supply of market and affordable homes 2. Increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of existing homes 3. Increasing the supply of affordable homes in rural areas 4. Skills and support for delivering and managing sustainable communities <p>The finalised housing theme explicitly recognises the importance of regeneration to housing and economic growth through the design programme 1 above.</p> <p>The programme to deliver affordable homes in rural areas includes facilitating local initiatives to stimulate housing and supporting rural services concurrently.</p> | |
| ISA recommendations and the EEIP response | |
| <p>Skills for planning, delivering and managing sustainable communities: consideration should be given to ensuring that the wider sustainability agenda including ensuring that opportunities are accessible to all is addressed through implementation.</p> | <p>The programme promotes the wider sustainability agenda and best practice which recommends the active involvement of local communities in planning for growth. Equal access to services such as training is an obligation on all public organisations.</p> |
| <p>Strategic development and research Unit: wider sustainability issues such as</p> | <p>This has been incorporated into the above programme, making stronger links to the sharing of best practice. The implementation of wider sustainability issues will be a</p> |

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| master planning, will need to be considered through its implementation. | significant feature of the programme. |
| Roll-out of Integrated Development Programmes: the mechanism to ensure sustainability is at the heart of the IDPs will need to be considered | This action has been adapted to incorporate the parallel roll out of the single conversation. Both are linked to meeting the requirements of the RES and RSS and the sustainability standards set by the HCA. |
| Monitoring and intelligence: consideration should be given to seeking to ensure that the programme balances the needs of meeting housing targets against the needs of the existing built and natural environment. | The requirement to achieve a balance between meeting housing targets and the needs of the existing built and natural environment are established in the formation of the RSS and RES. However, monitoring is vital to ascertain whether detrimental environmental impacts do arise. The programme has been incorporated within the theme and in the monitoring section. |
| Strengthening links between housing and Local Strategic Partnerships/ Local Area Agreements: wider sustainability, health and well-being issues will need to be set out clearly as opportunities to be delivered through its implementation. | This specific action has been deleted. The principle of incorporating wider sustainability, health and well being issues has been incorporated into this and other themes. |
| Innovative approaches to the joint commissioning of affordable housing: consideration should be given to ensuring that this programme delivers 'sustainable' affordable housing such as delivering homes which meet BRE Code for Sustainable Homes standards. | Requirements for affordable housing to meet certain levels of the code are set nationally and locally. This specific action was deleted. |
| Short-term response to the credit crunch and recession: consideration should be given to ensuring that this programme delivers 'sustainable' option to the current economic climate. | This specific action has been deleted. Requirements for sustainability in the RES, RSS, and the Government's other strategies will be followed. |
| Rural exceptions sites: implementation will need to ensure that a rounded interpretation of 'sustainability' is considered. | This specific action has been incorporated into the third programme. The programme will consider all aspects of sustainability, particularly decisions made locally. |
| Improving energy efficiency in existing stock: consideration should be given to including tackling energy efficiency and fuel poverty in new homes as well. | The programme title was energy efficiency, but given the responses highlighting wider resource efficiency, it changed to resource efficiency. Linkages to the Anglian GOwarm programme are made in the final plan. The energy efficiency of new homes is much better than within the existing housing stock (and therefore lower fuel poverty), particularly for tenants in private rented accommodation. |
| Large sites for housing, employment and mixed uses: consideration should be given to the potential to | The specific action has been deleted. The RES and RSS already give a high level steer on sustainable development. Encouragement will be given that all large sites are master-planned taking account of sustainability principles. The RSS |

include a high level steer to the form of sustainable development including adopting appropriate BRE development standards expected within these sites.

already includes many targets related to sustainable development such as water efficiency, biodiversity and renewable energy for example.

Table 5: ISA recommendations and the EEIP response (Employment and Skills)

| Employment and Skills | |
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| <p>ISA Summary for consultation draft</p> <p><i>'The theme is considered to be particularly strong in providing linkages between the economy and the community and recognises the role of employment and skills training as a mechanism to reduce poverty and inequality through the promotion of social inclusion. This theme was particularly strong in the way that it sought to address social issues in relation to skills development (see programmes for leadership and high-level skills, a demand-led skills system, skills for key sectors and clusters, an integrated employment, skills and economic participation offer).</i></p> <p><i>'It is considered that the themes within this programme have been well written with a degree of certainty. The one programme that is considered to have an element of uncertainty is the development of skills to deliver sustainable growth. The programme could be strengthened through the inclusion of more clarity on how this will promote tackling specific issues. It should also provide clarity on addressing linkages between economic and community objectives. There was a degree of uncertainty how this theme would improve and address environmental issues. The Programme 'Ensuring that the East of England has the skills required to deliver sustainable growth' was vague in the way that it made the right headlines but did not provide any substance behind the programme.</i></p> <p><i>'There were no areas of risk identified in this theme.'</i></p> <p>Headline changes to theme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater focus: The finalised EEIP merges the draft Demand-Led Skills System and Skills for Key Sectors and Clusters programmes as both are about skills to meet employer demands and have similar logic chains. A new Integrated Employability Offer programme incorporates 'An Integrated Employment, Skills and Economic Participation Offer' with focus on removing barriers to employment (broadening out the Migrant Workers' programme). Other areas with greater focus within the programmes included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stronger links to 14-19 education (achieving greater alignment with adult skills development and greater clarity on progression opportunities) ○ Greater emphasis on developing apprenticeships ○ Stronger local authority role ○ Reflection of new central government policy (Skills for Growth; New Industry, New Jobs; Employment White Paper; Higher Ambitions) • Third Sector: Creating an Environment for a Thriving Third Sector was addressed under sections on delivery, rather than being a programme in itself. | |
| ISA recommendations and the EEIP response | |
| <p>Consideration should be given to making explicit reference to the need to address regional inequalities in employment through each programme</p> | <p>Regional inequalities in employment are addressed directly through the Integrated Employability Offer programme. By removing barriers to participation and linking skills development to job opportunities, the programme seeks to maximise the contribution of the whole working-age population to the economy by achieving higher employment rates, reduced inequalities in employment and raising aspirations.</p> <p>This is reinforced by the activities included in the other programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills for business – includes measures to prepare |

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| | <p>young people for work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership and high-level skills – includes measures to improve access to higher education in areas with low participation rates and link students and graduates with local job opportunities |
| <p>The role of migrant workers in the East of England economy could be strengthened by including addressing wider societal issues associated with migrant communities such as social inclusion rather than just economic issues.</p> | <p>The role of migrant workers in the region's economy is addressed through the three programmes of this theme. The EEIP extends to addressing the wider issues associated with migrant communities, such as language barriers. They include stronger enterprise services and improved language training emphasis. There are measures to encourage providers to develop flexible learning solutions within the workplace and within business clusters including 'English for Speakers of Other Languages' (ESOL) and migrant worker support.</p> |

Table 6: ISA recommendations and the EEIP response (Transport)

| Transport | |
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| <p>ISA Summary for consultation draft:</p> <p><i>'This suite of programmes makes a positive contribution to the objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to facilitate the movement of goods and people in a sustainable manner. There are also a number of programmes such as TR5 (transport interventions to facilitate sustained and sustainable housing and jobs growth, focusing on KCDCs) and TR9 (innovative mechanisms for funding transport interventions) which seek to influence the behaviour of vehicle users rather than physical interventions. The programmes within this theme outside of those above appear to focus on improving the existing network. In doing so the theme has a potential to exclude those who currently are unable to access the existing transport network. It is considered that the programmes could be further strengthened by the consideration of how to improve access for those who are currently excluded. It is also unclear at this level of appraisal how measures will be introduced to improve non-vehicular routes such as cycle-ways and footpaths.</i></p> <p><i>'The improvement of existing transport network could, rather than reduce traffic congestion, increase commuting and travel distances. This could put pressure on locations that are currently beyond the current commuting distance which may reduce housing availability. The programmes of infrastructure improvement (e.g. key passenger rail links and connections to international gateways) may also impact on the natural and built environment. However, it is anticipated that this issue will be addressed at the individual project planning application stage.'</i></p> <p>Headline changes to theme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater focus: the number of programmes in the finalised theme was reduced from 9 to 4. They are designed to address the specific concerns of different classes of East of England geography (growing and congested urban areas; inter-urban corridors; international gateways; market towns, rural and coastal areas). The new programmes are well aligned with Eddington Principles. Specific rail programmes have been removed and integrated with other programmes. ICT to improve transport in urban areas has been re-positioned under this theme from the utilities theme. The ISA concern regarding the need to include people who are currently excluded is addressed by the inclusion of the fourth programme to address travel in market towns, rural and coastal areas (where most transport exclusion takes place). • Alignment with TraCS and DaSTS: the final theme draws on the Transport and Carbon Study (TraCS) which looked at the potential contribution that transport could make to achieving the region's CO2 target and the government's policy for transport set out in 'Delivering a Sustainable Transport System'. The finalised EEIP includes long-term actions such as improving inter-urban rail connections, and shifting freight from road to rail. It encourage changes in travel behaviour through better modal choice and demand management such as road pricing. Measures to reduce carbon emissions and congestion effectively have been incorporated as a common-components of each programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Managing transport in growing and congested urban areas - demand management ○ Improving performance of inter-urban transport corridors – better use of infrastructure through ICT ○ Improving journeys to international gateways and freight destinations – measures to increase sustainability and efficiency of freight operations in the East of England ○ Ensuring transport contributes to the performance of small market towns, rural and coastal areas: public transport provision | |
| ISA recommendations | EEIP response |
| Congestion-busting | In the final EEIP, the 'Managing Transport In Growing and |

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| <p>measures in fast-growing and larger urban areas (including demand management): consideration should be given at the implementation stage to ensure that measures are fully inclusive and consider the promotion of alternative modes of transport to improve health and fitness.</p> | <p>Congested Urban Areas' programme contains a wide variety of measures, including increased walking and cycling, which contribute significantly to improved health and fitness.</p> |
| <p>Developing key passenger rail links of high economic value, including links to London: there is potential to expand upon the provision within this programme to reduce the need to commute, create local high skill employment and including travel from home to transport nodes. In addition consideration should be given, at the implementation stage, to ensure accessibility to transport to disabled and older people.</p> | <p>Reducing the need to travel was a key principle also advocated by respondents to the consultation and has been adopted in the final plan. Measures to reduce the need to travel have been included across all programmes. Although improved connectivity by rail remains a key issue for the East of England, the reduction of the number of transport programmes has increased the emphasis on making best use of existing infrastructure and managing demand.</p> <p>Accessibility for disabled and older people should be a core element within the design of any passenger transport scheme.</p> |
| <p>Connections to international gateways: consideration should be given to provide a holistic solution to transport networks which includes access to transport nodes. Also, this need should be balanced against the provision of wider public transport priorities.</p> | <p>Emphasis on accessing transport nodes has been increased in the final version, and access to nodes (namely international gateways and urban centres) now form two out of the four transport programmes, and are balanced against the provision of wider public transport priorities.</p> |
| <p>Addressing key inter-urban constraints where strong benefits to economic performance can be demonstrated clearly: consideration should be given to ensure that this forms part of a holistic solution to meet transport needs of disabled and older people.</p> | <p>As for our response to TR2, the transport needs of disabled and older people should be a core element within the design of any transport scheme.</p> |
| <p>Consideration should be given to ensure that programmes forms part of a holistic solution to meet transport, health and well-being needs for all.</p> | <p>The transport, health and wellbeing needs for all would form part of the transport appraisal for any schemes delivered as result of inclusion within the programmes. As outlined above, the new programme one (managing transport in growing and congested urban areas) contains a wide variety of measures, including increased walking and cycling.</p> |
| <p>Sustained shift of freight from road to rail, including in relation to Felixstowe to Nuneaton: consideration should be</p> | <p>As the national rail infrastructure provider, Network Rail are obliged to consider the environmental and sustainability implications of constructing rail schemes contained within the programmes.</p> |

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| <p>given to the need to ensure that infrastructure improvements include the need to incorporate innovative sustainable construction techniques.</p> | <p>The use of sustainable construction techniques are not just a transport specific issue and these are considered throughout the plan.</p> |
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Table 7: ISA recommendations and the EEIP response (Utilities)

| Utilities | |
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| <p>ISA Summary for consultation draft:</p> <p><i>'This theme introduces the framework for improvements to the utility network which will have positive impacts on the environmental objectives of the ISF. In particular this theme is providing a positive impact on measures to adapt to climate change and reducing greenhouse gases. The theme also has a strong positive impact on the need to develop skills and employment to enable delivery of the programmes UT4 (sustainable engineering: technology and skills transfer), UT13 (regional ICT skills), and UT20 (skills in waste management and planning).</i></p> <p><i>'The programmes within this theme appear not to address reducing poverty and inequality, promoting social inclusion. The programmes could make this an explicit requirement of implementation through the inclusion of appropriate text and caveats.</i></p> <p><i>'The appraisal has identified that there are a number of programmes that do not adequately address issues around reducing poverty, inequality and promoting social inclusion (real-time information systems, intelligent transport systems). The programmes, through their implementation, also need to be considered against both the natural and built environment and ensure that this is not compromised (low-carbon electricity, regional low-carbon transport fuels delivery, low-carbon heat delivery).'</i></p> <p>Headline changes to theme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater focus: the finalised theme covers less ground but covers that ground more comprehensively. There are 5 programmes in the final EEIP down from 20 in the draft. The skills elements were re-positioned within a targeted skills programme; business / ICT programmes were incorporated into the enterprise / innovation theme; and ICT/ Transport programmes were moved under the transport theme. • Gaps around waste water and energy to support growth have been addressed: the finalised theme effectively covers infrastructure provision for waste disposal and recovery; waste water and energy supply. Issues relating to specific sites have been picked up within the EEIP's sub-regional sections. • Greater emphasis on behavioural change: the theme includes programme components aimed at promoting behavioural change in the use of energy – such as a regional campaign to promote domestic uptake of renewables and measures to encourage efficiency in domestic water use and reduce waste. | |
| ISA recommendations | EEIP response |
| <p>Consideration will need to be given to the resource implications of implementing both renewables heat and renewables transport programmes</p> | <p>The amended regional low-carbon heat and regional low-carbon transport elements of the Developing Low Carbon Energy Sectors programme now make specific reference to the resource implications and requirements of implementing such an approach.</p> |
| <p>This Carbon Capture & Storage Supply Chain programme seeks to reduce CO2 levels in the atmosphere rather than reducing CO2 emissions per se and therefore should not remove the need to delivery efficiency programmes.</p> | <p>The regional low-carbon electricity programme now incorporates the need to reduce CO2 emissions in the descriptions.</p> |

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| Consideration should be given to the implications of delivering the Resource Efficiency programme on the built environment. | Resource efficiency has been embedded across the utilities theme. In addition, specific programme components have also been included in the Key Business Support Products and Services and Increasing the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Existing Homes to address resource efficiency in business and housing. |
| Business ICT Engagement: delivery of this programme needs to meet health and well being needs for all. | This programme is to be considered more closely in relation to enterprise and will reflect better with wider Impacts. |
| ICT to support flexible working: further consideration should be given to ensure that this programme will be made accessible to meet the needs of disabled and older people in the region. | The amended ICT and the Workplace programme has now included the wider benefits of the approach including a reduction in digital exclusion. |
| Real Time Information Systems: consideration should be given to ensuring that access to ICT is available to all. | Greater integration between this programme and transport programmes has been developed in the final plan. Better use of infrastructure through ICT and the implementation of ICT to improve transport in urban areas are now included under the transport theme. Linking this to public transport, in particular, should ensure wider availability. |
| Regional ICT Skills: further consideration should be given to ensure that this programme will be made accessible to meet the needs of disabled and older people in the region. | Regional ICT skills have now been incorporated into the ICT and the workplace programme. This is the key focus for the programme at this stage. |
| Long-Term Water Investment Planning: delivery of this programme needs to ensure access for all. | This programme has been incorporated into a broader approach to the delivery of required water and waste water infrastructure which includes providing the evidence for future planning and investment to meet demand for water. |

Further Information

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Appendix: ISATAG members

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| Jonathan Skinner | EERA |
| James Cutting | EERA |
| Jonathan Price | GO-East |
| Jonathan Reynolds | EEDA |
| Alan Wheeler | EERA |
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| Sarah Hamley | Natural England |
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| Jonathan Burney | Natural England |
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| David Wood | Rural Action East |
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