

Revised Scoping Report – Background Paper 1 – Policy Review

August 2011

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Background Paper 1 forms part of the Council's duty to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of its local Development Framework (LDF). This paper contains the reviews of all plans policies, programmes and strategies referred to in Section 2 of the Revised Scoping Report, and should be read together with the scoping report, and Background Paper 2 – Baseline Information.
- 1.2 Both of these documents are available to view or download from our website at http://www.hastings.gov.uk/environment_planning/planning/local_development_framework/ldf_documents. Alternatively, copies can be made available on request by contacting our office on the details below.
- 1.3 The 2005 Scoping Report contained an earlier version of this policy review, which was first updated in 2008, and again in 2011. It was also refined to take account of changing government guidance, and to focus on those policies, plans and programmes that are most relevant to Hastings, and the issues it faces. It is therefore, not an exhaustive review of all potentially relevant policy documents, but rather a “fit for purpose” review that is suitable in the context of the Hastings Local Development Framework.
- 1.4 We will keep this policy context under review, and up date when necessary.

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Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

Relevant plan or programme	Key objectives or requirements	Relevance to SA/SEA	Implications for the LDF
International			
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	<p>Seeks to change unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, which includes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing corporate social responsibility • Increased use of renewable energy resources, energy efficiency and advanced energy technologies • Protect and manage the natural resource base and particularly sustainable water resources management 	<p>SA objectives to ensure sustainable development and increase use of renewable energy resources and more efficient use of energy and water</p> <p>SA Objectives 12, 14, 15 and 16</p>	<p>Policies should encourage increased use of renewable energy resources and more efficient use of energy and water – low carbon development</p>
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1997)	<p>Limit the emissions of 6 greenhouse gases including: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride.</p> <p>Target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels by 2008-12. UK has an agreement to reduce emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-12 and a national goal to a 20% reduction in CO₂ emissions below 1990 levels by 2010</p>	<p>The causes of greenhouse gas emissions should be addressed and incorporated into the appraisal</p> <p>SA Objective 13</p>	<p>Policies to support overall objectives and requirements</p>
European			
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/43/EC)	<p>Requires Strategic Environmental Assessment to be undertaken for all relevant policies, plans and programmes – to ensure all environmental effects are identified, assessed and mitigated</p>	<p>All stages of SEA must be documented and SA report should adhere to guidance in practical</p>	<p>SA/SEA must be integral to the plan making process</p>

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		guide Table 1	
EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) (2000/60/EC)	Requires River Basin Management Plans to be drawn up for river basin districts across England and Wales	Ensure SA objectives include those relevant to the WFD SA Objective 14	LDF should seek to improve ecological and chemical quality of coastal water and groundwater
EU Habitat Directive (EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance • Establish a network of protected areas to maintain distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats • Ensure biodiversity through conservation of natural habitats of wild flora and fauna • Take into account economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics 	Include SA objectives to conserve important natural habitats to improve biodiversity SA Objectives 9 and 11	LDF to consider adoption of a network of green spaces to maintain distribution and abundance of species and habitats
EU Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)	<p>The long term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild. Requires measures to preserve sufficient diversity of habitats for all species of wild birds and the conservation of habitats of certain particular rare species and migratory species.</p> <p>Target to reverse the long term decline in populations and farmland and woodland birds by 2020.</p>	Include sustainability objectives to conserve sufficient habitats important to wild birds SA Objectives 9 and 11	Protect wildlife designated area, e.g. SAC
EU Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)	Sets a framework for how the UK must monitor and report ambient levels of air pollution. The UK has been divided into zones within which the pollutants will be monitored.	Include SA objective to address air quality SA Objective 12	Consider how the Plan can contribute to improving air quality and reducing air polluting activities

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EU Directive 2009/28/EC on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources	The UK has committed to sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020 – an increase in the share of renewables by almost a factor of seven from 2008	The causes of greenhouse gas emissions should be addressed and incorporated into the appraisal SA Objective 13	Policies should encourage increased use of renewable energy resources – low carbon development
Waste Directive (75/442/EC, as amended by Directive 91/692/EEC)	Key requirements are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give priority to waste prevention and encourage reuse and recovery of waste • Ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes which could harm the environment • Prohibit the uncontrolled disposal of waste, ensure that waste management activities are permitted • Establish an integrated and adequate network of disposal installations • Prepare waste management plans • Ensure that the cost of disposal is borne by the waste holder in accordance with the polluter pays principle • Ensure that waste carriers are registered 	Include SA objectives to manage disposal of waste, and encourage its reduction SA objective 16	Include waste management policies and consider reduction of waste as a result of increased levels of development
National			
Beyond Copenhagen: The UK Government's International Climate Change Action Plan (2010)	Continue with the long term plans to reduce emissions by at least 80% by 2050 on 1990 levels, with investment in low-carbon technologies such as Carbon Capture and Storage and promotion of renewable sources of energy	SA objectives to support energy efficiency and low carbon development SA objective 15	Policies to locate development in the most sustainable locations, sustainable design including energy efficiency and low

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			carbon development
Warm homes, green homes: A Strategy for Household Energy Management (DECC, 2010)	Sets out the Government's Strategy to help people make their homes more comfortable in cold weather, reduce energy use and save money, and make greater use of small scale renewable and low carbon sources of energy. Includes in its vision the wider take up of district heating in urban areas, commercial and public - to include advanced measures such as solid wall insulation or heat pumps alongside smart meters and more basic measures	Include SA objective to support renewable energy & low carbon energy initiatives and eco-retrofit of existing buildings especially housing SA objective 15	Policies to support/encourage the installation of renewable and low carbon energy schemes including district heating
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy (2009)	Introduces a 5 point plan to tackle climate change: 1. Protecting the public from immediate risk 2. Preparing for the future 3. Limiting the severity of future climate change through a new international climate agreement 4. Building a low carbon UK 5. Supporting individuals, communities and businesses to play their part	SA objective to include adaptation to climate change SA objective 13	Policies to create climate adapted new development that take account of the impacts of a changing climate
Climate Resilient Infrastructure: Preparing for a Changing Climate (Defra, 2011)	Prepared as a response to calls from industry to set a Government vision and policy on adapting infrastructure to climate change. Designed to act as a catalyst for change and to make a case for action. The vision is for: "An infrastructure network that is resilient to today's natural hazards and prepared for the future changing climate"	SA objectives to ensure planning for the future in view of changing climate – mitigation and adaptation. SA objective 13	Policies to create climate adapted new development and associated infrastructure, that take account of the impacts of a changing climate
Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)	Key aim is to deliver the UK Biodiversity Action Plan in England. Seeks to make biodiversity part of mainstream thinking and emphasises that healthy,	All indicators relating to biodiversity to form part of baseline and trend	Policies to protect and enhance biodiversity habitats and species –

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	<p>thriving and diverse eco systems are essential to everybody's quality of life and well being. 5 themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the best wildlife sites • Promote the recovery of declining species and habitats • Embedding biodiversity in all sectors of policy and decision making • Enthusing people • Developing evidence base 	<p>data. SA objective to protect and enhance biodiversity</p> <p>SA Objective 9</p>	<p>and resist the loss of biodiversity.</p>
<p>Securing the Future: Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)</p>	<p>5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly. <p>Leads to the following priorities for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Climate change and energy • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • Sustainable communities 	<p>Consideration of all these aims will help achieve all of the SA objectives</p>	<p>Sustainable spatial policies – commitment to sustainable development creation of sustainable communities</p>
<p>A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (Defra, 2007)</p>	<p>Strategy includes 5 key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests, including providing a resource of trees, woods and forests in the best locations, to ensure they are resilient to impacts of climate change and to increase contribution to quality of life. Provides national policy direction for the preparation of Regional Forestry Frameworks.</p>	<p>SA objectives to mitigate and adapt to effects of climate change and protect natural resources.</p> <p>SA objective 13</p>	<p>Policies to conform to aims, and recognise the links between greenspace and health. Protect natural resources and greenspaces</p>

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Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)	Provides a vision that by 2030, all soils in England will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully	Relevant to environmental SA objectives	To be implemented through relevant policies in PPS7 and consultation draft PPS: Planning for a Natural Healthy Environment
World Class Places (HM Government, 2009)	Sets out the Government's vision that all places are planned, designed and developed to provide everyone, including future generations, with a decent quality of life and fair chances – sees green infrastructure as a core ingredient of this vision	SA objectives to promote good quality design and protection of greenspaces SA objective 11	Incorporation of greenspace networks in plan making, and policies to ensure good design
Climate Change Act 2008	Introduces a statutory target of reducing carbon emissions by 80% below 1990 levels by 2050, with an interim target of 34% by 2020	SA objectives to support energy efficiency and low carbon development SA objective 15	Policies to locate development in the most sustainable locations, sustainable design including energy efficiency and low carbon development
Renewable Energy Strategy (DECC, 2009)	Set out how the UK will achieve dramatic reductions in emissions and meet targets on renewables	SA objectives to support energy efficiency and low carbon development SA objective 15	Policies to locate development in the most sustainable locations, sustainable design including energy efficiency and low carbon development
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)	The Act gives the Environment Agency a strategic overview of the management of flood and coastal erosion risk in England, and County Council's responsibility for preparing strategies for managing	SA objectives to support reducing water consumption and improving water quality	Policies to reduce water consumption and prevent surface water and foul water flooding.

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	flood risk in their areas. It also refers to provision of sustainable drainage, reservoirs, provision of infrastructure and charges	SA objective 16	Provision of sustainable drainage
Code for Sustainable Homes (2006)	The Code Sets a single national standard to guide industry in the design and construction of sustainable homes. There are particular minimum standards for water and carbon that have to be achieved at each Code level. To deliver zero carbon homes by 2016, energy efficiency needs to be maximised, on site or connected renewable low carbon energy generation sources will need to be installed, and some of the carbon emissions will need to be offset (allowable solutions)	SA objectives to support energy efficiency and low carbon development, water consumption, waste management etc SA objectives 13, 14, 15 and 16	Policies to require sustainable design, and higher levels than required nationally where viable
Zero Carbon for Non-Domestic Buildings (Consultation) (2010)	Provides policy option to meet Government's ambition that all new non-domestic buildings should be zero carbon from 2019, with the public sector leading the way from 2018	SA objectives to support energy efficiency and low carbon development, water consumption, waste management etc SA objectives 13, 14, 15 and 16	Policies to require sustainable design, and higher levels than required nationally where viable
Waste Strategy for England (Defra, 2007)	Overall aim is to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. Key objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use • Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020 	SA objectives to address waste hierarchy and recognise the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management	Provide policy framework for waste planning, and policies to reduce waste arising from development

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase diversion from landfill of non - municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste • Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste • Get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies 	SA objective 16	
Skills for Growth – The National Skills Strategy (BIS, 2009)	<p>Supports twin objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider and more flexible access to skills training at every level, including through more opportunities to study part time • A greater focus on the skills required for the modern world of work. 	<p>Monitoring skills levels through sustainability indicators, linking to SA objectives on access to employment</p> <p>SA objective 18</p>	Recognise the importance of skills improvements and its implications for economic growth and employment opportunities
Local Growth White Paper (BIS, 2010)	<p>Sets out the Governments’ role in empowering local growth, investment and economic development. Focuses on 3 key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifting power to local communities and businesses by creating Local Enterprise Partnerships • Increasing confidence to invest • Focused investment, by tackling barriers to growth 	<p>Encouraging investment in local businesses and sustainable economic growth to be supported by SA objectives</p> <p>SA objective 21</p>	Will need to address economic growth and provide land for business development.
Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future (DfT, 2009)	Aim is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport, to help meet reduction targets set through the Climate Change Act	SA objectives to promote sustainable transport and improve air quality	Locate development in the most sustainable locations and reduce the need to travel by car

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		SA objectives 12 and 17	
Stern Report – Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)	Report concludes that adaption could reduce costs of climate change, provided policies are put in place to overcome obstacles to private action. Market forces alone are unlikely to lead to efficient adaptation because of a certain degree of uncertainty in projections and financial resources	SA objectives to include climate change mitigation and adaptation SA objective 13	Plan policies to consider adaptation as well as mitigation measures
Air Quality Strategy for England (Defra, 2007)	Key principles are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the best practicable protecting to human health and the environment • Reflect the practicability of the measures needed to reduce pollutants, their costs, benefits and other social factors • To take account of European legislation, scientific advances and increased understanding of social and economic issues 	Objectives for achieving acceptable levels of airborne pollutants to form part of SA framework/ monitoring SA objective 12	To include measures that contribute to the reduction to acceptable levels of the 7 pollutants that are the responsibility of local authorities
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	Key objectives for the planning authority are to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make suitable land available for development • Contribute to sustainable economic development • Protect and enhance the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside and existing communities, • Ensure high quality development through the appropriate design and efficient use of resources • Ensure that development supports existing communities and contribute s to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services. 	Relevant to all SA objectives	Plan should pursue sustainable development in an integrated manner promoting outcomes where social, environmental and economic objectives are achieved over time.
Planning Policy	Sets out how planning should contribute to reducing	SA objectives should	Climate change should

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Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 (2007)	<p>emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account the unavoidable consequences. Key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to Climate change programme • Secure resource energy and efficiency in new development, and reduction in emissions • Make best use of sustainable transport • Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to climate change • Conserve and enhance biodiversity • Encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change 	<p>seek to mitigate and adapt to impacts of climate change, promote use of renewable and low carbon energy, improve energy efficiency.</p> <p>SA Objectives 13 and 15</p>	<p>be integral to overall aims and policies in the Plan. Policies to encourage energy efficiency and renewable and low carbon energy.</p>
PPS: Planning for a low Carbon Future in a Changing Climate (Consultation) (2010)	<p>New draft planning framework to ensure progress against the UK's targets to cut greenhouse emissions and use more renewable and low carbon energy, and to effectively plan for climate change. Key objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shape places to secure cuts in greenhouse gas emissions. Requires location and layout of new development to be energy efficient and reduce the need to travel • Support delivery of renewable and low carbon energy • Secure new development to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience from impacts arising from climate change • Ensure local communities are given opportunities to take positive action on climate change 	<p>SA objectives should seek to mitigate and adapt to impacts of climate change, promote use of renewable and low carbon energy, improve energy efficiency.</p> <p>SA Objectives 13 and 15</p>	<p>Climate change should be integral to overall aims and policies in the Plan. Policies to encourage energy efficiency and renewable and low carbon energy.</p>

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PPS: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment (Consultation) (2010)	Contains policies to maintain, enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geodiversity through the planning system. Includes policies to promote opportunities for the incorporation of such features in the design of development, and to maintain networks of natural habitats by avoiding their isolation and fragmentation (green infrastructure)	SA objectives to reflect importance of biodiversity and geodiversity SA Objectives 5 and 9	Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity. Creation of green infrastructure network
Planning Policy Statement: Eco-Towns – A Supplement to PPS1 (2009)	Aims to promote sustainable development by ensuring that eco-towns achieve sustainability standards significantly above equivalent levels of development by setting a range of challenging and stretching minimum standards for their development	Relevant to many SA objectives	Adopt higher standards of sustainable design where viable – no eco towns
PPS3: Housing (2010)	Reflects the Government’s commitment to improving the affordability and supply of housing in all communities. Key objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing to address the requirements of the community • Widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing • Improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing • Create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas 	Ensure SA objective to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainable constructed and affordable home SA Objective 1	Policies should ensure adequate delivery of housing, including affordable homes in sustainable communities where people want to live and work
PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (2009)	Overall aim is to achieve sustainable economic growth. Key objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve economic performance of towns and cities • Reduce gap in economic growth rates between regions 	SA objectives to support economic revival, high and stable levels of employment and economic growth	Policies to support regeneration and improve the local economy. Development in

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver sustainable patterns of development • Promote vitality and viability of town and other centres 	SA Objectives 18, 19 and 20	accessible locations
PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)	Provides planning policies to enable the Government's vision for the historic environment. It seeks to deliver sustainable development, conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to significance, and to contribute to the knowledge of our past through evidence gathering	Objectives to conserve and protect the historic environment SA Objective 11	Information to support evidence base requirements. Policies that reflect historic significance of the town
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)	Key objectives are to raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities • Diversification • Local distinctiveness • A high level of protection for the most valued environment, such as AONB 	SA framework to be informed by data supporting environmental protection areas SA objective 11	LDF should address the needs of the rural communities on periphery of the town where relevant. Afford high level of protection of the AONB and other areas under environmental designations
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)	Seeks to contribute, through the planning system, to the delivery of the Government's biodiversity strategy. Aims to promote sustainable development and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve, restore and enhance the diversity of wildlife and geology. Ensure protection of protected species and key habitats such as ancient woodland • Accommodate biodiversity within new development, recognising the link between nature conservation and sense of well being • Protection of ancient woodland and veteran trees • Reversing fragmentation of habitats 	SA objective to maintain and enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests SA objectives 9 and 11	Integrate biodiversity and geological diversity policies with other considerations. Protect designated sites and legally protected species

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PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2011)	<p>The overall objective is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. Local planning strategies should look to include the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy • Provide a framework by which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable provision of waste management provision • Help secure recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health or the environment • Ensure that the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management 	<p>SA objectives to promote reduction of waste, and its use as a resource</p> <p>SA objective 16</p>	<p>Ensure policies are in accordance with ESCC Waste and Minerals Development Framework. Manage economic regeneration whilst promoting waste hierarchy</p>
PPS12: Local Spatial Planning (2008)	<p>Sets out the key ingredients of local spatial plans and the key government policies on how they should be prepared. To be taken into account by local planning authorities in preparing development plan documents and other local development documents.</p>	<p>To be prepared in accordance with the PPS</p>	<p>To be prepared in accordance with the PPS</p>
PPG13: Transport (Updated 2011)	<p>Key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling and • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car 	<p>Reducing the need to travel while promoting social inclusion will help achieve sustainability objectives. SA objectives to include reducing need to travel by car, improving accessibility to key services, reducing air pollution, improving</p>	<p>Policies to improve access to services, and to reduce the need to travel. Development to be located in accessible locations</p>

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		<p>healthy and active lifestyles</p> <p>SA objectives 17 and 20</p>	
PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)	Provides the planning framework for the provision and protection of open and green spaces, and sports and recreational facilities. It promotes a evidence based approach to the provision of quality open spaces by requiring local authorities to audit existing facilities and make assessments of existing and future needs	<p>Provision and enhancement of open spaces contribute to quality of life and improving health. SA objectives to reflect this.</p> <p>SA objectives 2, 5, 7 and 11</p>	Policies for protection and enhancement of open spaces, and improvement of existing/provision of new where relevant. Consider relationship to green infrastructure network
PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004)	<p>Policies should promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources.</p> <p>Target – UK to generate 10% of electricity from renewable sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020</p>	<p>SA objectives to increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy generation</p> <p>SA objective 15</p>	Policies to facilitate renewable energy generation and low carbon development to help meet UK targets
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	<p>Key objectives to prevent harmful development and mitigate the impact of potentially polluting developments over the medium to long term, and to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce air and water pollution • Use brownfield/contaminated land to maintain or enhance biodiversity • Ensure pollution and planning control remains distinct but complementary 	<p>SA objectives to minimise risk of water and air pollution and land contamination</p> <p>SA objectives 12 and 14</p>	Policies and location of development to prevent possible contamination and mitigate impact of potentially polluting developments

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use precautionary principle approach when there is a lack of certainty as to the effects of a decision or action 		
PPG24: Planning and Noise (1994)	Noise can have a significant effect on the environment and quality of life of residents. PPS seeks to minimise impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development, or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of businesses	Sustainability objectives to promote high quality design and sustainable development, taking account of detrimental effects of noise SA objective 7	Policies should minimise impacts of noise as far as possible without unreasonably restricting development or business. Where practicable, noise sensitive developments should be separated from major sources of noise
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk (2010)	Key aim is to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Requires planning authorities to appraise risk, manage risk, reduce risk and have a partnership approach to ensure best use is made of expertise and information.	Sequential test to be incorporated into the sustainability appraisal. SFRA data to inform baseline and trends. SA objective to minimise the risk of flooding and provide adaptation measures. SA objectives 10 and 13	Policies need to support flood risk management plans, RBMPs and emergency planning. Need to prepare/update SFRA for Hastings catchment. New development in locations at the least risk
PPS25 Supplement: Development and Coastal Change (2010)	Key aim is to ensure that coastal communities continue to prosper and adapt to coastal change. Planning should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure policies and decisions are based on a 	Shoreline management plan to be incorporated in to sustainability appraisal. SA objective	Locate development away from areas at risk of coastal change – define coastal change

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	<p>understanding of coastal change over time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent new development from being put at risk from coastal change • Ensure that risk to development in these areas is managed and planned over its lifetime • Ensure plans are in place to secure the long term sustainability of coastal areas 	<p>to minimise risk of flooding and provide adaptation measures</p> <p>SA objective 10 and 13</p>	<p>management area if necessary based on PPS requirements</p>
Regional			
South East Plan 2009	<p>Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East – Overall aim is for a socially and economically strong, healthy and just South East that respects the limits of the global environment. Achieving this will require the active involvement of all to deliver a society where everyone, including the most deprived, benefits from and contributes to a better quality of life. At the same time the impact of current high levels of resource use will be reduced and the quality of the environment will be maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>When enacted, the Localism Bill proposes to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies. However, it is still important for the South East Plan to be considered as part of the SA/SEA process</p>	South East Plan and targets to support the SA monitoring framework	Identifies Hastings as a Regional Hub. Plans need to reflect regional policies and associated guidance
Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2016 and Implementation Plan	<p>Overall aim is “by 2016 the South East will be a world class region achieving sustainable prosperity”. This is supported by a number of targets relating to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global competitiveness • Smart growth • Sustainable prosperity 	Overall aims and objectives to be reflected in SA objectives. Framework should reflect targets and indicators set	Look to balancing targets for the South East with economic growth objectives for Hastings

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South East Biodiversity Strategy (2009)	Replaces the former Action for Biodiversity, supporting national biodiversity strategy. It provides a framework for the delivery of biodiversity targets that guide and support all those who have an impact on biodiversity in the region, and seeks to embed a landscape scale approach to restoring whole ecosystems and create the space needed for wildlife to respond to climate change	SA objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity SA Objective 9	Policies to support greenspace networks and enhancement of biodiversity in Hastings
Regional Sustainability Framework (SEEPB, 2008)	This identifies 4 priorities for action in the South East Region – achieving sustainable levels of resource use, reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with the region, ensuring that the South East is prepared for the inevitable impacts of climate change, and ensuring that the most deprived people also have an equal opportunity to benefit from and contribute to a better quality of life	Take forward in SA framework where appropriate. Objectives to form the basis of SA objectives	Aims and objectives to be embedded into LDF policies
South East District River Basin Management Plan, (EA, 2009)	Required by Water Framework Directive. Aim to prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters, and to achieve at least “good” status by 2015	River Basin data for Hastings to be integrated into the SA framework SA objectives 10 and 14	Policies to improve chemical and ecological quality of rivers, coast and groundwater
Local			
East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Waste Local Plan (2006) and emerging Waste and Minerals Development Framework	Detailed land-use planning policy framework for the management and disposal of waste in the County. Aims to balance the need of waste management facilities with the need to protect the environment, and to balance the essential need for minerals against the protection of the environment and local amenity.	SA objectives to support 3 key principles: reduce, re-use and recycle waste SA objective 16	Polices need to accord with adopted policies in Waste Local Plan and those emerging in the Waste and Minerals Development Framework

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East Sussex & Brighton and Hove Supplementary Planning Document: Construction and Demolition Waste (2006)	<p>Objectives of the SPD are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Local Plan/LDF policies • Provide practical guidance to developers to reduce, reuse and recycle construction and demolition waste • Reduce quantities of this waste being sent to landfill • Influence design to achieve waste minimisation • Improve awareness of sustainable construction techniques • Provide guidance in construction and demolition waste management 	<p>Relates to sustainability appraisal objectives relating to waste reduction and use in new development</p> <p>SA objective 16</p>	<p>To ensure that related developments adhere to the requirements set by the SPD</p>
Draft East Sussex Environment Strategy (Nov 2010)	<p>The strategic priority is to protect and enhance the County's natural and built environment for current and future generations, and enable individuals and organisations to tackle and adapt to climate change.</p> <p>This is supported by 10 environmental principles to guide local authorities, and the community, to achieving the overall vision.</p>	<p>Ensure links between the environment and health are considered, as well as the role of the environment in the economy. Links to climate change and resource efficiency</p> <p>SA objectives 2, 5, 11 and 13</p>	<p>Ensure policies seek to protect and enhance the environment, and recognise the role the environment plays in supporting economic development</p>
Climate Change Strategy (ESCC, 2009)	<p>The overall aim is to: "Promote the prosperity and wellbeing of our community by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change, and to enable individuals and organisations to tackle and adapt to climate change". This will be achieved by addressing the following 4 themes:</p>	<p>SA objectives should seek to mitigate and adapt to impacts of climate change, promote use of renewable and low carbon energy, improve</p>	<p>Climate change should be integral to overall aims and policies in the Plan. Policies to encourage energy efficiency and renewable and low</p>

Relevant plan or programme	Key objectives or requirements	Relevance to SA/SEA	Implications for the LDF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing climate change into the mainstream of work • Engaging with new and existing partner organisations and the public • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions • Create a community that can adapt to the changing climate 	energy efficiency. SA Objective 13 and 15	carbon energy.
Local Transport Plan 3 (draft) 2011	Objectives around the following themes: Improving safety, improving travel choices, improving accessibility and social inclusion, reducing congestion, improving maintenance and management of the transport network, tackling climate change, enabling growth and economic competitiveness and enhancing our quality of life	Relevant to many of the SA objectives, particularly 13 and 17	Policies should support those in the draft LTP
Pride of Place – A Sustainable Community Strategy for East Sussex (2009)	Vision is to create places where everyone can prosper, be safe and healthy, and live in a high quality environment. Key objectives are to create and sustain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vibrant, diverse and sustainable economy • Great places to live in, visit and enjoy • Safe, healthy and fulfilling lives 	Relevant to all of the sustainability objectives	The LDF should be the delivery arm of the Sustainable Community Strategy for parts relevant to Hastings
Hastings & St Leonards Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2026	Sets out the vision of “the renaissance of Hastings through social, economic, cultural, and environmental regeneration”. The strategy seeks to focus efforts on 8 key themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A safer town • An economically successful town • A learning town • An inclusive town • A healthier town 	SA Framework to reflect relevant issues and targets Relevant to all of the sustainability objectives	The LDF should be the delivery arm of the Sustainable Community Strategy

Relevant plan or programme	Key objectives or requirements	Relevance to SA/SEA	Implications for the LDF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A town with a decent home for everyone • A town that's good to live in • A town where we protect our environment 		
Hastings & Bexhill Economic Development and Inclusion Strategy 2008-2013	<p>Strategy contributes to visions of Hastings & Rother Community Strategies. Overarching objective is to “create an inclusive, successful and sustainable economy, which brings a decent standard of living and quality of life to all our residents”. This is supported by 3 key goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A successful economy • An inclusive economy • A sustainable economy 	<p>SA objectives to accord with these goals and support economic growth and social inclusion</p> <p>SA objectives 18, 19, 20 and 21</p>	Policies to support economic growth and social inclusion
Empty Homes Strategy 2008-2013	<p>Sets out revised strategy for bringing empty homes back into use. Key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent homes from becoming long term empty • To bring long term empty homes back into use • Increase the amount of decent, affordable housing for those in housing need 	<p>Reflect link between quality of life and broader principles of sustainable development</p> <p>SA objective 7</p>	Support neighbourhood renewal
Housing Strategy 2009-2013	<p>Overall aim is to provide decent, high quality, affordable and secure homes for the people of Hastings and St Leonards. Five strategic priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet housing need in Hastings and St Leonards • Improve health and support independent living • Improve and make the best use of the existing housing stock • Promote economic and social inclusion • Plan for the future 	<p>Relevant to many of the SA objectives, particularly those relating to housing need</p> <p>SA objective 1</p>	LDF is key to delivering market and affordable housing
Homelessness Strategy	Strategy aims to reduce and prevent homelessness in	SA objectives to deliver	Policies to support the

Relevant plan or programme	Key objectives or requirements	Relevance to SA/SEA	Implications for the LDF
2008-2012	<p>the Borough by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisting households in housing need to secure suitable accommodation at a price they can afford • Providing a range of housing advice and assistance to prevent homelessness and rough sleeping • Further improving our understanding of the causes and reasons for homelessness and enabling us to develop and prioritise new services in response to emerging needs • Ensuring appropriate housing related support is available for vulnerable households • Facilitating the improvement and adaptation of existing homes 	<p>sustainably constructed and affordable homes to meet the needs of the community. Link to quality of life and broader principles of sustainable development</p> <p>SA objectives 1 and 7</p>	<p>delivery of new homes – links to housing and empty homes strategies</p>
Hastings & Rother Older People and Carer's Housing and Support Strategy (2007)	<p>To enhance the social inclusion, well-being, dignity, choice and independence of older people and careers living in Hastings and Rother through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling them to remain in their own homes for as long as possible or move to a more suitable home • Enabling the development of a range of sustainable options for housing, care and support in later life and facilitating active and informed choices 	<p>SA objectives to provide a decent home for everyone and links to quality of life</p> <p>SA objective 1</p>	<p>Policies to provide for needs of the community including lifetime homes and housing for older people</p>
Hastings & St Leonards Cultural Strategy (2003)	<p>Aims to promote and develop the wealth of culture and character in Hastings. Includes goals to make sure that we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, invest in, grow and profit from our unique culture • Attract people and investment to Hastings • Grow the cultural economy • Improve the culture of learning 	<p>Relevant to economic sustainability objectives and links to improving quality of life</p> <p>SA objectives 7 and 20</p>	<p>Policies to contribute to providing access to cultural facilities and promoting the contribution to the local economy</p>

Relevant plan or programme	Key objectives or requirements	Relevance to SA/SEA	Implications for the LDF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create real access to culture 		
Nature Conservation Strategy (1996)	Includes objectives to protect the green network of wildlife habitats and promote a positive attitude to the management and use of these areas	SA objectives to protect and conserve biodiversity and greenspaces SA objectives 9 and 11	Policies to protect and enhance biodiversity, and provision for greenspace network
The Hastings Community Safety Plan 2008-2011	Key priorities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing injury from public place violent crime • Reducing repeat victims of domestic violence • Burglary dwelling • Car crime • Anti-social behaviour • Reducing fear of crime • All categories of crime in Castle and Central St Leonards • Environmental crime 	Sustainability objectives to include social consideration associated with crime and fear of crime SA objective 6	Policies to take into account “secure by design” principles and seek to reduce crime and fear of crime, particularly in specified areas
Rother District Local Plan 2006	A summary of the key aims of the Plan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the environment is conserved and enhanced and that new development contributes to local character, cultural identity and amenities • To ensure that there is adequate infrastructure and services to support thriving communities and facilitate new development • To meet housing needs in the most sustainable manner, with particular regard to affordability and quality of housing • To secure a more prosperous and diverse economy • To promote a safe, efficient and sustainable 	Relevant to all SA objectives	As the adjoining authority, the plan will need to conform with this on cross boundary issues and joint aims for regeneration across Hastings and Bexhill

Relevant plan or programme	Key objectives or requirements	Relevance to SA/SEA	Implications for the LDF
	transport system		
South Foreland to Beachy Head Shoreline Management Plan (2006)	<p>Provides a large scale and long term assessment of the risks associated with coastal flooding and erosion, and presents a policy framework to address these risks in a sustainable manner. The recommended long-term policies promote greater sustainability for parts of the shoreline where natural process and evolution provide a practical means of managing the coastline. However, the protection of the significant assets present along much of the shoreline remains a strong focus for the long-term sustainability of the economy and communities in the area.</p> <p>Areas relevant to Hastings present a “Hold the Line” approach</p>	<p>SA objectives to protect natural and built environment and mitigate and adapt to effects of climate change. SFRA will inform SA</p> <p>SA objectives 10, 11 and 13</p>	The SMP should inform wider strategic planning.
Cuckmere and Sussex Havens Catchment Flood Management Plan (EA, 2009)	<p>This Plan should be used to inform planning and decision making. Hastings covered by preferred policy area 4, which states: “areas of low, moderate or high flood risk where we are already managing the flood risk effectively, but where we may need to take further actions to keep pace with climate change. The main risk is from surface water flooding.</p>	<p>Relates to SA objectives that seek to minimise risk of flooding and adapts to climate change</p> <p>SA objectives 10 and 13</p>	Should be taken into consideration when looking at sites for development purposes. Policies to ensure risk of flooding is minimised
Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Development Study (2009)	Provides a comprehensive analysis of the low carbon energy strategies appropriate for new development planning in Hastings up to 2026 and makes policy recommendations for inclusion in the LDF	<p>SA objectives to ensure energy efficiency is achieved and to support generation of renewable energy</p> <p>SA objectives 13 and</p>	Renewable energy and low carbon development policies to enable energy efficient development and contribution to regional renewable targets

Relevant plan or programme	Key objectives or requirements	Relevance to SA/SEA	Implications for the LDF
		15	
Hastings & Rother Employment Strategy and Land Review (2008)	Identifies economic needs, market potential and the balance between demand and supply in both Hastings & Rother	SA objectives to ensure enough employment land available to support economic growth and reduce deprivation SA objectives 18 and 20	LDF will need to provide for enough land to support a step-change in the local economy
Retail Capacity Study (2006) and Update (2010)	The Retail Capacity Update provides capacity forecasts for the future shopping floorspace needs in Hastings up to 2026, and estimates of additional employment	SA objectives to positively manage growth and increase accessibility – reduce the need to travel by car SA objectives 5, 17 and 20	To provide for approximately 30,000sqm of retail floorspace up to 2026
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2010)	Research document identifies sites that have the potential to accommodate housing, and provides and estimate of the likely number of dwellings that could be provided up to 2026	SA objective to ensure everyone has access to a decent and affordable home SA objective 1	To provide for 4,200 homes between 2006-2026
Hastings & Rother Housing Market Assessment (2006)	Examines housing issues in Hastings & Rother and establishes strategic vision of housing supply and demand up to 2016	SA objectives to ensure a balanced supply of housing development contributing to sustainable and mixed	Policies to provide for a mix of dwelling types in new development

Relevant plan or programme	Key objectives or requirements	Relevance to SA/SEA	Implications for the LDF
		communities SA objectives 1 and 7	
Pebsham Countryside Park Development Strategy (2008)	Strategy sets out aims of this major piece of open space between Hastings and Rother Councils. Implementation plan shows how this will be done, with overall aim of creating an accessible multi-functional green space between the two towns.	SA objectives to protect and conserve biodiversity and greenspaces and increase accessibility to spaces SA objectives 5, 9 and 11	Policies to support this as an area of change, protect greenspaces and encourage recreational activity
Hastings, Bexhill & 1066 Country Hotel and Guest Accommodation Futures (2007)	Key objectives of the study are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the current demand and performance relative to supply, and identify the gaps To evaluate the potential sites against hotel/developer requirements To identify types of operator that might be prepared to invest Assess the threat of further losses of stock, and potential to retain, upgrade, reposition and develop existing hotels and guesthouses	SA objectives to support local economy and distinctiveness SA objectives 18 and 20	Policies to recognise importance of tourism to local economy and overall regeneration aims of the town
Retaining Hotels and Guesthouses in Hastings (2009)	This research document was prepared to support policy development in the emerging Hastings Local Development Framework. It recommends that specific policies are included relating to the retention of tourist and visitor accommodation. Key outcomes of the study are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give priority to retention of visitor accommodation 	SA objectives to support local economy and distinctiveness SA objectives 18 and 20	Policy to reflect guidance set out in document, using criteria and viability assessment to determine change of use

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	<p>along the Seafront</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous monitoring of performance in terms of the changing balance of demand against supply. • Introduce formal viability testing and criteria to include proof of marketing for sale, evidence of business performance, evidence of professional management, evidence of attempts to save the business 		