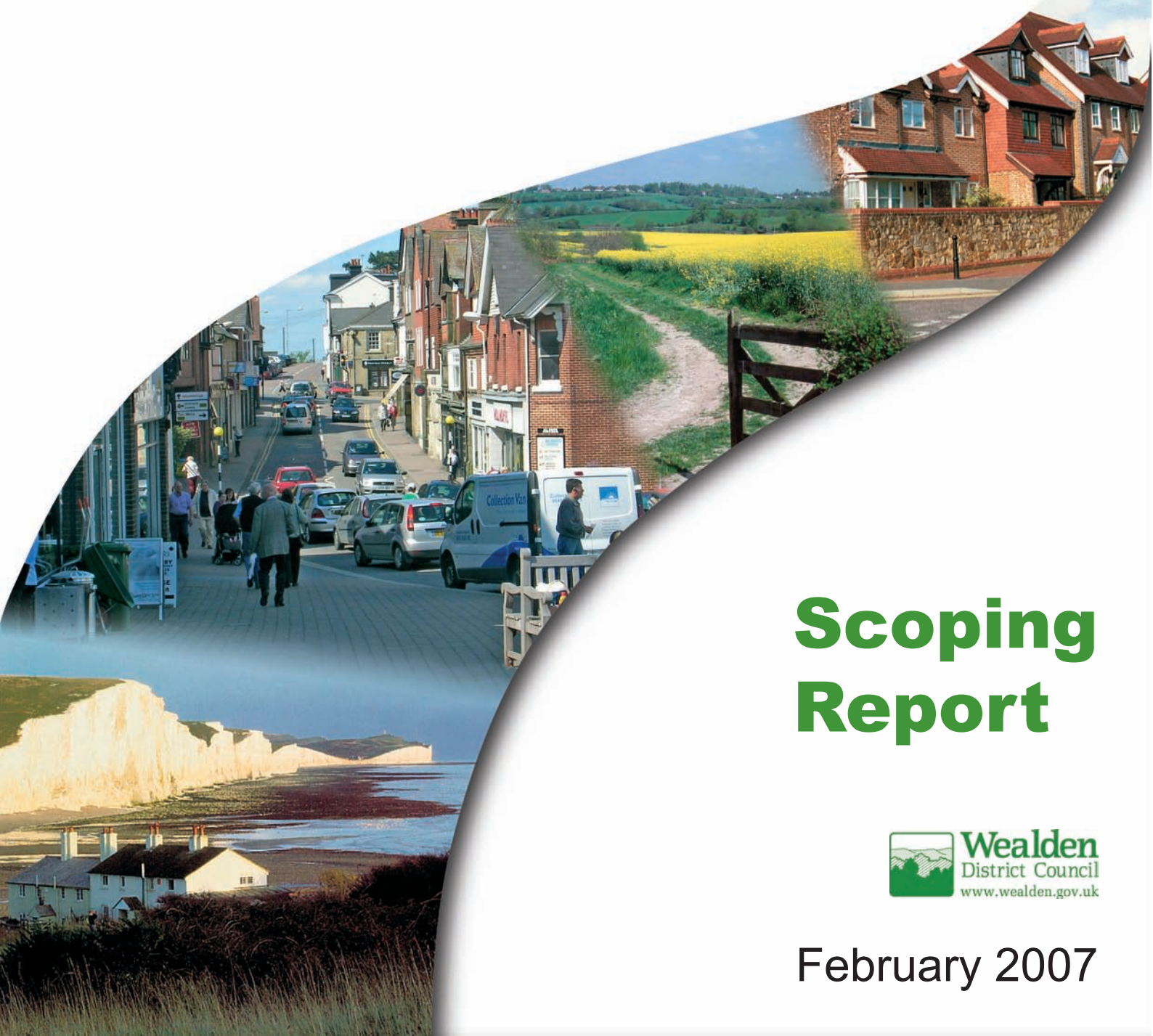


**Wealden District Council
Local Development Framework**

**Sustainability Appraisal/
Strategic Environmental
Assessment**



**Scoping
Report**

If you, or somebody you know, would like the information contained in this document in large print, Braille, tape/CD, or another language, please contact:

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Development Plan Documents (DPD)	Documents that form part of the Local Development Framework, which contain spatial planning policies and strategies that will guide development in the District. They must be in accordance with regional and national policy.
Local Development Documents (LDD)	The general name given to the Council's planning documents that set out the policies relating to land use and development. This includes Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	The entire collection of Local Development Documents that collectively, will guide development.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The project management plan that describes the Council's intentions for producing its Local Development Documents.
Objectives and Indicators	Objectives are what are trying to be achieved, and indicators are measures that show whether or not objectives are being achieved. They can be used to help show whether planning policy is effective, and in helping to conduct a Sustainability Appraisal.
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	This is the latest piece of planning legislation. It amends much of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In particular, the 2004 act has made major changes to the system of development plans and introduced sustainable development, as defined by Government policy, as an objective of the planning system.
Scoping Report	The process of deciding the range and level of detail of a Sustainability Appraisal, including the sustainability effects that need to be considered, the assessment methods to be used and the structure and contents of the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	A public statement of the Council's intentions for involving the community in the production of its Local Development Documents, and in ongoing development control (planning application) decisions.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	A process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposals and to ensure that environmental considerations and the decision making process are fully integrated.
Statutory Consultees	Groups and organisations from the public, private and voluntary sectors, which have been identified by Government as having a potential interest in the preparation of the Council's Documents. Legislation requires that the Council consult these groups during the process of document preparation.
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)	These documents provide additional guidance to supplement the proposals and policies within a Development Plan Document. Unlike the latter, they are not subject to independent examination and do not form part of the Development Plan.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	An evaluation of the social, economic and environmental impacts of policies and strategies in a Local Development Document to ensure the policies and strategies are in accordance with sustainable development objectives.
Sustainability Appraisal Report	The document produced as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process to describe and appraise the likely significant effects on sustainability that will result from implementing a plan or policy.

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1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Recent changes to the planning system have meant that great emphasis is being placed on achieving 'sustainable development', a key challenge faced today. The decisions we take in response to the demands placed on the Earth's resources can affect our environment both now, and for future generations. The planning system therefore, has a vital role to play in promoting more sustainable land use patterns and the use of resources when considering development or constraints in their Development Plans.
- 1.1.2 In light of this, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 now requires Local Planning Authorities to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal, incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment of their new type of development plan - The Local Development Framework.

1.2 What is Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment?

- 1.2.1 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, with Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) deriving from the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC. Guidance from the former Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) allows the requirements of SEA to be incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal process, in the form of one single document. Sustainability Appraisal can then become a tool used to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are fully taken into account when preparing development plans (in this case the Wealden Local Development Framework).
- 1.2.2 The Wealden SA will make sure that economic, environmental and social considerations are taken into account in documents and policies making up the LDF. For example, the SA will look not only at environmental concerns such as global warming, but also other social and economic issues such as levels of unemployment and the availability of adequate housing to meet people's needs.
- 1.2.3 In short, Sustainability Appraisal assesses the degree to which the documents making up the Wealden LDF reflect and promote the principles of sustainable development, and where appropriate, makes recommendations for strengthening their sustainability performance.
- 1.2.4 The European Habitats Directive also requires "appropriate assessment" for projects and plans that either individually or in combination, have an impact on Special Protection Areas (e.g. Ashdown Forest) or Special Conservation Areas for habitats. Whilst guidance is still emerging, there are strong linkages with the Sustainability Appraisal process. It is therefore expected that appropriate assessment will also need to be incorporated with the Sustainability appraisal of all relevant local development documents.

1.3 How has Sustainability Appraisal changed?

- 1.3.1 Although Sustainability Appraisal was often considered a key element of the plan making process before the requirement to produce Local Development Frameworks came into force, undertaking an appraisal was not a statutory requirement. The new legislation has now made Sustainability Appraisal a formal requirement, and allows a joint appraisal of both SA and SEA to be carried out.
- 1.3.2 The Government has provided further guidance on the scope and the methods to be used when undertaking Sustainability Appraisal, entitled 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (ODPM, 2005). This guidance strongly emphasises the importance of community involvement throughout the whole LDF and SA process, together with the need to fully consider the economic and social issues associated with assessing plans and policies, as well as the environmental ones.
- 1.3.3 Carrying out Sustainability Appraisal as an iterative process, i.e. an evolving process, alongside the production of the LDF is also a key element of the new planning system. The need for continuous review of emerging plans and policies means that the results of the Sustainability Appraisal will be used for the further review of policies when necessary.

1.4 The purpose of this document

- 1.4.1 The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are fully taken into account when preparing plans and policies such as Local Development Frameworks. To begin such appraisal, it is necessary for Local Authorities to produce a 'Scoping Report' to set out the key sustainability issues that will need to be taken into consideration in the Wealden LDF.
- 1.4.2 This document forms the initial scope of the Sustainability Appraisal for the whole of Wealden as a geographical area. This scoping report addresses several documents making up the LDF, and considers the sustainability issues faced by each. The first documents currently identified to undergo Sustainability Appraisal are as follows:

The Core Strategy – This document sets the long-term spatial vision for Wealden and the strategic policies required to deliver that vision. The Core Strategy will set broad locations for housing, business and other strategic development needs, and will include key development control policies.

Housing and Business Allocations Development Plan Document –

This will identify and allocate sufficient housing and business land in accordance with the requirements, vision and spatial strategy set out in the Core Strategy.

Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document –

The Design Guide will build on saved policies from the adopted Wealden Local Plan with regard to design, in order to encourage high quality development that contributes to the creation of an attractive and sustainable environment.

- 1.4.3 Once approved, the sustainability appraisal framework produced as part of this scoping report (Appendix E) will be used to analyse policies and proposals in the above documents.
- 1.4.4 Since this scoping report shall be used to assess a number of Development Plan Documents, the relevant plan's objectives will be clearly set out at the appropriate stage. Development Plan Document's objectives will be drawn up in reference to international and national guidance, the Regional Spatial Strategy and the more local spatially related strategies.
- 1.4.5 Following the introduction of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in 2004, work on the Wealden Local Development Framework has begun. When completed, the LDF will replace the current Local Plan and will comprise of a series of documents (Local Development Documents) containing policies and proposals to guide future development in the District. The full programme of work for preparing the Wealden LDF is set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS), which outlines documents that we intend to produce over the next three years. The Local Development Scheme can be downloaded free of charge from the Council's web pages at www.wealden.gov.uk.
- 1.4.6 In establishing a clear scope for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Wealden Local Development Framework, and in compliance with statutory requirements, it is first necessary to:
 - Review other plans, policies and strategies of relevance to Wealden's LDF
 - Collect relevant baseline information on environmental, social and economic conditions in the district;
 - Understand the key sustainability issues facing the district; and hence
 - Develop a list of sustainability appraisal objectives
- 1.4.7 Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this document set out the work carried out on these issues.

- 1.4.8 In accordance with Government objectives, local sustainability objectives have been developed from the initial analysis carried out to prepare of this scoping report and form the basis of the sustainability appraisal framework (as per section 6). Indicators shall then be used to measure and assess any likely significant effects of the LDF as it is implemented, and will show the extent to which the plan will deliver the social, environmental and economic objectives of sustainable development.
- 1.4.9 As the production of individual documents within the Wealden LDF commences, a scoping of additional details specific to each document will be prepared to build on this scoping report.

1.5 The Wealden Community Strategy

- 1.5.1 In preparing the Wealden LDF, significant regard will be had to the District's Community Strategy, as both plans share a common purpose in terms of assisting delivery of sustainable development at a local level. The underlying purpose of the LDF is also to address the elements of the Community Strategy that relate to the use and development of land. As such, it is important that the main aims and objectives of the Community Strategy are fully considered and taken forward in the Sustainability Appraisal framework (as described within Appendix G)

1.6 Consultation

- 1.6.1 This Scoping Report is the product of a consultation process as outlined within Task A5 of the Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities). The following statutory bodies were consulted:
- English Heritage
 - The Countryside Agency
 - English Nature
 - The Environment Agency.
- 1.6.2 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 announced the integration of some of these bodies into an independent agency from October 2006. The Countryside agency is now known as Natural England, and will comprise all of English Nature, the landscape, access and recreation elements of the Countryside Agency and the environmental land management functions of the Rural Development Service. Natural England will therefore become a statutory consultee in the Sustainability Appraisal process in future consultations.
- 1.6.3 In addition to these bodies consultation was also carried out with, the Government Office for the South East, the Highways Agency, East Sussex County Council, High Weald and South Downs AONB bodies,

Wealden Local Strategic Partnership, as well as Parish/ Town Councils, and District Councillors. A series of questions were devised for this purpose, as set out in Appendix A.

- 1.6.4 Wealden District Council has discussed the Sustainability assessment process with the Council's Sustainability Champion during preparation of the Scoping Report, and integrated its development with the Sustainability Statement produced by the Members Working Party on Sustainability. The Council will encourage and commence full public involvement at the appropriate stages in preparing the full Sustainability Appraisal Report.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Sustainable Development

- 2.1.1 The term 'sustainable development' has grown into common usage since the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992, which defined sustainable development as:

"Development, which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"
(The Brundtland Commission Report – Our Common Future, 1987).

- 2.1.2 In March 2005 the Government published its new sustainable development strategy 'Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy'. This strategy aims to ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated way through the planning system, working towards a sustainable and productive economy, together with promoting social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal well being.

- 2.1.3 The new strategy also identified 5 guiding principles:

- Living within environmental limits;
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
- Achieving a sustainable economy;
- Promoting good governance; and
- Using sound science responsibly

- 2.1.4 Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005) reinforces that Local Development Frameworks must ensure that achieving sustainable development is pursued in line with the above principles. As such, it is important to ensure that the UK Sustainable Development Strategy objectives and principles are fully integrated into the planning system, and in this case, the Wealden LDF.

2.2 Legislation and guidance

- 2.2.1 There are various pieces of legislation and government guidance that enforce the requirement for Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. These are listed below, with a brief commentary on their relation to Sustainability Appraisal.

- **European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment**

This is the legislation that states that an Environmental Assessment will be required for new or revised Development Plan Documents (DPDs) or Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) that make up the LDF

- **The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004**
This states that Sustainability Appraisal is mandatory for new or revised Development Plan Documents or Supplementary Planning Documents that make up the LDF
- **Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004**
These regulations are transposed from the EU Directive 2001/42/EC described above
- **Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004**
These regulations are transposed from the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act described above
- **Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development**
This sets out the Government's policy objectives on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system
- **Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks**
This document sets out the Government's policy objectives for planning, focused on procedural policy and the process of preparing Local Development Documents (LDDs) for the LDF.
- **Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (ODPM, 2005)**
This document provides practical advice on carrying out Sustainability Appraisal and assists users in complying with the SEA Directive described above
- **A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, 2005)**
This practical guide provides information and guidance on how to comply with the SEA Directive
- **Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43EEC (November 2001); and proposed amendment to existing Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994; and Consultation publication: Planning for the Protection of European Sites: Appropriate Assessment – Guidance for Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents**
The articles within the directive proposed amendment provide the rationale for undertaking appropriate assessment of policies and their potential impact upon European sites.

2.3 SEA Screening process

- 2.3.1 The SEA Directive requires all Plans to be put through a 'screening' process, in order to identify whether a Strategic Environmental Assessment will be required in addition to Sustainability Appraisal. This process has been carried out in relation to Wealden's LDF, and the documents which require Sustainability Appraisal, incorporating the requirements of SEA are shown in the table below.

Table 1: SEA Screening results

Documents in Wealden Local Development Scheme	Document type	SA / SEA required?
Annual Monitoring Report	AMR	No
Statement of Community Involvement	SCI	No
Core Strategy	DPD	Yes
Housing and Business Allocations	DPD	Yes
Design Guide	SPD	Yes

2.4 What is the process?

- 2.4.1 The Sustainability Appraisal process requires Local Authorities to go through a number of different stages. Firstly, a review of numerous strategies and plans that have already been produced needs to be carried out, in order to identify any targets or objectives relevant to the District that will need to feed into the LDF. Secondly, Local Authorities are required to collect information about the District to use as a baseline, drawing upon its social, environmental and economic characteristics.
- 2.4.2 Once this information has been compiled, the Sustainability Appraisal can begin to highlight any particular sustainability issues of local importance. An example of this could be the need to protect a high quality environment, which is a key local objective.
- 2.4.3 Once the main sustainability issues have been identified, sustainability objectives and indicators can then be developed and measured against emerging draft Local Development Framework policies. The Council will then be able to consider how the policies contribute to sustainable development, and make amendments if considered appropriate.
- 2.4.4 As previously mentioned, Local Authorities are required to ensure that sustainability is fully integrated into the production of the documents that will make up the Wealden LDF. The diagram below has been adapted from government guidance to show how interlinked the two processes are.

The DPD preparation process

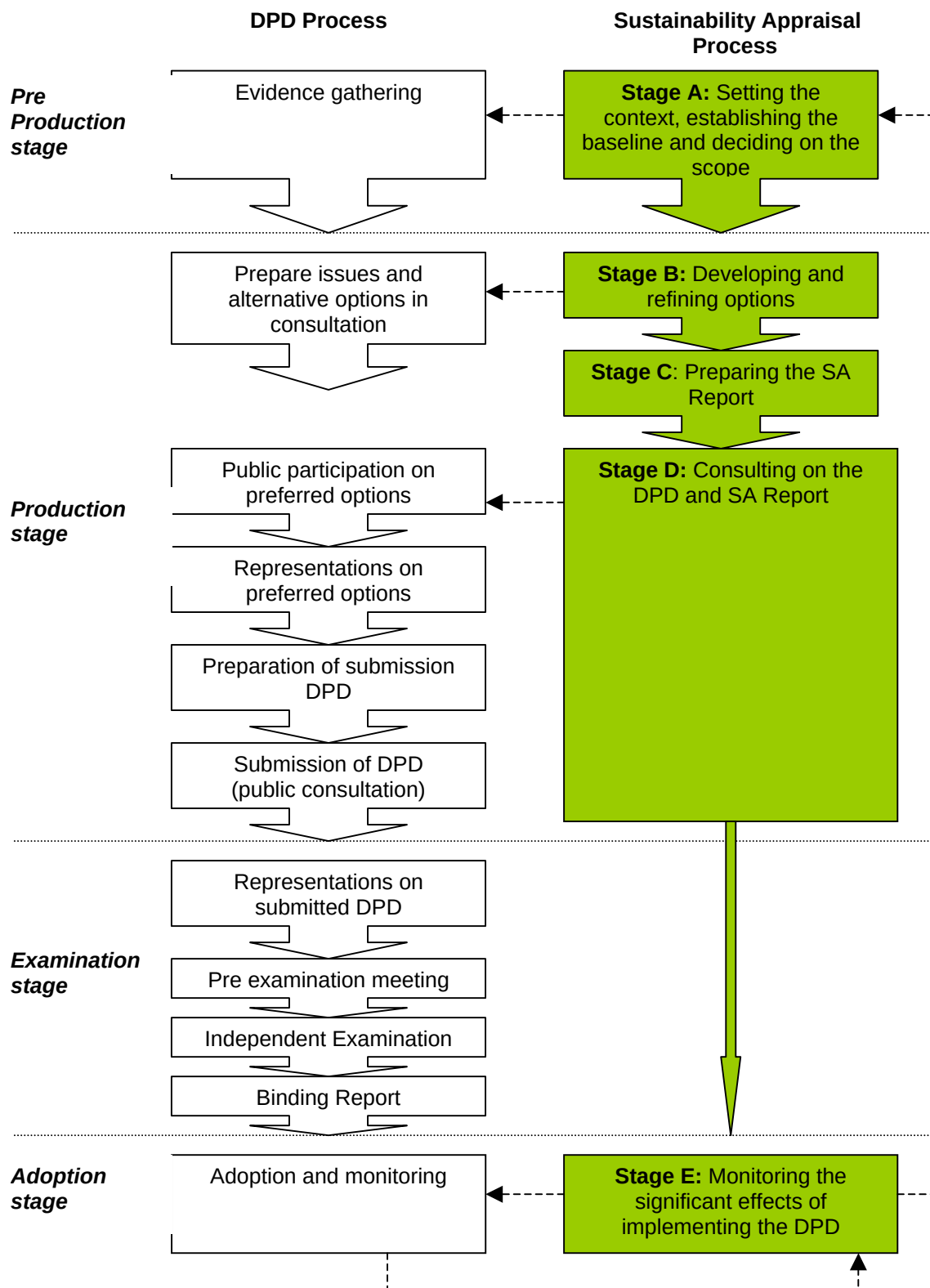


Figure 1: The DPD preparation process

2.4.5 Figure 1 above shows several instances where the timing of the Sustainability Appraisal is fundamental to the production of a Development Plan Document for the LDF. These include:

- Pre-production stage – the diagram shows that evidence gathering for both the SA and the DPD should be undertaken at the same time, and will be needed to inform each other in the preparation of the early reports.
- Production stage - Sustainability Appraisal is essential to test the viability of the options put forward in the DPD. For example, it will be necessary to test how sustainable a proposed housing development is on a Greenfield site, in order to assess whether it should be put forward as a 'preferred' option.
- Legislation also requires formal consultation on the draft DPD to be carried out at the same time as consultation on the draft Sustainability Appraisal report.

2.4.6 Following the adoption of the DPD, it is also particularly important to monitor how it is actually being implemented on the ground, as well as any economic, social or environmental effects that have resulted from its implementation. For example, will the DPD meet the objectives of sustainable development?

2.5 Where are we now?

2.5.1 This Scoping Report is the first step in undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal process for the LDF, setting out the SA framework and Indicators.

2.5.2 The information below sets out the formal stages of Sustainability Appraisal required by Government that are covered in this document. Full details of the results of stages A1 – A4 are included within this report, incorporating changes originating from the consultation process.

STAGE A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

A1 – Identifying other relevant policies, plans, programmes, and sustainability objectives

A2 – Collecting baseline information

A3 – Identifying sustainability issues and problems

A4 – Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

A5 – Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

- Stage A output: Consultation on a Scoping Report (completed)

2.5.3 The remaining stages of the Sustainability Appraisal, to be carried out alongside the product of relevant Local Development Documents, are outlined below.

STAGE B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

- B1 – Testing the DPD objectives against the SA Framework
- B2 – Developing the DPD options
- B3 – Predicting the effects of the DPD
- B4 – Evaluating the effects of the DPD
- B5 – Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
- B6 – Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs

STAGE C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

- C1 – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
- Stage C output: Sustainability Report (this presents information on the effects of the plan, on which formal public consultation is carried out)

STAGE D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and consulting on the SA Report

- D1 – Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA Report
- D2(i) – Appraising significant changes
- D2(ii) – Appraising significant changes resulting from representations
- Consultation on the Sustainability Report
- Stage D output: Sustainability Statement

STAGE E: Monitoring implementation of the Plan

- E1 – Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
- E2 – Responding to adverse effects
- Stage E output: Information in the Annual Monitoring Report
- Modification of policy, or review of policy where necessary

2.6 Compliance with SEA Requirements

2.6.1 The following table specifies the requirements of the SEA Directive relating to this scoping report. In order to show how these requirements have been met, the section number where the Scoping Report complies has been identified alongside.

Table 2: Compliance with SEA Directive

Environmental Report requirements	Section of this report
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Section 3 (including table 3 and Appendix B)
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution without implementation of the plan	Section 4 (including Appendix C)
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 4 (specifically paragraph 4.5 and Appendix C)
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Section 5 (including table 5)
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	Section 3 (including table 3 and Appendix B – particular reference in paragraph 3.3)
Consulting: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authorities with environmental responsibilities, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Article 5.4)	Section 1 (specifically paragraph 1.6)

3. TASK A1 – IDENTIFYING OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES, AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

3.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment

3.1.1 The SEA Directive, requires Local Authorities to undertake an analysis of the *“main objectives of the plan or programme and the relationship with other relevant plans and programmes”* (Annex 1a).

3.1.2 The Directive goes on to state that the analysis should identify *“the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation”* (Annex 1e).

3.2 Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

3.2.1 A comprehensive review of all relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes (PPPs) has been carried out as part of the scoping process. This review looked at various plans and policies ranging from international directives on environmental issues, down to more local strategies such as the Wealden Community Strategy, to ensure that for each of the PPPs, an assessment is made from the main targets and objectives as to which ones have a bearing on, or are relevant to the Wealden LDF.

3.2.2 The PPPs reviewed have been organised into several different themes as shown in table 3 below. A full, detailed analysis of each policy, plan or programme considering the implications of the LDF and Sustainability Appraisal is shown in Appendix B.

3.3 Environmental Protection Objectives

3.3.1 To comply with the SEA Directive, environmental protection objectives at every tier of Government have been identified in the review. Table 3 below identifies each of the PPPs in accordance with its related SEA topic, with specific objectives and targets being shown in the detailed review. The list is not exhaustive, but seeks to include the key environmental protection influences, those that will have a bearing on the likely significant effects of the LDF.

Table 3: List of Plans, Programmes and Policies analysed for Task A1

SEA Topic	Policies, Plans and Programmes
INTERNATIONAL	
General	EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme (2002)
General	Report on the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002)
General	European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)
General	European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)
Air and Climatic Factors	EU Air Quality Framework (1996)
Air and Climatic Factors	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)
Air and Climatic Factors	Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (2006)
Air and Climatic Factors	Energy for the Future: Renewable Sources of Energy (EU) (1997)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The Ramsar Convention (1982)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	EU Habitats Directive and EU Birds Directive (1992)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	European Biodiversity Strategy (1998)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	EU Fish Directive (1978)
Landscape	European Landscape Convention (2000)
Population and Human Health	EU Directive relating to the assessment and management of noise (2002)
Transport	European Transport Policy White Paper for 2010 (2001)
Transport	EU Directive on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport (2003)
Waste	Waste Framework Directive (1975)
Waste	Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste.
Water and Soil	EU Directive on establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy (2000)
Water and Soil	Nitrates Directive (1991)
NATIONAL	
General	Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)
General	Securing the Future: The UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
Air and Climatic Factors	The Air Quality (England) Regulations (2002)
Air and Climatic Factors	Air Quality Strategy: Working Together for Clean Air (2003)
Air and Climatic Factors	Climate Change: The UK Programme (2006)
Air and Climatic Factors	Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (2004)
Air and Climatic Factors	Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)
Air and Climatic Factors	PPG 25: Development and Flood Risk Draft Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (2005)
Air and Climatic Factors	Energy Review (2006)
Air and Climatic Factors	The Planning Response to Climate Change: Advice on Better Practice (ODPM, 2004)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan (1994)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Planning Policy Statement 9 (and Companion Guide): Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Proposed amendment to existing Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994
Cultural Heritage	Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)
Cultural Heritage	Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)
Cultural Heritage	Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990)
Cultural Heritage	The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (2001)
Economic Development	Planning Policy Guidance 4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (1992)
Economic Development	Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (2005)
Economic Development	Planning Policy Guidance 8: Telecommunications (2001)
Economic Development	Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (DEFRA, 2002)
Economic Development	Rural Development Programme for England (2007 –1013) Consultation document (DEFRA, 2006)
Housing	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (2006)
Housing	Circular 6/98: Planning and Affordable Housing (1998)
Housing	Circular 01/06: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites (2006)
Population and Human Health	Planning Policy Guidance 24: Planning and Noise (1994)
Population and Human Health	Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)
Social Inclusion	A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal (2001)
Transport	Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport (2001)
Waste	Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)
Waste	Consultation Document on the Review of England's Waste Strategy (DEFRA, 2006)
Water and Soil	UK Making Space for Water (DEFRA, 2005)
Water and Soil	Water Resources for the Future (2001)
REGIONAL	
General	Regional Planning Guidance Note 9: Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (2001)
General	Draft South East Plan (2006)
General	Integrated Regional Framework (2004)
General	Sustainable Communities in the South East (2003)
Air and Climatic Factors	Consultation draft South Downs Shoreline Management Plan (2005)
Air and Climatic Factors	Beachy Head to South Foreland Shoreline Management Plan (1996)
Air and Climatic Factors	Environment Agency Catchment Flood Management Plans: Rother and Romney; Medway; Cuckmere and Sussex Havens; River Ouse
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Action for Biodiversity in the South East
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Seeing the Wood for the Trees: A Forestry and Woodlands Framework for the South East (2004)

Cultural Heritage	The Cultural Agenda (The South East England Cultural Consortium, 2002)
Economic Development	Regional Economic Strategy for the South East (2002)
Economic Development	The Strategy for Tourism in the South East (2004)
Social Inclusion	South East Region Social Inclusion Statement (2002)
Transport	Regional Transport Strategy (2004)
Waste	Waste Management Strategy (2004)
Water and Soil	Water Resources for the Future – A strategy for the Southern Region (2001)
COUNTY AND DISTRICT	
General	East Sussex and Brighton and Hove Structure Plan (1999)
General	Non-Statutory Wealden Local Plan (2005)
General	Draft Policy Statement on Sustainability (2006)
General	Community Strategy for Wealden (2002)
Air and Climatic Factors	Stage II Air Quality Review and Assessment (2000)
Air and Climatic Factors	Affordable Warmth Strategy
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Trees and Woodland: A Strategy in East Sussex (2001)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The High Weald AONB Management Plan (2004)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Draft Sussex Downs Management Plan 2006
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Local Cultural Strategy
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	A Biodiversity Action Plan for Sussex
Landscape	South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment
Landscape	"Planning for Sustainable Settlements In the High Weald AONB" (Countryside Agency; High Weald Unit, 2006)
Economic Development	Tourism Strategy and Action Plan for Wealden (2004)
Economic Development	Draft Blueprint for Economic Growth and Prosperity (2006)
Economic Development	Area Investment Framework for East Sussex. Annual Performance Plan 2005 – 2006
Population and Human Health	'Integrated Risk Management Plan' (IRMP)
Housing	Housing Strategy (2002)
Housing	Empty Homes Strategy
Social Inclusion	Homelessness Strategy
Social Inclusion	Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy (2005)
Social Inclusion	All together Better. The East Sussex Local Area Agreement (East Sussex Strategic Partnership, 2006)
Transport	Local Transport Plan (2000)
Waste	East Sussex and Brighton and Hove Waste Local Plan (2006)
Water and Soil	Contaminated Land Strategy

3.3.3 It is important to keep up to date with new guidance being adopted, or any that has been superseded, so that new issues are appropriately dealt with as part of Sustainability appraisal. This analysis of PPPs will therefore be kept updated at each stage of the appraisal process as appropriate. The list presented in Table 3 above is correct as at November, 2006

3.4 Key Messages

3.4.1 The analysis of plans, programmes and policies has resulted in a number of key issues being identified that need to be taken into consideration in the Wealden LDF. For example, the need to promote social inclusion and community cohesion is made clear in the national Planning Policy Statement 1, the South East Region Social Inclusion Statement, as well as the local Wealden Community Strategy. As such, 'the promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion' becomes one of the key messages to be taken through the scoping process and considered when preparing the Local Development Framework.

3.4.2 Each key message is shown below, under four different headings - general, social, environmental and economic. Many of these messages are cross cutting, and hence could be placed under any one of the headings. However, for ease of reference they have been placed under only one heading.

Table 4: Key messages from Plans, Programmes and Policy Review

Messages	Source
ECONOMIC	
Encourage continued dynamic and knowledge based economic development, with a diverse rural economy.	PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms (1992) Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food-Facing the Future (DEFRA, 2002) Regional Economic Strategy for South East England 2002 – 2012 (SEERA, 2002)
Promoting sustainable tourism, whilst providing relevant environmental consideration.	Tourism ExSelle: The Strategy for Tourism in the South East (Tourism SouthEast, 2004)
Efficient transport system in terms of energy consumption, adequate road network, accessibility and choice of modes of transport.	EU Directive 2003/30/EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport; PPG 13: Transport; Guidance on Accessibility Planning in Local Transport Plans (Department for Transport, 2004); Regional Transport Strategy Chapter 9 of Regional Planning Guidance for South East RPP9 (GOSE, 2004); Local Transport Plan (ESCC, 2000) Wealden Community Strategy (2002)
Highlight importance of industrial and commercial development whilst maintaining and improving environmental quality. Provide high quality and sustainable economic infrastructure	PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms (1992) Draft Blueprint for Economic Growth and Prosperity (2006)
SOCIAL	
Sufficient land to be allocated for sustainably constructed and affordable housing.	PPS 3: Housing;

Ensuring open spaces and recreational facilities are easily accessible.	PPG 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation
Improvement of the health and well-being of the population.	Department of Health PSA (2004)
The need for a vibrant community free from crime and disorder	The Safer Wealden Partnership. Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005-2008 Wealden Community Strategy (2002)
Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion.	A new Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National strategy Action Plan (ODPM, 2001); South East Region Inclusion Statement (SEERA, 2002)Wealden Community Strategy (2002)
The need for adequate and accessible educational facilities.	East Sussex School Organisation Plan Wealden Community Strategy (2002)
Promotion of good design	Planning Policy Statement 1 (ODPM, 2005) Planning Policy Statement 3 (ODPM, 2006) Planning Policy Statement 10 Wealden Non Statutory Local Plan (2005) Housing Strategy 2002-2005 Wealden Community Strategy (2002)
ENVIRONMENTAL (Including environmental protection objectives)	
Ambient air quality is to be maintained where it is considered to be good and improved in other cases in order to protect public health, quality of life and the environment.	EU Air quality Framework and Daughter Directives (1996); Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Working together for Clean Air (2003)
Prevent the loss of biodiversity.	WSSD Johannesburg (2002) The UK Biodiversity action plan (ODPM, 1994); PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation; A biodiversity Action Plan for Sussex (1998); High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004 Wealden Non-Statutory Local Plan 2005 Draft Sussex Downs Management Plan 2006
To prevent the progress of climate change by reducing the production of green house gasses	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change (1997) Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (2006)
Provision of adequate flood and coastal defence systems.	PPG 25: Development and Flood Risk (2001); Shoreline Management Plans; UK Making Space for Water (DEFRA, 2005)
Protection and enhancement of historic buildings, Conservation Areas and archaeological sites.	PPG 15: Planning and Historic Environment; PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning

Reduce the use of non-renewable resources and promote renewable energy.	EU COM (97) 599 final: White Paper 'Energy for the future: renewable source of energy'; Energy efficiency: The Government's Plan for Action (following the Energy White Paper, Our Energy Future – Towards a Low Carbon Economy, 2003); PPS22: Renewable Energy
Wherever possible development to be directed to previously developed land.	Sustainable Communities in the South East (2003) Draft PPS2: Housing (2005) Draft South East Plan (2006); Approved Non-Statutory Wealden District Local Plan (December 2005)
Consideration of the impact of noise pollution.	EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise; PPG 24: Planning and noise
Encouraging reduction, reuse and recycling of waste materials.	EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme (2001) Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC); Landfill Directive (99/31/EC); PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management; East Sussex and Brighton and Hove Waste Local Plan (2006); Construction and Demolition waste, Supplementary Planning Document (2006)
Promoting the conservation of water quality and resources.	EU Fish Directive 78/659/EEC EU Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy; Water resources for the future - a Strategy for England and Wales (Southern Region targets) (UK Environment Agency, 2001)

4. TASK A2 – COLLECTING BASELINE INFORMATION

4.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment

4.1.1 At this second stage of Sustainability Appraisal, the SEA Directive requires an analysis of *“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan”* (Annex 1b). In addition, it states that the analysis should cover *“the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected”* (Annex 1c).

4.1.2 As this report forms the scope for Wealden LDF's sustainability assessment, baseline data has been gathered for the District as a whole, and is used to provide information about the general characteristics of the area and highlight particular local issues.

4.2 Baseline Data

4.2.1 Baseline data is made up of a variety of social, economic and environmental information that is used to help identify any problems or issues that affect the district. It is also used as evidence to support the prediction and evaluation of impacts of future plans as well as setting the baseline for the future monitoring of each Plan.

4.2.2 A full version of the baseline data collected for this appraisal, including comparators and trends, is featured in Appendix C. The baseline data has again been grouped under several headings, looking at the demographic structure, social, economic, and environmental issues, as well as housing, transport and the built environment. The information presented in the baseline table will be used in conjunction with the analysis undertaken in task A1 to identify the key issues the District faces. These issues are discussed in section 5.

4.2.3 To use baseline information to the best effect, it needs to be kept up to date rather than acting as a snapshot of one particular area at one particular time. As such, this baseline information will be reviewed and updated when necessary. A summary of the baseline data collected for this scoping report is provided in the following section.

4.3 An introduction to Wealden

4.3.1 Covering 323 square miles, Wealden is the largest district in East Sussex, and is home to just under 143,000 people (Census, 2001). Half of the population live in the five main towns of Crowborough, Hailsham, Heathfield, Polegate and Uckfield, with the rest living in villages and hamlets across the remainder of this large rural District.

- 4.3.2 Wealden as a whole has a low population density, with the Census showing just 1.7 people per hectare compared to 4.2 in the South East. The largest population groups include those people aged between 40 and 59, with the over 65's estimated to see the most significant increase in population by 2026 (Wealden Housing Needs Survey, David Couttie Associates 2005).

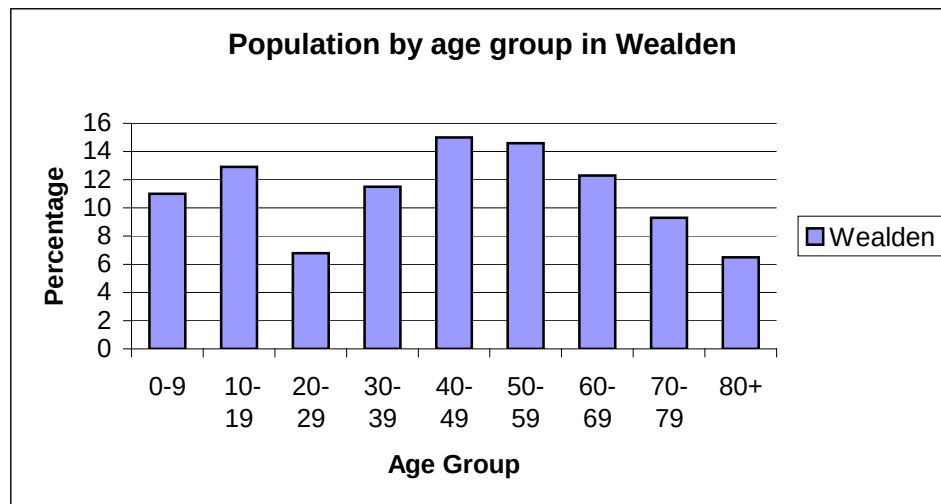


Figure 2: Graph showing population by age group in Wealden

- 4.3.3 The life expectancy of males and females (78.6 and 82.9 respectively) compares favourably with the rest of the South East and England. Wealden's population is also predominately white, with just 1.7% of people registering as being non-white in the 2001 Census (East Sussex County Council, 2006)
- 4.3.4 Two thirds of the District is designated as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), a national recognition of landscape quality. In Wealden the Sussex Downs AONB stretches from the coastline at Seven Sisters and Birling Gap to Wilmington, Berwick and Jevington. The High Weald AONB encompasses much of the north of the District including Ashdown Forest.
- 4.3.5 Within Wealden, the Pevensey Levels is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and as a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention. In addition, the Ashdown Forest SSSI is designated as a Special Protection Area (SPA) under the EC Birds Directive 1979, and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) under the Habitat Regulations' 1994 (Wealden Non-Statutory Local Plan, 2005).
- 4.3.6 Despite these valuable environmental designations, the District faces significant pressure for future development, particularly in terms of the new business and housing allocations as part of the emerging South East Plan, which will form the Regional Spatial Strategy.

These pressures mean that it is becoming increasingly important for Wealden to balance the needs of development whilst maintaining and enhancing the high quality environment and ensuring an adequate level and range of services and facilities.

- 4.3.7 The majority of businesses are in the service sector, with a smaller but valuable number in manufacturing and construction. Whilst a predominantly rural area, only a small number of people are employed in farming.

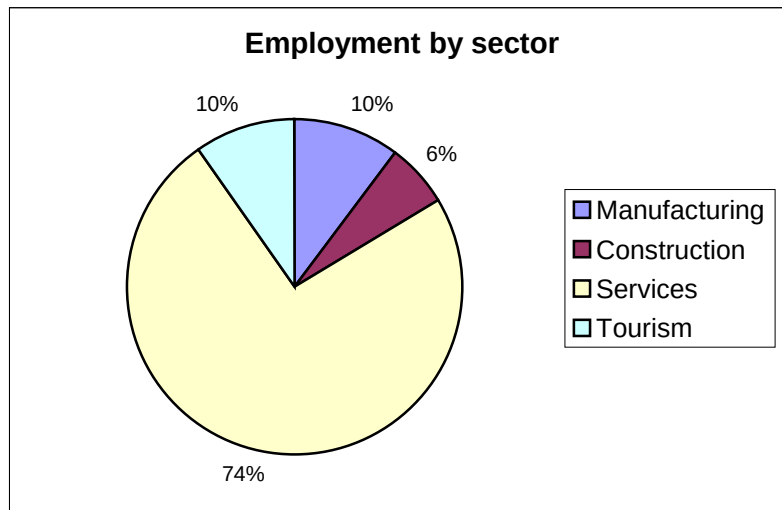


Figure 3: Graph showing employment in Wealden by sector

- 4.3.8 Although housing in Wealden is in good condition, it is also expensive and increasingly beyond the reach of local people. The average house price in the District is £233,071 (Oct/Dec 2005), with average earnings falling below the average for the South East, and not increasing at the same rate.
- 4.3.9 House building density is significantly lower than the rest of the County, and there is a shortage of affordable housing in the District (Housing Needs Survey, DCA, 2005). A higher number of people in Wealden have also been accepted as homeless and in priority need than the rest of the South East (5.6 per 1000 population, 2004).
- 4.3.10 Crime statistics for the area have shown that Wealden performs favourably against the rest of the South East and England in relation to domestic burglaries, violent offences, and vehicle and other theft. However, trend data shows that overall crime rates have been increasing since April 2004.

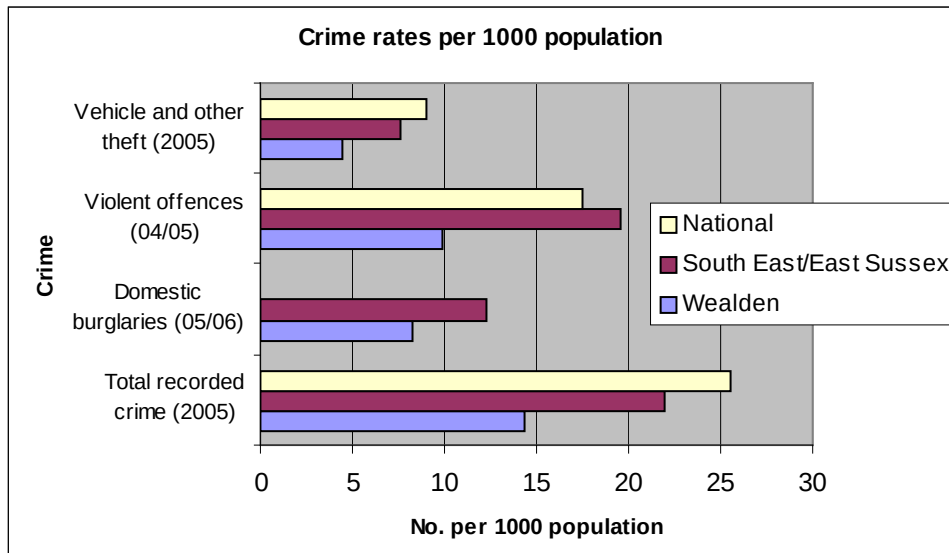


Figure 4: Graph showing crime rates per 1000 population in Wealden

4.3.11 A significant proportion of people in Wealden travel to work using a car or van, with a smaller proportion choosing to use public transport, or walking or cycling (Census, 2001). Many of these commute out of the district, towards Tunbridge Wells, East Grinstead, Brighton, Crawley, Gatwick and London. Car ownership in the District is also relatively high, with 34% of people owning 2 cars, compared to 23.6% nationally.

4.4 Future trends without implementation of the Plan

4.4.1 In accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive set out in section 4.1 above, the baseline data collected needs to be able to identify factors that will affect the District without the implementation of the Local Development Framework.

4.4.2 East Sussex County Council projections data has been used to show various trends that will take place up to the year 2026, and also those that the LDF will have to contend with. These include:

- Wealden's population is due to increase to 153,131 by 2026, as opposed to the current figure of 142,981 (2005).
- Workforce projections are also expected rise from 66,892 in 2006, up to 69,740 in 2026.
- The total number of dwellings is anticipated to increase from 61,632 in 2006 up to 69,635 by 2026. The number of households will also rise from 59,296 in 2006, up to 66,996 in 2026.

4.4.3 Policies developed in the LDF will in turn impact on the population and projected household and workforce figures. Regardless of the Wealden LDF, it will be necessary to provide for the increasing number of households forming, as well as providing employment opportunities and floorspace for the anticipated increase in workforce.

4.5 Areas of Wealden likely to be significantly affected in the future

- 4.5.1 The Draft South East Plan proposes an additional 8,000 homes to be provided in Wealden over the next 20 years. The Sussex Coast Sub Region, which encompasses the Towns of Hailsham and Polegate, will, under the proposals, be required to provide 4,600 of these homes, with the remainder of the District, a larger geographical area, accommodating the balance.
- 4.5.2 As an area likely to be significantly affected by future development, it is important to note that the towns of Polegate and Eastbourne are very closely linked, and any development or policy proposed in Eastbourne would undoubtedly have an impact on the Polegate area.
- 4.5.3 The Non Statutory Wealden Local Plan (December 2005) provides for approximately 3000 of the dwellings proposed in the Draft South East Plan to be built up to 2011. This means that the remaining 5,000 required will need to be allocated in the Housing and Business Allocation DPD. Approximately half of these homes (2,500) will need to be located within the Sussex Coast Sub Region in the south of the District¹.
- 4.5.4 Appendix D illustrates the Pevensey Levels Catchment, which falls within the Sussex Coast Sub Region. There is a likelihood that a proportion of the new homes proposed in the Draft South East Plan will be located within this catchment and may have an effect on the protected wetland area, the Pevensey Levels.
- 4.5.5 Any potential impact upon the Ashdown Forest SPA or SAC has not yet been determined, although it is considered necessary to identify it as an area which could potentially be affected in the future.

4.6 Appropriate Assessment

- 4.6.1 Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna - the 'Habitats Directive' requires that any plan or project likely to have a significant effect on SPA's or SAC's such as Ashdown Forest, shall be subject to an 'appropriate assessment' of its environmental implications.
- 4.6.2 Planning Policy Statement 9 (August 2005) also states that potential Special Protection areas (pSPAs), and candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) are to be considered in the same way as the sites above. In addition, Ramsar sites (e.g. Pevensey Levels) should receive the same protection. As such, it appears likely that the Council will have to carry out Appropriate Assessment in relation to impacts of

¹ This Southern area is also vulnerable to pollution, since it has major aquifers and source protection zones for groundwater abstraction.

the development proposed in the LDF in relation to the Pevensy Levels as well as Ashdown Forest.

- 4.6.3 Appropriate assessment of policies and their potential impact upon European sites within the District (namely Ashdown Forest and Pevensy Levels), will be undertaken in accordance with the amendment to existing Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994, which is still a proposal at the time of writing of this document and in accordance with the guidance published by the European Commission "Assessment of Plans and Projects Significantly Affecting NATURA 2000 Sites: Methodological Guidance on the Provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC" (November 2001), as described within the table below. This assessment will be undertaken alongside and in addition to wider sustainability appraisal of LDDs.

Table 5: Appropriate Assessment Stages

Stage 1: Screening for the likely impacts	Determining whether the plan is directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site
	Describing the plan and identify the potential effects on the European Site
	Assessing the significance of any effects
Stage 2: Appropriate Assessment	Identifying what information is required to undertake the assessment
	Predicting the likely impacts of the plan
	Assessing whether there will be adverse effects on the integrity of site as defined by the conservation objectives
	Assessment of mitigation measures against adverse effects of plan
Stage 3: Assessment of alternative solutions	Identifying alternative solutions
	Assessing these alternatives
Stage 4: Assessment where no alternative solutions exist and where adverse impacts remain	Identifying compensatory measures
	Assessment of compensatory measures

4.7 Data gaps and deficiencies

- 4.7.1 Government guidance on carrying out Sustainability Appraisal, in relation to collating baseline data, notes that: *“where there are gaps, it will be important to record any resulting uncertainties or risks in the appraisal. Provisions should also be made to fill any major gaps for future plans or reviews”*
- 4.7.2 In line with the above, the detailed baseline table in Appendix C has highlighted each of the specific data gaps. Other concerns are:
- Indicators tend to be quantified and help explain how things are changing over time. However, it is not always possible to explain the reasons why certain trends are occurring, or the secondary effects of any changes.
 - External bodies collect a significant amount of the data. Therefore, Wealden District Council has little jurisdiction over the scope, frequency and availability of such information, and whether collection methods could change in the future, which would also restrict reliable comparisons. Examples of such include satisfaction surveys and accessibility studies.
- 4.7.3 Any data gaps and deficiencies will be considered and new, or more specified data will be gathered where necessary throughout the LDF process.

5. TASK A3 – IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

5.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 5.1.1 The SEA Directive requires an analysis of *“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan”* (Annex 1d)
- 5.1.2 The SA guidance also notes: *“Local Planning Authorities will be aware of many sustainability issues or problems which they face when preparing their DPD. They may be able to identify others in conducting the SA of the DPD”*.
- 5.1.3 In accordance with this guidance, sustainability issues and problems have been considered in house, and discussed with members during the Wealden LDF sub-committee. The issues and problems derive primarily from the baseline and challenges outlined above, but are also linked to policies and targets in the PPP review and issues identified as part of the Wealden Community Strategy.

5.2 Key sustainability issues and problems

- 5.2.1 The information presented in table 5 below shows the sustainability issues and problems that have resulted from the initial analysis of baseline information and other relevant strategies and plans. Wealden, for example, has a particularly high environmental quality, with 60% of the District being within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, in addition to nationally designated areas. In particular, Ashdown Forest is a designated Special Protection Area, and Special Area of Conservation, which could impact strongly on future development in and around that area.
- 5.2.2 The following sustainability issues by no means provide a definitive list of those problems affecting the District. However, the Council has identified the need to provide affordable housing, protecting and enhancing the biodiversity of the District, together with the provision of infrastructure as the most significant sustainability problems for the area. The issue of air quality, although a key national priority, is not considered to be a particular problem in Wealden, as there is no requirement for Air Quality Management Plans. Despite this, it is important to ensure that the current levels of air quality continue to be maintained or enhanced.. These issues are discussed in more detail in table 6 below.
- 5.2.3 Again, many of the sustainability issues or problems are crosscutting, and could be placed under any of the three headings of social, environment or economy. For ease of reference however, they have been placed in one section only.

Table 6: Sustainability issues and problems in Wealden

SOCIAL ISSUES			
Issue or problem	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Source
Improvement of the health and well-being of the population	<p>The geographical location of the population of Wealden is significantly different than when compared to the national situation. 50% of Wealden's population live within the urban settlements, 19% in town fringe settlements, and 32% in villages, hamlets or isolated settlements. Nationally, the average shows that 22% more people live in urban settlements, with a much lower proportion living in villages, hamlets or isolated settlements (18% less than Wealden).</p> <p>Consultation on the draft scoping report also highlighted concern about accessibility to health and dental provision</p>	<p>The nature of the distribution of population highlights the importance of considering rural needs and provision of services in the more isolated rural areas. This will also include the need for improved accessibility and transport services and infrastructure to these areas. Encouragement should be given to provision of health services in the community.</p>	<p>www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</p>
<p>Sufficient land to be allocated for sustainably constructed and affordable housing</p> <p>Promotion of good design</p>	<p>Population projections show that the population of Wealden is estimated to raise to 153,131 by 2026, making for an increased number of households.</p> <p>The current need for affordable housing in Wealden is 16 times greater than the current rate of supply. The Housing Needs Survey (2005) has shown a net outstanding annual need of 874 affordable dwellings per annum.</p> <p>The average property price compared to the average male full time earnings in Wealden is significantly greater than the average both regionally and nationally. Time series data has shown that properties are gradually becoming less affordable.</p>	<p>It will be important to ensure housing is accessible to all sectors of the community. This means increasing the supply of housing by providing market and affordable housing, sites for gypsies and travellers, housing suitable for the elderly and an appropriate mix of sizes to meet the District's needs.</p>	<p>www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</p> <p>Land Registry of England and Wales</p> <p>www.eastsussex.gov.uk</p> <p>Wealden District Council records</p> <p>Planning Inspectorate</p> <p>Barker Review</p>

Issue or problem	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Source
	<p>There are a very high proportion of detached properties (45.7% as a percentage of all housing) in the District when compared to national figures (27.5%).</p> <p>22% of Wealden's population is currently over 65, and population projections show that this will be the age band with the greatest number of people in by 2026.</p> <p>There are more people (5.6 per 1000 households) accepted as homeless and in priority need in Wealden than the South East.</p> <p>A need for permanent sites for gypsies and travellers quantified by number of appeals upheld on enforcement notices served, based on the absence of authorised sites.</p>	<p>Draft PPS 3 now enables Local Planning Authorities to allocate land purely for affordable housing, requiring close working with Housing Associations.</p>	
<p>Ensuring open spaces and recreational facilities are easily accessible</p> <p>The need for adequate and accessible educational facilities</p>	<p>Access to services, especially sports facilities is severely restricted in terms of travelling times. In Wealden, just 4.8% of the population are within 20 minutes travel time of a range of 3 different sports facility types compared to 20.9% nationally.</p> <p>The number of people who do not consider that there has been an improvement in public transport systems is lower than the national average.</p> <p>For the geographical area, there are only a small number of secondary schools (6). On a regional basis Wealden has less academic achievement, measured in equivalent NVQ level, than the national average. The number of public libraries with access to ICT is also lower than the national average</p>	<p>Promote, and enhance use of public transport systems and ensure new development is located in sustainable locations and close to essential facilities such as schools. Engage with County Council over where provision of new schools is necessary.</p> <p>Seek S106 Agreements for the provision of adequate facilities.</p>	<p>www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk</p> <p>www.nomis.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431/report.asp#ls</p>

Issue or problem	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Source
The need for a vibrant community free from crime and disorder	Overall, the crime rate in Wealden is comparatively low. However, 43% of residents believe that antisocial behaviour is a problem in their areas.	Promote good design in new development	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES			
Prevent the loss of biodiversity Protection and enhancement of historic buildings, Conservation Areas and archaeological sites Conservation and enhancement of landscape quality	<p>There is a high proportion of designated land in the District, with 60% of the land forming Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. In addition, there are 2500 Listed Buildings, 103 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 97 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, 8181.45ha of land designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 7 Local Nature Reserves and 2 National Nature Reserves. Ashdown Forest is also a designated Special Protection Area and Special Area of Conservation.</p> <p>The condition of the SSSI's in Wealden is substantially lower than the regional and national average meaning that it would be difficult to meet national targets by 2010.</p> <p>Ancient Woodland also covers 14% of the District, with 11,710 ha designated.</p> <p>These factors themselves place restrictions on development. The conservation and enhancement of high quality landscape needs to remain an important issue.</p>	<p>Consider and address the conflict between the economic and social needs of development against the pressure of maintaining the landscape, and mitigate these effects where possible. For example, use of PPS 9 advice to secure biodiversity enhancements in development.</p> <p>Ensure biodiversity is not adversely affected by development as far as possible and make provision for improving conditions of SSSI's where possible.</p>	Wealden non-statutory Local Plan

Issue or problem	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Source
<p>Ambient air quality is to be maintained where it is considered to be good and improved in other cases in order to protect public health, quality of life and the environment</p>	<p>There is a high reliance on the private car for travel in the District, and car ownership is high. 34.3% of Wealden households own 2 or more cars compared to 29.6% regionally and 23.6% nationally. The proportion of households with 3 or more cars is also significantly higher than the national average.</p> <p>A significant proportion of people in Wealden travel to work by car/van, which is 6.6% more than the national average. Distances travelled to the workplace are also generally higher, with a greater proportion of the resident population travelling over 10 km to work compared to national statistics.</p> <p>A higher percentage of people work from home in Wealden than the national average, with a smaller proportion of people using the bus, a bike or walking to the workplace. The use of the train is similar to regional figures.</p> <p>Overall, there is general dissatisfaction with the bus service and the frequency of buses, where just over 50% of residents are satisfied. Congestion particularly occurs in the main towns due to the road capacity, and there is limited rail accessibility.</p>	<p>Consider transport as an integral part of the LDF and promote sustainable modes of transport and good accessibility as part of new development.</p>	<p>www.eastsussex.gov.uk www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk NOMIS Local Area Labour Force Survey</p>
<p>Wherever possible development should reflect a more sustainable use of land</p>	<p>Development in the District is currently being provided at a low density (19dph), which is significantly lower than density in the rest of East Sussex. Government guidance strongly promotes making the best use of land (including usage of brownfield land), and a target is set for residential densities being above 30dph.</p>	<p>Allocate Brownfield sites, promote mixed use/ redevelopment of sites, and look at increased densities where appropriate. Housing allocations should provide for development opportunities at least 30 dph. To ensure complete utilisation of all brownfield sites, including contaminated sites (subject to necessary remediation)</p>	<p>www.eastsussex.gov.uk/community/factsandfigures/keydata</p>

Issue or problem	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Source
<p>Promoting the conservation and quality of water resources</p> <p>Provision of adequate flood and coastal defence systems</p> <p>Reduce Flood Risk and promote Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs)</p>	<p>Flooding is an issue in the District, although there is little localised data available. Flooding can place a considerable risk on development in affected areas.</p> <p>Chemical and biological water quality in the District is below the national mean. The River Cuckmere is designated under the Fish Directive as needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life</p> <p>Wealden are currently in the process of undertaking a joint Strategic Flood Risk Assessment with Eastbourne Borough, which will be used as part of this Sustainability Appraisal.</p>	<p>Results of Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to feed into LDF, and sequential test applied in the allocation of sites.</p> <p>Consider action for improving water quality.</p> <p>To Encourage developments to include water efficiency measures.</p> <p>Flood risks should also be addressed through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems in developments which can be designed to incorporate biodiversity improvements and can also address some water quality issues</p>	<p>Wealden non-statutory Local Plan 2005</p>
<p>Reduce the use of non-renewable resources and promote renewable energy</p>	<p>Wealden residents are consuming larger amounts of energy in terms of gas and electricity than when compared to the national average. Daily domestic water consumption is also significantly higher than the national average at 181 litres per capita, compared to 154.14 litres nationally.</p>	<p>In accordance with PPS 22, promote renewable energy in new developments for on site provision where appropriate. Design Guide SPD also to provide further advice.</p> <p>To encourage new developments to reduce their emissions.</p>	<p>DTI Energy Trends</p>

Issue or problem	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Source
Encouraging reduction, reuse and recycling of waste materials.	<p>Best Value performance indicators have shown that the household waste collected and recycled presents a potential sustainability problem for the District. In terms of waste collected, there was a steady upward trend until 2003/04 where it dropped significantly, and is still below the East Sussex Average. Wealden is also significantly below target in terms of recycling waste although there has been a steady upward trend.</p> <p>The percentage of waste composed and going to landfill is also below target and performing less well than the South East, and East and West Sussex on land filling.</p>	Promote waste reduction and recycling facilities in new developments.	Best Value Performance Indicators Audit Commission
ECONOMIC ISSUES			
Encourage continued dynamic and knowledge based economic development with a diverse rural economy	A higher proportion of people work part-time in Wealden (38.3%) than when compared with regional and national figures (33.5% and 32% respectively) – a trend that has been increasing steadily since 2001. The District has also seen a decrease of 5% in the number of full time workers in employment between 2000 and 2003, compared to just 1% decrease nationally.	It will be important to find sites to meet needs in rural areas and provide suitable part and full time jobs.	Wealden non-statutory Local Plan 2005 NOMIS – Local Area Labour Force Survey
Promote sustainable tourism, whilst providing relevant environmental consideration	The service sector, notably retailing, tourism, catering and public services dominate Wealden's economy. The manufacturing sector is still relatively small, despite various operations expressing interest locating here, and the lack of available and suitable sites for business uses. The high tech sector in particular has provision for expansion within the non-statutory Local Plan.	Build on tourism sector, and encourage location of other commercial and industrial activities in appropriate locations.	Wealden Non-Statutory Local Plan 2005 NOMIS – Local Area Labour Force Survey

Issue or problem	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Source
Highlight importance of industrial and commercial development and provide high quality, sustainable economic infrastructure	<p>There are a relatively low number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance, at just 0.9%, than compared to the national figure of 1.9%. The local figure has been decreasing in line with the national trend.</p> <p>However, Wealden is behind the South East in terms of Average Gross Weekly Earnings by residents. Although trend data shows improvement, GWP is at £441.70 (2005), which compared to the South East (£467.90) is relatively low.</p>	It will be important to find sites to meet business needs and provide suitable jobs for workers in need. Consider the different types of employment needed in Business Allocations DPD.	<p>PPG 4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (1992)</p> <p>Draft Blueprint for Economic Growth and Prosperity (2006)</p>
Developing a skilled workforce	<p>The number of people of working age with NVQ Level 4 and above qualifications indicates that Wealden may be lacking in a higher skilled workforce. The trend shows that numbers have deteriorated from 27.4% in 2001/02 down to 25.3% in 2003/04.</p> <p>In addition, just 10.2% of the employed workforce is employed in professional occupations, compared to 13.5% in the South East. Overall, the District has fewer people in professions than the South East or Great Britain as a whole.</p>	Consider educational needs in developing strategic policies and ensure accessibility to learning resources in new development.	<p>NOMIS – Local Area Labour Force Survey</p> <p>Annual Population Survey (2005)</p>
Efficient transport system in terms of energy consumption, adequate road network, accessibility and choice of modes of transport	<p>The low density of the population combined with poor transport links within the District mean that providing services economically, and to a high standard, is more difficult to achieve.</p> <p>Rural accessibility has also been identified as a key issue as part of consultation on the draft Scoping Report.</p>	Highlight the need for improved infrastructure (including transport, water etc) needed to accommodate development and attract new businesses. Least sustainable mode of transport being given the least priority.	<p>Wealden District Council Corporate Plan 2005/06</p> <p>Parish Accessibility Audit 2006</p>

Issue or problem	Description	How can the LDF address this?	Source
Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion	<p>Although unemployment levels are low, there are still areas of deprivation in the District. Hailsham East has been ranked as the 11th most deprived ward in East Sussex.</p> <p>As a percentage of all households, 36.3% have no earner. Whilst this is comparatively low in relation to the rest of East Sussex, it still represents a possible problem in Wealden.</p>	<p>Address issues of social exclusion and accessibility for disadvantaged groups. Again, it will be important to find sites to meet business needs and provide suitable jobs for workers in need.</p>	<p>Wealden District Council Corporate Plan 2005/06</p> <p>East Sussex County Council key data</p>

6. TASK A4 – DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 6.1.1 The final stage of the sustainability appraisal scoping exercise, entails the preparation of a 'sustainability appraisal framework'. Policies within individual LDD's will be assessed against this framework, which consists of a number of sustainable objectives, targets and associated indicators for monitoring purposes..
- 6.1.2 These objectives and targets have been derived from appropriate policy guidance and having regard to the particular characteristics of the Wealden area. A full, detailed table showing the sustainability appraisal framework for Wealden, including targets and indicators is shown in Appendix E. However, further explanation on the chosen sustainability objectives is provided in section 6.2 below.

6.2 Sustainability objectives

- 6.2.1 Sustainability objectives are different to LDF objectives (or Plan objectives) although may sometimes overlap with them. Sustainability objectives should focus on outcomes and not on how those outcomes can be achieved, which would be more appropriate for a Plan objective.
- 6.2.2 Table 7 below shows the sustainability objectives deemed relevant for Wealden. These have been derived using the objectives in the Integrated Regional Development Framework (IRF) 'A Better Quality of Life in the South East' (SEERA, 2004) as a starting point, and taking into account other work already undertaken by the Council. For example, the Members Sustainability Policy Statement, Corporate Priorities, and information gathered through tasks A1-A3 earlier in this report.
- 6.2.3 Appendix F details how the council has formulated these objectives, taking into account the existing work and priorities identified above.

Table 7: Sustainability Objectives for Wealden

SOCIAL OBJECTIVES	
1	Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a good quality, sustainably constructed and affordable home
2	Improve the health and well being of the population
3	Promote social inclusion and create/ sustain vibrant communities
4	To ensure a safe environment including reducing crime and the fear of crime
5	To provide accessible and high quality public services and facilities
ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES	
6	To reduce the risk of flooding and the consequential damage to property and public well being
7	Make the most efficient use of land by prioritising Brownfield sites for development, the re-use of existing buildings and promoting higher development densities
8	Reduce air pollution and ensure local air quality continues to improve
9	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases
10	Conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the District
11	Conserve, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the District's countryside (in particular protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land), landscape, historic and built environment
12	Reduce the need to travel by car and promote alternative methods of transport
13	Minimise waste, maximise the re-use of materials, recycling and composting
14	Maintain and where appropriate improve quality of groundwater and surface waters in the District and promote water efficiency
15	Promote energy efficiency measures and encourage the use of renewable energy
16	Reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products
ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES	
17	Maintain and enhance the prosperity of the District and increase the vitality of villages and the rural economy
18	Promote sustainable tourism
19	Ensure high and stable levels of employment and provide support for small firms and local businesses
20	Develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long term competitiveness
21	Stimulate regeneration of town centres
22	Develop a dynamic, diverse, and knowledge based economy

6.2.4 To meet the requirements on the SEA Directive, Wealden's sustainability objectives take account of issues associated with biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape and any interrelationships between them. These are shown in table 8 below.

Table 8: Relationship of SA objectives and SEA Directive

SEA Directive issue	SA objectives
Biodiversity, Flora and Soil	10
Population	1, 3, 4, 5, 18
Human health	1,2
Fauna	10
Water	6, 14, 16
Air	8
Climatic factors	9, 12
Material assets	7, 13, 15
Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological	11
Landscape	11

7. TASK A5 – CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SA

7.1 Local Authorities are required by the SEA Directive to seek the views of the four statutory environmental consultation bodies designated in the SEA Regulations and associated guidance. These are

- The Countryside Agency
- English Heritage
- English Nature
- The Environment Agency

7.2 A Draft Scoping Report was approved for consultation with the statutory bodies by the Local Development Framework Cabinet Sub-Committee on the 24th September 2006. These environmental bodies were asked to give comments on the scope and level of detail of the environmental information included in this report. The consultation lasted for a statutory period of 5 weeks.

7.3 In addition to the statutory consultees identified above, other key partners and stakeholders were also given the opportunity to comment on the Scoping Report. These include:

- The Government Office for the South East
- Wealden Local Strategic Partnership
- Parish and Town Councils within the District,
- East Sussex County Council,
- The Highways Agency,
- The High Weald AONB Unit
- and the South Downs Joint Committee.

7.4 The questions posed during the consultation are included at Appendix A of this report. A summary of consultation responses has been prepared and is available separately, together with the Council's response. This document takes into account all consultation responses where appropriate and/ or practicable.

8. NEXT STEPS

8.1 Stage A – Scoping Report

- 8.1.1 This report has so far covered Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal process – to set the context and objectives, establish the baseline and decide on the scope of the appraisal.
- 8.1.2 The remaining stages of Sustainability Appraisal are outlined in section 2 earlier in this report. However, a brief explanation of how these additional steps will be carried out is shown below:

8.2 Stage B – Developing and refining options and assessing effects

- 8.2.1 There is going to be more than one way of meeting the needs of people who live and work Wealden District, so various options will be presented in the 'Issues and Options' papers on the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) making up the LDF. Objectives and policies within these DPDs will be appraised against the sustainability objectives identified above, to assess whether they are environmentally sound and sustainable. Unsustainable effects will then be mitigated where appropriate.
- 8.2.2 It is helpful in a scoping report to indicate some of these options that may be considered. However, the Wealden LDF is not yet at the stage where options have been put forward, and as such, will be discussed in the next stage of the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

8.3 Stage C – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report

- 8.3.1 A full sustainability appraisal report will need to be prepared, which covers both the strengths and weaknesses of the LDD as a result of the SA. It must also include information about the environmental and sustainability effects on the policies or proposals, as well as reasons why preferred options have been chosen, or why they have been rejected. The sustainability appraisal report will assess the impacts of the DPD over both the short and long term.

Stage D – Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and consulting on the SA Report.

- 8.3.2 This stage enables formal public participation on both the DPD itself, as well as the Sustainability Report described above. Local authorities are then required to appraise changes resulting from comments made during the consultation.

8.4 Stage E – Monitoring implementation of the Plan

- 8.4.1 Methods are then put in place for monitoring the significant effects of the DPD, included as part of the Annual Monitoring Report produced by the Council.

APPENDIX A

Consultation Questions

CONSULTATION QUESTIONS

Task A1 – Identifying other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

1. Are there any other relevant policies, plans or programmes that have not been considered in table 2 and Appendix B that may affect or influence the emerging Wealden Local Development Framework?

Task A2 – Collecting baseline information

2. Do you think that the baseline information and data sources displayed in Appendix C are relevant, accurate and of sufficient detail to inform and support the emerging Local Development Framework?
3. Do you know of any other relevant baseline data that will help us fill the data gaps, or should be taken into account?

Task A3 – Identifying sustainability issues and problems

4. As far as you are aware, do you agree that the issues and problems shown in table 5 are the key sustainability issues for Wealden?
5. Are there any issues or problems you think should be added, or any that should be removed?

Task A4 – Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

6. Do the draft sustainability objectives provide an appropriate framework for the Sustainability Appraisal
7. Are there any sustainability objectives that should be revised, added or removed?

APPENDIX B

Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes

TASK A1 – IDENTIFYING OTHER RELEVANT¹ POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
GENERAL				
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme (2002)	<p>4 priority areas for action: Climate change, nature and biodiversity, environment and health, management of natural resources and waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce greenhouse gases to a level that will not cause unnatural variations of the earth's climate. <p>Target – reduce by 8% by 2008-12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and restore the structure and functioning of natural systems that halt the loss of biodiversity • Achieve a quality of the environment which does not give rise to significant impacts on, or risks to, human health • Ensure consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed carrying capacity of the environment. • Achieve decoupling of resource use from economic growth through improved efficiency and reduction of waste. <p>Target – Reduce quantity going to final disposal by 20% by 2010, 50% by 2050</p>	Policies to support overall objectives and requirements	Environmental protection issues and priorities for action set out in the programme to be taken into consideration	International
Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns • To reverse trend in natural resource loss • To encourage the increase of global share of renewable resources; and to reduce rate of biodiversity loss <p>Target – To achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity</p>	Promote the use of sustainable resources	Include indicators relating to biodiversity and energy efficiency	International

¹ Relevant as at November 2006 (further updating will be carried out as each relevant DPD is progressed)

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat climate change • Ensure sustainable transport • Address threats to public health • Manage natural resources more responsibly and stop biodiversity decline • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Meet the needs of an ageing population 	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements	The ESDS emphasises action to promote sustainable development must be taken by all and at all levels	International
European Spatial Development Perspective: Towards Balanced and Sustainable Development of the territory of the European Union (1999)	<p>Three fundamental goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion • Conservation and management of natural resources and cultural heritage • Achievement of a more balanced competitiveness of the European territory. 	Policies to support overall objectives and requirements	Environmental protection issues and priorities for action set out in the programme to be taken into consideration	International
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making suitable land available for development • Contributing to sustainable economic development; • Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities; • Ensuring high quality development through the appropriate design, and efficient use of resources; • Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable, and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services 	LDF should reflect and conform to the PPS. Promote sustainable development in planning policies	SA to be used as a tool for delivering sustainable development	National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Securing the future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Five shared UK principles: <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 	Promote sustainable development in planning policies.	SA to be used as a tool for delivering sustainable development	National
Sustainable Communities in the South East (2003)	Identifies the key issues for communities in the South East as housing supply, affordability of housing and transport. Main objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse trend of falling housing completions • Accelerate level of new completions in growth areas • Develop South East Regional Housing Strategy Target – 60% of new housing development to be built on brownfield (previously developed) land Development at higher density – 30-50 dph	Main objectives to be taken on board, particularly in relation to housing issues and the Core Strategy	Relevant targets and indicators in sustainability framework	Regional
RPG 9: Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (2001) To be replaced by the South East Plan when adopted	Provides a regional framework for development plans. Vision is to <i>'encourage economic success throughout the region ensuring a higher quality of environment with management of natural resources, opportunity and equity for the population, and a more sustainable pattern of development'</i>	Plan to promote key principles of RPG 9 including development in urban areas, alternatives when considering Greenfield development and the social, environmental and economic issues of development	SA to be used as a tool for delivering sustainable development	Regional
Draft South East Plan (2006)	Emerging Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East – Brings together and integrates policies to ensure sustainable development in the region. Addresses important issues such as housing, economy, transport and the environment	LDF should reflect and conform to policies set out in SE Plan	IRF provides possible objectives. Targets in SE Plan could support monitoring framework for SA. SE plan has helped in identification of key issues	Regional

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Integrated Regional Framework	The IRF provides a high-level policy framework for the region. It comprises 25 objectives working towards overall aims of sustainable development such as social progress which recognises the needs of everyone, effective protection of the environment, prudent use of natural resources and the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth	Issues to be addressed should be reflected in Plan policies	Objectives set to achieve sustainable development	Regional
East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Structure Plan, 1991-2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and enhance the environment; • To achieve economic prosperity; • To provide for local housing requirements and contribute to meeting regional demand; • To regenerate urban areas; • To achieve prosperous and attractive rural areas; • To achieve better integration with mainland Europe; • To seek integration of transport and reduce the need to travel; • To match infrastructure and services to needs; and • To match policies, priorities, resources and programmes. 	The Structure Plan will be replaced by the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (The South East Plan) under the changes enforced by the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Take forward any relevant issues into SA	County

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Approved Non-Statutory Wealden District Local Plan (December 2005)	<p>A summary of the key aims of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve quality of life and equality of opportunities; • Achieve a balance between development and conservation/ enhancement of the District's environment; • Provide new housing, business and associated growth, looking to achieve the efficient use of land with good design and better accessibility; • Meet the housing needs of the whole community, including affordable housing; • Promote a healthy and diverse local economy; • Promote an efficient and sustainable transport system; • Ensure the provision for a full range of community facilities and services. 	The Non-Statutory Plan will be replaced by the Wealden Local Development Framework under the changes enforced by the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.	Take forward any relevant issues into SA	District
Draft Policy Statement on Sustainability (March 2006)	<p>Pulls together different strands of LA21 strategy and sets objectives under the following five headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste and Consumption • Minimising Energy Use and the Effects of Climate Change • Protecting and Enhancing Natural Resources • Planning Communities • Changing Behaviour 	Promote sustainable development and sustainable use of resources.	Objectives and aims of statement incorporated into SA where relevant	District
Community Strategy for Wealden: Wealden Voices – Wealden Choices	The strategy's objective is to improve services (as prioritised by the community) under eight key themes: Environment; Health and Social Care; Housing; Learning; Leisure; prosperity; Safety; and Transport. Additional crosscutting issues include equalities; rural issues; social inclusion and sustainability.	LDF objectives and policies to reflect spatial aspects of the Community strategy.	Key issues taken forward into SA	District

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
AIR AND CLIMATIC FACTORS				
EU Air Quality Framework and Daughter Directives (including 96/62/EC and 99/30/EC) (1996)	Aviod, prevent or reduce concentrations of harmful air pollutants and limit values and/or alert thresholds set for ambient air pollution levels.	Seek to ensure maintenance of ambient air quality in plan policies	Include objectives and/or indicators on air quality.	International
The Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 and 2002 Amendment (ODPM)	Various air quality targets (limits) set for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead. Targets to be met by years ranging from 2001-2010			National
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	To tackle climate change by means of international action to reduce the emissions of certain greenhouse gases responsible for global warming Target – Cut emissions of greenhouse gases by 12.5% below base year levels by 2008-2012 Reduce CO2 emissions to 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and 60% by 2050	Seek to minimise climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gasses.	Check requirements of protocol are reflected in Sustainability Framework	International
Kyoto Climate Change Protocol (2006)	Established to limit emissions of greenhouse gases. Target – Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 5% of 1990 levels 2008-2012	Seek to minimise climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gasses.	Check requirements of protocol are reflected in Sustainability Framework	International
EU COM (97) 599 final: White Paper 'Energy for the future: renewable source of energy'	Sets out a goal to double the share of renewable energy from 6 to 12 % in Gross Inland Production by 2010.	To increase energy efficiency, and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources.	Energy efficiency indicators.	International

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Working Together for Clean Air (and addendum 2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To map out the future of ambient air quality policy in the UK; To provide the best practicable protection to human health by setting health-based objectives for eight main air pollutants; To protect the natural environment by setting objectives for two pollutants for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems; To describe current and likely future levels of air pollution in the UK; To help everyone identify what they can do to improve air quality; and to incorporate tighter air quality objectives for particles, benzene and carbon monoxide into the Air Quality Strategy 	For consideration in the LDF	Consider the potential impacts on air quality, noise and light pollution and congestion	National
Climate Change – The UK Programme 2006	Action to reduce greenhouse gases and CO2 emissions across all sectors of society – taking it further than commitment to Kyoto Protocol	Promote reduction of greenhouse gasses and carbon dioxide emissions	Consider inclusion of objective relating to reduction of emissions	National
The Planning Response to Climate Change: Advice on Better Practice (ODPM, 2004)	This document provides advice and is not planning policy guidance, though references to relevant policy guidance are made throughout. It is intended to provide planning professionals with an overview of the current thinking and state of knowledge on the planning response to climate change. It is recognised that planning practice on adaptation to climate change impacts is still developing. It is hoped that the advice will stimulate planners to look for new strategies to respond to the changing climate in partnership with developers and the wider community.	Specific actions include reducing the need to travel and encouraging sustainable forms of transport, and encouraging energy efficient design and appropriate choice of materials.	Energy efficiency indicators.	National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
PPS 22: Renewable energy	<p>Cut carbon dioxide emissions and to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the development of renewable energy; Stimulating the development of new technologies to provide the basis for continuing growth of renewable energy • Assist the UK renewable industry to become competitive and provide employment; • Encouraging planning which facilitates renewable energy developments and contributes to all elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy. 	To formulate policies designed to promote and encourage the development of renewable energy	Targets/indicators for renewable energy to be included	National
PPS 23: Planning and pollution control (Annex 1 & 2), ODPM	<p>Gives advice on the relationship between controls over development under planning law and pollution control legislation. Key concerns include:</p> <p>To reduce all forms of pollution including air and water pollution; Use Brownfield/contaminated land sites to maintain or enhance biodiversity; Ensure pollution and planning control remain distinct but complementary, and encourage joined up working; Use the precautionary principle approach when there is a lack of certainty as to the effects of a decision or action</p>	Plan policies to support recommendations	Impact of policies on pollution Include water/air quality in objectives.	National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (2006)	PPS25 advocates the need to clearly identify land at risk, and the degree of risk from flooding. Requires Strategic Flood Risk Assessments to be carried out as part of SA. Objective also to reduce flood risk to and from new development including sustainable approach to drainage	Carry out SFRA as part of SA. Policies and proposals to reflect results where appropriate. Flood zones identified on map. Consider inclusion of Sustainable Urban Drainage policy	SFRA to be carried out as part of SA/SEA.	National
PPG 20: Coastal Planning	Planning Policy Guidance 20 covers the character of the coast, designated areas, heritage coasts and the international dimension. It discusses types of coasts, policies for their conservation and development and policies covering risks of flooding, erosion and land instability, as well as coastal protection and defence. It outlines policies for developments which may specifically require a coastal location, including tourism, recreation, mineral extraction, energy generation and waste water and sewage treatment plants.	Regard to be taken to those policies for developments which may specifically require a coastal location.		National
Energy Review (2006)	This work underpins two major challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to tackle climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions; and to deliver secure, clean energy at affordable prices 	Seek to minimise climate change through the reduction of greenhouse gasses	Energy Efficiency Indicators	National
Environment Agency Catchment Flood Management Plans: Rother and Romney; Medway; Cuckmere and Sussex Havens; River Ouse	The aim of the CFMP is to identify long-term, sustainable policies to manage flood risk within the catchment. These policies will form the basis for development of Strategy Plans, covering all or part of the overall catchment area, which will identify in more detail appropriate flood defence measures.	Carry out SFRA as part of SA. Policies and proposals to reflect results where appropriate. Flood zones identified on map. Consider inclusion of Sustainable Urban Drainage policy	SFRA to be carried out as part of SA/SEA.	Regional

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
<p>Consultation Draft South Downs Shoreline Management Plan: Selsey Bill to Beachy Head (2005).</p> <p>Beachy Head to South Foreland Management Plan (1996, DEFRA)</p>	<p>Includes policies on flooding defence and site specific recommendations.</p> <p>For South Downs Shoreline Management Plan@ Selsey Bill to Beachy Head, Target – By 2010, increase the number of properties all protected by 15,000</p>	<p>Contents are a material consideration. Plan to take into account in its policies</p>		Regional
Stage II Air Quality Review and Assessment (2000)	To meet national air quality objectives	Reflect aims in LDF	Potential impacts on air quality, pollution and congestion	District
Affordable Warmth Strategy (2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage and improve energy efficiency in all housing sectors To raise awareness of energy efficiency and fuel poverty amongst key workers To develop effective partnerships with public, private and voluntary organisations To provide clear and consistent advice to the public about energy efficiency and achieving affordable warmth <p>Strategy adheres to target: No low income or disabled household will be in fuel poverty by 2010</p>	<p>Energy efficiency improvement to be reflected within LDF</p>	Indicators relating to energy efficiency	District

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
BIODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA				
The Ramsar's Convention (1982)	The Ramsar Convention's broad aims are to halt the worldwide loss of wetlands and to conserve, through wise use and management, those that remain.	Protect Ramsar sites	Impact of policies on biodiversity	International
EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EC and EU Birds Directive 79/409/EC, and Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994 (JNCC)	<p>The main aim for the Habitats [transposed to Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 1994 national law] and Birds directives is to conserve and enhance species and habitats through Natura 2000 sites.</p> <p>Target – Reverse the long term decline in populations and farmland and woodland birds by 2020</p>	Protect SACs and SPAs	Impact of policies on biodiversity	International/ National
Proposed amendment to existing Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994	To ensure Appropriate Assessments is undertaken for policies and understand their potential impact upon European sites		Appropriate Assessment is to form part of the SA	National
European Biodiversity Strategy (1998)	<p>4 major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information • Education, training and awareness 	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements	Impact of policies on biodiversity – inclusion of indicators	International

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
EU Fish Directive 78/659EEC	Directive concerns the quality of fresh waters and applies to waters designated as needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life Aims to protect or improve the quality of those running or standing fresh waters or which would be capable of supporting certain fish if pollution were reduced	Implications for River Cuckmere as identified in Flood Management Plan	Water quality and species considered in SA framework	International
European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe, 2000)	The aims are to promote European landscape protection, management, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues.	Inclusion of policies related to the conservation of landscapes.	Conservation of landscapes to be included within the SA framework. Consider the potential impact of the distribution of development on the landscape.	International
Wildlife and Countryside Act	Aims to prevent loss of diversity of flora and fauna by making it illegal to internationally damage wild plants and animals or their habitats	Protect SSSIs	Emphasises important role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	National
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Provides for the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It provides a statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernises the rights of way system, protect Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), manages arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.	Ensure countryside and rights of way are reflected within policies	Indicators relating to accessibility	National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Biodiversity The UK Action Plan (ODPM, 1994)	<p>The plan's main aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and where practicable to enhance the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems • To increase public awareness in conserving biodiversity • To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity. 	Biodiversity considered in LDF	Indicators relating to biodiversity	National
A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)	Describes the UK's biological resources and details how they can be protected	Relate to biodiversity indicators	Consider objective relating to the reduction of greenhouse gases	National
PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation and Companion Guide	PPS9 tries to ensure that decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity and geological diversity, whilst enhancing the former in green spaces so they are used by wildlife and valued by people. The statement encourages developments to take into account the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.	To include measures to protect legally protected species and designated sites whilst establishing effective ecological corridors to connect habitats and allow populations to respond to change.	Impact of policies on biodiversity	National
Action for Biodiversity in the South East	Sets objectives and targets as a first step towards achieving sustainable biodiversity including contributing to national targets endorsed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Also promotes joint working to achieve targets and integrating into policies and plans	Conserve and enhance biological and geological diversity	Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity reflected in objectives. Indicators relate to number and condition of sites and habitats	Regional

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
A Biodiversity Action plan for Sussex (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain, and where practicable enhance, the wildlife and habitats that give Sussex its character and natural diversity. To identify priority habitats and species which are important to us in Sussex and/or where we have a special responsibility to care for something which is important on a national or international scale. To set realistic, but ambitious, targets and timescales for priority habitats and species and to monitor progress of action plans against those targets. To ensure that biodiversity action continues as a joint initiative, evolving a dynamic framework for nature conservation. To raise public awareness and encourage involvement in biodiversity action. 	Ensure sites and policies do not detract from BAP objectives and make positive contributions towards BAP targets.	Include biodiversity objectives and indicators in the SA framework	County
Seeing the Wood for the Trees – A forestry and woodlands framework for the South East (2004)	Describes as series of ten outcomes where woodlands and forestry can make a contribution to sustainable development	Consider policies for the retention/enhancement of woodland, and better use of resources where relevant	Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in objectives and indicators relating to the extent of woodland cover	Regional
Trees and Woodland: A strategy in East Sussex (ESCC, 2001)	<p>Purpose is to identify future priorities for trees and woodland in East Sussex and provide guidance for those involved in managing and creating it.</p> <p>Target – No further loss of Ancient Woodland</p>	Policies to manage and enhance the district's natural environment	To measure impact of woodland policies.	County
The High Weald AONB Management Plan 2004	The primary purpose of the plan is to conserve and enhance the AONB, taking account of the needs of agriculture, forestry, rural industries and other economic and social needs of the community such as meeting the demand for recreation.	Conservation and enhancement of AONBs in the district through the LDF	Indicators to assess impact of on AONBs	District

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
“Planning for Sustainable Settlements In the High Weald AONB” (Countryside Agency; High Weald Unit, 2006)	<p>The objectives of this study are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -to develop rigorous, evidence- based definitions for settlement sustainability in the High Weald -to examine the sustainability of villages, hamlets and farmsteads in three case study areas in the High Weald -to develop a policy framework for sustainable settlements in the High Weald, and advice for its application -to make broader recommendations for planning in protected landscapes across England. 	To consider sustainability issues and implications for landscape within the High Weald AONB	To include landscape related indicators	District/ County
South Downs Integrated Landscape Character Assessment	The landscape assessment, and its resultant map, represent the process of developing a landscape-led approach to the conservation and management of the AONB, providing priorities for action for each area.	Protect landscape	Indicators to assess impact on AONBs	District/ County
Draft Management Plan for the South Downs (June, 2006)	<p>Main aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The protection, conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of the South Downs Promotion of opportunities for the understanding and quiet enjoyment of the area’s special qualities Encouragement of sustainable forms of economic and community development 	Conservation and enhancement of AONBs in the district through the LDF	Indicators to assess impact of on AONBs	District/ County

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
CULTURAL HERITAGE				
Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)	<p>Applies to country towns and villages, rural business development and rural services, together with the wider countryside. Key national objectives are to raise the quality of life and the environment in rural area through the promotion of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities • Sustainable economic growth and diversification • Local distinctiveness • A high level of protection for the most valued environment 	Policies relating to rural development and conservation to take guidance into account	Baseline to identify data relating to needs of rural communities	National
PPG15: Planning and Historic Environment	PPG 15 aims to preserve/ enhance the character or appearance of any conservation area; to protect registered parks and gardens; and to maintain image settings and local distinctiveness	Plan policies relating to the preservation and enhancement of the historic environment.	Indicators showing impact on historic environment, e.g. listed buildings and conservation areas	National
PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning	PPG 16 tries to ensure that archaeological remains survive in good condition and are fully taken into account in the planning decision process.			National
The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS, 2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide leadership by responding to the public interest in the historic environment • Raise educational potential of historic environment as a learning resource • Include people in making historic environment accessible to everyone • Protect and sustain historic environment for the benefit of our own and future generations • Optimise the economic potential of the historic environment by ensuring its role as an economic asset is skillfully harnessed 	Plan policies to consider the accessibility, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment	Consider how historic environment can add social, economic and environmental value to people and communities. Indicators relating to historic environment	National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
The Cultural Agenda (The South East England Cultural Consortium 2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encompass the Regions shared memory, experience and identity • Include minority as well as majority interests • Support the excellent as well as encouraging a wider and more inclusive participation • Value the traditional as well as the experimental • Emphasise lifelong learning as release individual creativity • See cultural activity as fundamental to people's health, well being and the quality of life in the Region. 	Encourage accessibility to cultural activities in LDF	Consider culture as objective in the SA	Regional
Local Cultural Strategy	To provide population with access to a broad range of opportunities including sports, leisure, recreation and arts to improve quality of life, health and well-being.	Encourage accessibility to cultural activities in LDF	Consider culture as objective in the SA	District
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
PPG 4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms	To provide a framework for weighing the importance of industrial and commercial development whilst maintaining and improving environmental quality. It encourages new development in locations that minimise the length and number of trips and can be served by public transport; discourages development that is likely to lead to increased congestion; promotes the location of local development away from trunk roads; and supports the use of existing premises in inner city areas.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements	Indicators relating to access to services including employment, distances traveled and location of development	National
PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (2005)	<p>The Government's key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and • Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all. 	Consider policies to support existing centres and plan for growth where possible	Indicators relating to the accessibility to centres, distances travelled and the decline of centres	National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
PPG 8: Telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum and protecting public health Ensuring that people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service Responding positively to telecommunications development proposals including the significance of the proposed development as part of a national network Not preventing competition between different operators. 	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements (LDF must be in conformity with national guidance)		National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food - Facing the Future (DEFRA, 2002)	<p>The key principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To produce safe, healthy products in response to market demands, and ensure that all consumers have access to nutritious food, and to accurate information about food products. • Support the viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities. • Enable viable livelihoods to be made from sustainable land management, both through the market and through payments for public benefits. • Respect and operate within the biological limits of natural resources (especially soil, water and biodiversity). • Achieve consistently high standards of environmental performance by reducing energy consumption, by minimising resource inputs, and use renewable energy wherever possible. • Ensure a safe and hygienic working environment and high social welfare and training for all employees involved in the food chain. • Achieve consistently high standards of animal health and welfare. • Sustain the resource available for growing food and supplying other public benefits over time, except where alternative land uses are essential to meet other needs of society. 	Seek to promote sustainable rural communities	Consider appropriate economic indicators	National
Rural Development Programme for England (2007 – 1013) Consultation document (DEFRA, 2006)	To enhance the environment and countryside, making agriculture and forestry more competitive and sustainable, and enhancing opportunity in rural areas for those who are disadvantaged.	Promote rural economic development		National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Regional Economic Strategy for South East England 2002 – 2012 (SEERA, 2002)	The objectives include creating a dynamic and knowledge-based economy, establishing a skilled and highly productive workforce; generating vibrant communities free from high levels of crime and discrimination; an effective infrastructure; sustainable use of natural resources including environmentally efficient businesses and high quality development.	Provision for an overall strategic policy to promote economic growth.	Consider and include appropriate economic indicators	Regional
Tourism ExSEllence: The Strategy for Tourism in the South East (Tourism South East, 2004)	The Strategy for Tourism in the South East aims at Promoting a 'must visit' region; Providing an unrivalled experience for the visitor; and Establishing effective management and organisation	To promote the development of sustainable tourism.	Indicators to assess compatibility of tourism policies' impact on the District's environment.	Regional
Area Investment Framework for East Sussex. Annual Performance Plan 2005 – 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage business enterprise, deliver support and sector and site development initiatives to attract, increase and retain business investment. To raise basic and higher-level skills, and improve adult skills and educational attainment. To make a step change in the provision and utilisation of ICT / broadband, and the quality of transport infrastructure. To create a cross-agency approach to tackling deprivation and facilitating urban and rural regeneration by linking physical and environmental improvements to wider policy goals to strengthen the business base and tackle deprivation and social problems. To Strengthen partnership and delivery capacity 	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements.	Include indicators relating to Area investment	County

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
All Together Better: A Tourism Strategy and Action Plan for Wealden (2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise contribution that tourism can make to quality of life, particularly in terms of village and town vitality and local services and amenities • Capitalise on economic benefits, particularly in terms of rural and farm diversification • Ensure effective management of visitors and behaviour • Improve the quality of the districts tourism product • Achieve a greater geographic and seasonal spread of visitor demand • Ensure profitable, well managed and responsible tourism businesses • Make best use of available public sector resources and funding • Champion local distinctiveness, produce and traditions in the development of tourism in the District 	To promote the development of sustainable tourism.	Indicators relating to tourism facilities, employment in tourism and other related issues	District
Draft Blueprint for Economic Growth and Prosperity: Eastbourne Hailsham Triangle (2006)	<p>Themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confident and creative people • Culture and entrepreneurship • Leadership and co-ordination • Smart sustainable enterprises • High quality and sustainable economic infrastructure <p>Strategy identifies issues faced in the Hailsham and Eastbourne area, and identifies actions and objectives for each theme, such as lack of available and suitable sites, skills shortages, facilitating growth etc.</p>	Consider land use recommendations in production of LDF including availability of new employment sites and training facilities to meet need. Carry out employment land availability assessment	Employment indicators, including skills, floorspace, VAT registered businesses, GVA etc. Consider social and env issues related to economic issues.	District (cross – boundary)

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
HOUSING				
Planning Policy Statement 3 (2005)	<p>Key objective is to ensure that everybody has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. To achieve this, will need to seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure wide choice of housing types are available for both market and affordable housing • Deliver a better balance between housing demand and supply and improve affordability where necessary • Create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities in all areas. Development should be attractive, safe and designed and built to a high quality, and located in areas with good access to key services, jobs and infrastructure <p>Target – Increase the supply of affordable housing Density between 30-50 dwellings per hectare 30% affordable housing target 60% of development on brownfield (previously developed land)</p>	Seek to allocate new housing in sustainable locations and policies for appropriate mix and types of housing including affordable, incorporating good design. LDF should be in conformity with national guidance	Objectives/indicators to ensure sustainable locations, use of previously developed land and appropriate mix and type of housing.	National
Circular 06/98: Planning and Affordable Housing (Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, 1998)	Aims to help local planning authorities to adopt a realistic and consistent approach to preparing plan policies and handling planning applications involving affordable housing; ensuring that the views of all those involved in delivering affordable housing are taken into account; clarifying that affordable housing policies should be based on a clear and up-to-date assessment of local need for affordable housing and seeks to provide guidance on securing and controlling the occupancy of affordable housing.	Highlights importance of the essential need for decent sustainably constructed housing (particularly affordable).	Objectives and indicators to measure affordable housing provision and need where appropriate	National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Circular 01/2006: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and support sustainable, respectful and inclusive communities where gypsies and travelers have fair access to suitable accommodation, education, health and welfare provision • To reduce the number of unauthorized encampments and developments • To increase significantly the number of sites in appropriate locations with planning permission in order to address the under-provision • To underline the importance of assessing needs at regional and sub-regional level and for local authorities to develop strategies to ensure that need are dealt with fairly and effectively • To identify and make provision for the resultant land and accommodation requirements • To ensure that DPDs include fair, realistic and inclusive policies and to ensure identified need is dealt with fairly and effectively • To promote more private gypsy and traveller site provision in appropriate locations 	Plan policies (both Core Strategy and Site Allocation) to reflect objectives and guidance contained in the Circular	Monitoring the provision and requirements for gypsies and travellers	National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Housing Strategy 2002-2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable the provision of affordable homes, for full or part ownership within mixed and balanced communities • To support private owner occupiers and landlords, to ensure the maximum supply of decent quality private sector homes • To maximise opportunities within the existing housing stock to provide and promote new affordable housing and to enable the sustainable development of additional new affordable housing for rent and to provide for household growth and demographic change • To develop a range of housing options and choices for those in need of housing and/or employment within the district • To maximise opportunities for community participation and to promote social inclusion ensuring equal access to housing opportunities and independent living. • To promote and encourage the efficient use of energy and renewable energy sources across all housing tenures with the alleviation of fuel poverty as a priority 	Seek to allocate new housing in sustainable locations and policies for appropriate mix and types of housing including affordable, incorporating good design.	Objectives/indicators to consider sustainable locations, use of previously developed land and appropriate mix and type of housing.	District
Empty homes strategy	<p>Summary of the key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working in partnership to bring empty homes back into use • Proactive approach to identifying empty homes • Raise awareness of empty homes in the area 	Reuse of existing housing stock key national priority. Plan policies to reflect housing need and reuse of existing stock	Indicator reflecting the number of empty homes	District

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
POPULATION AND HUMAN HEALTH				
EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise.	To define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritized basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise.	Plan policies to conform to overall objectives and requirements	Indicators relating to noise included in SA	International
PPG 24: Planning and noise	Provides advice on how the planning system can be used to minimize the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development. Aims to guide development to most appropriate locations, and where practicable ensures that noise sensitive developments are separated from major sources of noise.	Plan policies to conform to overall objectives and requirements.	PPG mitigation measures considered as part of SEA/SA Layout of developments considered	National
PPG 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation	<p>Fundamental in delivering the broader Government objectives - open spaces help create attractive and safe urban environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for rural renewal (open spaces within rural settlements and access to recreational facilities contribute to the well being of people living in rural areas) • Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion providing opportunities for social interaction between people • Health and well being • promoting more sustainable development by ensuring that open space and recreational facilities are easily accessible. 	Carry out open spaces audit with results feeding into the LDF. Aim to improve accessibility to facilities.	Objectives/ indicators to assess accessibility and quality of spaces	National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
'Integrated Risk Management Plan' (IRMP)	The IRMP's aim is intended to continue the shift of emphasis from reactive services (i.e. respond once an emergency has occurred) to pro-active services (i.e. educate people how to avoid dangers, help building owners, managers and occupiers design out risk and prevent fire hazards from arising and work with partners to create safer communities for all).	To be reflected within design policies.	To include risk related indicators	District/ County
SOCIAL INCLUSION				
A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy Action Plan (ODPM, 2001)	Two long-term goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having lower worklessness; less crime; better health; better skills; and better housing and physical environment in all the poorest neighbourhoods; and • To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country. 	Consider access to employment opportunities in LDF. Promote the reduction of social exclusion.	Assess/monitor unemployment	National
South East Region Social Inclusion Statement (SEEA, 2002)	Primarily aims to reduce the numbers of people within the region facing deprivation, in rural and urban areas alike and secondly by narrowing the gap between the 119 most deprived wards and the regional average by 10% as measured by the Index of Local Deprivation (by 2010).	Policies to reflect overall social inclusion objectives	Several of the SA/SEA objectives will cover issues associated with deprivation. Deprived areas will be monitored through SA with IMD indicators	Regional
East Sussex School Organisation Plan (ESCC, 2003)	The plan aims at supplying sufficient school place; promoting high standards in schools; supporting choice within schools; promoting inclusion; widening access to schools; and supporting the planning of school places.	To consider importance of educational facilities provision as part of the spatial planning process.	Levels of accessibility.	County

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All together Better. The East Sussex Local Area Agreement (East Sussex Strategic Partnership, 2006)	To develop a sustainable county with an improving quality of life, where everyone can prosper, where individuals can participate fully in the lives of their communities, where those in need are supported and where individuals and organisations play their part in protecting our distinct environment for the benefit of present and future generations.	Policies to include quality of life improvement	Inclusion of quality of life indicators	County
Homelessness Strategy	The strategy aims are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent homelessness • Ensure the availability of sufficient accommodation or people who are, or may become homeless • Secure satisfactory support for people who are, or may become homeless or having been housed need support to prevent homelessness recurring 	To consider homelessness issue within LDF, especially in terms of affordable housing	Indicator monitoring levels of homelessness	District
The Safer Wealden Partnership. Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005-2008	The scope of this strategy is to undertake a local audit of crime and produce the strategy to reduce crime and disorder. This Strategy establishes both the National and Local Priorities; what quality of life issues to address and improve; and ways of measuring its success. Focuses on tackling a wide range of community safety issues through proactive planning, prevention, risk management and emergency response. Target – Reduce crime in Wealden by 12.5% by 2007	To consider crime and disorder reducing factors in LDF	Indicators monitoring levels of crime and disorder	District

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
TRANSPORT				
European Transport Policy White Paper for 2010: Time to Decide	Action Plan aims to bring about substantial improvements in the quality and efficiency of transport in Europe. Proposes a strategy designed to gradually break the link between constant transport growth and economic growth in order to reduce the pressure on the environment and prevent congestion whilst maintaining economic competitiveness.	Plan policies should reflect overall aims and objectives of European guidance	Objectives/indicators for sustainable modes of transport.	International
EU Directive 2003/30/EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport	EU Directive 2003/30/EC promotes the use of bio/renewable fuels for transport purposes with a view to contributing objectives such as meeting climate change commitments and promoting renewable energy sources.	Consider sustainable modes of transport in LDF	Objectives/indicators for sustainable modes of transport.	International
PPG 13: Transport	PPG 13 aims at integrating planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; to promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and; to reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	Plan policies should conform and reflect national guidance. Consider location of development and reducing the need to travel	Objectives and indicators relating to access to services, distances, mode of travel.	National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Regional Transport Strategy Chapter 9 of Regional Planning Guidance for South East RPG9 (GOSE, 2004)	Chapter 9 of Regional Planning Guidance for South East RPG9 aims to achieve an improved transport system by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting management of and investment in the system Utilising existing transport capacity before justifying investment in additional capacity Rebalancing the structure and use of the transport system in favour of more sustainable modes Supporting the RSS, particularly managing and investing in interregional corridors and delivering urban renaissance and sub-regional objectives. 	LDF policies and proposals aimed at making best use of existing transport infrastructure.	Objectives and indicators relating to access to services, distances, mode of travel.	Regional
Local Transport Plan (ESCC, 2006)	Aims to improve transport systems and services to facilitate business growth; widening sustainable transport choices and reducing harmful impacts on the environment; offering more accessible transport, reducing crime and the fear of crime, so that people feel safe when out walking or using public transport; providing for a healthier community by tackling pollution; and providing safe, sustainable access to education.	LDF should conform to policies and proposals in the Transport Plan	Objectives and indicators relating to access to services, distances, mode of travel.	County
WASTE				
Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC)	Under the Framework Directive on Waste, Member States must encourage the prevention or reduction of waste and its harmfulness by encouraging the development of clean technologies, technical product improvements and disposal techniques. In addition, they must encourage the recovery of waste (including its use as a source of energy) and prohibit uncontrolled dumping.	Combat the principles of reduction, reuse and recycling of waste in the LDF	Indicators/ objective assessing the reduction, reuse and recycling of material in the District	International

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste.	To provide for measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from landfilling of waste, during the whole life-cycle of the landfill.	Policies to be in line with the County's Local Plan for Waste.	To include waste related indicators	International
PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	PPS 10 aims at delivering sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option; provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste; help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations; and ensuring the design and layout of new developments support sustainable waste management.	Regard to be made to objectives set out in PPS10 and Waste Local Plan.		National
Consultation Document on the Review of England's Waste Strategy (DEFRA, 2006)	Protection of human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible. Through more sustainable waste management – reduction, re-use, recycling, composting and using waste as a source of energy – the Government aims to break the link between economic growth and the environmental impact of waste.	Ensure policies support best waste management practices	To include waste related indicators	National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Waste Management Strategy (Proposed alterations to RPG 9, 2004)	<p>Vision: A region in which natural resources are used and managed efficiently so that by 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of waste produced will be minimized • The overwhelming majority of materials will be re-used, recycled or have value recovered from them • The environment will be protected and enhanced for future generations <p>Target – To recover value from 45% of municipal waste and to recycle or compost 30% of household waste by 2010</p>	Policies relating to better use of resources and the re-use, recycle and reduction of waste	Importance of minimizing waste reflected in objectives and key issue for consideration throughout the appraisal	Regional
East Sussex and Brighton and Hove Waste Local Plan (2006)	<p>The Waste Local Plan sets out a strategy for the management and disposal for all types of waste generated in the plan area; guidance for developers on the type and location of waste facilities required to achieve this strategy and a policy framework to assess acceptability of applications for planning permission.</p> <p>A SPD on Construction and Demolition Waste, provides more detailed guidance on the subject.</p>	LDF to have regard to policies and proposals		County
WATER AND SOIL				
DIRECTIVE 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy.	<p>Aim to improve quality, manage resources to ensure availability, and ensure effective flood risk management. This is now enshrined in UK Regulations.</p> <p>Target – All inland and coastal waters to reach ‘good status’ by 2015</p>	LDF policies should not have a detrimental effect upon water quality.	Water Quality and Quantity ensuring adequate water supply are both issues for the appraisal.	International

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
EU Nitrates Directive	Directive to reduce levels of excess nitrogen in waters. Measures include detection and monitoring of polluted waters and a code of good agricultural practice	LDF should address land management issues where appropriate	Water quality indicators – assess the need for further detail	International
Water resources for the future - a Strategy for England and Wales (Southern Region targets) (UK Environment Agency, 2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage water resources in a way that causes no long-term degradation of the environment • Improve the state of existing degraded catchments • Ensure that water is available to those who need it, and that it is used wisely by all • Cater for risks and uncertainties • Promote the value of water to society and the environment • Review water management options • Identify actions and opportunities for the Agency and others to work together <p>Target – Achieve 91% compliance with River Quality Objectives by 2005 and make progress towards Government target on AMP4 for 2010</p>	Plan policies reflect need to conserve and enhance existing water catchment areas.		National

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
Water Resources for the Future – A strategy for the Southern Region (UK Environment Agency, 2001)	<p>Recover around 10 per cent of current abstraction across the region. Recover licensed but unused abstraction across the region</p> <p>Reliable supply has to be achieved from a less-integrated water supply infrastructure than exists in much of the rest of the country.</p> <p>Doing nothing is not an option: licence alterations, demand management, metering, leakage control, efficient use of water, infrastructure strengthening, supplies between companies, enhancing existing resources and new resource development are all required.</p> <p>Working together will be the key to delivering the sustainable development of water resources: local authorities, industry, agriculture, commerce and the public all have a role to play, together with the Agency and water companies.</p>	Plan policies reflect need to conserve and enhance existing water catchment areas.	Water resources to be included	Regional

Document Title	Key aims, relevant objectives or targets	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board in the LDF	Implications for SA	Level
UK Making Space for Water (DEFRA, 2005)	<p>To manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce the threat to people and their property; and to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles. <p>To secure efficient and reliable funding mechanisms that deliver the levels of investment required to achieve the vision of this strategy.</p>	Policies to take into account flood risk and flood prevention	To include flood risk related indicators	National
Contaminated Land Strategy (Wealden District Council)	Fulfill corporate objective in meeting Government target for the redevelopment of Brownfield sites	Taking account of contaminated land issues in allocations	Measure impact on Brownfield land development	District

APPENDIX C

Baseline

BASELINE INDICATORS

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Demographic Structure					
Population density (persons per hectare]					
1.7 [February 2003]	East Sussex - 2.9, South East - 4.2	3.5	Not Applicable	Wealden district significantly less densely populated than rest of region, country	[Context Indicator]
Source:	Census 2001, www.eastsussex.gov.uk				
Population change					
1991-2001 - 7%, 2001-2003 - 0.6%	1991-2001 - 4.9%	1991-2001 - 2.6%, 2001-2003 - 1.4%	Not Applicable	Wealden has seen a high degree of population change, smaller rate of growth in recent years	[Context Indicator]
Source:	Census 2001, www.eastsussex.gov.uk , www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk				
Population projections					
Projected: 151,407 by 2011, 153,131 by 2026	South East 1,094,800 by 2027	UK 7.2 million	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	[Context Indicator]
Source:	Census 2001, www.eastsussex.gov.uk www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/southeastplan/plan/march_2006/tech_notes/technical_note_5-demography-feb_2005.pdf				
Population by age					
Average Age is 42.5 0-9 - 11%, 10-19 - 12.9%, 20-29 - 6.8%, 30-39 - 11.5%, 40-49 - 15%, 50-59 - 14.6%, 60-69 - 12.3%, 70-79 - 9.3%, 80+ - 6.5% [2005]	Average age in east Sussex is 42.5	National average age is 39.1	Not Applicable	Average age in Wealden (42.5) is slightly higher than average for Country but similar for East Sussex as a whole	[Context Indicator]
Source:	Census 2001, www.eastsussex.gov.uk				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
No. of Parishes, population					
42 Parishes, 5 main towns, Uckfield, Crowborough, Polegate, Heathfield, Hailsham	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	[Context Indicator]
Source:	Census				
Household characteristics					
One person household- 26.9%, Married couples - 56.5%, Lone parent - 7%	East Sussex One person Household- 32.5%, Married couples - 48.4%, Lone parent - 8.5%	England One person household- 30.1%, Married couples - 47.3%, Lone parent - 10.5%	Not Applicable	East Sussex and England much higher % of lone parents and one person households. Wealden higher proportion of married couples	[Context Indicator]
Source:	www.eastsussexinfofigures.org.uk (2001 census)				
Percentage of all households with dependent children					
Married couple - 70.3%, Cohabiting couple - 9.7%, Lone parent - 14.9% [2001]	Married couple - 65%, Cohabiting couple - 10.6%, Lone parent - 17.9%	Married couple - 59.6%, Cohabiting couple - 11%, Lone parent - 21.8%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	[Context Indicator]
Source:	www.eastsussex.gov.uk				
Population in urban settlements					
50%	No Data	72.23%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	[Context Indicator]
Source:	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk				
Population living in villages, hamlets or isolated settlements					
32%	No Data	13.57%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	[Context Indicator]
Source:	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk , BVPI 16				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Economically active disabled residents as a percentage of population who are economically active (04/05)					
11.13%	No Data	13.28%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	[Context Indicator]
Source:	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk				
Percentage of people in ethnic groups					
White - 98.3%, Non-white - 1.7% [2001]	East Sussex White - 97.7%, Non-white - 2.3% [2001]	England and Wales White - 90.9%, Non-white - 9.1% [2001]	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	[Context Indicator]
Source:	www.eastsussex.gov.uk, Census 2001				
Age Standardised Mortality Rate ¹ per 100,000 by cause (Cancer & Circulatory diseases)					
84 [2003]	South East 92 [2003]	England 99 [2003]	National target decrease by 2010. Circulatory Disease 40%	Not Applicable	No problem identified Compares favourably with SE and England
Source:	www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk				
Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 by cause (All causes)					
84 [2003]	South East 92 [2003]	England 99 [2003]	National target decrease by 2010. Circulatory Disease 40%	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with SE and England
Source:	http://www.gose.gov.uk/gose/docs/170192/179006/179021/Wealden.pdf				

¹ The ratio (times 100) of the number of deaths observed in a population to the number that would be expected if the study population had the same specific rates as the standard population. The standard population is specified. This is different than the age adjusted mortality rate, in that former is a ratio (comparison of two rates, one to a standard population), while the latter is a rate (number per unit time), assuming the population had a specific age distribution.

Wealden District		South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 by cause (Circulatory disease ages under 75)						
61.6 2001]		South East 80.2 [2001]	England & Wales 100.0 [2001]	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with SE and England
Source:		http://www.gose.gov.uk/gose/docs/170192/179006/179021/Wealden.pdf				
Age Standardised Mortality Rate per 100,000 by cause (Cancer all ages)						
84.8 [2001]		South East 94.4 [2001]	England & Wales 100.0 [2001]	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with SE and E&W
Source:		http://www.gose.gov.uk/gose/docs/170192/179006/179021/Wealden.pdf				
Self-assessed health status						
Good - 70.6%, Fairly good - 22.2%, Not good - 7.2%		Good - 71.5%, Fairly good - 21.4%, Not good - 7.1%	Good - 68.6%, Fairly good - 22.2%, Not good - 9.2%	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with SE
Source:		www.statistics.gov.uk				
Life expectancy						
Males - 78.6 Females - 82.9 [2002-2003]		South East Males - 77.4 Females - 81.6 [2002-2003]	Males - 76.1 Females - 80.7 [2002-2003]	Wealden residents have higher life expectancy than the rest of the SE or England	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with SE and England
Comments:		Life expectancy shows a correlation with deprivation and affluence. Therefore the trend indicates that the residents in the Wealden district have more affluence.				

Wealden District		South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Source:		www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk				
Socio-cultural Issues						
Total recorded crime rates per 1000 population						
13.3 - Apr-Jun 2004 14.0 - Jul-Sep 2004 14.0 - Oct-Dec 2004 14.3 - Jan-Mar 2005		South East 23.1 - Apr-Jun 2004 24.6 - Jul-Sep 2004 23.4 - Oct-Dec 2004 22.0 - Jan-Mar 2005	27.3 Apr-Jun 2004 26.3 - Jul-Sep 2004 26.1 - Oct-Dec 2004 25.5 - Jan-Mar 2005	Reduce crime in Wealden by 12.5% by 2007 - 2008	Deteriorating	Possible Problem
Source:		www.crimestatistics.org.uk http://www.sussex.police.uk/about_us/policingPlan/pdfs/2_Reducingoverallcrime.pdf				
Domestic burglaries						
03/04 - 311, 04/05 - 235, 05/06 - 264		No Data	No Data	Change compared to 03/04 - 47 (-15%), Change compared to 04/05 - 29 (12%)	Short term improving trend	No problem identified Improving Trend
Source:		www.bvpi.gov.uk www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/southeast05.pdf				
Domestic burglaries per 1000 population						
8.3 per 1000 population, 7.52 per 1000 households		12.3 per 1000 population, 10.55 per 1000 households in East Sussex	Britain 11.73 per 1000 households	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with SE and Britain
Source:		www.areaprofiles.comission.uk				
Violent offences per 1000 population						
6.58 [2003/04] 9.9 [2004/05]		19.6 per 1000 population	Britain 17.47 per 1000 population	Local increase from 6.58 in 03/04.	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with SE and Britain

Wealden District		South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Source:		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk				
Residents who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe after dark						
70.4% [2003/04] 72.60% [2004/05]		No Data	Britain 73.25% [2003/04] 70.45% [2004/05]	National trend decrease. Wealden improving	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with Britain
Source:		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk				
Residents who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside during the day (04/05)						
97.3% [2003/04] 98.6% [2004/05]		No Data	Britain [2003/04] 97.95% [2004/05] 97.6%	Increase locally from 97.3 in 2003	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with Britain
Source:		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk				
Residents who think that people being rowdy or drunk in public places is a very big or fairly big problem in their area						
43.60%		No Data	48.50%	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with national
Source:		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Residents who think that people being attacked because of their skin colour, ethnic origin, or religion is a very big or fairly big problem in their area					
10.90% [2003/4]	No Data	22.47%	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with national
	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk , ODPM Best Value General Survey				
Vehicle and other theft per 1000 population					
4.6 - Apr-Jun 2004 5.0 - Jul-Sep 2004 4.1 - Oct-Dec 2004 4.5 - Jan-Mar 2005	South East 8.7 - Apr-Jun 2004 8.9 - Jul-Sep 2004 8.3 - Oct-Dec 2004 7.6 - Jan-Mar 2005	E&W 10.1 - Apr-Jun 2004 9.8 - Jul-Sep 2004 9.4 - Oct-Dec 2004 9.0 - Jan-Mar 2005	Reduce Vehicle crimes 35% per 1000 pop	Unclear	No problem identified Compares favourably with SE and E&W
Source:	http://www.crimestatistics.org.uk				
Without central heating or sole use of bath / shower and toilet (Households) (%)					
0.06 [Apr 2001]	0.14 [Apr 2001]	0.16 [Apr 2001]	No low-income or disabled household will be in fuel poverty by 2010.	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with national
Source:	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276954&c=wealden&d=13&e=7&q=442427&i=1x3x4&m=0&enc=1&dsFamilyId=285				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
District ranking in IMD					
307 out of 354	No Data	No Data	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified 307th least deprived District
Source:	www.odpm.gov.uk www.eastsussex.gov.uk				
Households with no earner (as a % of all households)					
32.3% [2001] 36.3% [2003]	East Sussex - 41.4%, South East - 32.1% [2003] East Sussex – 35.1%, South East - 30% [2003]	England & Wales 36.0%[2003] 33.5% East Sussex - 41.4%, South East - 32.1% [2003] [2001]	Relatively high % although less than the rest of the county	Deteriorating	Possible problem
Source:	www.eastsussex.gov.uk				
Income deprivation - percentage of people in the area					
6.40% [2004]	No Data	11.96%	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with national
Source:	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk IMD 2004				
Children who live in families that are income deprived					
9.30%	No Data	18.27%	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with national
Source:	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk , IMD 2004				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Population over 60 who live in households that are income deprived					
8.10%	No Data	13.88%	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with national
Source:	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk , IMD 2004				
Teenage conception rates (per thousand females aged 15-17) (%)					
38.6% [1999], 38.6% [2000], 30.8% [2001], 35.9% [2002], 35.7% [2003], 37.5% [2004]	35.6% [East Sussex]	England & Wales 2002 45.5% [2002] 2003 42% [2003] 2004 44.3% [2004]	Increase from 30.8 in 2001 although 2002 similar scale at 35.9	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with E&W
Source:	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk ONS & Teenage Pregnancy Unit				
Residents who think that community activities in their area have got better or stayed the same					
91.06% [2003/04]	East Sussex: 93.69%	84.85%	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with national
Source:	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk ODPM, Best Value General Survey				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Economy					
Economically active					
Economically active 83.9% In employment 81.8% Employees 66.7% Self employed 14.9% Unemployed 2.5% [2001]	South East Economically active 82.2% In employment 79.1% Employees 68.1% Self employed 10.7% Unemployed 3.8% [2001]	Great Britain Economically active 78.4% In employment 74.6% Employees 64.9% Self employed 9.2% Unemployed 4.8% [2001]	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with SE and GB
Source:	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431765/report.aspx?town=wealden				
Unemployed economically active					
Economically inactive 16.1% Wanting a job 5.5% Not wanting a job 10.6% [2001]	South East Economically inactive 17.8% Wanting a job 4.8% Not wanting a job 13.0% [2001]	Great Britain Economically inactive 21.6% Wanting a job 5.2% Not wanting a job 16.4% [2001]	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with SE and GB
Source:	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431765/report.aspx?town=wealden				
Percentage of unemployment among disabled people					
3.14% [2001]	3.45% [2001]	England 5.30% [2001]	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with SE and England
Source:	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431765/report.aspx?town=wealden				
GVA per head indices at current basic prices					
Wealden – (£9100) 56%	South East – (£17631) 109% East Sussex – (£11014) 68%	UK – (£16144) 100%	None Identified	Not known	Possible Problem
Source:	Eastsussex County Council				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
People of working age with no qualifications					
9.5% [Feb 2004]	10.8% [Feb 2004]	15.1% [Feb 2004]	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Compares favourably with national
Source:	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431765/report.aspx#ls				
People of working age with NVQ Level 4 and above					
24.0% - Mar 99-Feb 00 22.2% - Mar 00-Feb 01 27.4% - Mar 01-Feb 02 25.5% - Mar 02-Feb 03 25.3% - Mar 03-Feb 04	South East 25.9% - Mar 99-Feb 00 25.8% - Mar 00-Feb 01 26.2% - Mar 01-Feb 02 27.7% - Mar 02-Feb 03 28.5% - Mar 03-Feb 04	Great Britain 22.5% - Mar 99-Feb 00 23.3% - Mar 00-Feb 01 23.6% -Mar 01-Feb 02 24.2% - Mar 02-Feb 03 25.2% - Mar 03-Feb 04	None Identified	Trend deteriorating since 01/02. Regional and national figures increased since 1999	Problem Identified Sustainability Problem
Source:	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431765/report.aspx#ls				
Number of schools					
54 Primary, 6 Secondary, 2 Special Schools	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	[Context Indicator]
Source:	www.eastsussex.gov.uk				
Average gross weekly earnings by residence (Full Time adult workers weekly)					
£413.10 [2002] £433.00 [2003] £448.20 [2004] £441.70 [2005]	South East £435.10 [2002] £451.00 [2003] £462.10 [2004] £467.90 [2005]	Great Britain £392.70 [2002] £406.20 [2003] £421.70 [2004] £433.10 [2005]	GWP has decreased since 2004, although still slightly higher than national average	Unclear	Problem Identified Wealden is behind SE Region
Source:	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431765/report.aspx#ls				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Businesses start up and closure figs					
Registrations 8.1% De-registrations 8.6%	Registrations 9.9% De-registration 8.6%	Registrations 10.1% De-registrations 9.9%	None Identified	Not Known	Possible Problem Wealden below SE and national for registrations and de-registrations
Source:	National Statistics Nomis. www.nomisweb.co.uk . Data taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR)				
% of Wealden residents in Elementary occupations ²					
9.6%	10.0% South East	11.4% (England and Wales)	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified District performs better than SE or E&W
Source:	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431765/ls				
Jobseekers Allowance Claimants					
Apr 2000 1.0% Apr 2002 0.9% Apr 2003 0.9% Apr 2004 0.9% Apr 2005 0.9% Apr 2006 1.1%	South East Apr 2000 1.7% Apr 2002 1.5% Apr 2003 1.6% Apr 2004 1.5% Apr 2005 1.5% Apr 2006 1.7%	Great Britain Apr 2000 3.1% Apr 2002 2.7% Apr 2003 2.6% Apr 2004 2.4% Apr 2005 2.3% Apr 2006 2.6%	None Identified	Shows a small deterioration	No problem identified Better than SE and GB rates
Source:	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431765/report.aspx#vat				

² This major group covers occupations, which require the knowledge and experience necessary to perform mostly routine tasks, often involving the use of simple hand-held tools and, in some cases, requiring a degree of physical effort. Most occupations in this major group do not require formal educational qualifications but will usually have an associated short period of formal experience-related training.

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Professional occupations amongst the employed workforce (Workplace Based)					
10.2%	South East 13.5%	Great Britain 12.4%	None Identified	Not Known	<div>Problem Identified</div> <div>District has fewer people in professions than SE or GB</div>
Source:	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431765/subreports/empocc_time_series/report.aspx				
% of Skilled trades occupations amongst the employed workforce					
10.9 Apr 2004-Mar 2005	10.7 Apr 2004-Mar 2005	11.1 Apr 2004-Mar 2005	None Identified	Not Known	<div>Problem Identified</div> <div>District has fewer people in professions than SE or GB</div>
Source:	Annual population survey (Apr 2004-Mar 2005) http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431765/report.aspx#vat				
% of agricultural related business					
Data Gap	No Data	<div>2001</div> 17,537 enterprises (Agriculture, hunting and forestry) <div>2004</div> 19,875	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/abi/downloads/section_a.xls				
Rural VAT Based Enterprises					
3,860	85,785	402,485	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276954&c=wealden&d=13&e=9&g=442427&i=1x3x4&m=0&enc=1&dsFamilyId=1098				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Total Farming Income					
Data Gap	No Data	2001 £3,101 million turnover (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing) 2004 £3,653 million	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/abi/downloads/section_a.xls				
Number of Farm Diversification (Number of Enterprises per farm)					
Data Gap	South East 2.0	1.8	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	http://statistics.defra.gov.uk/esg/reports/farmdiv/diversfullreport2.pdf				
% receiving CAP support (Common Agricultural Policy)					
Data Gap	No Data	No Data	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	http://www.oxfam.org.uk/what_we_do/issues/trade/downloads/bp55_subsidies.pdf http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200001/cmhansrd/vo010201/text/10201w11.htm				
Total Agricultural land					
Data Gap	East Sussex 2,857 ha	England 286,251 ha	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_compendia/region_in_figures_winter03/South_East_Chapter3.xls				
Working age population economically active					
03/01-02/02 81.4% 03/02-02/03 81.3% 03/03-02/04 83.0%	No Data	03/01-02/02 76.48% 03/02-02/03 76.28% 03/03-02/04 76.5%	None Identified	Trend shows improvement	No problem identified
Source:	http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(rtceub55deddis55xiv10k55)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10001003				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Economically active population unemployed					
2.5% [2004]	East Sussex 3.7% [2004]	Great Britain 4.8% [2004]	None identified	Not Known	No problem identified District performs better than SE or national
Source:	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431765/report.aspx#ls				
VAT registered businesses (2004)					
2001 6,405 2002 6,545 2003 6,605 2004 6,565	2001 279,345 2002 283,460 2003 287,055 2004 287,175	2001 1,717,690 2002 1,737,335 2003 1,758,450 2004 1,760,955	None identified	Improving	No problem identified
Source:	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431765/report.aspx#ls				
Employment by sector					
Manufacturing - 11%, Construction 6.8%, Services 79.7%, Tourism 10.5%	Manufacturing - 9.4%, Construction 4.1%, Services 84.8%, Tourism 18.3%	Manufacturing - 11.9%, Construction 4.5%, Services 82.1%, Tourism 8.2%	None identified	Not Known	[Context Indicator]
Source:	http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038431765/report.aspx#ls				
Employee Jobs (Jobs are recorded at the location of an employee's workplace, described as a percentage of jobs in Wealden workplaces)					
Full time - 61.7%, Part time - 38.3% [2004]	Full time - 66.5%, Part time - 33.5%	Full time - 68%, Part time - 32%	None Identified	Not Known	[Context Indicator]
Source:	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk , NOMIS Local Area Labour Force Survey				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Housing and The Built Environment					
Completed affordable home construction					
2002/03-21.97% 2003/04-36.42% 2004/05-25.6%	No Data	2002/03-24.03% 2003/04-33.6% 2004/05-25.27%	To increase the supply. Barker Review: 38-44,000 social and affordable homes per year.	No Clear Trend	Possible Problem
Source:	http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/053/C7/barker_review_execsum_91.pdf http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(rtceub55deddis55xiv10k55)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10001032				
House price to income ratio ³					
5.17 [2003]	East Sussex. 5.44 [2003]	England: 4.11 [2003]	None Identified	Not Known	Problem Identified District is less affordable than England average
Source:	http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(rtceub55deddis55xiv10k55)/ChartPage.aspx?id=10001036&chartIndex=5&screenWidth=1004&screenHeight=599				
New homes built on previously developed land					
87.2%	55% [2001-2002]	England 59% [1999-02]	National target of more than 60% of all new dwellings on PDL by 2008	Not Known	No problem identified Ahead of Target
Source:	www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf				
Proportion of developed land is derelict					
3.7% [2004]	No Data	National mean - 22.35%	None identified	Proportion decreased in Wealden from 4.1 in 2003 reflecting national downward trend	[Cannot Assess]
	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk , ODPM				

³ The average ratio of house price to household gross earned income ratio

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
The area of previously developed land available for reuse that is derelict					
2ha [2004]	No Data	National mean - 47.66ha	None identified	Same area of land available since 2003	[Context Indicator]
	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk , ODPM				
Vacant Properties					
2.8%	East Sussex – 3.5% South East – 2.7%	3.2%	Taking parts A and B together the government has set a target of 3% (government's housing white paper).	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	www.eastsussex.gov.uk (LA HIP data) www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk				
Housing Type					
Detached (Household Spaces) 45.71 Semi-detached 30.24 Terraced 12.39 Flat; maisonette or apartment 7.70 Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure 1.08	Detached (Household Spaces) 29.28 Semi-detached 28.45 Terraced 23.12 Flat; maisonette or apartment 13.02 Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure 0.69	Detached (Household Spaces) 22.51 Semi-detached 31.57 Terraced 25.84 Flat; maisonette or apartment 13.96 Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure 0.42	National: To increase home ownership to 75%.	Not Known	[Context Indicator]
Source:	Housing Statistics 2005 - http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1162562 http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/AreaProfile2.do?tab=7 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/34ug.asp				
Number of official Homeless Acceptances					
0.82%	No Data	Total no. 123,523 in period 2001/02	None Identified	Not Known	[Context Indicator]
Source:	National Statistics. www.statistics.gov.uk http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTableView.do?a=3&b=276954&c=Wealden&d=13&e=7&q=442427&i=1x3x4&m=0&enc=1&dsFamilyId=1123				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Unfit dwellings ⁴ (Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwellings that are Unfit)					
April 2001 1.6% April 2002 1.5% April 2003 1.4% April 2004 1.2%	April 2001 4.5% April 2002 1.3% April 2003 1.3% April 2004 3.5%	April 2001 7.0% April 2002 6.4% April 2003 6.0% April 2004 4.3%	All social housing to meet the decent homes standard by 2010 with a 45% reduction in non-decent homes by April 2006.	Improving	No problem identified District better than SE and national
Source:	http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadTrendView.do?a=3&b=276954&c=Wealden&d=13&e=7&f=15638&g=442427&i=1x3x4x5&l=811&o=149&m=0&enc=1&adminCompId=15638&variableFamilyIds=1214&xW=655				
Housing completions 04/05 (numbers and % as measured against RPG 9 and Structure Plan)					
04/05 – 128 (29%)	County (inc. Brighton and Hove) –2129 (91%) South East (excluding London) - 31, 895 (82%)	England - 155,874	None identified	Total number of completions has been decreasing over the past few years. New sites are now allocated in the non statutory LP and it is now anticipated figures will begin to rise	Possible Problem
Source:	Eastsussex County Council				
Affordable housing completions 04/05					
5 (3.9% of total completions)	East Sussex - 53 (3.4% of total completions)	No Data	National target 30%	Not Known	Problem Identified Well below 30% target
Source:	WDC records, www.statistics.gov.uk , www.odpm.gov.uk				

⁴ A decent home is one, which is wind and weather tight, warm and has modern facilities.

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status	
Affordable housing need 2005						
Net outstanding need - 874 per annum		No Data	No Data	None Identified	Not Known	Problem Identified Unmet need
Source:	Wealden DC Housing Needs Survey 2005					
Average property price compared with average male full time earnings (Affordability Ratios 2005)						
9		6.8	5.6	None Identified	Increase in ratio - properties becoming less affordable	Problem Identified District is less affordable than SE and national average
Source:	www.eastsussex.gov.uk					
Total dwelling stock owner occupied/ private rented						
92.5% [2004]		85.5%	80.7%	None Identified	Significantly more residents own or privately rent accommodation than in the rest of the region, and nationally in particular	[Context Indicator]
Source:	http://www.gose.gov.uk/gose/docs/170192/179006/179021/Wealden.pdf					
Total dwelling stock owned by Local Authority						
5.2% [2004]		5.8% [2004]	10.7% [2004]	None identified	Significantly less stock owned by LA in comparison to the region and nationally	[Context Indicator]
Source:	http://www.gose.gov.uk/gose/docs/170192/179006/179021/Wealden.pdf					

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
% of total dwelling stock owned by RSL					
2.3% [2004]	8.0% [2004]	8.1% [2004]	None Identified	Significantly less stock owned by RSL in comparison to the region and nationally	[Context Indicator]
Source:	http://www.gose.gov.uk/gose/docs/170192/179006/179021/Wealden.pdf				
Density of housing development					
04/05 - 19dph, 03/04 - 32dph, 02/05 - 18 dph	East Sussex - 04/05 - 52dph, 03/04 - 36dph, 02/03 - 40dph	No Data	All development 30-50dph	2003/04 only year exceeded 30dph. ES average significantly higher	Problem Identified District performs less well than East Sussex and is below target
Source:	www.eastsussex.gov.uk/community/factsandfigures/keydata				
Average House Price (October to December 2005)					
Average £233071, Detached £336405, Semi-detached £205230, Terraced £175586, Flat £124426	South East Average £229084, detached £368609, semi-detached £215336, terraced £178187, Flat £150713	England & Wales £128,265 [2002] £138370 [2003] £180,248 [2004]	None Identified	Not Known	Problem Identified District is less affordable than SE and national average
Source:	Land Registry of England and Wales				
Percentage Increase in Average Dwelling Price (2005 – 2006) 2 nd Quarter					
-2%	South East 5% East Sussex 2%	England and Wales 6%	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Better than the wider reference region with regards to affordability.
Source:	www.eastsussexinfigures.org.uk				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Housing Types					
Detached 45.71% Semi-detached 30.24% Terrace 12.39% Flats, apartments and maisonettes 10.58%	No Data	Detached 27.45% Semi-detached Terrace 31.39% Flats, apartments and masionette 24.25%	None Identified	Figures show that Wealden has a significantly higher proportion of detached properties, and less smaller units than rest of the country	[Context Indicator]
		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk, Housing Tool			
Households on housing register					
2304 [March 05]	South East: 129,324 [2002]	No Data	None identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	www.southeast-ra.gov.uk				
Numbers accepted as homeless and in priority need (2004) - per 1000 households					
5.6	4.5	No Data	None Identified	Not Known	Possible Problem District higher than SE average
Source:	http://www.gose.gov.uk/gose/docs/170192/179006/179021/Wealden.pdf				
Environment					
Properties at risk from flooding					
There is a total of 2359 properties at risk of flooding within the Wealden District	235,602 (2003) 11% of land area in the South East	No Data	By 2010, increase the number of properties protected by 15000	Investment in preventing flooding has had a positive impact, although development pressures in the region may affect this.	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	www.environment-agency.gov.uk (Information obtained from the Flood Incident Management Teams at Sussex and Kent Area Offices.)				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status																								
River Quality – General Quality Assessment Scheme (2005); Biology/ Chemistry - % good quality (Grade A plus B); Nutrients - % of rivers having a high concentration																													
<table><tr><td>Biology</td><td>86%</td></tr><tr><td>Chemistry</td><td>51%</td></tr><tr><td>Nitrates</td><td>26%</td></tr><tr><td>Phosphates</td><td>64%</td></tr></table>		Biology	86%	Chemistry	51%	Nitrates	26%	Phosphates	64%	Southern (EA region) <table><tr><td>Biology</td><td>80%</td></tr><tr><td>Chemistry</td><td>51%</td></tr><tr><td>Nitrates</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>Phosphates</td><td>56%</td></tr></table>	Biology	80%	Chemistry	51%	Nitrates	20%	Phosphates	56%	<table><tr><td>Biology</td><td>72%</td></tr><tr><td>Chemistry</td><td>68%</td></tr><tr><td>Nitrates</td><td>28%</td></tr><tr><td>Phosphates</td><td>51%</td></tr></table> To achieve Good ecological status by 2015 as per Water Framework Directive	Biology	72%	Chemistry	68%	Nitrates	28%	Phosphates	51%	Biological quality much better at a district level. Chemical figures are less than the national figure. 'High' nutrient concentrations are not necessarily good or bad	Possible Problem Better than the wider reference region
Biology	86%																												
Chemistry	51%																												
Nitrates	26%																												
Phosphates	64%																												
Biology	80%																												
Chemistry	51%																												
Nitrates	20%																												
Phosphates	56%																												
Biology	72%																												
Chemistry	68%																												
Nitrates	28%																												
Phosphates	51%																												
Source:	http://www2.defra.gov.uk/db/rq/lareport.asp?localauth=246 www.environment-agency.gov.uk																												
Area & % of SSSIs favourable or unfavourable recovering																													
8183.45ha, 20% in favourable condition		107 SSSIs in SE. 70% Favourable or recovering (93825ha), 37% favourable in ES	48.9% favourable condition	95% in favourable condition by 2010. Increase the area of land that qualifies as SSSI to 7% (the current national average) of the regional land area by 2010.	The condition of the SSSI's in Wealden is substantially lower than the Regional national average. It will be difficult to meet national targets by 2010	Problem Identified Well below target																							
Source:	http://www.english-nature.org/special/sssi/sssi_details.cfm?sssi_id=1001983 www.southeast-ra.gov.uk/our_work/planning/sus_dev/irf_2004/irf_data_trends_final.pdf																												
Other Designations																													
97 SNCIs 6 LNRs: Arlington Reservoir, Hempstead Meadow, Nutley Old Lodge, Seven Sisters Country Park, Weir Wood and West Park 2 National Nature Reserves Lullingdon Heath, Pevensey Levels Ashdown Forest SSSI Ashdown Forest SAC Pevensey Levels SSSI Covers 2/3rds Wealden. High Weald - 45000ha including Ashdown Forest. Sussex Downs AONB 6000ha including Seven Sisters and Beachy Head		No Data	No Data	Not Applicable	Not Known	[Context Indicator]																							
Source:	WDC Non-statutory Local Plan																												

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Population of wild birds					
Data Gap	1994-2005 reduction by 5% in all native bird species	No Data	Reverse the long term decline in populations and farmland and woodland birds by 2020	SE has seen the highest decline in both farmland and woodland birds	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/wildlife/research/download/wdbrds200503.pdf				
Area of ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW)					
11,710ha - covers 14% of District	124,022ha ancient woodland of which 86,604ha ancient semi natural (ASNW), 37,418ha	England 193,460 ha	No further loss of Ancient woodland	N/A	[Context Indicator]
Source:	www.forestry.gov.uk http://www.woodland-trust.org.uk/campaigns/southeast/seribs.pdf http://www.space4trees.org.uk/woodland.htm Ancient Woodland Survey 2006				
Nitrogen dioxide concentrations					
Data Gap	No Data	No Data	40 ug/m ³ to be achieved by 1 st January 2010 [EU Air Quality Directive 1999/30/EC]	Wealden district is not considered to have a significant problem in terms of air quality	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	www.eastsussex.gov.uk				
CO ₂ emissions per capita (tonnes)					
8.0 [2003]	8.8 South East [2003]	No Data	60% Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050	Further reductions in CO ₂ required	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/regionalrpt/laregionalco2rpt20051021.xls http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/whitepaper/ourenergyfuture.pdf				
CO ₂ emissions					
1,131,000 tonnes [2003]	71,114,000 tonnes South East [2003]	UK 568,105,000 tonnes [2003]	60% Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050	Further reductions in CO ₂ required	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/regionalrpt/laregionalco2rpt20051021.xls				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes ⁵ Very Good standard					
Data Gap	No Data	Currently less than 2% of the 180,000 homes built each year reach the Eco-Homes "Very Good" standard. (1098 of 6665 housing units assessed were rated very good (2000-2003))	All new build to meet the Eco-Homes "Very Good" standard: means achieving 60 "Eco-points" out of 100 compared to the average pass of 36 from 100 achieved by a "typical" new-build house.	Local Data required to identify a trend	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	New Housing Corporation Standards http://www.housingcorplibrary.org.uk/housingcorp.nsf/AllDocuments/0111FB45088D06248025701A0030C004				
Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM ⁶ Very Good standard					
Data Gap	No Data	No Data	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	None				
Conservation Areas					
33 designated Conservation areas	No Data	There are more than 8,000 conservation areas in England.	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	http://www.wealden.co.uk/Planning_and_Building_Control/Local_Plan/Adopted_Local_Plan/Chapter04.PDF				

⁵ The environmental performance of new homes

⁶ Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method. A structured method of assessing the environmental performance of buildings

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Number of buildings Listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest and those at risk					
Parks and gardens of Special Historic Interest 17 Listed Buildings (Grade I and II* at risk) 2- Sheffield Mill, Fletching, Argos Hill Windmill, Mayfield Scheduled Ancient Monuments 103	Listed Buildings 2500 Scheduled Ancient Monuments 2595	4% of listed buildings are at risk	To remove 40% from the at risk register by 2006	No trend identified. However the proportion of listed buildings at risk in the SND is low compared to the total number at risk in the Region.	[Cannot Assess]
Source:	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1426 WDC Non-statutory Local Plan, English Heritage				
Household waste collected per capita					
Best Value Performance Indicator 82a 2000/01 442.67 kg 2001/02 408.6 kg 2002/03 438.0 kg 2003/04 444.0 kg 2004/05 449.1kg	East Sussex - 525.2kg	England & Wales 2002/03 443.46 kg 2003/04 438.84 kg 2004/05 444.79 kg	Minimise the amount of Household and commercial waste produced.	Short term upward trend	Problem Identified Trend deteriorating
Source:	Best Value Performance Indicators http://www.bvpi.gov.uk www.areaprofile.audit-commission.gov.uk ,				
Household waste recycled					
2001/02 9.93% 2002/03 11.43% 2003/04 12.70% 2004/05 12.37%	ES - 14.23%	England: 14.5% [2002/03]; 17.7% [2003/04]	Recycle 25% of household waste by 2005/06)	There is a steady upward trend in the % of household waste being recycled. However this is not in line with national targets and is less than the national average.	Problem Identified Well below tarrget
Source:	Best Value Performance Indicators http://www.bvpi.gov.uk www.bvpi.gov.uk , www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Percentage of waste arisings: composted and going to landfill					
Composted: 16.8% Landfill: 75.96% [2003/04]	East Sussex Composted: 6.45 Landfill: 67.19 2003/04]	E&W Composted: 6.2 Landfill: 71.8 [2003/04]	By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995. By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995. By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995.	Not Known	Problem Identified Just below target and performing less well than SE and E&W on landfilling
Source:	Best Value Performance Indicators http://www.bvpi.gov.uk www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk				
Energy usage					
Gas 21,095 kWh [2001] 21,175 kWh [2002] 21,155 kWh [2003] 21,292 kWh [2004] Electricity 5,557 kWh [2003] 5,594 kWh [2004]	No Data	National Average Gas - 20,126.26kWh Electricity – 4734.19kWh [2003]	None Identified	Not Known	Problem Identified Energy use rising in the District and higher than the national average
Source:	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk DTI Energy trends				
Daily domestic water use per capita consumption					
181 litres [2004]	No Data	154.14 litres [2004]	None Identified	Not Known	Problem Identified Considerably higher than the national average
Source:	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk , OFWAT				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Transport and Spatial Connectivity					
Access to a post office					
Data Gap	No Data	No Data	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:					
Access to food shops: (Villages with access to Food Shops)					
Data Gap	No Data	No Data	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:					
Access to primary school: (Villages with access to a primary school)					
Data Gap	No Data	No Data	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:					
Access Bus Services: (Villages with access to Journey to work Bus Service)					
Data Gap	No Data	No Data	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:					
Access to a GP: Villages with a Doctors Surgery					
Data Gap	No Data	No Data	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
Source:					

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Residents satisfied with local bus service overall					
44% [2000/01] 55% [2003/04]	No Data	54.21% [2003/04]	None Identified	Improving	No problem identified
	www.areaprofile.audit-commission.gov.uk, BVPI 104				
Residents satisfied with frequency of buses					
53.5% [2003/04]	No Data	60.51% [2003/04]	None Identified	Not Known	Possible Problem Lower than national average
	www.areaprofile.audit-commission.gov.uk, BVPI 104				
Residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that public transport has got better or stayed the same					
52.11% [2003/04]	85.79%	70.60% [2003/04]	None Identified	Not Known	Possible Problem Lower than national average
	www.areaprofile.audit-commission.gov.uk, BV General Survey				
Population within 20 mins travel time of a range of 3 different sports facility types					
4.80% [2005]	No Data	20.86% [2005]	None Identified	Not Known	Possible Problem Lower than national average
	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Satisfaction of residents with local authority sports and leisure facilities					
52% [2003/04]	No Data	54.15% [2003/04]	National trend has seen a slight increase. Wealden following		Possible Problem Lower than national average
	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk (Best Value Survey)				
Activities for teenagers - people who think they have got better or stayed the same (03/04)					
68% [2003/04]	No Data	60.40% [2003/04]	None Identified	Not Known	No problem identified Better than national average
	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk (Best Value Survey)				
Residents satisfied with local authority parks and open spaces					
80% [2003-04]	No Data	No Data	None Identified	Not Known	[Cannot Assess]
	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk BVPI 119e				
Public libraries that provide access to ICT					
96% [2003-04]	No Data	98.97%	None Identified	Not Known	Possible Problem Below national average
	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk CIPFA				

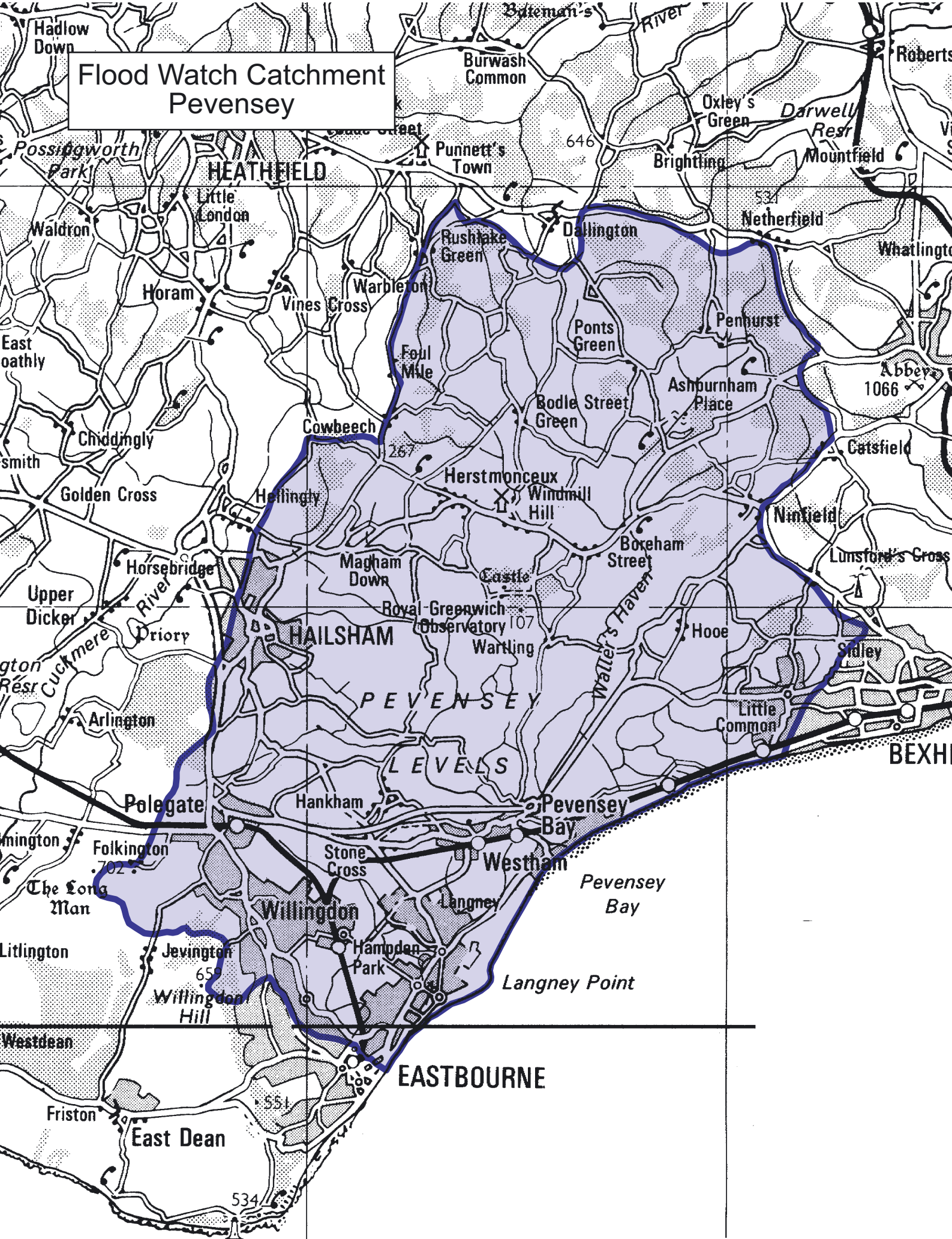
Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status	
Residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that shopping facilities have got better or stayed the same						
78.67%		No Data	80.48%	None Identified	Not Known	Possible Problem Below national average
		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk				
Distance travelled to work by resident population (2001)						
Less than 2km - 16.9%, Between 2 & 5km - 9.1%, 5-10km - 12.5%, 10-20km - 18.5%, 20-30km - 8.4%, 30-40km - 3.5%, 40-60km - 5.5%, 60+km - 4.6%		No Data	Less than 2km - 21.14%, between 2 & 5km - 18.11%, 5-10km - 16.48%, 10-20km - 15.34%, 20-30km - 6.09%, 30-40km - 2.74%, 40-60km - 2.36%, 60+km - 2.97%	None Identified	Not Known	Problem Identified Somewhat higher than national average
		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk - Census, ONS				
Travel to work by mode						
At home -13.8%, Train - 5.7%, Bus - 2.3%, Motorbike - 0.8%, Car/Van - 68.1%, Taxi - 0.3%, Bike - 1.7%, Walk 7.5%		At home -9.9%, Train - 5.9%, Bus - 4.4%, Motorbike - 1.1%, Car/Van - 64.8%, Taxi - 0.4%, Bike - 3.1%, Walk 9.9%	At home -9.2%, Train - 7.1%, Bus - 7.4%, Motorbike - 1.1%, Car/Van - 61.5%, Taxi - 0.5%, Bike - 2.8%, Walk 10%	None Identified	Not Known	Problem Identified Car Usage is substantially higher than the national average, although there is a higher incidence of home working
Source:		http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/community/factsandfigures/2001Census/2001censuskeystatistics/keystatisticsforeastsussexanddistricts/2001censustransportbydistrict.htm http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/34UG-A.asp				

Wealden District	South East / East Sussex	National	Target	Trend	Current Status
Households with 2 or more cars / vans (2001)					
No car - 14%, 1 car - 40.4%, 2 cars 34.3%, 3+ cars - 11.2%	East Sussex No car - 23.4%, 1 car - 44.2%, 2 cars - 25.3%, 3+ cars - 7.1% South East No car - 19.4%, 1 car - 42.6%, 2 cars 29.6% 3+ cars - 8.4%	England No car 26.8%. 1 car - 43.7%, 2 cars - 23.6%, 3+ cars - 5.9%	None Identified	Not Known	Problem Identified Relatively high levels of car ownership
Source:	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/rank/emtwocarvan.asp http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/e-A.asp www.eastsussex.gov.uk				

APPENDIX D

Pevensey Levels Catchment

Flood Watch Catchment Pevensy



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Wealden District Council LA100018692

APPENDIX E

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

The Sustainability Appraisal framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The framework consists of sustainability objectives identified in the main report, and the achievement of these objectives by means of indicators.

Table 9 below identifies the indicators and targets that Wealden District Council will use to assess the extent to which plans and policies in the LDF will contribute to sustainable development. The table deals with those issues considered as having a direct relation to the emerging LDF, and not necessarily all of Wealden's policies, for example, targets and indicators relating to its own housing stock. The indicators have been developed in consultation with other local authorities in anticipation of a common data source in the future, although many of them have been taken from the baseline research carried out in Task A2 of the scoping report. These initial proposals for indicators and targets are subject to further comment, and will need to be refined during the later stages of SA/SEA.

	Objective	Target	Indicator
SOCIAL			
1	Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a good quality, sustainably constructed and affordable home	Meet the housing targets in the draft South East Plan To provide affordable housing within the district to meet housing needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of housing completions• Number of affordable housing completions• House price to income ratio• Number of official homeless acceptances• Households on housing register

	Objective	Target	Indicator
2	Improve the health and well being of the population	<p>Over the long term, reduce death rates from these diseases</p> <p>Improve life expectancy</p> <p>Reduce distance of travel to health provision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age standardised mortality rate per 1000 by cause (cancer all ages) • Age standardised mortality rate per 1000 by cause (circulatory diseases under age 75) • Age standardised mortality rate per 1000 by cause (all causes) • Life expectancy • % of all new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP
3	Promote social inclusion and create/ sustain vibrant communities	<p>Improve Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranking for more deprived areas.</p> <p>Reduce the percentage of households with no earner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households with no earner as a percentage of all households • Change in rank of most deprived areas (IMD) • Income deprivation – percentage of people in the area • % of people who say they are satisfied with their local areas as a place to live
4	To ensure a safe environment including reducing crime and the fear of crime	<p>Reduce the risk of danger through careful preventative design measures</p> <p>Reduce crime by 12.5% by 2007 – 2008</p> <p>Reduce incidence of speeding and traffic speeds generally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total recorded crime rates per 1000 population • Domestic burglaries per 1000 population • Violent offences per 1000 population • Residents who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe after dark • Residents who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside during the day • Installations of sprinklers in new buildings • % of major housing developments designed on home zone principles/ incorporating traffic management and speed reduction measures

	Objective	Target	Indicator
5	To provide accessible and high quality public services and facilities	<p>New development to be accessible by regular public transport, walking and cycling</p> <p>Additional facilities to be provided in conjunction with new development if required</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population within 20 minutes travel time of a range of 3 different sports facility types • Public libraries that provide access to ICT • Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major retail centre. • Distance of developments to leisure facilities
ENVIRONMENTAL			
6	To reduce the risk of flooding and the consequential damage to property and public well being	Minimise the number of properties at risk of flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of properties at risk of flooding • % of new development with Sustainable Drainage systems installed (SUDS)
7	Make the most efficient use of land by prioritising Brownfield sites for development, the re-use of existing buildings and promoting higher development densities	<p>60% of all new dwellings on previously developed land</p> <p>Promoting the remediation of contaminated land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of residential development completed on brownfield land • Average density of new residential development • % of all new housing completions at less than 30 dph • Percentage of large scale employment development completed on brownfield land • the number of sites of potential concern with respect to land contamination • the number of sites for which there is sufficient detailed information to decide whether remediation of the land is necessary expressed as a % of all sites of potential concern for that year • Number of redevelopment proposals resulting in clean –up of contaminated sites

	Objective	Target	Indicator
8	Reduce air pollution and ensure local air quality continues to improve	To maintain current level – no air quality action plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of air quality action plans • Levels of NO₂; PM₁₀ and SO₂ • Days when air pollution is moderate or high
9	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and resulting detriment to the environment and public well being	Further reductions in CO ₂ emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ emissions
10	Conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the District	<p>No further loss of ancient woodland</p> <p>Reverse the long term decline in populations of farmland and woodland birds</p> <p>95% of SSSI's in favourable condition by 2010</p> <p>Increase the area of land that qualifies as SSSI</p> <p>Provision of biodiversity, woodland areas and wildlife corridors in new developments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area and percentage of SSSI's favourable or unfavourable recovering • Population of wild birds ((SE England data to be obtained from the British Trust for Ornithology) • Area of ancient woodland • Area of Lowland Heath; Calcareous Grassland; Ancient Woodland; and Reed Beds • Number of breeding ponds for Great Crested Newts; and the number of nesting Barn Owl pairs
11	Conserve, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the District's countryside (in particular protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land), landscape, historic and built environment	<p>Reduce the number of Listed buildings at risk</p> <p>Increase satisfaction with parks and open space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Listed buildings • Number of Conservation Areas • Number of Listed buildings at risk • Access to open space (forthcoming open space audit) • Residents satisfied with Local Authority parks and open space

	Objective	Target	Indicator
12	Reduce the need to travel by car and promote alternative methods of transport	Increase the number of people travelling by sustainable methods Reduce road congestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance travelled Mode of travel for all journeys Number of cars per household Resident satisfaction with local bus services Freight carried by road
13	Minimise waste, maximise the re-use of materials, recycling and composting	<p>By 2010 reduce the biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995</p> <p>Minimise the amount of household and commercial waste produced</p> <p>By 2010 provide kerbside recycling of at least two waste materials to all households</p> <p>Reduce total volume of waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household waste collected per capita Household waste recycled Percentage of waste arising: composted and going to landfill
14	Maintain and where appropriate improve quality of groundwater and surface waters in the District and promote water efficiency	<p>To exceed the Environment Agency guidelines at Pevensey Bay and Birling Gap</p> <p>Maximise recycling of water</p> <p>Reduce per capita consumption of water</p> <p>All inland and coastal waters to reach "good" status by 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rivers of very good, good or fair chemical and biological water quality Grey/green water recycling measures in new development Daily domestic water use per capita consumption

	Objective	Target	Indicator
15	Promote energy efficiency measures and encourage the use of renewable energy	<p>Reduce energy usage</p> <p>Increase in number of new build homes meeting Eco-Homes very good standard</p> <p>Increase in number of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM very good standard</p> <p>Increase energy supplies from renewable sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy usage (gas and electricity) • Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes very good standard (Building Research Establishment) • Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM very good standard (current data gap) • % electricity output from renewable sources
16	Reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	<p>Maximise the use of local resources (e.g. wood)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of local resources • Percentage of new build and retrofit homes meeting EcoHomes very good standard (current data gap) • Percentage of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM very good standard (current data gap) • % of wood used in Wealden from a Wealden source
ECONOMIC			
17	Maintain and enhance the prosperity of the District and increase the vitality of villages and the rural economy	<p>Increase GDP</p> <p>Increase in number of businesses and shops in rural areas, and retention of existing ones.</p> <p>Increase the number of community information points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GDP £ per head or Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita • Rural VAT based enterprises • Delivery of agreed targets under Service Level Agreement with Action in Rural Sussex • Change of use of commercial sites in villages

	Objective	Target	Indicator
18	Promote sustainable tourism	Influence and support the work of key partner agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector Delivery of specific projects such as 1066 Goes Green and Tourism without Traffic % view that trend in demand in Wealden is increasing Number of planning applications approved for hotels, Bed and Breakfast and visitor attractions
19	Ensure high and stable levels of employment and provide support for small firms and local businesses	<p>Increase weekly earnings in line with South East Average</p> <p>Increase business start up figures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobseekers allowance claimants Average gross weekly earnings by residence Unemployed economically active Business start up and closure figures Amount of land developed for employment by type
20	Develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long term competitiveness	<p>Influence and support the work of key partners such as the Wealden Education Business Partnership</p> <p>Increase the number of people of working age with qualifications</p> <p>Educational attainment levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People of working age with no qualifications Professional occupations amongst the employed workforce Percentage employed in elementary occupations % of 16-19 population in full or part time education % of the population with an achieved Level 2 qualification

	Objective	Target	Indicator
21	Stimulate regeneration of town centres	Develop and foster Town Centre Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of retail and employment land developed in town centres (large scale) • Ranking of town centres in Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) • Delivery of agreed targets under the Eastbourne and District Enterprise Agency Service Level Agreement • Maximise SEEDA Small Rural Towns funding • Improvements (identified through Health Checks) completed
22	Develop a dynamic, diverse, and knowledge based economy	Increase number of people with NVQ Level 4 and above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business start up and closures • People of working age with NVQ Level 4 and above • Employment sector by type

APPENDIX F

Sources for Proposed SA Objectives

SOURCES FOR PROPOSED SA OBJECTIVES

The following table records the reasons why the Council have chosen each of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives, and shows their relationship with other plans and programmes, as well as the sustainability issues and problems identified earlier in this scoping report.

Source of wording sustainability issue		Other sources indicating importance of issue wording				
	Integrated Regional Framework	SEA Directive	Other Plans and Programmes (Task A1)	Baseline (Task A2)	Sustainability issues and problems identified (Task A3)	Proposed SA objectives
Social objectives						
1	To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home	Population and human health	PPG 3 – Housing Circular 06/98 Planning and Affordable Housing. Wealden Draft Policy Statement on Sustainability Corporate priority	Average house price £233,071 House price to income ratio – 5.17 (2003) Net outstanding affordable housing need – 874 per annum	High affordable housing need. Sites for gypsies and travellers, housing suitable for the elderly, and developments of an appropriate mix and size are needed. Wealden has a high proportion of larger detached properties compared to the rest of the country.	Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a good quality, sustainably constructed and affordable home.
2	To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Population and human health	Department of Health PSA	Population density – 1.7 (2003). 32% of population in villages, hamlets or isolated settlements	A significantly lower proportion of people live in urban settlements than nationally, with many residing in villages, hamlets or isolated settlements. Concern about accessibility to health provision	Improve the health and well being of the population

	Source of wording sustainability issue		Other sources indicating importance of issue wording			
3	To reduce poverty and social exclusion and close the gap between the most deprived areas and the remainder of the district	Population	A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal (ODPM) South East Region Inclusion Statement	36.3% of households with no earner (2003) 5.6 per 1000 households accepted as homeless and in priority need	Although unemployment is low, areas of deprivation are evident in the district,	Promote social inclusion and create/ sustain vibrant communities
4	To reduce crime and fear of crime	Population	Wealden Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy. Wealden Draft Sustainability Policy Statement	Total recorded crime rate 14.4 per 1000 population (2004) (deteriorating)	Overall the crime rate is comparatively low, although anti-social behaviour is considered a problem	To ensure a safe environment including reducing crime and the fear of crime
5	To improve accessibility to all services and facilities	Population	PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Communities East Sussex School organisation plan Wealden Draft Sustainability Policy Statement	25.3% of working age with NVQL4 and above. 10.2% professional occupations in workforce. 4.8% of population within 20mins of 3 sports facilities	Accessibility is poor particularly in terms of travelling time. There are a small number of secondary schools for the size of the district, and academic achievement is less than the national average.	To provide accessible and high quality public services and facilities

	Source of wording sustainability issue	Other sources indicating importance of issue wording				
Environmental objectives						
6	To reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	Water	PPG 25 – Development and Flood Risk Shoreline Management Plans Wealden Draft Sustainability Policy Statement	Data gap	Flooding is an issue although little localised data available	To reduce the risk of flooding and the consequential damage to property and public well being
7	To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including re-use of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance	Soil	PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development Draft South East Plan Non-Statutory Wealden Local Plan Wealden Draft Sustainability Policy Statement	Density of housing 19dph. 87.2% housing on previously developed land	Low-density development within the District. Need to promote Brownfield sites, increased densities and mixed uses. Non-statutory Local Plan allocates majority Greenfield sites.	Make the most efficient use of land by prioritising Brownfield sites for development, the re-use of existing buildings and promoting higher development densities

	Source of wording sustainability issue		Other sources indicating importance of issue wording			
8	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	Air	<p>EU Air Quality Framework and Daughter Directives</p> <p>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</p> <p>Wealden Draft Sustainability Policy Statement</p>	Data gap	No air management plans in Wealden although ambient air quality must be maintained. Also a high reliance on the private car.	Reduce air pollution and ensure local air quality continues to improve
9	To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the district is prepared for its impacts	Climatic Factors	<p>Kyoto Protocol</p> <p>PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development</p> <p>UK Sustainable Development Strategy</p>	CO ₂ emissions per capita – 8 tonnes (2003)	High government priority	Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and resulting detriment to the environment and public well being

	Source of wording sustainability issue		Other sources indicating importance of issue wording			
10	To conserve and enhance the district's biodiversity	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	<p>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan</p> <p>PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation</p> <p>Biodiversity Action Plan for Sussex</p> <p>High Weald AONB Management Plan</p> <p>Wealden Draft Sustainability Policy Statement</p>	Population of wild birds – data gap 20% SSSI's in favourable condition	High proportion of designated land including AONBs, SPA, SACs, SSSI's, SNCI's, LNRs, NNRs and ancient woodland. No local biodiversity action plan	Conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the District
11	To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the district's countryside and historic environment	Landscape and cultural heritage	<p>High Weald AONB Management Plan</p> <p>PPG 15: Planning and Historic Environment</p> <p>PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning</p> <p>Wealden Draft Sustainability Policy Statement</p> <p>South Downs draft Management Plan</p>	2 listed buildings at risk	As above, including 2500 listed buildings and 103 Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Conserve, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the District's countryside (in particular protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land), landscape, historic and built environment

	Source of wording sustainability issue		Other sources indicating importance of issue wording			
12	To reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, and reducing the need to travel by car/lorry	Air and climatic factors	EU Directive 2003/30 PPG 13: Transport Regional Transport Strategy Local Transport Plan Wealden Draft Sustainability Policy Statement	34.3% households with 2 cars. 68.1% travel to work by car. Distance travelled to work higher than national average	High reliance on the private car, and car ownership is high. High proportion travel to work by car or van, and there is general dissatisfaction with the bus service	Reduce the need to travel by car and promote alternative methods of transport
13	To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste	Climatic factors	Waste Framework Directive Landfill Directive PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management Waste Local Plan Wealden Draft Sustainability Policy Statement	Household waste collected – 449.1kg, household waste recycled – 12.37%, 16.8% composted, 75.96% land filled	Levels need to continue to be maintained and improved	Minimise waste, maximise the re-use of materials, recycling and composting

	Source of wording sustainability issue		Other sources indicating importance of issue wording			
14	To maintain and improve the water quality of rivers and coasts, and to achieve sustainable water resources management	Water	<p>Directive 2000/60 Water resources for the future – Strategy for England and Wales</p> <p>Wealden Draft Sustainability Policy Statement</p>	<p>46.33% of rivers of good chemical quality, 86.63% of good biological quality</p>	<p>EU Fish Directive applies to waters designated as needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life. . Implications for River Cuckmere as covered by EU directive.</p>	Maintain and where appropriate improve quality of groundwater and surface waters in the District and promote water efficiency
15	To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources	Climatic factors	<p>White Paper: Energy for the Future</p> <p>Energy Efficiency: The Governments Plan for Action</p> <p>PPS 22: Renewable Energy</p> <p>Wealden Draft Sustainability Policy Statement</p>	<p>21,232kWh gas usage, 5,594kWh electricity (2004) 181 litres daily domestic water use per capita.</p>	<p>Little localised data available</p>	Promote energy efficiency measures and encourage the use of renewable energy
16	Reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products	Climatic factors	<p>PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development</p> <p>UK Sustainable Development Strategy</p> <p>Wealden Draft Sustainability Policy Statement</p>	<p>Little localised data available</p>	<p>Various materials produced locally</p>	Reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products

	Source of wording sustainability issue	Other sources indicating importance of issue wording				
Economic objectives						
17	To sustain economic growth and competitiveness across the district	Population	PPG 4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food Regional Economic Strategy for the South East Wealden Draft Sustainability Policy Statement	11% manufacturing, 6.8% construction, 79.7% services, 10.5% tourism Data gap for agricultural related business, 3,860 rural VAT based enterprises	The service sector dominates the districts economy. The manufacturing sector is relatively small and there is a lack of available and suitable sites. Availability of land for business use is a key issue. High level of part time workers	Maintain and enhance the prosperity of the District and increase the vitality of villages and the rural economy
18	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector	N/A	Tourism ExSEllence: The Strategy for Tourism in the South East	Employment by section – 10.5% tourism	Tourism plays a key role in the district's economy	Promote sustainable tourism
19	To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the District	N/A	Regional Economic Strategy for the South East Draft Blueprint for Economic Growth and Prosperity (Wealden & Eastbourne Councils)	0.9% JSA claimants, GWP behind South East at £441.70, 87.8% full time workers, economically active population unemployed – 2.5%, 8.1% business registrations	Wealden has a significant proportion of part time workers and a decrease in the number or full time workers. It is important to find sites to meet business needs and provide suitable jobs for both part and full time workers	Ensure high and stable levels of employment, and provide support for small firms and local businesses and premises

	Source of wording sustainability issue		Other sources indicating importance of issue wording			
20	To develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long term competitiveness	N/A	Regional Economic Strategy for the South East Draft Blueprint for Economic Growth and Prosperity (Wealden & Eastbourne Councils)	10.2% of employed workforce in professional occupations, 10.9% skilled trade occupations amongst employed workforce.	The number of the employed workforce in professional occupations is also below the regional and national average	Develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long term competitiveness
21	To stimulate economic revival in priority regeneration areas	N/A	PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development Draft South East Plan Sustainable Communities in the South East	Hailsham ranked 61 in IMD 2004 – worst 20% most deprived wards nationally	Although unemployment levels are low, Hailsham East 11 th most deprived ward in East Sussex	Stimulate regeneration of town centres

	Source of wording sustainability issue		Other sources indicating importance of issue wording			
22	Develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy that excels in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities	N/A	Regional Economic Strategy for the South East Draft Blueprint for Economic Growth and Prosperity (Wealden & Eastbourne Councils)	Business start up 8.1%, de-registrations 8.6% % employed in elementary occupations 9.6%, 10.2% professional occupations, 3,860 rural VAT based enterprises. Data gap in terms of agricultural related business.	Lack of available and suitable sites for encouraging diverse economy.	Develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy

APPENDIX G

Cross-reference of Community Strategy requirements with Sustainability Appraisal objectives

Cross-reference of Community Strategy requirements with Sustainability Appraisal objectives

The spatial aspects of the Community Strategy¹ have also been taken into consideration as identified within the table below. The table demonstrates that all the key spatial issues included within the community strategy are reflected by relevant sustainability appraisal objectives.

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Community Strategy: Key Spatial Issues	Community Strategy: Measures of Success
SOCIAL OBJECTIVES		
Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a good quality, sustainably constructed and affordable home	<p>Affordable homes for local people</p> <p>Adapted and sheltered homes for people with special needs</p> <p>Affordable homes for key workers</p> <p>A good supply of well-managed, rented accommodation</p>	<p><u>Theme Housing:</u></p> <p>More affordable homes for rent or part-purchase by local people;</p> <p>More affordable homes for key workers;</p> <p>Reduced homelessness</p>
Improve the health and well being of the population	<p>Local health care services</p> <p>Local social care services</p> <p>Affordable homes for local people</p> <p>Adapted and sheltered homes for people with special needs</p> <p>Locally based leisure facilities</p> <p>A range of sporting opportunities</p>	<p><u>Theme Health and Social Care:</u></p> <p>Better access to healthcare including out-of hours facilities;</p> <p>A reduction of ill health through preventative care and improved treatment;</p> <p><u>Theme Leisure:</u></p> <p>A healthier population</p>

¹ The "Community Strategy" for Wealden devised by the Wealden Local Strategic Partnership, takes on board the community's priorities and translates them into a number of measures essential for improvement - these measures have been categorised under eight major themes.

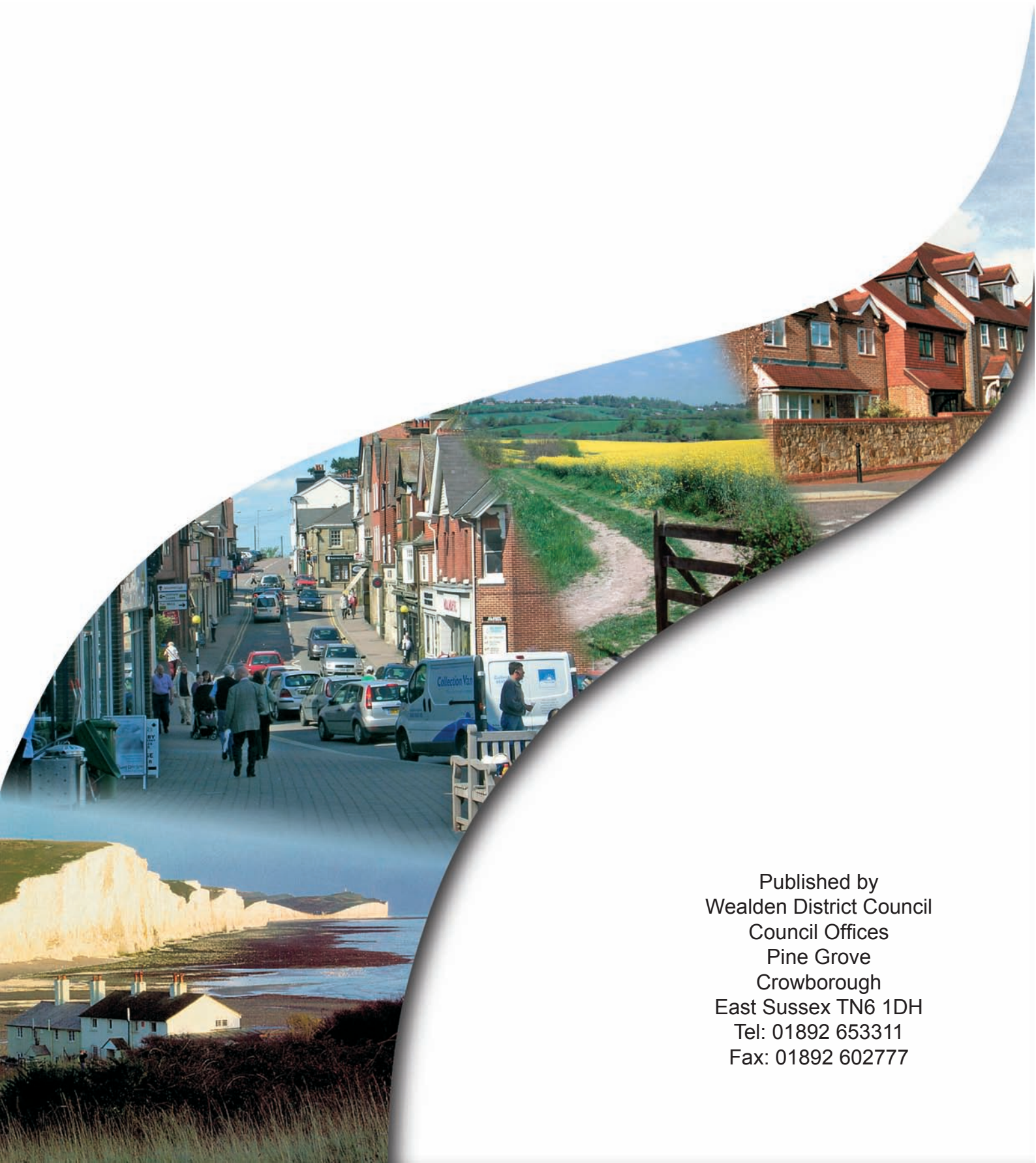
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Community Strategy: Key Spatial Issues	Community Strategy: Measures of Success
Promote social inclusion and create/ sustain vibrant communities	Help for those affected by discrimination	<u>Theme Leisure:</u> More support for community groups; Better provision for the needs of young people and those with disabilities
To ensure a safe environment including reducing crime and the fear of crime	Crime prevention and a reduction in street crime	<u>Theme Safety:</u> Less criminal damage
To provide accessible and high quality public services and facilities	Local health care services Local social care services Locally based leisure facilities A range of sporting opportunities	<u>Theme Health and Social Care:</u> Better transport links to hospitals
ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES		
To reduce the risk of flooding and the consequential damage to property and public well being		<u>Theme Environment:</u> Restricted development on floodplains

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Community Strategy: Key Spatial Issues	Community Strategy: Measures of Success
Make the most efficient use of land by prioritising Brownfield sites for development, the re-use of existing buildings and promoting higher development densities		<u>Theme Environment:</u> Greater emphasis on the use of previously developed sites
Reduce air pollution and ensure local air quality continues to improve	Pollution levels	<u>Theme Prosperity:</u> More local people working in Wealden and fewer people commuting
Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and resulting detriment to the environment and public well being		
Conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the District	Protection of wildlife	<u>Theme Environment:</u> More conservation areas identified
Conserve, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the District's countryside (in particular protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land), landscape, historic and built environment	Protection and enhancement of the rural landscape	<u>Theme Environment:</u> More conservation areas identified

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Community Strategy: Key Spatial Issues	Community Strategy: Measures of Success
Reduce the need to travel by car and promote alternative methods of transport	<p>Local health care services</p> <p>Local social care services</p> <p>Locally based leisure facilities</p> <p>Local walking cycling and horse riding</p> <p>Safe and convenient places for walking</p> <p>Schemes to reduce congestion</p> <p>Safe and convenient places for cycling</p> <p>Better local public transport</p>	<p><u>Theme Transport:</u></p> <p>A better balance between facilities for walkers, cyclists and cars;</p> <p>More travel choices for passengers and freight</p>
Minimise waste, maximise the re-use of materials, recycling and composting	Reduction of waste	<p><u>Theme Environment:</u></p> <p>Extension of the CROWN recycling scheme</p>
Maintain and where appropriate improve quality of groundwater and surface waters in the District and promote water efficiency	Pollution levels	<p><u>Theme Environment:</u></p> <p>Continued improvements in bathing and river water quality</p>
Promote energy efficiency measures and encourage the use of renewable energy		

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Community Strategy: Key Spatial Issues	Community Strategy: Measures of Success
Reduce the global, social and environmental impact of consumption of resources by using sustainably produced and local products		
ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES		
Maintain and enhance the prosperity of the District and increase the vitality of villages and the rural economy	Regeneration of run down rural areas	<u>Theme Environment:</u> More support for agriculture <u>Theme Prosperity:</u> More support for village shops and post offices; More support for farmers and agriculture
Promote sustainable tourism		
Ensure high and stable levels of employment and provide support for small firms and local businesses		<u>Theme Prosperity:</u> More local people working in Wealden and fewer people commuting; More money being spent locally; Better support and advice for small business
Develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long term competitiveness	Good schools and colleges Work based skills training Adult learning	<u>Theme Learning:</u> Better training opportunities for people, including those working in the tourism and care sectors; More help for adults needing basic skills training
Stimulate regeneration of town centres	Regeneration of Wealden towns	<u>Theme Prosperity:</u> More prosperous towns

Sustainability Objective	Appraisal	Community Strategy: Key Spatial Issues	Community Strategy: Measures of Success
Develop a dynamic, diverse, and knowledge based economy			



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