Climate Change

CC1: Policy Net Zero Development Standards – New Build

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC1 Policy: Net Zero Development Standards – New Build
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO1	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION					• Homes contribute significantly to overall emissions, representing 38.5% of all emissions within Wealden in 2021 whereas non-domestic sources (industrial and commercial) represented 10.6% of all emissions within the District. • The policy sets out how new build residential and non-residential development within Wealden will meet the challenge of achieving net zero. • All development proposals are required to embed the Energy Hierarchy within their design from the outset and consider opportunities to provide solar PV and battery storage. • All residential and non-residential development are expected to achieve the building performance standards for operational energy use and carbon emissions outlined in the policy. • All non-residential development should achieve the LETI best practice 2020 target for embodied emissions. • For developments of more than 10 dwellings or more than 1,000 sqm of non-residential floorspace, the actions taken to reduce operational and embodied carbon from the development over its lifetime and potential decommissioning should be demonstrated using a recognised methodology. • The policy will ensure development is as energy efficient as possible, following the energy hierarchy, and is 'net zero carbon ready '. • The impact is major positive
SO2	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION					• Positive impacts are expected for climate change adaptation as the policy seeks to reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change though adaptation by encouraging and supporting proposals for developments that seek to retain and re-purpose existing buildings within the development site, subject to meeting other relevant policies within the Local Plan where this will reduce a developments carbon embodied emissions content. • The impact is major positive
SO3	FLOOD RISK					• No significant impact.
SO4	WATER RESOURCES & QUALITY					• No significant impact.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC1 Policy: Net Zero Development Standards – New Build
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO5	SOIL, LAND & MINERALS					• No significant impact.
SO6	WASTE					• No significant impact.
SO7	POLLUTION					• Positive impacts are expected for air quality as the policy will ensure developments are as energy efficient as possible, following the energy hierarchy, and are 'net zero carbon ready.' • Development delivered through the policy is expected to produce less carbon emissions, which will in turn have positive impacts on air quality over time. • The impact is major positive.
SO8	GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE					• No significant impact.
SO9	BIODIVERSITY					• No significant impact.
SO10	LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE					• The policy requires development to utilise the landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption and maximise energy efficiency measures. • The impact is minor positive.
SO11	HISTORIC & CULTURAL HERITAGE					• No significant impact.
SO12	DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE					• No significant impact.
SO13	SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL & ACCESSIBILITY					• No significant impact.
SO14	HOUSING					• The policy will ensure that housing developments contribute to the national and local efforts to reduce emissions across the plan period and the delivery of energy efficient and net zero carbon ready homes. • The impact is minor positive.
SO15	HEALTH & WELLBEING					• From a health and well-being perspective, there will be minor positive impacts over the plan period as the policy will deliver buildings with less carbon footprint, providing opportunities for users of the development to stay healthy. • The impact is minor positive.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC1 Policy: Net Zero Development Standards – New Build
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO16	QUALITY OF LIFE & PLACE					• Developments delivered through the policy are expected to have benefits for human health which will also have positive effects on the quality of life for users of the development. • The impact is minor positive.
SO17	SOCIAL DEPRIVATION					• Developments delivered through the policy will provide cost savings as a result of energy consumption reductions, which will address issues such as fuel poverty, with positive effects on social equality. • The impact is minor positive.
SO18	ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT					• The encouragement of net zero development is likely to diversify the economy, boost the local economy, encourage investment/innovation and create employment opportunities in the green technology sector • The impact is minor positive.
SO19	TOWN & VILLAGE CENTRES					• Positive impacts are expected for the vitality and viability of town and village centres as the policy will ensure that net zero developments are delivered. • Developments delivered through the policy will reduce energy consumption which is likely to attract business growth and opportunities which is linked to increased footfall. • The impact is therefore minor positive.
SO20	EDUCATION & SKILLS					• Minor positive impacts are expected for skills acquisition and training as the provision of zero caron development will enable business growth and the diversification of the local economy, which will provide business opportunities and generate jobs/employment opportunities in the green technology sector. • The impact is minor positive.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	Policy No:CC1									Policy: Net Zero Development Standards – New Build										
SA EFFECTS	SO1 Climate Change Mitigation	SO2 Climate Change Adaptation	SO3 Flood Risk	SO4 Water resources/Quality	SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals	SO6 Waste	SO7 Pollution	SO8 Green & Blue Infrastructure	SO9 Biodiversity	SO10 Landscape & Townscape	SO11 Historic & Cultural Heritage	SO12 Digital Infrastructure	SO13 Travel & Accessibility	SO14 Housing	SO15 Health & Wellbeing	SO16 Quality of Life & Place	SO17 Social Deprivation	SO18 Economy & Employment	SO19 Town & Village Centres	SO20 Education & Skills
Major Positive																				
Minor Positive																				
Not Significant																				
Minor Negative																				
Major Negative																				
Uncertain																				

COMMENTARY:	
Duration/Reversibility	The impacts are likely to change overtime as legislation evolves and technology develops, including changes in market signals overtime which should make low carbon solutions less expensive to achieve. The Council's Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study, currently being prepared, will provide more certainty on effects, which will be used to inform future stages of the Local Plan and SA.
Mitigation Measures	• Development will be expected to meet building performance standards using the energy hierarchy in the design, construction, and operational phases. • Development must utilise the landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption and maximise energy efficiency measures. • The expectation is that developers should strive to achieve the space heating demand and meet the requirements that the Total Energy Use Intensities and any compensation which occurs through the delivery of renewable energy provision. However, the policy provides some flexibility for instances where technical, viability or other policy reasons would hinder the ability to deliver the full requirement. • The implementation of specific Local Plan policies in relation to Climate Change, Design, the Natural Environment, Housing, the Spatial Strategy, Economy, Town Centres and Infrastructure will also help mitigate impacts.

Cumulative Impacts	The impact is likely to be positive as the policy will ensure that new developments in Wealden are as energy efficient as possible, following the energy hierarchy and be 'net zero carbon ready', ensuring that development contributes positively to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change across the District.
Summary	Major Positive Effects: **SO1 Climate Change Mitigation; SO2 Climate Change Adaptation and SO7 Pollution** • The Council is progressing a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study as part of its Local Plan climate change evidence base. The study will provide information to help determine the most suitable and appropriate methods to assist the Council's climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, which will inform the next stages of the Local Plan and SA. • The policy sets out how new build residential and non-residential development within Wealden will meet the challenge of achieving net zero. • The Council's policy goes beyond the uplift specified in the Building Regulations and the FHBS and requires all development to achieve the LETI best practice 2020 target for embodied emissions. • All development proposals will be required to embed the Energy Hierarchy within their design from the outset and consider opportunities to provide solar PV and battery storage. • Development must utilise landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption and maximise energy efficiency measures. • Development delivered through the policy will be as energy efficient as possible, following the energy hierarchy, and be 'net zero carbon ready'. Minor Positive Effects: **SO10 Landscape & Townscape, SO14 Housing**; **SO15 Health & Wellbeing; SO16 Quality of Life and Place; SO17 Social Deprivation; SO18 Economy & Employment; SO19 Town & Village Centres**; **SO20 Education & Skills** • The policy will ensure the issues of the character, viability, the economy, and other site specific constraints are considered in the decision-making process. • Development must utilise the landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption and maximise energy efficiency measures. • The policy will ensure that housing developments contribute to the national and local efforts to reduce emissions across the plan period and the delivery of energy efficient and net zero carbon ready homes. • Developments delivered through the policy are expected to have benefits for human health which will also have positive effects on the quality of life for users of the development and will provide cost savings as a result of energy consumption reductions, which will address issues such as fuel poverty, with positive effects for social equality. • The policy is likely to diversify the economy, boost the local economy, encourage investment/innovation and create employment opportunities in the green technology sector, which is closely linked to skills acquisition and training. No Significant Effects: For the remaining Sustainability Objectives as the policy is unlikely to have a significant effect. Minor Negative Effects: None Major Negative Effects: None Uncertain: None Overall, the policy is shown to have a Minor Positive effect.

CC2 Policy Reducing Energy Consumption in Existing Buildings

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC2 Policy: Reducing Energy Consumption in Existing Buildings
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO1	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION					• The focus of the policy is to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings. • The policy seeks to minimise the use of fossil fuels, and this is expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote energy efficiency. • Major development will be expected to achieve Excellent BREEAM Standard. Proposals for the refurbishment of 10 dwellings or more are expected to meet BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment Excellent. Where the above cannot be achieved due to economic viability the highest alternative BREEAM standard will be required to be achieved. • For any work on a residential property, the use of the PAS 2035:2019 Specifications and Guidance (or any superseding guidance) is encouraged. In addition, applicants are encouraged to use the six principles of best practice within LETI's Climate Emergency Retrofit guidance. • Other measures that seek to try and improve the energy efficiency of existing residential properties which include the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC), are required for properties when constructed, sold or let. In addition, the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES) Regulations require all private rented properties to achieve an EPC of E or better. • The impact is major positive.
SO2	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION					• By improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings, the policy will ensure buildings are adapted to the changing climate and are less susceptible to extreme temperatures, which will minimise vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change. • The impact is major positive.
SO3	FLOOD RISK					• No significant impact.
SO4	WATER RESOURCES & QUALITY					• No significant impact.
SO5	SOIL, LAND & MINERALS					• The policy will promote the re-use of buildings as the policy seeks to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings and this will result in land being used efficiently. • For development proposals on land where there are existing buildings and/or structures present, the policy requires applicants to demonstrate that all possible measures have been taken to retain and reuse the existing buildings before considering demolition, promoting the re-use of buildings and ensuring the efficient use of land.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC2 Policy: Reducing Energy Consumption in Existing Buildings
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
						• This should be demonstrated through the Sustainability Statement and where demolition is demonstrated to be necessary, developments must seek to reuse materials on site wherever possible, contributing towards the circular economy. • The impact is major positive.
SO6	WASTE					• No significant impact.
SO7	POLLUTION					• By improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings, positive impacts are expected on air quality. The policy will ensure energy consumption and the use of fossil fuels will be minimised, improving air quality. • The impact is major positive.
SO8	GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE					• No significant impact.
SO9	BIODIVERSITY					• No significant impact.
SO10	LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE					• No significant impact.
SO11	HISTORIC & CULTURAL HERITAGE					• The policy supports the incorporation of energy efficiency measures in existing buildings including historic buildings across the District, in line with the Government's commitment to reach Net Zero by 2050. • The impact is minor positive.
SO12	DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE					• No significant impact.
SO13	SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL & ACCESSIBILITY					• No significant impact.
SO14	HOUSING					• Applicants are encouraged to consider all opportunities to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings resulting in improved housing stock, which is beneficial for the District and its residents. • The impact is minor positive.
SO15	HEALTH & WELLBEING					• By improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings, positive impacts are expected for health and wellbeing. The policy will deliver buildings that meet the national and local net zero

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC2 Policy: Reducing Energy Consumption in Existing Buildings
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
						targets, and are well-built (comfortable and liveable), fit for the future and cost-effective, which will have positive effects on the health and wellbeing of the local population. • The impact is minor positive.
SO16	QUALITY OF LIFE & PLACE					• Development delivered through the policy is expected to have benefits for human health, which will in turn have positive effects on the quality of life for users of the existing buildings. • The impact is minor positive.
SO17	SOCIAL DEPRIVATION					• Developments delivered through the policy will result in cost savings from energy consumption reductions, which will address issues such as fuel poverty, with positive effects on social equality. • The impact is minor positive.
SO18	ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT					• Developments delivered through this policy will provide business opportunities and provide the opportunity for new employment to be created in the green technology sector. • The impact is minor positive.
SO19	TOWN & VILLAGE CENTRES					• No significant impact.
SO20	EDUCATION & SKILLS					• Minor positive impacts are expected for skills acquisition and training as developments delivered through this policy will provide opportunities for businesses, employment as well as new skills/training. • The impact is minor positive.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	Policy No:CC2				Policy: Reducing Energy Consumption in Existing Buildings															
SA EFFECTS	SO1 Climate Change Mitigation	SO2 Climate Change Adaptation	SO3 Flood Risk	SO4 Water resources/Quality	SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals	SO6 Waste	SO7 Pollution	SO8 Green & Blue Infrastructure	SO9 Biodiversity	SO10 Landscape & Townscape	SO11 Historic & Cultural Heritage	SO12 Digital Infrastructure	SO13 Travel & Accessibility	SO14 Housing	SO15 Health & Wellbeing	SO16 Quality of Life & Place	SO17 Social Deprivation	SO18 Economy & Employment	SO19 Town & Village Centres	SO20 Education & Skills
Major Positive																				
Minor Positive																				
Not Significant																				
Minor Negative																				
Major Negative																				
Uncertain																				

COMMENTARY:	
Duration/Reversibility	The impacts are likely to change overtime as legislation evolves and technology develops, including changes in market signals overtime which should make low carbon solutions less expensive to achieve. The Council's Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study, currently being prepared, will provide more certainty on effects, which will be used to inform future stages of the Local Plan and SA.
Mitigation Measures	• Major development will be expected to achieve Excellent BREEAM Standard. Proposals for the refurbishment of 10 dwellings or more are expected to meet BREEAM Domestic Refurbishment Excellent. • Applicants are encouraged to use the six principles of best practice within LETI's Climate Emergency Retrofit guidance. • Other measures that seek to try and improve the energy efficiency of existing residential properties, including the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC), are required for properties when constructed, sold or let. In addition, the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES) Regulations require all private rented properties to achieve an EPC of E or better. • For development proposals on land where there are existing buildings and/or structures present, applicants must demonstrate that all possible measures have been taken to retain and reuse the existing buildings before considering demolition through the Sustainability Statement. • The implementation of specific Local Plan policies in relation to Climate Change, Design, Natural Environment, Historic Environment, Housing, the Spatial Strategy, Economy and Infrastructure could also help mitigate impacts.

Cumulative Impacts	Impacts are likely to be positive as the policy will improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings including refurbishments.
Summary	Major Positive Effects: **SO1 Climate Change Mitigation; SO2 Climate Change Adaptation; SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals and SO7 Pollution.** • The Council is progressing a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study as part of its Local Plan climate change evidence base. The study will provide information to help determine the most suitable and appropriate methods to assist the Council's climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, which will inform the next stages of the Local Plan and SA. • The policy will assist in improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings, complementing the wider policies of the Local Plan which are primarily aimed at new buildings. • The policy has been informed by LETI's Climate Emergency Retrofit Guide, PAS 2035:2019 Retrofitting Dwellings for Improved Energy Efficiency: Specifications and Guidance, Energy Performance Certificate (EPC), the Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards (MEES) Regulations and the Clean Growth Strategy (2017). • The policy will ensure existing buildings can be retrofitted to reduce energy consumption, which will make them liveable and fit for the future and will help to achieve national and local net zero targets. The policy relates to the energy efficiency of existing buildings where applications are made for change of use, retrofit, conversions, and extensions. Minor Positive Effects: **SO14 Housing ,SO15 Health & Wellbeing; SO16 Quality of Life and Place; SO17 Social DeprivationSO18 Economy and Employment and SO20 Education & Skills** • The policy seeks to improve the energy efficiency of existing buildings, deliver suitable and efficient homes, which has positive impacts for health and wellbeing, quality of life and place and is likely to address social equality. • Developments delivered through this policy will provide business opportunities and the opportunity for new employment to be created and skills to be acquired in the green technology sector, No Significant Effects: For the remaining Sustainability Objectives as the policy is unlikely to have a significant effect. Minor Negative Effects: None Major Negative Effects: None Uncertain: None Overall, the policy is shown to have a Minor Positive effect.

CC3 Sustainable Design and Construction

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC3 Policy: Sustainable Design and Construction
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO1	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION					• The policy requires development proposals to demonstrate how sustainable design and construction principles will be implemented. • Proposals for non-residential development should seek to achieve a BREEAM minimum 'Excellent' rating, and where possible to achieve an 'Outstanding' rating. • Proposals for residential development, should seek to achieve a 4 Star rating under the Home Quality Mark scheme. • The impact is major positive
SO2	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION					• The policy expects development to reduce potential overheating and reliance on air conditioning systems and demonstrate this is in accordance with the cooling hierarchy set out in the policy, which includes minimising internal heat generation through energy efficient design, reducing the amount of heat entering the building in summer through orientation, shading, albedo, fenestration, insulation and green roofs and walls, managing the heat within the building through exposed internal thermal mass and high ceilings, passive ventilation, mechanical ventilation and active cooling systems. These measures are expected to reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change. • The standards from the Chartered Institute of Building Service Engineers (CIBSE) should be used to evaluate the potential for overheating within the scheme design and demonstrate meeting these requirements. • The policy requires development proposals to contribute to the greening of developments which will help reduce their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. • The impact is major positive.
SO3	FLOOD RISK					• The policy will require development proposals to demonstrate how they will use natural and permeable surfaces within developments to minimise flood risk. The Council strongly encourages developments to avoid the use of artificial grass within developments. . • The policy requires development proposals to incorporate greening in the form of green infrastructure into site is likely to reduce the rate of surface water runoff and manage flood risk in an environmentally friendly. • The impact is minor positive.
SO4	WATER RESOURCES & QUALITY					• The policy requires development proposals to conserve natural resources, including water and this is expected to protect water quality and quantity. • The policy will require development proposals to demonstrate how they will implement measures to reduce water consumption and increase water recycling e.g. provision of water butts, greywater recycling etc, which is expected to contribute positively to water consumption.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC3 Policy: Sustainable Design and Construction
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
						• The impact is minor positive.
SO5	SOIL, LAND & MINERALS					• The policy encourages development proposals to reuse land and buildings, wherever feasible, prioritising use of brownfield land and existing buildings and this is expected to ensure efficient use of land. • The policy requires development proposals to conserve natural resources, including land and soil, delivering co-benefits for climate change adaptation and soil health. • The impact is major positive.
SO6	WASTE					• The policy encourages development proposals to reuse and recycle materials that arise through demolition and refurbishment, including the reuse of non-contaminated excavated soil and hardcore within the site, to minimise construction waste. • In addition, the policy requires development proposals to prioritise the use of locally sourced materials and/or sustainable materials and construction techniques to minimise ecological and carbon footprints. • The use of energy intensive building materials with high embodied carbon, such as concrete should be reduced where possible. • The impact is major positive.
SO7	POLLUTION					• The incorporation of greening into a development site and the building design can help to absorb carbon dioxide, which can positively impact air quality. • The impact is minor positive.
SO8	GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE					• The policy requires that development proposals contribute to the greening of developments by incorporating green and blue infrastructure into site and building design, such as green roofs and walls and the use of existing or creation of new natural habitats where possible. The creation of green infrastructure will contribute to nature recovery and improve/increase access to green spaces and provides outside space. • The impact is major positive.
SO9	BIODIVERSITY					• By requiring the greening of developments, the policy is likely to facilitate the enhancement of existing habitats and species, and/or the creation of new habitats, where possible which will contribute towards the District's biodiversity resource. • The impact is minor positive.
SO10	LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE					• The policy expects development to capitalise on passive design, using the location, orientation, design and fabric of the development to maximise the passive energy that can be gained from the sun, and this is expected to promote high quality design in context with the urban and rural landscape. • The impact is minor positive.
SO11	HISTORIC &					• In seeking to achieve sustainable design and construction in developments to address climate change adaptation and mitigation, the use of innovative designs and materials could

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC3 Policy: Sustainable Design and Construction
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
	CULTURAL HERITAGE					impact on the local vernacular, although development will need to comply with the Plan's design policies.
SO12	DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE					• No significant impact.
SO13	SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL & ACCESSIBILITY					• No significant impact.
SO14	HOUSING					• The policy requires the sustainable design and construction of high quality, suitable and sustainable housing developments in sustainable locations to meet identified needs for all sections of society. • The impact is major positive.
SO15	HEALTH & WELLBEING					• The policy ensures that the provision of buildings which have a longer life and are adaptable over time to reduce the need for retrofit or redevelopment to suit changing lifestyles or residents' requirements, which will have a positive impact on health and wellbeing. • Increased access to green infrastructure or the provision of green spaces is also likely to facilitate healthy lifestyles. • Positive impacts are expected for health and wellbeing as the policy will help to provide suitable housing for all. • The impact is minor positive.
SO16	QUALITY OF LIFE & PLACE					• Positive impacts are expected for quality of life and place as the policy will provide high quality, suitable and sustainable developments in sustainable locations to meet identified needs for all sections of society. • The impact is minor positive.
SO17	SOCIAL DEPRIVATION					• Positive impacts are expected to result in cost savings from a reduction in energy consumption as the policy seeks to minimise the energy used for heating and cooling and the demand for energy supply. • The impact is minor positive.
SO18	ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT					• Positive impacts are expected for the local economy as the policy will deliver sustainably designed and constructed buildings, which will maximise savings on resource use, attract investment, encourage innovation, diversify the economy and boost the local economy, and create employment opportunities. • The impact is major positive.
SO19	TOWN & VILLAGE CENTRES					• Positive impacts are also expected for the vitality and viability of town and village centres as the policy will deliver sustainably designed and constructed buildings.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC3 Policy: Sustainable Design and Construction
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
						• Developments delivered through the policy will reduce energy consumption which is likely to attract business growth and opportunities which is linked to increased footfall. • The impact is therefore minor positive.
SO20	EDUCATION & SKILLS					• Minor positive impacts are expected for skills acquisition and training as business growth and the diversification of the local economy will provide business opportunities and generate jobs/employment opportunities. • The impact is minor positive.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	Policy No:CC3				Policy: Sustainable Design and Construction															
SA EFFECTS	SO1 Climate Change Mitigation	SO2 Climate Change Adaptation	SO3 Flood Risk	SO4 Water resources/Quality	SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals	SO6 Waste	SO7 Pollution	SO8 Green & Blue Infrastructure	SO9 Biodiversity	SO10 Landscape & Townscape	SO11 Historic & Cultural Heritage	SO12 Digital Infrastructure	SO13 Travel & Accessibility	SO14 Housing	SO15 Health & Wellbeing	SO16 Quality of Life & Place	SO17 Social Deprivation	SO18 Economy & Employment	SO19 Town & Village Centres	SO20 Education & Skills
Major Positive																				
Minor Positive																				
Not Significant																				
Minor Negative																				
Major Negative																				
Uncertain																				

COMMENTARY:	
Duration/Reversibility	The impacts are likely to change overtime as legislation evolves and technology develops, including changes in market signals overtime which should make low carbon solutions less expensive to achieve. The Council's Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study, currently being prepared, will provide more certainty on effects, which will be used to inform future stages of the Local Plan and SA.
Mitigation Measures	• Impacts could be minimised by taking a 'life cycle' approach to development, which encompasses location, design, materials, construction management and the life and long-term stewardship of developments and, also includes the demolition of existing buildings as part of a development. • When seeking accreditation, development proposals should focus on maximising the achievable credits under the energy use category. Active House and Passivhaus accreditation schemes can also be utilised to achieve and demonstrate a developments or building's sustainable design and construction credentials. • A sustainability statement must be submitted with the planning application to demonstrate that the development proposals will comply with the policy.

	• The implementation of specific Local Plan policies in relation to Climate Change, the Natural Environment, Housing, the Spatial Strategy, Economy, Town Centres and Infrastructure could also help mitigate impacts.
Cumulative Impacts	Impacts are likely to be positive as the policy will ensure that the highest standards of sustainable design and construction in Wealden, which will improve the overall environmental performance of new developments, minimise their contribution to climate change and adaptation to the effects of climate change over their lifetime.
Summary	Major Positive Effects: **SO1 Climate Change Mitigation; SO2 Climate Change Adaptation; SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals; SO6 Waste; SO7 Pollution; SO7 Pollution; SO8 Green & Blue Infrastructure; S014 Housing; and SO18 Economy & Employment** • The Council is progressing a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study as part of its Local Plan climate change evidence base. The study will provide information to help determine the most suitable and appropriate methods to assist the Council's climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, which will inform the next stages of the Local Plan and SA. • A holistic route to achieving net zero development and sustainable development is provided, giving clarity to developers and applicants on what they are required to achieve through their schemes. • The policy has been informed by the approach taken within national planning policy (NPPF) and the Planning Practice Guidance in the National Design Guide. • The policy allows a 'life cycle' approach to be taken to development, and asks developers to capitalise on passive design, using the location, orientation, design and fabric of a building to maximise the passive energy that can be gained from the sun. • Natural approaches such as the incorporation of green infrastructure within developments are encouraged, which are often cost-effective measures that can provide additional benefits alongside climate adaptation and mitigation. • Residential development should seek to achieve a 4 Star rating under the Home Quality Mark scheme and non-residential development a BREEAM minimum 'Excellent' rating, and where possible an 'Outstanding' rating. • The policy will also ensure the provision of high quality, suitable and sustainable housing developments in sustainable locations to meet identified needs for all sections of society. • The delivery of sustainably designed and constructed buildings, will also maximise savings on resource use, attract investment, encourage innovation, diversify the economy and boost the local economy and high streets, and create employment opportunities and skills • A sustainability statement must be submitted with the planning application to demonstrate that the development proposals will comply with the policy. Minor Positive Effects: **SO3 Flood risk; SO4 Water resources/quality; SO9 Biodiversity; SO10 Landscape & Townscape, SO15 Health & Wellbeing; SO16 Quality of Life and Place; SO17 Social Deprivation; SO19 Town & Village Centres**; **SO20 Education & Skills** • The policy ensures the issues of flood risk, water, biodiversity, landscape character and other site-specific constraints are considered in the decision-making process. • Development proposals are required to demonstrate the use of natural and permeable surfaces to minimise flood risk and implement measures to reduce water consumption and increase water recycling e.g. provision of water butts, greywater recycling etc and conserve natural resources. The incorporation of greening into a development site and the building design can help to absorb carbon dioxide, which can also have a positive impact for air quality and biodiversity. • Development should include passive design, using the location, orientation, design and fabric of the development to maximise the passive energy that can be gained from the sun. • The provision of buildings with a longer life, which are adaptable over time are encouraged to reduce the need for retrofit or redevelopment to suit changing lifestyles or residents' requirements.

	• Positive impacts are expected for health and wellbeing quality of life and place, as the policy will provide high quality, suitable and sustainable developments in sustainable locations to meet identified needs for all sections of society. • Cost savings from a reduction in energy consumption and minimising the energy used for heating and cooling and the demand for energy supply will have a positive impact for the whole community. No Significant Effects: For the remaining Sustainability Objectives as the policy is unlikely to have a significant effect. Minor Negative Effects: None Major Negative Effects: None Uncertain: **SO11 Historic & Cultural Heritage** In seeking to achieve sustainable design and construction in developments to address climate change adaptation and mitigation, the use of innovative designs and materials could impact on the local vernacular, although development will need to comply with the Plan's design policies. Overall, the policy is shown to have a Major/Minor Positive effect

CC4 Carbon Sequestration

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC4 Policy: Carbon sequestration
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO1	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION					• The policy encourages carbon sequestration which will remove, capture, or store carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to prevent carbon emissions from contributing to the heating of the planet. • The impact is major positive.
SO2	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION					• The policy expects development to protect existing carbon stores and take opportunities to provide nature-based solutions for carbon sequestration where relevant, and this is expected to contribute positively climate change adaptation. • Where development is proposed on land containing identified carbon sinks, the applicant must consider the potential impacts of the development on the carbon sink and seek to maximise opportunities to enhance its sequestration function. A proportionate evaluation of the impacts and opportunities of the proposal on the identified carbon sink as relevant, and in all cases an appropriate management plan must be submitted. • The impact is major positive.
SO3	FLOOD RISK					• No significant impact.
SO4	WATER RESOURCES & QUALITY					• No significant impact.
SO5	SOIL, LAND & MINERALS					• In the context of carbon sequestration, the policy will support development proposals that take opportunities to improve soil health and minimise disturbance to soils in order to protect soil biodiversity and carbon storage, delivering co-benefits for climate change adaptation and soil health. • The impact is major positive.
SO6	WASTE					• No significant impact.
SO7	POLLUTION					• The policy encourages carbon sequestration which will remove, capture, or store carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and improve air quality. • The impact is major positive.
SO8	GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE					• The policy expects development to protect existing carbon sinks and take opportunities to provide nature-based solutions such as green infrastructure for carbon sequestration, which will contribute to nature recovery, and this is likely to improve/increase access to green and blue infrastructure.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC4 Policy: Carbon sequestration
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
						• The impact is major positive.
SO9	BIODIVERSITY					• In the context of carbon sequestration, the policy will support development proposals that achieve net gain in nature-based carbon sequestration through habitat retention, protection, enhancement and/or creation. • The impact is major positive.
SO10	LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE					• The policy will support development proposals that achieve net gain in nature-based carbon sequestration through habitat retention, protection, enhancement and/or creation, and this will in turn conserve and enhance local character. • The impact is major positive.
SO11	HISTORIC & CULTURAL HERITAGE					• No significant impact.
SO12	DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE					• No significant impact.
SO13	SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL & ACCESSIBILITY					• No significant impact.
SO14	HOUSING					• No significant impact.
SO15	HEALTH & WELLBEING					• Positive impacts are expected for health and wellbeing as the policy will ensure carbon dioxide is sequestered from the atmosphere, with positive effects on carbon emissions and air quality. • The impact is minor positive.
SO16	QUALITY OF LIFE & PLACE					• No significant impact.
SO17	SOCIAL DEPRIVATION					• No significant impact.
SO18	ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT					• No significant impact.
SO19	TOWN & VILLAGE CENTRES					• No significant impact.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC4 Policy: Carbon sequestration
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO20	EDUCATION & SKILLS					• No significant impact.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	Policy No:CC4																			
	Policy: Carbon sequestration																			
SA EFFECTS	**SO1 Climate Change Mitigation**	**SO2 Climate Change Adaptation**	**SO3 Flood Risk**	**SO4 Water resources/Quality**	**SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals**	**SO6 Waste**	**SO7 Pollution**	**SO8 Green & Blue Infrastructure**	**SO9 Biodiversity**	**SO10 Landscape & Townscape**	**SO11 Historic & Cultural Heritage**	**SO12 Digital Infrastructure**	**SO13 Travel & Accessibility**	**SO14 Housing**	**SO15 Health & Wellbeing**	**SO16 Quality of Life & Place**	**SO17 Social Deprivation**	**SO18 Economy & Employment**	**SO19 Town & Village Centres**	**SO20 Education & Skills**
Major Positive																				
Minor Positive																				
Not Significant																				
Minor Negative																				
Major Negative																				
Uncertain																				

COMMENTARY:	
Duration/Reversibility	The impacts are likely to change overtime as legislation evolves and technology develops, including changes in market signals overtime which should make low carbon solutions less expensive to achieve. The Council's Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study, currently being prepared, will provide more certainty of effects, which will be used to inform future stages of the Local Plan and SA.
Mitigation Measures	• Where development is proposed on land containing an identified carbon store, the applicant must consider the potential impacts of the development on the carbon store and seek to maximise opportunities to enhance its sequestration function. • Applicants should submit a proportionate evaluation of the impacts and opportunities of the proposal on the identified carbon store as relevant, and in all cases an appropriate management plan must be submitted. • Applicants are encouraged to refer to Natural England's 'Carbon Storage and Sequestration by Habitat 2021 (NERR094) at the earliest stages in the planning process to ensure their scheme maximises opportunities to support existing carbon sinks as well as provide additional carbon sequestration through nature-based solutions where possible. • The Council is progressing a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study as part of its Local Plan climate change evidence base. The study will provide information to help determine the most suitable and appropriate methods of carbon sequestration within the District to assist the Council's climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, which will inform the next stages of the Local Plan and SA. • The implementation of specific Local Plan policies in relation to Climate Change, the Natural Environment and Spatial Strategy could also help mitigate impacts.

Cumulative Impacts	Impacts are likely to be positive as the policy will ensure development protects existing carbon sinks and takes opportunities to provide nature-based solutions that can assist adaptation and mitigation through carbon offsetting, carbon storage/sequestration and adaptation to climate change risks.
Summary	Major Positive Effects: **SO1 Climate Change Mitigation; SO2 Climate Change Adaptation; SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals; and SO15 SO7 Pollution; SO8 Green & Blue Infrastructure; SO9 Biodiversity and SO10 Landscape and Townscape** • The policy encourages carbon sequestration, the removal, capture, or storage of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere to prevent carbon emissions from contributing to the heating of the planet. • The policy seeks to protect existing carbon stores and encourage nature-based solutions for carbon sequestration, where relevant, by improving soil health and minimising disturbance to soils in order to protect soil biodiversity and carbon storage with significant net gain in nature-based carbon sequestration expected through habitat retention, protection, enhancement and/or creation. • The retention, protection, enhancement and/or creation of habitat, could in turn conserve and enhance local character. Minor Positive Effects: **Health & Wellbeing** • The policy supports carbon sequestration, which will positively impact air quality and the health and wellbeing of the local population. No Significant Effects: For the remaining Sustainability Objectives, the policy is unlikely to have a significant effect. Minor Negative Effects: None Major Negative Effects: None Uncertain: None Overall, the policy is shown to have a Major Positive effect.

CC5 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC5 Policy: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO1	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION					• The policy supports proposals for renewable and low carbon energy-generating and distribution networks, including heat networks, in the context of sustainable development and climate change. • The Council will support district heat networks where feasible and where one exists, new development will be expected to connect to it. • Support will be given to community-led energy schemes where evidence of community support can be demonstrated, with administrative and financial structures in place to deliver/manage the project and any income from it. • The policy requires proposals to be supportive of land diversification and allow for the continuation of the site for some form of agricultural activity proportionate to the scale of the proposal, where the current use of the land is agricultural, and this will encourage local food production. • There is a presumption in favour of energy storage where it meets one or more of the criteria within the policy. • The policy will reduce carbon emissions and positive effects are expected for climate change mitigation. • The impact is major positive.
SO2	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION					• The policy will ensure proposals for renewable and low carbon energy-generating and distribution networks contribute to climate change adaptation. • The impact is major positive.
SO3	FLOOD RISK					• No significant impact.
SO4	WATER RESOURCES & QUALITY					• No significant impact.
SO5	SOIL, LAND & MINERALS					• The policy supports proposals for renewable and low carbon energy-generating and distribution networks in the context of sustainable development and climate change where they will not have significant adverse impacts on the local environment, including designated areas and agricultural land use. This is likely to conserve and enhance valued soils and/or minimise the loss of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land. • The impact is minor positive.
SO6	WASTE					• No significant impact.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC5 Policy: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO7	POLLUTION					• The policy will reduce carbon emissions and positive effects are expected on air quality. • The policy will support proposals for renewable and low carbon energy-generating and distribution networks in the context of sustainable development and climate change where they will not have significant adverse impacts on the local environment, including impacts such as noise, shadow flicker and vibration. • The impact is major positive.
SO8	GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE					• No significant impact.
SO9	BIODIVERSITY					• The policy supports proposals for renewable and low carbon energy-generating and distribution networks in the context of sustainable development and climate change where they will not have significant adverse impacts on the local environment, including species and habitats. Thus, the policy will ensure species and habitats are conserved and enhanced. • The impact is minor positive.
SO10	LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE					• The policy supports proposals for renewable and low carbon energy-generating and distribution networks in the context of sustainable development and climate change where they will not have significant adverse impacts on the local environment, including landscape character, amenity, the AONB and the setting of the South Downs National Park. • The policy supports proposals for renewable and low carbon energy-generating and distribution networks in the context of sustainable development and climate change where they will not have significant adverse impacts on the local environment, including impacts such as visual impacts such as glint or glare • The assessment of the impacts of proposals for renewable and low carbon energy schemes will need to be based on the best available evidence, including landscape capacity and sensitivity studies. • The impact is minor positive.
SO11	HISTORIC & CULTURAL HERITAGE					• The policy supports proposals for renewable and low carbon energy-generating and distribution networks in the context of sustainable development and climate change where they will not have significant adverse impacts on the local environment, including local heritage. • The impact is minor positive.
SO12	DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE					• No significant impact.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC5 Policy: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO13	SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL & ACCESSIBILITY					• No significant impact.
SO14	HOUSING					• The policy will facilitate the provision of energy efficient and low carbon homes, which meet local needs now and for the future. • The impact is minor positive.
SO15	HEALTH & WELLBEING					• Positive impacts are expected on health and wellbeing as the policy aims to secure less polluting development, which will have a positive impact upon carbon emissions and air quality. • The impact is minor positive.
SO16	QUALITY OF LIFE & PLACE					• Development delivered through the policy will enhance quality of life as it seeks to reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality • The impact is minor positive.
SO17	SOCIAL DEPRIVATION					• No significant impact.
SO18	ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT					• The policy will deliver renewable and low carbon energy development across the District, enabling the District to transition to a low-carbon future which could attract more investment, innovative industries/businesses and visitors, and create employment opportunities for local people and increase demand for such developments. • The impact is minor positive.
SO19	TOWN & VILLAGE CENTRES					• Positive impacts are also expected on the vitality and viability of the town and village centres as the policy will deliver renewable and low carbon energy development across the District. • Development delivered through the policy will help support the District's transition to a low-carbon future in a changing climate, which is likely to attract business growth and opportunities linked to increased footfall. • The impact is therefore minor positive.
SO20	EDUCATION & SKILLS					• Minor positive impacts are expected on skills acquisition and training as business growth and the diversification of the local economy will provide business opportunities and generate local jobs/employment and opportunities for new skills and training. • The impact is minor positive.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	Policy No:CC5				Policy: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy															
SA EFFECTS	SO1 Climate Change Mitigation	SO2 Climate Change Adaptation	SO3 Flood Risk	SO4 Water resources/Quality	SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals	SO6 Waste	SO7 Pollution	SO8 Green & Blue Infrastructure	SO9 Biodiversity	SO10 Landscape & Townscape	SO11 Historic & Cultural Heritage	SO12 Digital Infrastructure	SO13 Travel & Accessibility	SO14 Housing	SO15 Health & Wellbeing	SO16 Quality of Life & Place	SO17 Social Deprivation	SO18 Economy & Employment	SO19 Town & Village Centres	SO20 Education & Skills
Major Positive																				
Minor Positive																				
Not Significant																				
Minor Negative																				
Major Negative																				
Uncertain																				

COMMENTARY:	
Duration/Reversibility	The impacts are likely to change overtime as legislation evolves and technology develops, including changes in market signals overtime which should make low carbon solutions less expensive to achieve. The Council's Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study, currently being prepared, will provide more certainty on effects, which will be used to inform future stages of the Local Plan and SA.
Mitigation Measures	• The assessment of the impacts of proposals for renewable and low carbon energy schemes will need to be based on the best available evidence, including Clean Energy Opportunities and Implications Study, and Landscape Capacity and Sensitivity Studies. • The policy will support all appropriate proposals that meet the policy requirements as well as other relevant policies within the Local Plan such as those relating to Climate Change, the Natural Environment, Historic Environment, Housing, the Spatial Strategy, Economy, Town Centres and Infrastructure.
Cumulative Impacts	Impacts are likely to be positive as the policy will support proposals for renewable and low carbon energy-generating and distribution networks, including heat networks. There could be negative cumulative impacts on issues such as ecology, landscape, visual impact and heritage assets which need to be considered.
Summary	Major Positive Effects: **SO1 Climate Change Mitigation; SO2 Climate Change Adaptation; and SO7 Pollution**

	• The Council is progressing a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study as part of its Local Plan climate change evidence base. The study will provide information to help determine the most suitable and appropriate methods to assist the Council's climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, which will inform the next stages of the Local Plan and SA. • The policy sets out how renewable and low-carbon energy schemes will be supported across the District and will have a positive impact in tackling the cause and effects of climate change, including pollution, and help the District achieve the national and local net zero targets. • The policy has been informed by the National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure EN-3 (updated 2023), NPPF (paragraphs 155, 156 and 158), Climate Act (2008), Wealden Landscape Sensitivity Assessment: Renewable Energy, the decision-making framework in the Planning Act 2008 (as amended), the Planning Practice Guidance (on Renewable and Low Carbon Energy) and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as any other matters that are relevant in the NPPF. • The policy offers flexibility to accommodate new future technologies and advancements in the design and operation of renewable schemes and will ensure opportunities for greater carbon savings are maximised where they exist, without placing undue pressure on areas where savings may not be technically or financially feasible. The flexibility the policy offers will also allow the right technologies to be used whilst also taking account of viability issues and the fact that these technologies are constantly evolving. Minor Positive Effects: **SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals; SO9 Biodiversity; SO10 Landscape & Townscape; SO11 Historic & Cultural Heritage; SO18 Economy & Employment; SO19 Town & Village Centres**; **SO20 Education & Skills** • The policy will ensure the issues of character, soils, biodiversity, heritage and other site specific constraints are considered in the decision-making process. • The policy supports proposals for renewable and low carbon energy-generating and distribution networks in the context of sustainable development and climate change where they will not have significant adverse impacts on the local environment, including designated areas and agricultural land use. • The policy will support proposals where they will not have significant adverse impacts on the local environment, including landscape character, amenity, the AONB and the setting of the South Downs National Park and local heritage, and habitats and species. • The policy will facilitate the provision of energy efficient and low carbon homes, which meet local needs now and for the future. • The policy will enhance health and wellbeing and quality of life as the policy aims to secure less polluting development. • The policy will enable the District to transition to a low-carbon future which could attract more investment, innovative industries/businesses and visitors, and create employment opportunities for local people which is closely linked to skills acquisition and training. No Significant Effects: For the remaining Sustainability Objectives as the policy is unlikely to have a significant effect. Minor Negative Effects: None Major Negative Effects: None Uncertain: None Overall, the policy is shown to have a Minor Positive effect.

CC6 Water Efficiency

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC6 Policy: Water Efficiency
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO1	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION					• Water use contributes to CO2 emissions as the treatment of water requires energy, therefore, an indirect effect is expected. Further work is required. • The impacts are uncertain.
SO2	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION					• The policy will ensure development is designed and built to achieve water efficiency which will reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and the projected increases in population, including drought and the impacts on water supply. • Applicants will be required to demonstrate how water efficiency, including the impacts on climate change, has been addressed through the Sustainability Statement or Design & Access Statement. • The impact is minor positive.
SO3	FLOOD RISK					• No significant impact.
SO4	WATER RESOURCES & QUALITY					• Wealden is identified as being within an area of serious water stress, so the policy will seek to ensure development is as efficient in its water usage as possible to minimise impacts on the District's water resources. • The policy requires all new residential development to be planned positively to minimise its impact on, and make efficient use of, water resources, taking into account the impacts of climate change. • Development proposals, including the retrofit / refurbishment of existing buildings, are required to demonstrate that water reuse and recycling and rainwater harvesting measures have been incorporated wherever possible in order to reduce demand on mains water supply as part of an integrated approach to water management. • All new residential development must be designed and built to achieve the Building Regulation mains water consumption standard of 110 litres per person per day or the highest water efficiency standard that applies at the time of the planning application. • All proposals for non-residential development should maximise water efficiencies under the mandatory water credits category in the BREEAM water consumption assessment methodology. • Applicants will be required to demonstrate how water efficiency, including the impacts on climate change, has been addressed through the Sustainability Statement or Design & Access Statement. • The impact is major positive

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC6 Policy: Water Efficiency
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO5	SOIL, LAND & MINERALS					• By reducing the impact on water supply in the District, the policy will have an indirect positive impact upon water stress, which in turn will have an impact on soil and land • The impact is minor positive.
SO6	WASTE					• No significant impact.
SO7	POLLUTION					• No significant impact.
SO8	GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE					• Development proposals which plan positively to minimise the impact on, and make efficient use of, water resources, could help to protect and enhance as well as prevent the loss of green and blue infrastructure, which forms part of well-functioning ecosystems.. • The impact is minor positive.
SO9	BIODIVERSITY					• The policy requires all new residential development to minimise its impact on, and make efficient use of, water resources. Water is an ecosystem service which can sustain habitats for the District's biodiversity resource. • The impact is minor positive.
SO10	LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE					• The policy requires all new residential development to be to minimise its impact on, and make efficient use of, water resources, taking into account the impacts of climate change. This is expected to protect and enhance some of the District's valued landscape features and characteristics, promoting local distinctiveness. • The impact is minor positive.
SO11	HISTORIC & CULTURAL HERITAGE					• No significant impact.
SO12	DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE					• No significant impact.
SO13	SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL & ACCESSIBILITY					• No significant impact.
SO14	HOUSING					• Positive impacts are expected for housing as the policy will contribute current and future housing needs through the provision of water efficient homes. • The impact is minor positive.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC6 Policy: Water Efficiency
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO15	HEALTH & WELLBEING					• Positive impacts are expected for health and wellbeing as the policy enables and encourages water efficiency to be built into development, which will ensure the protection of water resources and promote water re-use or recycling and meet the basic needs of local people. • The impact is minor positive.
SO16	QUALITY OF LIFE & PLACE					• Positive impacts are expected on quality of life as the policy enables and encourages water efficiency to be built into development, which will ensure the protection of water resources and promote water re-use or recycling which will also meet the basic needs of local people. • The impact is minor positive.
SO17	SOCIAL DEPRIVATION					• No significant impact.
SO18	ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT					• Positive impacts are expected for the local economy and employment as the policy will ensure that water resources are protected for economic use. This could increase productivity as well as provide opportunities for business growth and employment. • The impact is minor positive.
SO19	TOWN & VILLAGE CENTRES					• Positive impacts are expected for high street businesses as the policy will ensure that water resources are protected for economic use, which could provide opportunities for business growth and employment. • The impact is minor positive.
SO20	EDUCATION & SKILLS					• The policy could help create opportunities for employment/local jobs which is linked to skills acquisition and training. • The impact is minor positive.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	Policy No:CC6				Policy: Water Efficiency															
SA EFFECTS	SO1 Climate Change Mitigation	SO2 Climate Change Adaptation	SO3 Flood Risk	SO4 Water resources/Quality	SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals	SO6 Waste	SO7 Pollution	SO8 Green & Blue Infrastructure	SO9 Biodiversity	SO10 Landscape & Townscape	SO11 Historic & Cultural Heritage	SO12 Digital Infrastructure	SO13 Travel & Accessibility	SO14 Housing	SO15 Health & Wellbeing	SO16 Quality of Life & Place	SO17 Social Deprivation	SO18 Economy & Employment	SO19 Town & Village Centres	SO20 Education & Skills
Major Positive																				
Minor Positive																				
Not Significant																				
Minor Negative																				
Major Negative																				
Uncertain																				

COMMENTARY:	
Duration/Reversibility	The impacts are likely to change overtime as legislation evolves and technology develops, including changes in market signals overtime which should make low carbon solutions less expensive to achieve. The Council's Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study, currently being prepared, will provide more certainty on effects, which will be used to inform future stages of the Local Plan and SA.
Mitigation Measures	• Applicants will be required to demonstrate, through the Sustainability Statement or the Design and Access Statement, that the development has been planned positively to minimise its impact on, and make efficient use of, water resources, taking into account the impacts of climate change. • Impacts could also be mitigated through the implementation of specific Local Plan policies in relation to Climate Change, the Natural Environment, Housing, the Spatial Strategy, Economy, Town Centres and Infrastructure.
Cumulative Impacts	Impacts are likely to be positive as the policy will ensure developments are as efficient in their water usage as possible whilst reducing vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and the projected increases in population, including drought and the impacts on the District's water resources.
Summary	Major Positive Effects: **SO4 Water Resources/quality**

	• The Council is progressing a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study as part of its Local Plan climate change evidence base. The study will provide information to help determine the most suitable and appropriate methods to assist the Council's climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, which will inform the next stages of the Local Plan and SA • The policy ensures development is as efficient as possible in its water usage, to minimise impacts on the District's water resources. • The policy has been informed by Part G of Schedule 1 to the Building Regulations**.** • All new residential development will need to minimise its impact on, and make efficient use of, water resources, taking into account the impacts of climate change. • The policy ensures development proposals, including the retrofit / refurbishment of existing buildings demonstrate that water reuse and recycling and rainwater harvesting measures have been incorporated wherever possible in order to reduce demand on mains water supply as part of an integrated approach to water management. Minor Positive Effects: **SO2 Climate Change Adaptation; SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals; SO8 Green & Blue Infrastructure;SO9 Biodiversity; SO10 Landscape & Townscape; SO14 Housing; SO15 Health & Wellbeing; SO16 Quality of Life & Place and SO18 Economy & Employment; SO19 Town & Village Centres**; **SO20 Education & Skills** • The policy ensures development is designed and built to achieve water efficiency, which will reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, including drought and will protect water resources and encourage water re-use or recycling, which will support soil health, green and blue infrastructure, biodiversity, landscape character and meet the basic needs of local people. • Positive impacts are also expected for the local economy, and town and village centres as the policy will ensure that water resources are protected for economic use. This could provide opportunities for business growth and employment, which is linked to skills acquisition and training. No Significant Effects: **SO3 Flood risk**; **; SO6 Waste; SO7 Pollution; SO11 Historic & Cultural Heritage; SO12 Digital Infrastructure; SO13 Travel & Accessibility; and SO17 Social Deprivation;** as the policy is unlikely to have a significant effect. Minor Negative Effects: None Major Negative Effects: None Uncertain: **SO1 Climate Change Mitigation** Water use contributes to CO2 emissions as the treatment of water requires energy, thus, an indirect effect is expected for climate change mitigation. Further work is required and, therefore the impact is uncertain at this stage. Overall, the policy is shown to have a Minor Positive effect.

CC7 Managing Flood Risk

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No:CC7 Policy: Managing Flood Risk
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO1	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION					• No significant impact.
SO2	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION					• The policy will ensure development is directed to locations identified as being at the lowest risk of flooding, considering both existing and future flood risk and how flood risk will be managed, taking into account climate change and having regard to the vulnerability of different land uses to flood risk. • The impact is therefore major positive.
SO3	FLOOD RISK					• Proposals must demonstrate that the development has been designed to be flood resilient and resistant and safe for its users for the lifetime of the development. • Development proposals should follow a sequential approach to flood risk management and will be guided to areas with the lowest risk of flooding from all sources, considering both existing and future flood risk. • The policy protects the functional floodplain (Flood Zone 3b) and its capacity to attenuate periodic flood events by ensuring development/water compatible uses are designed and constructed to remain operational and safe for users in times of flooding, not impede water flows and not increase flood risk elsewhere. • The policy requires all relevant development to demonstrate that it complies with the tests, recommendations and guidance specified by the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), the NPPF and PPG and that early discussions have taken place with the Council and other relevant stakeholders • The impact is therefore major positive.
SO4	WATER RESOURCES & QUALITY					• By ensuring development does not exacerbate flood risk, the policy will prevent poor quality water/flood water from polluting water resources and the wider water environment. This is likely to protect and improve/enhance water resources/ environment. • The impact is major positive.
SO5	SOIL, LAND & MINERALS					• By ensuring development does not exacerbate flood risk, the policy will prevent soil pollution and minimise the loss of valuable soils. • The impact is minor positive.
SO6	WASTE					• No significant impact.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No:CC7 Policy: Managing Flood Risk
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO7	POLLUTION					• No significant impact.
SO8	GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE					• By ensuring development does not exacerbate flood risk, the policy will protect and enhance blue and green infrastructure. • The policy also requires all new development close to rivers to consider, work with partners, and offer opportunities to improve, enhance and restore floodplain and river environment, including opportunities to create, enhance and improve the linking of green/blue infrastructure, which is expected to contribute to nature recovery, improve/increase access to green infrastructure as well as prevent the fragmentation of existing ecological networks or isolation of habitats. • The impact is minor positive.
SO9	BIODIVERSITY					• By ensuring development does not exacerbate flood risk, the policy will indirectly sustain habitats and species which contributes to the District's biodiversity resource. • The impact is minor positive.
SO10	LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE					• The policy will ensure development is directed to locations identified as being at the lowest risk of flooding, and this could help to protect the District's valued landscape features and characteristics. • The impact is minor positive.
SO11	HISTORIC & CULTURAL HERITAGE					• No significant impact.
SO12	DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE					• No significant impact.
SO13	SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL & ACCESSIBILITY					• No significant impact.
SO14	HOUSING					• The policy will ensure housing is directed to locations identified as being at the lowest risk of flooding. This will ensure the provision of flood resilient housing which will contribute positively to housing supply. • The impact is minor positive.
SO15	HEALTH & WELLBEING					• Positive impacts are expected for health and wellbeing as the policy will ensure that development, it users, surrounding properties and the wider environment are protected from increased risk of flooding. • The impact is minor positive.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No:CC7 Policy: Managing Flood Risk
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO16	QUALITY OF LIFE & PLACE					• As the policy aims to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding, there will be positive outcomes on quality of life and place for local residents. • The impact is minor positive.
SO17	SOCIAL DEPRIVATION					• No significant impact.
SO18	ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT					• Positive impacts are expected for the local economy as flood resilient development will make the District more attractive to investors and businesses, which could contribute positively to economic vitality and viability. • The impact is minor positive.
SO19	TOWN & VILLAGE CENTRES					• Positive impacts are expected for high streets as flood resilient development will make the District attractive to investors and tourists, contributing positively to the long-term vitality and viability of town and village centres. • The impact is minor positive.
SO20	EDUCATION & SKILLS					• No significant impact.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	Policy No:CC7				Policy: Managing Flood Risk															
SA EFFECTS	SO1 Climate Change Mitigation	SO2 Climate Change Adaptation	SO3 Flood Risk	SO4 Water resources/Quality	SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals	SO6 Waste	SO7 Pollution	SO8 Green & Blue Infrastructure	SO9 Biodiversity	SO10 Landscape & Townscape	SO11 Historic & Cultural Heritage	SO12 Digital Infrastructure	SO13 Travel & Accessibility	SO14 Housing	SO15 Health & Wellbeing	SO16 Quality of Life & Place	SO17 Social Deprivation	SO18 Economy & Employment	SO19 Town & Village Centres	SO20 Education & Skills
Major Positive																				
Minor Positive																				
Not Significant																				
Minor Negative																				
Major Negative																				
Uncertain																				

COMMENTARY:	
Duration/Reversibility	The impacts are likely to change overtime as legislation evolves and technology develops, including changes in market signals overtime which should make low carbon solutions less expensive to achieve. The Council's Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study, currently being prepared, will provide more certainty on effects, which will be used to inform future stages of the Local Plan and SA.
Mitigation Measures	• Proposals must apply a sequential risk-based approach to the location of development, including within the site and taking account of the flood risk vulnerability classifications within the PPG, to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding and the exception test where the application of sequential test is not possible. • Developers will be expected to undertake early discussions with the Council, Environment Agency, Lead Local Flood Authority and Southern Water. Where schemes are located within the Pevensey Levels catchment, developers will also be expected to undertake early discussions with the Pevensey and Cuckmere Water Level Management Board. • Where required, flood mitigation must be implemented in accordance with the Council's SFRA, the NPPF and PPG. Developers must ensure that mitigation does not increase flood risk elsewhere and that floodplain compensation is provided where necessary. • The implementation of specific Local Plan policies in relation to Climate Change, the Natural Environment, Housing, the Spatial Strategy, Economy and Town Centres could also address impacts.

Cumulative Impacts	Impacts are likely to be positive as the policy will ensure development is directed to areas at the lowest risk of, whilst ensuring flood risk is not increased elsewhere, including increasing flood risk downstream as a result of cumulative development.
Summary	Major Positive Effects: **SO2 Climate Change Adaptation; SO3 Flood risk; and SO4 Water resources/quality** • The Council is progressing a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study as part of its Local Plan climate change evidence base. The study will provide information to help determine the most suitable and appropriate methods to assist the Council's climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, which will inform the next stages of the Local Plan and SA. • The policy seeks to ensure that development does not place itself, or put others, at increased risk of flooding and actively seeks to improve flood risk where possible. The policy has been informed by the Wealden's Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs), the NPPF and the PPG specifically in regard to the application of the Sequential, and where required, Exceptions Tests. The policy will ensure the severity of a flood event from all sources is reduced and surface run off is managed in order to protect and improve water quality. Minor Positive Effects: **SO8 Green & Blue Infrastructure; SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals; SO9 Biodiversity; SO10 Landscape & Townscape; SO14 Housing**; **SO15 Health & Wellbeing; and SO16 Quality of Life and Place; SO18 Economy & Employment; and SO19 Town & Village Centres**; • The policy ensure issues of green and blue infrastructure, biodiversity, landscape character, housing, local economy, including town and village centres and other site specific constraints are considered in the decision-making process. • The policy will ensure development does not exacerbate flood risk, and this will prevent soil pollution and minimise the loss of valuable soils. The policy also requires all new development close to rivers to consider opportunities to improve, enhance and restore floodplain and river environment, including opportunities to create, enhance and improve the linking of green/blue infrastructure, which is expected to contribute to nature recovery, improve/increase access to green infrastructure and prevent the fragmentation of existing ecological networks or isolation of habitats. • The policy will ensure residential development is directed to locations identified as being at the lowest risk of flooding. This will ensure the provision of flood resilient housing, which will contribute positively to housing supply, health and wellbeing and quality of life. • Positive impacts are also expected for the local economy as flood resilient development will make the District more attractive to investors and businesses, which could provide business opportunities, and contribute positively to economic vitality and viability. No Significant Effects: For the remaining Sustainability Objectives as the policy is unlikely to have a significant effect. Minor Negative Effects: None Major Negative Effects: None Uncertain: None Overall, the policy is shown to have a Minor Positive effect.

CC8 Sustainable Drainage

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC8 Policy: Sustainable Drainage
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO1	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION					• No significant impact.
SO2	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION					• The policy requires all development proposals to include adequate drainage provision and seek to reduce flood risk and contribute to flood alleviation. • Applicants are required to demonstrate that Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) are an integral part of the proposed development and its design unless they are demonstrated to be inappropriate. • Development proposals are to be designed and implemented having regard to the latest local, regional and national guidance on sustainable drainage and SuDS systems. • The provision of SuDS through the policy will deliver nature-based solutions to reduce vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change through adaptation. • The impact is major positive.
SO3	FLOOD RISK					• The policy seeks to ensure that developments manage their drainage requirements, including through a surface water drainage strategy, to reduce the risk of flooding from surface water as well as protect the water quality of the District's waterbodies and provide wider benefits to the natural environment and people. • All development proposals are required to include adequate drainage provision and seek to reduce flooding from surface-water run-off, reduce the risk of sewer flooding during heavy rainfall and contribute to flood alleviation. • SuDS should be discussed with the LLFA early in the design process to ensure they can be fully integrated into the overall design and layout of the scheme. • Approval from the Lead Local Flood Authority of the design and long-term maintenance of any SuDS / drainage scheme will be required prior to development commencing. • The impact is major positive.
SO4	WATER RESOURCES & QUALITY					• The policy seeks to ensure that developments manage their drainage requirements, including through a surface water drainage strategy, to protect the water quality of the District's waterbodies and provide wider benefits to the natural environment and people. Water pollution will be minimised through SuDS filtering runoff. • Development proposals are to be designed and implemented to prevent surface water runoff entering the foul water drainage system. • Any planning application, including in outline, that triggers a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) will need to provide sufficient details of an appropriate surface water drainage scheme to satisfy the HRA.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC8 Policy: Sustainable Drainage
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
						• The impact is major positive.
SO5	SOIL, LAND & MINERALS					• The policy could help to improve soil health and performance, protecting and enhancing valued soils. • The impact is minor positive.
SO6	WASTE					• No significant impact.
SO7	POLLUTION					• No significant impact.
SO8	GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE					• Development proposals are to be designed and implemented to be 'multi-functional' and contribute to wider Council objectives, including improving the green/blue infrastructure network. This will create and provide green and blue spaces for people. • The impact is minor positive.
SO9	BIODIVERSITY					• Development proposals are to be designed and implemented to be 'multi-functional' and contribute to wider Council objectives, including enhancing biodiversity. This will provide valuable habitats for wildlife. • The impact is minor positive.
SO10	LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE					• Development proposals are to be designed and implemented to be 'multi-functional' and contribute to wider Council objectives, including enhancing landscape character. • The impact is minor positive.
SO11	HISTORIC & CULTURAL HERITAGE					• No significant impact.
SO12	DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE					• No significant impact.
SO13	SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL & ACCESSIBILITY					• No significant impact.
SO14	HOUSING					• The policy will help provide homes that meet the necessary sustainability and design standards, including flood resilient homes, and contribute to flood alleviation . • The impact is minor positive.
SO15	HEALTH & WELLBEING					• Positive outcomes are expected for health and wellbeing as the policy reduces the risk of, and minimise flooding from all known sources, taking account of the impact of climate change. • The impact is minor positive.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE		Effects				Policy No: CC8 Policy: Sustainable Drainage
		S	M	L	Overall	Commentary
SO16	QUALITY OF LIFE & PLACE					• Positive impacts are also expected for quality of life and place as flood risk will be minimised through the policy. • The policy will contribute positively to sustainable development and provide safe and high-quality places and spaces where local people can live, enjoy/visit and play, which will have positive impacts for quality of life and place. • The impact is minor positive.
SO17	SOCIAL DEPRIVATION					• No significant impact.
SO18	ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT					• The policy could help stimulate local economic growth as it could enhance the attractiveness of the District to new businesses and inward investment, employment opportunities and local jobs. • The impact is minor positive.
SO19	TOWN & VILLAGE CENTRES					• The policy will contribute positively to sustainable development, and will deliver value and benefits for high streets by enhancing the attractiveness of town and village centres to new businesses, employment opportunities and local jobs • The impact is minor positive.
SO20	EDUCATION & SKILLS					• The policy offers opportunities for business growth and employment, which is linked to skills acquisition and training. • The impact is minor positive.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	Policy No:CC8				Policy: Sustainable Drainage															
SA EFFECTS	SO1 Climate Change Mitigation	SO2 Climate Change Adaptation	SO3 Flood Risk	SO4 Water resources/Quality	SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals	SO6 Waste	SO7 Pollution	SO8 Green & Blue Infrastructure	SO9 Biodiversity	SO10 Landscape & Townscape	SO11 Historic & Cultural Heritage	SO12 Digital Infrastructure	SO13 Travel & Accessibility	SO14 Housing	SO15 Health & Wellbeing	SO16 Quality of Life & Place	SO17 Social Deprivation	SO18 Economy & Employment	SO19 Town & Village Centres	SO20 Education & Skills
Major Positive																				
Minor Positive																				
Not Significant																				
Minor Negative																				
Major Negative																				
Uncertain																				

COMMENTARY:	
Duration/Reversibility	The impacts are likely to change overtime as legislation evolves and technology develops, including changes in market signals overtime which should make low carbon solutions less expensive to achieve. The Council's Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study, currently being prepared, will provide more certainty on effects, which will be used to inform future stages of the Local Plan and SA.
Mitigation Measures	• Development proposals should demonstrate that arrangements are in place for the ongoing maintenance of SuDS schemes over the lifetime of the development. • Approval from the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) of the design and long-term maintenance of any SuDS / drainage scheme will be required prior to development commencing. The Council will also continue to work with neighbouring authorities on cross boundary issues, including SuDS, as well as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) to ensure a consistent approach to SuDS requirements. For phased development, it should be demonstrated that a strategic approach to drainage provision across the entire site and incorporates adequate provision for SuDS within each phase of development will be followed. • Surface water is expected to be managed as close to its source as possible, using the following discharge hierarchy; discharge into the ground; then discharge to a surface water body; and the discharge to a surface water sewer, highway drain, or other drainage system. • Any planning application, including in outline, that triggers a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) will need to provide sufficient details of an appropriate surface water drainage scheme to satisfy the HRA.

	• All developments will be required to demonstrate that surface water will pass through at least two treatment stages. For development in the Pevensey Levels hydrological catchment, a minimum of three stages of treatment will be required. • The implementation of specific Local Plan policies in relation to Climate Change, the Natural Environment, Housing, the Spatial Strategy, Economy, Town Centres and Infrastructure could help address any other impacts.
Cumulative Impacts	Impacts are likely to be positive as the policy will ensure development proposals include adequate drainage provision and seek to reduce flood risk and contribute to flood alleviation.
Summary	Major Positive Effects: **SO2 Climate Change Adaptation; SO3 Flood risk; SO4 Water resources/quality** • The Council is progressing a Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Study as part of its Local Plan climate change evidence base. The study will provide information to help determine the most suitable and appropriate methods to assist the Council's climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, which will inform the next stages of the Local Plan and SA. • The policy ensures that developments manage their drainage requirements, including through a surface water drainage strategy, to reduce the risk of flooding from surface water as well as protect the water quality of the District's waterbodies and provide wider benefits to the natural environment and people. • The policy ensures that any Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) proposals have due regard to East Sussex County Council's guidance, and clearly sets out the management and maintenance regimes for the scheme. This will ensure that SuDS are an integral part of proposed developments and their design and that all proposals seek to reduce flood risk and contribute to flood alleviation, which has positive effects on water quality and quantity. • The policy ensures that new developments and existing developments being retrofitted can maximise the opportunities and benefits that can be secured from surface water management practices and provide a means of dealing with the quantity and quality of surface water. Minor Positive Effects: **SO5 Soil, Land & Minerals; SO8 Green & Blue Infrastructure; SO9 Biodiversity; SO10 Landscape & Townscape; SO14 Housing; SO15 Health & Wellbeing; SO16 Quality of Life and Place; SO18 Economy & Employment; SO19 Town & Village Centres**; **and SO20 Education & Skills** • The policy ensures the issues of soils, green and blue infrastructure, biodiversity, character and other site-specific constraints are considered in the decision-making process. • The policy will help provide homes that meet the necessary sustainability and design standards, including flood resilient homes and contribute to flood alleviation. The policy will contribute positively to sustainable development and provide safe and high-quality places and spaces where local people can live, enjoy/visit and play, and this will have positive impacts for health and wellbeing and quality of life and place. The policy could help stimulate local economic growth, growth in the town and village centres, as the policy could enhance the attractiveness of the District to new businesses and inward investment, improved productivity and employment opportunities. No Significant Effects: For the remaining Sustainability Objectives as the policy is unlikely to have a significant effect. Minor Negative Effects: None Major Negative Effects: None Uncertain: None Overall, the policy is shown to have a Minor Positive effect.