

Suffolk Structure Plan			
Suffolk Structure Plan – 2001			
All Structure Plan Policies will be replaced by RSS 14, except ‘saved’ policies. Saved policies will be valid until at least 28 September 2007.			
CS5	The urban Fringe Maintain the separate identity and physical separation of towns and villages.	In areas outside defined towns and villages in Local Plans, countryside policies will apply. Where necessary, strategic gaps between settlements will be identified in Local Plans.	Local distinctiveness of landscapes & townscapes is the key impact area here. Include relevant objective in SA.
CS11	Defence bases	New residential development to meet the needs of military air bases at Honington, Wattisham, Woodbridge, Mildenhall & Lakenheath will normally be located within the existing air bases, provided there are no material adverse impact on the environment, highways, existing communities, services, best and most versatile agricultural land and natural & cultural heritage.	Reflect the key need to meet the housing requirements of the whole community.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
ENV6	New housing in the countryside...	... will only be acceptable where essential for key personnel employed in agriculture, horticulture or forestry	Should include objectives on meeting the overall housing requirements of the community and conserving and enhancing the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes
ENV7	Conservation of designated landscapes	Over-riding national need necessary to permit development which would have a material adverse impact on the Broads, AONBs or Heritage Coast.	Should include objectives on conserving biodiversity and maintaining distinctiveness of

Neighbouring Authority and National Park Local Plans/Local Development Documents

Mid Suffolk District Council, Adopted Core Strategy (September 2008)

The overall vision is set out at the beginning of the plan. By 2025 the Mid Suffolk District will become a more prosperous, healthy, safer, attractive and greener place to live with fewer inequalities, improved access to and provision of housing, employment and services for all. At the same time it will continue regeneration of the district through maintaining and promoting existing employment provision and delivering housing in sustainable locations. The districts high quality natural assets and built heritage will be protected and enhanced. The district council will be a leader in tackling climate change across the district, with new development addressing issues of energy and resource conservation and incorporating sustainable drainage systems to mitigate flooding.

Objective SO 1 To protect, manage, enhance and restore the landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity of the district by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing a network of: designated sites; biodiversity, species, habitats and geodiversity action plans; wildlife corridors and ecological networks; Protecting the districts most important landscape components and encourage development that is consistent with conserving its overall character. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
<p>Objective SO 2</p> <p>To seek to improve water quality and reduce pollution to the wider environment by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that development proposals have no adverse effect on water quality. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>
<p>Objective SO 3</p> <p>To provide for sustainable development and respond to the implications of climate change reducing the districts carbon footprint by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing initiatives such as: Use of low water volume fittings and grey water systems; orientation to maximise solar gain; high levels of insulation; adequate provision for separation and storage of waste for recycling; and use of materials from a sustainable source in new development; • Supporting development proposals that avoid areas of current and future flood risk; • Seeking the implementation of SUDs into all new developments. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>
<p>Objective SO 4</p> <p>To protect, manage, enhance and restore the historic heritage / environment and the unique character and identity of the towns and villages by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that new developments are appropriate in terms of scale and location in the context of settlement form and character; • Introducing policies to protect, conserve and enhance the natural and built historic environment. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>
<p>Objective SO 5</p> <p>To reinforce the vitality and viability of local shops, schools, services, recreation and community facilities in towns and key service centres and primary villages by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that such facilities and services are retained; • Reducing some of the need for travelling by ensuring that new housing is close to work places, schools, shops and other services. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Objective SO 6 To ensure provision of housing, employment, retail, infrastructure and access to services by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating to enable communities to be balanced, inclusive and prosperous. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective SO 7 To support sustainable communities by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locating development where it will enable people to access jobs and key services; Recognising and respecting the diversity in the function and character of Mid Suffolk's towns, key service centres and countryside. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective SO 8 To meet the requirement set by the RSS for new housing while maintaining the special character of Mid Suffolk's towns, villages and countryside by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring new development will be of a high standard of design and layout and will address the need for energy and resource conservation; Ensuring that 50% of new dwellings are built on brown filed land within the district; Allocating most new housing sites within existing towns, key service centres and the Ipswich policy area. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective SO 9 Planning and housing policies will maximise the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that new housing development provides a mix of housing types, sizes and affordability; Continuing to provide council policies for affordable housing. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective SO 10 To prepare for an aging population by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including the provision and retention of community facilities and suitable housing, including sheltered and assisted accommodation. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

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<p>Objective SO 11</p> <p>To support the growth of the local economy and rural regeneration in ways which are compatible with environmental objectives, and which deliver increased prosperity for the whole community by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing sufficient good quality employment land between 2001 – 2021 to meet indicative targets for additional jobs in the district; • Supporting economic development proposals in rural areas that cannot be sustainably located closer to existing settlements and where the proposals are restricted in size, scale and type appropriate to a rural setting. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>
<p>Objective SO 12</p> <p>Promote high quality, sustainable tourism by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring development plan policies encourage small-scale tourism development that do not prejudice the landscape, environment and biodiversity that is the main attraction of the district; • The creation of new habitats along the river valleys that contribute towards green tourism opportunities; • Promoting the need for a variety of different types of good quality, short-stay accommodation. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>
<p>Objective SO 13</p> <p>Support and enable public and community transport services and encourage walking and cycling initiatives by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that such services provide access to jobs, shops and services and consider new methods of delivering and protecting existing services for smaller communities. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>
<p>Objective SO 14</p> <p>To provide accessible and varied opportunities for leisure, cultural and recreational activities in order to promote healthy lifestyles by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring current service provisions in these areas are retained and enhanced; • Ensuring that such opportunities are increased to keep pace with the districts growing population. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>

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Objective SO 15 To develop vibrant and prosperous towns and service centres by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraging development that supports their function with a range of good quality jobs, businesses, shops and services that meet the needs of local people; Supporting appropriate new retail, commercial and service development in order to strengthen the existing use and accessibility by public transport to retain and enhance the vitality and viability of Mid Suffolk town centres. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

St Edmundsbury Borough Council, Core Strategy Submission Document (August 2009)

The overall vision is set out at the beginning of the plan. By 2031 St Edmundsbury will remain a vibrant part of Suffolk and a region where the distinctive local character, unique local heritage and environmental and cultural assets are retained and enhanced for the enjoyment of all. The borough will be a safe place to live with strong communities. Employment growth and development will produce a prosperous and sustainable economy including sustainable tourism. All residents of the borough will have an equal opportunity to access services, jobs and leisure facilities to maximise their potential to live and work in an environmentally sustainable manner. A hierarchy and network of town and village centres will grow and develop to provide a wide range of services in a good environment and accessible to all, appropriate to the size of the settlement. The borough will respond to the challenge of providing: development that respects and enhances the borough's heritage and culture, increased access to the countryside, provision of green space, mitigation against climate change, and development that respects SPAs SACs and SSSIs.

Objective A To deliver housing in a sustainable way, including specialist and affordable housing to meet the needs of the community by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing whilst seeking to maximise the amount of previously development land used. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective B To secure economic vitality and growth by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering an adequate and continuous supply of land for employment to meet the needs and demands of different sectors of the economy and reduce the need for out-commuting. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective C To sustain and enhance rural communities by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing, where infrastructure and environmental capacity exists, new housing to grow settlements and safeguard existing rural services while, maintaining and, where possible, improving the rural environment. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

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<p>Objective D</p> <p>To maintain and develop leisure, cultural, educational and community facilities by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including access to green space, commensurate to the level of housing and employment growth to meet the needs of residents and visitors. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>
<p>Objective E</p> <p>To provide opportunities for people to shop for all their needs by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing sustainable shopping means in thriving and economically viable town, local and district centres. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>
<p>Objective F</p> <p>To enable people and goods to move around efficiently and safely to the benefit of the economy and community, with minimum harm to the environment by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeking to reduce car dependency and encouraging more sustainable forms of transport. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>
<p>Objective G</p> <p>To maintain and protect built and natural environment by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that new development protects and enhances assets of local design, cultural, historic and conservation importance, and character of the landscape. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>
<p>Objective H</p> <p>To maintain, protect and enhance the biodiversity, geodiversity and natural environment and seek opportunities to increase the provision of green space and access to the countryside by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that new developments are appropriate in terms of scale and location in the context of the natural environment and its character; Introducing policies to protect, conserve and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, the natural environment and those which seek to maximise opportunities for provision for public green space and access to the countryside. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Objective I To ensure that new development only occurs where:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is adequate capacity in existing services, facilities and infrastructure or where this development can reasonably be provided where necessary before development is occupied. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective J To ensure new development addresses and tackles environmental and sustainability issues by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Including climate change adaption, carbon emissions reduction, renewable energy provision, recycling, waste reduction and water efficiency. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

Ipswich Borough Council, Proposed Submission Core Strategy and Policies (September 2009)

The overall vision is set out at the beginning of the plan. The borough's vision is to improve the quality of life for all who live in, work in, learn in and visit Ipswich, by supporting growth and ensuring that development happens in a sustainable manner so that the amenities enjoyed by local people are not harmed and the town is enhanced. As a result, by 2025 Ipswich will be a more vibrant, active and attractive modern county town successfully combining modern development with historic character – a true focus for Suffolk and beyond. It will be a place where people aspire to live, work, learn, visit and invest – and it will have a reduced carbon footprint.

Objective 1 High Standards of design will be required in new development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development must be sustainable, environmentally friendly and resilient to the effects of climate change; Standards of acceptability will be raised progressively from 2006 (Building Regulations) levels for all developments in the town in terms of design and environmental performance. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 2 Reducing carbon emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every development should contribute to the aim of reducing Ipswich's carbon emissions below 2004 levels. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

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<p>Objective 3</p> <p>At least (a) 18,720 new dwelling units; and (b) 18,000 additional jobs shall be provided in the Ipswich Policy Area between 2001 and 2025.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwelling units shall be provided in a manner that addresses identified local needs and provides a decent home for everyone; • At least 70% of new dwelling units shall be on previously developed land; • At least 35% of new dwelling units shall be affordable homes; 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>
<p>Objective 4</p> <p>The development focus of the Borough.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This should be focused primarily within the central Ipswich "IP-ONE" area and within and adjacent to identified district centres (these areas are identified on the key diagram). 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>
<p>Objective 5</p> <p>Opportunities shall be provided to improve strategic facilities in Ipswich by:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly enhancing the town centre in terms of the quantity and quality of the shops, the cultural offer and the network of public spaces; • Ensuring a new strategic employment site is developed in the Ipswich area by 2021. • Extending the strategic greenspace network; and • Continuing to support the development of University Campus Suffolk and Suffolk New College. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>
<p>Objective 6</p> <p>To improve accessibility to and the convenience of all forms of transport, and achieve significant modal shift from the car to more sustainable modes through the Ipswich Major Scheme and other local initiatives. This will:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) promote choice and better health; • (b) facilitate sustainable growth, development and regeneration; and • (c) improve integration, accessibility and connectivity. Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant improvements should take place to the accessibility to and between the three key nodes of: the railway station (including the wider Ipswich Village environment), the Waterfront (and particularly the Education Quarter) and the Central Shopping Area; - Additional east-west highway capacity should be provided within the plan period in the Ipswich area to meet the needs of the wider population and to provide the potential to reallocate some central road space; and - IPB aspires to an enhanced public transport system, such as guided bus, urban light railway, trams or monorail. 	<p>This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.</p>	<p>These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.</p>

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Objective 7 Enhancing flood protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including a tidal surge barrier; • Flood protection measures should be in place to protect the town's existing and expanding communities from the threat of tidal flooding. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 8 Protect and enhance open spaces and historic buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance high quality, accessible, strategic and local open spaces rich in biodiversity and geodiversity for people to visit and use; • Protect the historic buildings and character of Ipswich. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 9 Schools, health, sports, and cultural facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To retain and provide high quality schools, health facilities, sports and cultural facilities and other key elements of community infrastructure in locations accessible by sustainable means and in time to meet the demands put on such services from the town's growth and aging population. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 10 To tackle deprivation and inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be addressed across the town. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 11 To create a safer and more cohesive town.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be addressed in LDF policies. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 12 To work with other local authorities in the Ipswich Policy Area and with LSP partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure a co-ordinated approach to planning and development. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

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Suffolk Coastal District Council, Core Strategy and Development Management Policies, Pre Submission Document (March 2010)			
The overall vision is set out at the beginning of the plan. The district's overarching vision is: "Having built on the best of the past, Suffolk Coastal will be a district where people can and want to live and to invest, as well as to care for others and the environment".			
Objective 1 Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To deliver sustainable communities through better integrated and sustainable patterns of land use, movement, activity and development. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 2 Housing Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the housing requirements of the District. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 3 Local Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for the full range of housing needs within the district. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 4 Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the growth and regeneration of the local economy and to build on those elements of its unique economic profile that are identified through the Regional Spatial Strategy (the East of England Plan) as being of sub-regional, regional and national significance. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 5 The Rural Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sustain, strengthen and diversify the rural economy. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 6 Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote all year round tourism based on the environmental, cultural and social attributes of the area. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

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Objective 7 Felixstowe and the Market Towns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of Felixstowe, Aldeburgh, Framlingham, Leiston, Saxmundham and Woodbridge as retail, service, and employment centres serving their local populations and that of their neighbouring rural communities. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 8 Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the transport network across the district. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 9 Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adapt to and mitigate against the potential effects of climate change, and minimise the factors which contribute towards the problem. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 10 The Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure the continuing prosperity and qualities of coastal areas and communities, whilst responding to climate change and the natural processes that occur along the coast. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 11 Protecting and Enhancing the Physical Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain and enhance the quality of the distinctive natural, historic and built environments. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 12 Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To deliver high quality developments based on the principles of good, sustainable and inclusive design. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 13 Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote better access to, housing, employment, services and facilities for every member of the community. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

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Objective 14 Green Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage and enable the community to live and enjoy a healthy lifestyle; to promote urban cooling (e.g. shading from trees, canopies on buildings to cool down areas and buildings in urban settings) in major settlements as well as support biodiversity and geodiversity. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 15 Physical and Community Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that, as a priority, adequate infrastructure such as transport, utilities or community facilities are provided at an appropriate time, in order to address current deficiencies and meet the needs of new development. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

Tendring District Council, Core Strategy Discussion Document, Issues and Possible Options (March 2009)

The overall vision is set out at the beginning of the plan. The district's overarching vision is: "By 2026 Tendring will have a thriving and prosperous economy. All our residents will be able to access a safe and healthy quality of life in an attractive environment. Each of our communities will offer a range of new housing and other important services and facilities, and children and young people will have the opportunity to have a good start in life".

Objective 1 Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Tendring's Economy; Policies under this theme will provide the right conditions to allow businesses to flourish to achieve economic growth. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 2 Harwich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reinforce Harwich's role as a major gateway to Europe and facilitate major port expansion at Bathside Bay. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 3 Promotion of the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote Tendring as an attractive place to visit. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 4 Regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the physical, social and economic regeneration of Tendring's most deprived areas; Policies under this theme will help to create safe, healthy and balanced communities and to improve the quality of life of all Tendring's residents, particularly the most disadvantaged residents. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Objective 5 Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and enhance Tendring's unique maritime heritage and historic built environment. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 6 Managing growth and the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect Tendring's rural character, unspoilt open countryside and sensitive coastal and estuarine landscape and carefully manage urban growth; Policies under this theme will quantify, direct and contain development growth to help achieve sustainable patterns of development and set out the infrastructure needed to deliver this growth; Policies will also help protect and enhance the district's natural and built environmental assets, taking into account the likely impacts of climate change. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 7 Age profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To bring balance to Tendring's age profile by making the district an attractive place to live and work for younger people whilst providing for the needs of its older residents. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 8 Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To address Tendring's high need for new housing that is decent and affordable. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 9 Quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the quality of life of Tendring's residents, particularly those who are most disadvantaged. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Braintree District Council, Submission Draft Core Strategy (February 2010)			
The overall vision is set out at the beginning of the plan. The district's overarching vision is based on the themes of: sustainability, regeneration of town centres, protection of historic character and green spaces, provision of local housing, jobs and services, and minimising the impact on the local and global environment.			
Objective 1 Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that all development is sustainable and minimises the use of scarce natural resources and the impact upon climate change encourages renewable energy, and promotes the development of previously developed land and urban regeneration to limit the development of Greenfield land. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 2 Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the need to travel by locating development in sustainable locations where it will enable people to easily access employment, housing, retail provision, public transport and key services; such as education, healthcare, recreational facilities and open space. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 3 Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that development makes the necessary provision for infrastructure and community facilities to meet the existing and future needs of the district. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 4 Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community, by providing an adequate amount, range and quality of accommodation, in particular "affordable housing" and that required for special needs. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 5 Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide and retain employment to support the District's economy in sustainable locations and to provide local employment opportunities, to seek to reduce travelling outside the District to work and to improve skills attainment. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 6 Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make it safer and, easier for the community to travel to jobs and key services by improving sustainable forms of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Objective 7 Town Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain and develop vibrant and prosperous main towns of Braintree, Witham and Halstead, by encouraging new development and regeneration schemes that support their function as major service centres, with a range of good quality employment, shops and services. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 8 Key Service Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain and develop the function of the key service villages to support the adjoining rural areas, by encouraging the retention and provision of employment, shops and services and the regeneration of appropriate sites. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 9 Rural Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain and support services, community facilities and appropriate employment in the rural communities to meet their local needs. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 10 Built Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To preserve and enhance the historic character and locally distinctive identity of the District, to ensure that new development provides high quality, environmentally friendly design and to improve the public realm. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 11 Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and enhance the natural habitats, biodiversity and landscape character of the countryside and the open spaces and green corridors within towns and villages. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 12 Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable the provision accessible and varied opportunities for leisure and recreational activities, in order to promote healthy lifestyles and social inclusion. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Colchester Borough Council, Adopted Core Strategy (December 2008)			
The overall vision is set out at the beginning of the plan. The borough's overarching vision is based on the themes of: Prestige, historic character, culture, community, the economy, employment, affordable housing, community facilities, open space, the natural environment, regeneration, sustainable development and sustainable modes of transport.			
Objective 1 Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus new development at sustainable locations to support existing communities, local businesses, sustainable transport and promote urban regeneration to protect greenfield land; • Provide the necessary community facilities and infrastructure to support new and existing communities; • Provide excellent and accessible health, education, culture and leisure facilities to meet the needs of Colchester's growing community; • Promote active and healthy lifestyles and strive for excellence in education and culture; • Reduce the Borough's carbon footprint and respond to the effects of climate change. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 2 Centres and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a prestigious regional centre and a vibrant network of district and local centres that stimulate economic activity and provide residents' needs at accessible locations; • Provide for a balance of new homes and jobs to support economic prosperity of our growing community and reduce the need to travel outside of the Borough for employment; • Support and promote the growth of tourism. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 3 Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide decent and affordable housing at accessible locations to accommodate our growing community; • Provide a range of housing options to meet the diverse needs of the whole community. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 4 Urban Renaissance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalise rundown areas and create inclusive and sustainable new communities; • Promote high quality design and sustain Colchester's historic character, found in its buildings, townscape and archaeology. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Objective 5 Public Realm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve streetscapes, open spaces and green links to provide attractive and accessible spaces for residents to live, work and play. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 6 Accessibility and Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus development at accessible locations which support public transport, walking and cycling and reduce the need to travel; • Develop Colchester as a Regional Transport Node, improving transport connections and gateways within the Borough and to the wider region; • Provide excellent public transportation, walking and cycling connections between centres, communities and their needs; • Improve the strategic road network and manage traffic and parking demand. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 7 Environment and Rural Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance Colchester's natural and historic environment, countryside and coastline; • Support appropriate local employment and housing development in villages and rural communities. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.
Objective 8 Energy, Resources, Waste, Water and Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage renewable energy and the efficient use of scarce resources; • Reduce, reuse and recycle waste. 	This forms part of the neighbouring authority's Development Plan and so should influence the production of LDD's.	These objectives are partly reflected in the existing objectives and also help in carrying out SA's and SEA's.

Local Authority Corporate Plans and Strategies

Babergh District Council, Strategic Plan 2008 - 2018

The plan links into themes and outcomes of the 20 year countywide community strategy. It looks at the issues facing the Babergh area.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Issue: Housing	Quality homes people can afford, there are a large proportion of detached houses which are expensive. There is a need for smaller more affordable housing which meet high environmental standards.	Ensure an appropriate housing mix is available and they are built to high environmental standards.	Ensure objectives and assessments reflect this.
Issue: "Greener and Cleaner Babergh"	Reduce waste and adverse impacts on the climate while maintaining vibrant town centres and providing affordable housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • small carbon footprint • better traffic management, air quality, improved road infrastructure and more effective public transport 	LDF to ensure that it plays its part in achieving these objectives.	Ensure objections and assessments reflect this.
Issue: Safer and healthier district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People feel and are safer • Healthier lifestyles • Better access to health care • Area available to respond better to emergency situations. 	LDF to play its part in pursuing these objectives as part of the overall "spatial" planning.	Ensure objectives and assessments reflect this.
Issue: Economy	Ensure Babergh has a strong and sustainable economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable growth in small and medium sized enterprises • More skilled and higher paid jobs • Improve infrastructure in the market towns. 	The LDF should act where it can to ensure that these outcomes are achieved.	Ensure objectives and assessments reflect this for economic objectives.
Issue: Vibrant places and strong communities	Reduce isolation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active local villages and communities where people feel they belong • Getting more people involved in democracy • Vulnerable people are supported • Convenient access to services. 	LDF to ensure that it plays its part in achieving these objectives.	Ensure objectives and assessments reflect this.

Babergh 5-year Capital Strategy

The strategy sets out how the Council will ensure corporately that its plans and processes for the effective use of capital resources and assets delivers the

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Council's overall purpose, vision and aims.			
Five corporate aims have been established namely: Establish a safe, secure and healthy community	County Waste Management Strategy Group to deliver recycling Plans and meet PSA Targets, Housing Association Liaison Group to prioritise and provide new Social Housing provision, Community Care/ Supported Housing initiatives with the County Council and Housing Associations, Estate Renewal Programmes involving the Police and Probation Services, Community Safety Forum working with other public sector organisations,	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure provision of social housing, reducing waste and safe communities
Promote a thriving, caring, inclusive community	Care and Repair Agency –Private Sector Renovation Grants, Community Energy Project – SRB funded 3 year capacity building project, Heritage Suffolk Partnership – Tourism initiatives,	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure private sector grants, heritage, tourism and other initiatives
Protect and improve the environment	Conservation Area Partnership Scheme and Heritage Economic Regeneration Schemes – with various partners involving significant levels of matched funding, in conservation areas-	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure conservation and heritage schemes
Provide all services efficiently and effectively	Government Pathfinder project currently developing a "Suffolk Portal" website to enhance community interaction, Suffolk e-government partnership – includes other Suffolk local authorities, the Policy and the Learning and Skills Council.	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure focus on e-government, learning and skills development
Listen to and involve local people.		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure community involvement

Public Service Agreements

The current Public Service Agreement will provide the Council and the Western Suffolk and Babergh East Local Strategic Partnership with Performance Reward Grant over the next two years. Work on the second round of Public Service Agreements is progressing. The Government signed a PSA with the Suffolk Local Authorities, Police and Health Authority The approach taken to the identification of local priorities for inclusion in PSA2 has been to use the Community Strategies of the Suffolk Strategic Partnership (SSP) and the six Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs). The SSP has recently revised its

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
community strategy and is now addressing strategic countywide issues through the five themes of:			
Active Community Involvement and engagement	including empowering and support communities and giving residents a sense of belonging, Lifelong learning and economic prosperity including focussing on education and training, increasing skills and employment for disadvantaged and older people in 2002 with the aim of improving a number of services.	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure community involvement and training
Health Inequalities	including reduce health inequalities, better preventative services to reduce demand, supporting families and children, break the inter-generational cycle of ill health and reducing levels of obesity across Suffolk.	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure provision of social housing, reducing waste and safe communities
Active Community Involvement and engagement		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure community involvement
Safer communities	including making people feel safer and less injuries to children on our roads	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure provision of affordable housing, reducing waste and safe communities
Sustainable Communities	including increasing the availability and standard of affordable housing and reducing the amount of waste going to landfill.	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure provision of social housing, reducing waste
Suffolk County Council Corporate Plan 2006/2008			
Suffolk County Council's corporate plan includes the six main aims of the county council, though not all are relevant to planning. It also covers CPA objectives.			
Comprehensive Performance Assessment	Need to improve mixed performance in public transport and integrating three passenger transport functions and to respond to the challenges of the landfill directive	Reflect these objectives in DPD policies	Consider baseline data, CPA indicators and objectives when designing framework
Better outcomes for children and young people	Aims are to make sure children can be healthy, stay safe, enjoy and achieve, make a positive contribution and achieve economic well-being	Reflect these objectives in DPD policies	Include objectives on access to education, sport and play facilities and the local

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
			economy when designing framework
Safer stronger and sustainable communities	Aims are to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and accidents and maintain the quality of the environment, ensuring everyone has access to green space	Reflect these objectives in DPD policies	Include objectives on green space, environmental quality and social issues when designing framework
Support adults and promote healthier communities	Aims are to provide modernised services and an adult learning strategy	Reflect these priorities in DPD policies	Include objectives on local service provision/access /training facilities when designing framework
Driving economic development and enterprise	Aims are to create a thriving economy and ensure everyone has access good quality jobs	Reflect these priorities in DPD policies	Include objectives on local economy and access to employment when designing framework
Local Area Agreement: Suffolk 2005-2008			
P4	3 high level priorities, shared by central government and Suffolk: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children and young people 2. Safer and stronger communities 3. Healthier communities and older people 	Reflect priorities in Plan objectives.	Reflect priorities in SA objectives.
	Achievement will be stretched in 5 main areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Active community involvement and engagement 2. Lifelong learning and economic prosperity 3. Health inequalities 4. Safer communities 5. Sustainable communities 	Reflect priorities in Plan objectives.	Reflect priorities in SA objectives.
Children and Young People	Aims to promote an environment and deliver services in which all children and young people can flourish, as the basis of a fulfilling life. Outcomes include:	Contains targets for each of the outcomes (not completed in version scoped) which may need	Source of baseline data for many outcomes.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>Reduce no of looked after children. Improve life chances of looked after children. For children to be safe from maltreatment, neglect, violence and sexual exploitation. Reduce under 18 conception rates. Halt annual rise in obesity among under 11s.</p> <p>Close the achievement gap for vulnerable groups of children and young people at Key stages 2, 3, and 4. Raise performance at A level or equivalent. Reduce child poverty. Improve attainment at Key Stage 2. Reduce number of permanent exclusions from schools. Increase proportion of children with an adequate level of personal, social and emotional development at end of Foundation Stage. <i>(N.B. targets not completed in version scoped.)</i></p>	<p>to be reflected in Plan policies.</p>	
<p>Safer and Stronger Communities</p>	<p>Vision is for Suffolk to be a county where communities continue to be safe and feel safe because crime levels and anti-social behaviour are kept to a minimum. Outcomes and targets include:</p> <hr/> <p>Reduce crime by 16.9% by 2008 (reduction of 5,238 crimes). Reduce number of incidents of anti-social behaviour. Reduce harm caused by drugs and alcohol. (Targets are to increase problem drug users aged 15-44 in treatment by 100%, and increase % of drug users successfully sustaining or completing treatment programmes annually).</p>	<p>Contains targets for each of the outcomes (not all completed in version scoped) which may need to be reflected in Plan policies.</p>	<p>Source of baseline data for many outcomes.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>Reduce number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents.</p> <p>Increase % of municipal waste diverted from landfill.</p> <p>Increase access to/quality of/ satisfaction with public space.</p> <p>Increase employment rates for the most disadvantaged.</p> <p>Increase number of people (including young people) involved in volunteering.</p> <p>Increase provision of affordable dwellings.</p> <p><i>(N.B. targets not all completed in version scoped.)</i></p>		
Healthier Communities and Older People	<p>Provides opportunity to co-ordinate action of all local partners to improve health and reduce health inequalities. Targets will focus on most vulnerable communities including older and younger people.</p> <p>Outcomes and targets include:</p>	Contains targets for each of the outcomes (not all completed in version scoped) which may need to be reflected in Plan	Source of baseline data for many outcomes.

Reduce number of early deaths (Targets are to reduce cases of heart disease, strokes and related diseases by 40%, and cancer by 20%, in people under 75).

Halt year on year rise in obesity.

Reduce smoking rates.

Increase number of organisations and workplaces participating in No Smoking Policy.

Reduce number of low birth weights and increase levels of breastfeeding.

Reduce levels of sexually transmitted infections (target relates to under 16s and under 19s).

Improve mental health and well being (target relates to school age children).

Increase number of older people (over 65) living independently at home.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<i>(N.B. targets not all completed in version scoped.)</i>		
Future Development	<p>Additional outcomes require further development, to reflect priorities of the Community strategy: Improve accessibility.</p> <p>A University for Suffolk - target is to open University Campus in Suffolk in 2007 with 3000 full time equivalent (FTE) students, increasing to 7500 FTE students by 2011.</p> <p>Increase the cultural and heritage 'dividend'.</p>	Outcomes may need to be reflected in Plan policies.	

Suffolk County Council Policy and Performance Plan 2005/06

In this Policy and Performance Plan, SCC detail what has been achieved over the past year, and what Suffolk County Council will be doing in the future to continue improving the quality of life for residents of Suffolk. Under 11 headings the plan sets out what has been achieved over the last 12 months and what it is intended to achieve over the next 12 months.

The keys areas are:	<p>A: Raise levels of achievement in schools, particularly for 11- 14 year olds Community Strategy Target Area: Children and Families LPSA2 Theme: Lifelong Learning</p> <p>B: Improve the quality of life for children in care and their families Community Strategy Target Area: Children and Families LPSA2 Theme: Health Inequalities</p> <p>C: Help young people get good jobs and training and reduce the chances of them getting involved in crime, drug taking and antisocial behaviour Community Strategy Target Area: Children and Families, Reducing the Fear of Crime</p>	These aims should be taken into account in plan formulation	Many objectives in the SA and SEA framework already cover these topics. It helps reinforce them as objectives.
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>LPSA2 Theme: Lifelong Learning and Economic Prosperity, Safer Communities</p> <p>D: Help more older people live more independently in their local communities</p> <p>Community Strategy Target Area: Improving the Quality of Life of Older People LPSA2 Theme: Health Inequalities</p> <p>E: Encourage more people to use public transport Community Strategy Target Area: Accessibility LPSA2 Theme: Sustainable Communities</p> <p>F: Recycle or compost more household waste and reduce the amount going to landfill Community Strategy Target Area: Reducing Waste LPSA2 Theme: Sustainable Communities</p> <p>G: Maintain our roads and footpaths to a higher standard Community Strategy Target Area: Increasing Access to Natural Green Spaces, Accessibility LPSA2 Theme: Sustainable Communities</p>		

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>H: Better co-ordinate our support to those communities that need it most</p> <p>Community Strategy 2004 Target Area: Active Citizenship, Accessibility, Tackling Obesity and Smoking</p> <p>LPSA2 Theme: Active Community Involvement and Engagement, Health Inequalities</p>		
	<p>I: Help more people access our services more easily and tell us how we can improve</p> <p>Community Strategy 2004 Target Area: Accessibility, Broadband for Suffolk</p> <p>LPSA2 Theme: Active Community Involvement and Engagement</p> <p>J: Support local businesses, develop the local economy and improve training opportunities</p> <p>Community Strategy 2004 Target Area: Improve the skills level of Suffolk's workforce, Increase the level of attainment at age 19, A University for Suffolk, Broadband for Suffolk, Increasing the cultural & heritage dividend</p> <p>LPSA2 Theme: Lifelong Learning and Economic Prosperity</p>		
Best Value Performance Plan 2003/2004			
Local Authorities are required to produce a Performance Plan in accordance with the Local Government Act 1999. Its purpose is to articulate priorities for improvement, explain current performance and set targets for improved future performance. Areas of improvement in the priorities of council were identified:			
Ambition and Opportunity	Training and training facilities. Encourage development in sport and the arts.	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure provision of training facilities and programmes

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Communities – Affordable housing Associations.	<p>Work with Parish/Town Councils to produce Parish Plans to Identify and meet the needs for affordable housing</p> <p>Make Council land available to Housing Associations</p> <p>Achieve the first phase of a 5-year programme of 700 new Homes to be built</p> <p>Recreational and community facilities reviewed</p> <p>Arts and music facilities and projects are to be developed</p> <p>Improve the vitality and viability of Sudbury</p> <p>Continuation of the Community Energy Project</p> <p>Bid for "Investing in Communities" grant</p>	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should acknowledge local needs as identified in the various parish plans and ensure provision of affordable housing, recreational and community facilities, arts and music facilities, support the vitality and viability of Sudbury, take note of the Community Energy Project
Safe and Clean Environment	<p>CCTV in Hadleigh and Sudbury, council responsible for licensed premises, initiatives on anti-social behaviour,</p> <p>to reduce crime and the fear of crime, use planning powers to design to provide a safer environment on new developments,</p> <p>continue Estate Ranger Scheme, improve enforcement and resolution of environmental problems, reduce abandoned vehicles, fly tipping, dog fouling and litter problems, clean verges of A12/A14, implement the 10-year Waste Management Strategy, increase recycling and home composting.</p>	Priorities should be considered in DPD	Indicators of these targets may be source of baseline data for SEA. To be measured by crime and fear of crime figures, environmental problems, litter, abandoned vehicles, fly tipping and dog fouling problems and recycling volumes.
Access to Services -	<p>transform service provision for the public and other customers through electronic means with a wide variety of improvements, provide Tax Benefit claimants with information at the Sudbury Advice Centre or at Housing Association offices, work in partnership with Sudbury County Council to provide Information Points on the Council's services in all libraries; Complete 3-year programme of disabled access improvement to council buildings</p>	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure provision of services electronically and provide information points at libraries.
Active Citizenship -	<p>Develop the Community Energy Project to obtain local views and involvement from the public and others in the area, build on success with Youth Conference, create a website for young people, achieve</p>	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure that local views are considered and the public, including the youth

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	greater involvement of residents and others in the "State of the District" debate and the future direction of the Council, extend the "Our Communities Speak" project for consultation with black and ethnic minorities to rural areas, encourage the formation of more local Council House Tenants Groups.		and black and ethnic minorities are involved in compiling the LDF.

Babergh Local Plan, Alteration No 2 Adopted June 2006

This second review of the Babergh Local Plan has been prepared by Babergh District Council to set out detailed policies and proposals for the control of development in the District up to the year 2016. It builds on the First Alteration of the Local Plan (adopted in 1995), which provided guidance up to the year 2001.

The Strategic Aims of the plan are:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to conserve and enhance the natural and built environment including the cultural heritage of the Babergh District; and to accommodate new growth and future development of the Babergh District in ways that will enhance the environment, improve the quality of life and create opportunities to sustain and enhance its economic well-being. 	LDF as a spatial planning process should reflect these key aims and seek to implement them where it has the powers.	The objectives within the SA and SEA already partly reflect these aims as well as others.
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The Plan's strategy promotes the concept of sustainable development by:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allocating sufficient land for housing, employment and other uses to achieve consistency with national policy, regional guidance and the Suffolk Structure Plan to meet the needs of the district; steering this development to those parts of the Babergh District which are already well supported by services; are well served by public transport; have a range of employment opportunities; and are not protected by national or county conservation designation; making the most of the District's intrinsic qualities and attractions; promoting economic growth in a positive manner through a number of policies and initiatives; conserving and enhancing the District's exceptional natural and built environments; encouraging a wide range of shopping, leisure and recreational facilities; promoting the prosperity of the District's two town centres, Sudbury and Hadleigh; and encouraging sustainable development and other measures to help 	The new LDF will have a similar approach but it has not been fully developed yet and will be produced within different parameters and guidance.	The objectives within the SA and SEA already partly reflect these aims as well as others.
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	protect the global environment.		
Housing Targets	Housing requirement from 1996 to 2016 is 6,900	There will be a housing requirement for the LDF but this will be different.	The objectives within the SA and SEA already partly reflect these aims as well as others.
Affordable housing	Up to 35% and rural exception sites.	There will be an affordable housing requirement for the LDF but this may be different.	The objectives within the SA and SEA already partly reflect this aim as well as others.
Pathfinder Strategy - Babergh			
It is a statement of part of a government requirement to obtain further funding to enable Councils to continue with their modernising programmes. Babergh has made great progress towards achieving its e-government targets, but still has a considerable way to go.			
Babergh is investigating the possibilities to join up with CSD to deliver seamless service.	As part of the procurement investigation Babergh is developing a Customer Access Strategy and Business Case ; One-Line forms which will allow citizens to fill in applications on-line ; Facilities to pay services on-line, workflow analysis, which will ensure current procedures are efficient ; integrated property referencing and mapping. Priority outcomes include: Onesuffolk portal, suffolk wide web-site jointly developed by District and County partners including the Police ; Onesuffolk FAQ – enabling citizens to look up FAQ ; Onesuffolk online Forms – procurement of electronic forms and Onesuffolk members websites allowing members to have their own online presence	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure provision of services electronically.
Social – National, Regional and Local Context			
Social Inclusion			
Regional Social Strategy for the East of England (May 2004 but RSS scoped March 2004 version?)			
	The Regional Social Strategy sets out a vision, objective and means to achieve a fair and inclusive society in the East of England The document provides an overview of social exclusion in the region, ways in which the region can intervene more effectively and sets out an action plan	-	
1.1 Introduction	"Society has a duty to ensure a decent standard of living for everyone	Reflect in DPD policies –	Include indicators relating to

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	and to prevent damaging inequalities in health and life chances in general Local partnerships and community strategies have a key role to play in this	planning, spatial strategy, housing and transport effect many key aspects of social exclusion/inclusion – it is important to consider this when finalising DPD policies	standards of health, education, access to services.
1.4 Vision	To achieve social inclusion throughout the East of England	Policies within DPDs should be socially inclusive	Include indicators which monitor social inclusion
1.6 Strategic Objectives	The strategy has the following eight overarching objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle poverty and reduce income inequalities • Promote access to work, tackle low pay and improve conditions • Improve life chances of children/young people from disadvantaged families • Improve life chances of adults through learning / skills development • Promote active ageing and reduce exclusion of the elderly • Support development of sustainable communities • Improve access to services – especially for the disadvantaged • Develop social networks, promote community cohesion 	Policies within DPDs should be socially inclusive and promote improvements to education and health services.	Include indicators relating to standards of health, education, access to services and monitor social inclusion.
2.2 – SO1 Tackle poverty and reduce income inequalities	A very useful map of income (earnings) inequality is reproduced in this section. It shows a clear North East / South West split in terms of earnings with areas nearer to London / Cambridge much more likely to have high earnings than those around Kings Lynn / Cromer / Norwich	An understanding of the social implications of spatial income and opportunity differences should be included in the DPD	Include objectives and indicators relating to income.
2.3 – SO2 Promote	Access to transport is emphasised as one of the key barriers to	DPD has a key role to	Include objectives and

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access to work	escaping poverty and social exclusion through work	play in ensuring more equitable access to transport and its benefits	indicators relating public transport accessibility
2.3 – SO5 Promote active ageing and reduce social exclusion of older people	The rate of population growth / ageing of the population is an emerging major challenge for the region. Housing, access to services and employment and communities and networks have a crucial role to play in the reducing exclusion of an expanding elderly population	Reflect in DPD. Consider specific policy or text concerning the needs of changing demographic structure	Include indicators which monitor social inclusion
2.3 – SO6 Support development of sustainable communities	Housing, neighbourhoods, the environment and crime all have an important role to play in creating and maintaining sustainable communities – and in tackling social exclusion	DPD should consider the intrinsic and at times complex inter-linkages between issues in communities – it should seek win-win solutions	Indicators and objectives relating to good quality design, use of sustainable modes of transport, pollution, the provision of services, crime rates, skills, training and employment.
2.3 – SO7 Improve access to services, especially for disadvantaged groups	Access to services is influenced by physical, financial, cultural and language factors	The DPD can and should play a key role in overcoming the physical barriers to access	Include indicators which monitor social inclusion and access to services

<p>Effective interventions</p>	<p>Summary of interventions effected / linked to spatial planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of quality, affordable and accessible public transport • Affordable, suitable (i.e. diversified tenure, flexibility and choice) housing provision • Provision of quality neighbourhoods and environment • Ensuring economic development impacts positively on deprived areas • Encouraging more equal power relationships (such as involving local people / groups in regeneration, devolving decision making 	<p>Reflect in DPD policies and supporting text</p>	<p>Include indicators which monitor good quality design, social inclusion and access to services,</p>
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Action Plan	<p>The strategy sets out an action plan with a number of key actions under each strategic objective. Particularly relevant to RSS are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of community and social enterprises across the region • Support delivery of affordable housing and decent homes • Actively promote the development of strategic networks of greenspace that benefits physical and mental well-being – particularly in deprived areas. • Promote policies aimed at providing opportunities for the closer location of homes, jobs and services and better accessibility through public transport, cycling and walking • Encourage co-operation across administrative boundaries in relation to transport solutions 	As above	Indicators and objectives relating to good quality design, use of sustainable modes of transport, pollution, the provision of services, crime rates, skills, training and employment.
Appendix 1 – Public Service Agreements and Regional Tier 2 targets	Appendix 1 sets out all PSAs and Tier 2 targets which relate to the strategic objectives	Refer to these? RSS should be aware of existing PSAs and targets.	
Babergh District Council, Race Equality Scheme 2005			
<p>The 2000 Race Relations Act, states that Public Authorities have a general duty when carrying out its functions, powers and duties: -</p> <p>(a) to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination and</p> <p>(b) to promote equality of opportunity and good relations between persons of different racial groups</p>		<p>Must not directly or indirectly discriminate , possibly by the language and type of document we produce may discriminate.</p> <p>Access to documents may be another area for possible discrimination, which has to be avoided.</p>	<p>Helps to reduce social exclusion and improve access to services. Reduce crime, offer everybody satisfying and rewarding employment.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Discrimination direct and indirect are defined.			Reduce unemployment.
The aim is to reduce to zero the number the number of racial incidents in Babergh.			Many benefits of this approach are already identified as objectives.
Social Inclusion Strategy			
	<p>Principals</p> <p>1-Understanding the needs of individuals, families, neighborhoods and communities.</p> <p>2- Recognising, planning for and responding to the changing demography of Suffolk.</p> <p>3- Recognising that social exclusion can affect anybody</p> <p>4- Understanding the specific barriers to participation faced by individuals and communities.</p> <p>5-Involving individuals and communities from diverse backgrounds in planning services</p> <p>Vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote access and opportunities for all. - Promote organizational change within the Council and increase understanding of social inclusion and community cohesion - Ensure policies, procedures and process and practices across the council reflect the need to be inclusive - Improve the quality of life for those most at risk in order to strengthen community cohesion. 		
Suffolk County Council Equalities Policy, April 2003			
General	People who use or provide council services should not face harassment or discrimination. The county council will not tolerate harassment of employees, service users or volunteers for reasons of race, disability, gender, religion, faith, culture or belief, sexual orientation or age. It also will not tolerate discrimination on the grounds of caring responsibilities, trade union membership or non-membership, or working patterns	This should be reflected in DPD policies.	

P8, 9 Race	The Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 places a responsibility on public authorities for ensuring race equality in the delivery of public services. Authorities should have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination, promote equality of opportunity, and promote good relations between people of different racial groups.	These obligations should be reflected in DPD policies.	SA should include objectives/indicators to address race relations and racial discrimination.
P11 Disability	The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 obliges service providers to provide same standard of service to disabled customers as those without a disability, unless there is good reason, and to consider removing or overcoming all physical barriers to access from 1 st October 2004.	These obligations should be reflected in DPD policies.	SA should include objectives/indicators to address access for disabled people.
P9, 10, 27	Black and ethnic minority employees and persons with a disability are not proportionately represented in the council's workforce, and the council is committed to addressing issues concerning under-representation. The workforce should reflect the diversity of the population of Suffolk.		SA should include objectives/indicators to address inequalities in the workforce.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
P11	Women and men are not represented proportionately at all levels and in all jobs within the council. Women make up the majority of the workforce but are under-represented at senior levels. Men are under-represented in caring and teaching roles. The council will take action to address such imbalances subject to limitations of current legislation.		SA should include objectives/indicators to address inequalities in the workforce.
P18 Service Delivery and Consultation	The aims of the council include to provide appropriate, accessible and effective services and facilities to all sections of the community without prejudice or bias; to identify the people in the community whose individual needs are less well met; and to consult with all sections of the community in order to improve service delivery. Consultation should take into account the views of all service users, especially those from black and minority groups and those who are disabled, and methods should be tailored to the groups that find it difficult to access the services.	Information provided should be accessible to all. Consultations should be targeted to include all sectors of the community, including under-represented groups.	Information provided should be accessible to all. Consultations should be targeted to include all sectors of the community, including under-represented groups.
P22 Access to Information and Services	Effective communication with service users is important. The council is committed to making information accessible by using Plain English and a variety of formats such as audio tape or large print, and providing translation and interpretation arrangements and options for people for disabilities (eg Braille publications or sign language interpreters).	Information provided should be accessible to all. Consultations should be targeted to include all sectors of the community, including under-represented groups.	Information provided should be accessible to all. Consultations should be targeted to include all sectors of the community, including under-represented groups.
Youth Strategy Babergh			
The strategy has been prepared in response to the message that more needs to be done to improve the quality of life for young people living in Babergh. Its purpose is to provide a starting point for establishing the main youth issues and to identify a number of key youth objectives that the Council will seek to achieve. The objectives of the strategy is to work together with young people to promote and enable their active involvement in the decisions that affect their lives, and to work together with young people and partner organisations to improve services and opportunities for young people living in Babergh.			
Respect, involvement in decision making processes, access to information and advice.		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure the involvement of the youth in the compilation of the strategy

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
improved transport and access to transport, inadequacies of public transport and frequency of services, cost of travel, need for traffic calming measures		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure provision of improved transport facilities, public transport and access to services and opportunities.
use of leisure facilities		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure provision of leisure facilities
lack of facilities and activities		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure provision of leisure facilities
need to safeguard village shops		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure safeguarding of village shops
improved street lightning		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure provision of street lightning
cleanliness of recreational spaces.		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should ensure provision of recreational spaces
Health			
Choosing Health: Making healthy choices easier (Nov 2004)			
This White Paper sets out the key principles for supporting the public to make healthier and more informed choices in regards to their health. The Government will provide information and practical support to get people motivated and improve emotional wellbeing and access to services so that healthy choices are easier to make.			
Underpinning principles	The White Paper sets down 3 core principles for a new public health approach: 1. Informed choice		

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	2. Personalisation 3. Working together		
Overarching priorities for action	Reducing the numbers of people who smoke Reducing obesity and improving diet and nutrition Increasing exercise Encouraging and supporting sensible drinking Improving sexual health Improving mental health	DPDs need to take account of health in all policy development.	Sustainability framework needs to ensure health is included.
Chapter 2 – Health in the consumer society	Action: Marketing health Food labelling Information for the public Information for the media Tackling inequalities Partnership with industry Co-ordinated action Food promotion to children Social responsibility scheme for alcohol Restrictions of tobacco advertising	As above	As above
Chapter 3 – Children and young people- Starting on the Right Path	Action: Integrated planning and delivery of services School nursing services	As above	As above

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal health guides Support for parents and carers Nutrition Local support Looked-after children Support and information for young people Health schools Standards and inspections Food in schools School travel – all schools to have travel plans by 2010 Support for cycling PE and school sport Underage tobacco sales Teenage pregnancy 		
Chapter 4 – local communities leading for health	<p>Action:</p> <p>Measures that will mean successful community-based models for improving local health can be more confident of sustained support.</p> <p>Local authorities and PCTs will have more flexibility to develop local targets through local partnership, in response to local needs. From April 2005 PCTs will develop targets to meet the needs of people living in their area that are agreed with local partners to meet national targets set by Choosing Health and the NHS Improvement Plan.</p> <p>New opportunities for people who want to be more active through cycling, walking and easier access to sports facilities e.g. Sustrans are forecast to build over 7,000 miles of new cycle lanes and tracks and new investment to link schools into the National Cycle Network.</p>	<p>DPDs will need to be mindful of any targets developed. Need to ensure DPDs contain policies relating to walking, cycling and sport. May be potential to provide cycle links as part of the Sustrans route. Development needs to be mindful of the opportunities to link schools into the National</p>	<p>As local targets are developed their inclusion needs to be considered.</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>People across all sectors of society will be encouraged to work together to improve health.</p> <p>Shift the balance significantly in favour of smoke-free environments.</p>	Cycle Network.	
Chapter 5 – Health as a way of life	<p>Action:</p> <p>More support for people to make the right decisions about their own health and help to carry them out in practice e.g. NHS health trainers</p>		
Chapter 6 – A health promoting NHS	<p>Action:</p> <p>The focus of the NHS will shift to health improvement and prevention and in particular to tackle inequalities.</p>	DPDs need to seek to address health inequalities	
Chapter 7 – Work and Health	<p>Action:</p> <p>Maintaining health in work and helping people back to work</p> <p>Promoting improved health in the workplace</p> <p>Promoting health of NHS staff</p>		
Health Futures A Regional Health Strategy for the East of England 2005 -2010 (May 2006)			
	<p>Healthy Futures is the East of England's first Regional Health Strategy. It is intended to improve the overall health of people in the East of England, and to reduce inequalities in health within the Region.</p> <p>Its focus is strongly on the underlying issues which determine people's health. Hence this Strategy is not concerned directly with the NHS, with health service delivery, or with the health and social care sector; these important issues need to be addressed within the Region but through other strategic processes.</p> <p>Healthy Futures has three main purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness of the issues surrounding the health of people in the East of England, and the extent of health inequalities • To demonstrate that responsibility for the health of people in the East of England is, genuinely, a shared one • To provide a basis for a meaningful dialogue – in both directions – between health care policy makers and professionals, and other public agencies and organisations operating in the East of England 		

Social Care Annual Plan 2003-04

P5-8	Identifies Key Priorities for Social Care Services, including 3. Make improvements in poor performance indicators, particularly community services to adults 7. Reduce delayed transfers of care to single figures 8. Move towards an enabling service in adult services. Change balance of delivery of Services for Older People in favour of additional independent service provision 9. Build capacity in community services for older people (in particular help and equipment to live at home). Ensure county coverage		N/A
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	Route maps for change are detailed for each service. The Modernisation Implementation Plan sets out actions, accountability and timescales for delivering the key values. These include becoming a service user and family carer-led services, professionally supported and delivering to the highest possible standard, and changes to working practices.		N/A
Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Suffolk 2008-2011			
<p>Joint report by Suffolk County Council, Suffolk PCT, Great Yarmouth and Waveney PCT.</p> <p>The aim of the report is to give decision makers in Suffolk a comprehensive view of the needs and wants of people of the county. It looks at demographic, health and social trends.</p>			
49% growth in the over 65s and 90% growth in over 85's by 2021.	Increased demand for age related services.	SA must reflect this requirement and consider it in any SA/SEA.	
Work collaboratively to address the main causes of death in Suffolk, which are circulatory disease, cancer and respiratory disease.	Ensure the plan is "spatial" in trying to help where it can eg. public open space, footpaths, green space etc.	Consider this issue in assessments and ensure that objectives relate to it.	
Addressing the 12-3 year difference in life expectancy.	Where possible encourage healthy lifestyles.	Ensure objectives and assessments reflect this.	
Cater for young people under 18 years who represent 24% of population.	Ensure young people are catered for.	To be reflected in objectives and assessments.	
40% of population live outside main urban	Services must cater for scattered rural communities.	Objectives and sub-objectives to reflect this as	

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
areas.		well as assessments.	
Target the marked health, social and economic inequalities.	Ensure policies impact "spatially" where they can and have a positive effect.	Objectives and sub objectives should reflect this, as well as assessments.	
Develop services and schemes to protect the elderly and vulnerable from the effects of climate change.	There may be specific requirements for these groups to deal with climate change.	Consider how objectives, sub objectives and policies might affect these groups in addition to the climate change issues.	

Local NHS Plan

The NHS Plan sets out how increased funding and reform aim to redress geographical inequalities, improve service standards, and extend patient choice. The NHS Plan outlines a new delivery system for the NHS and changes for social services, and changes for NHS staff groups. It also sets out plans for cutting waiting times, clinical priorities and reducing inequality. Joint Investment plans provide mechanisms for effective partnerships between the Health Service and Local Authorities to plan and deliver new support services. The report then outlines options for funding healthcare and for investing in NHS facilities and NHS staff. The plan outlines a new delivery system for the NHS as well as changes between health and social services, changes for NHS doctors, for nurses, midwives, therapists and other NHS staff. The plan also outlines changes for patients and in the relationship between the NHS and the private sector. The remainder of the plan sets out strategies for cutting waiting time for treatment and improving health and reducing inequality. Actions for tackling clinical priorities and for services to older people are discussed and the reform programme outlined.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Suffolk Health Improvement Plan			
	<p>The plan is centred on five consistent themes that have emerged over time between the aspirations of the health and social care system and the views of local people remain the basis of the NHS's continuing vision for Suffolk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Real attention to reducing health inequalities, particularly in the most deprived wards and for marginalized and vulnerable groups; - Better access to basic healthcare services – which should be more flexible and responsive to the needs of people; - More information and education to help people manage health and illness; - Better intergration between health and social care both in planning services and at the point of delivery; - Effective partnership working with the voluntary and community sector both in terms of community involvement and in the provision of services; - Improving mental services, particularly in primary/community setting 	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and
Local Health Improvement Plan			
	<p>Each PCT in England is working with local stakeholders to develop a Health Improvement Modern isation Plan (HIMP). These plans cover all aspects of healthcare management: workforce training and expansion, information support, organisational development, estate management, neighbourhood renewal and community engagement. Background on the planning framework issued to strategic health authority directors of planning on 8 November 2002, as it affects health improvement modernisation plans (HIMPs).</p>	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Suffolk Supporting People Five-Year Strategy 2005-2010 (August 2005)			
<p>This strategy focuses on four key areas:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keeping service users at the heart of the programme and the local delivery of the service; - Building on successful partnership working with the Third Sector; - Delivering effectively in the new local government landscape, and; - Working towards better efficiency and less bureaucracy. 		<p>Priorities should be considered in DPD</p>	
Hospital Trust Plan (2009/2010)			
<p>The plan sets out the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of services; - Support NHS foundation trust; - Improve quality in areas of: Patient safety, Effectiveness, Patient Experience; - Safe Carbon; - Improve Health; - Implementation of a Transformation Programme 		<p>Priorities should be considered in DPD</p>	
Culture			
A Better Life: The role of culture in the sustainable development of the East of England (EERA, September 2006)			
<p>Culture is defined as performing/visual arts, craft, design, fashion, media, film, television, video, language, museums, artefacts, archives, libraries, literature, writing, publishing, built heritage, architecture, landscape, archaeology, sports events, facilities and development, parks, open spaces, wildlife habitats, water environment, countryside recreation, children's play, playgrounds and play activities, tourism, festivals and attractions and other informal leisure pursuits. Culture has a major role to play in overcoming challenges of regeneration, growth areas and isolated rural areas.</p>			
<p>Key Themes</p>	<p>Growth and regeneration to make the East of England a national economic leader by integrating culture with planning (encouraging planning for cultural assets and infrastructure in growth areas and ensuring regeneration projects have a cultural element) and increasing investment in cultural infrastructure.</p>	<p>Need to consider links between planning, regeneration and culture and the contribution culture can make to the economy</p>	<p>Bear in mind cultural opportunities in economic development</p>

Key Themes	Embracing creativity by developing skills and offering the best opportunities for creative people by supporting the growth of creative industries.	Need to consider the requirements of creative industry in plan	Bear in mind creativity opportunities
Key Themes	Tourism: developing the product by prioritising investment in natural and cultural assets.	Need to consider the role of cultural tourism	Bear in mind tourism opportunities

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
		in plan	
Key Themes	Olympic spirit: maximise the benefits from the Olympics coming to London in 2012 by playing our part and getting people involved and participating in sport.	Need to consider sporting facilities and economic opportunities arising from the Olympics	Bear in mind need for sporting facilities and service support
Para 2.1	Cultural activities, projects and products have real value, attracting investment, generating revenue and profits and driving economic growth. Growth supports employment and draws people into region, creating more cultural diversity and vibrancy. By kick starting this positive upwards cycle, culture can be at the leading edge of regeneration.	Need to consider cultural opportunities	Bear in mind value of cultural opportunities in regeneration initiatives
Para 2.2	The built environment, our open spaces, our countryside and our heritage are important parts of our culture. We need to maintain the East of England as an attractive place to live, work and visit with its own distinctive identity.	Need to conserve open spaces, environment and built heritage	Include objectives on retaining open space, green areas and built heritage
Culture: a catalyst for change. A Strategy for Cultural Development for the East of England, Living East (June 2004)			
Foreword	Cultural activity and sensitivity are among the strongest tools we have to bring hope to the parts of our region which suffer significant deprivation or, in the case of urban areas, are desperately in need of the catalysts which will bring regeneration.	Regeneration is key also to the DPD – consider links between planning, regeneration and culture	
The cultural sector	The strategy defines the cultural sector as including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the arts 	Refer to these sectors in DPD culture related	Include public use of leisure activities and attractions

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the creative industries • the natural and built environment projects • events and festivals • holidays and trips • libraries, museums, archives and galleries • local cultural traditions and pursuits • sporting and recreational activities • visitor attractions. 	sections	
Vision and approach	<p>“To put culture at the heart of the region’s life”</p> <p>Theme 1 Living life to the full - participation, regeneration and social impact</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable every resident and visitor to have access to and involvement in the full range of cultural activities in the region, no matter where they live or what their background. • To ensure that new cultural choices are created in the East of England that fill gaps in the market and are strategically placed. • To promote the regenerative, health, learning and economic development benefits of cultural activity. <p>Theme 2: Living organisations – improving the business performance of the cultural sector</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maximise the competitiveness of the region’s cultural businesses, to improve their performance and to help drive their 	DPD should reflect and consider this vision and themes – culture is an important and vital aspect of the region, and planning can play a major role in promoting, protecting and enhancing its role	Include objectives and indicators relating to access to cultural activities and services.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work with the East of England Development Agency, with Learning and • Skills Councils, and with the Small Business Service to build the skills and capacity of all cultural organisations, thus ensuring their sustainability. • To champion knowledge transfer within and between cultural sectors. • To increase the effectiveness of the sector in securing external and internal funding. <p>Theme 3: Living image - creating a regional image</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support a unique, exciting and valued image for the East of England. • To position the East of England as the most vibrant and innovative cultural region in England. • To celebrate the region's cultural and ethnic diversity, its local distinctiveness and diverse natural and built environments. • To increase the profile of culture and cultural organisations within the region among other regional and local agencies and organisations. 		
Solutions through culture	Through developing a sense of identity and community and a feeling of confidence, culture can take the lead for communities to recreate themselves.	Reflect in DPD policies and text	Include objectives and indicators relating to access to cultural activities and services.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
A Cultural Strategy for Suffolk, March 2002			
This strategy has been developed by the county, district and borough councils of Suffolk to help promote and improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of Suffolk's communities.			
General	<p>Culture is important to our well-being and quality of life, and our physical and mental health, and is also important for the economic prosperity of the county.</p> <p>Existing cultural strengths identified in the county include: internationally-known venues in Aldeburgh and Newmarket; offices of architectural importance in Ipswich; acclaimed organisations presenting performing arts, fine arts and crafts; artists including Constable and Gainsborough; Ipswich Town FC; sporting achievements of other teams and residents; important wildlife sites; attractive towns and villages; coastal attractions and maritime history; Anglo-Saxon heritage; churches; fine historical and art collections; and library services.</p> <p>In 2002 34% of residents were "very satisfied" and 54% "fairly satisfied" with Suffolk as a place to live. There is a thriving industry with typically 1.9 million staying visitors and £600 million earned from tourism annually.</p>	Maintain and develop existing cultural provision in Suffolk, to benefit residents and the tourism industry.	Ensure that the cultural heritage of the county is protected by including relevant objectives/indicators.
Key cultural challenges and policies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To make sure that culture is for everyone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in cultural activity will be encouraged among young people, older people, disabled people, ethnic communities, and people on low incomes. • Poor transport links to cultural venues will be tackled. 2. To make the county more prosperous 	Address the key cultural challenges and reflect the key policies laid out in the strategy. Ensure that cultural activities are maintained or enhanced and promoted among all sectors of the community.	

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will encourage cultural organisations to promote learning. • We will work to develop skills and knowledge of those working in cultural sectors. • We will develop greater understanding of the way in which cultural activities affect the economy and our social and environmental well-being in Suffolk. • Continual improvement of quality cultural activities will be supported. <p>3. To encourage everyone to take part</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We want more people to take part in voluntary activity outside formal education • We will provide information on facilities for voluntary and community groups • We will help build capacity in the voluntary sector • We will enable cultural organisations to give their views about local needs and priorities • We will work to provide a lead figure for culture in Suffolk, and raise the profile of cultural activity <p>4. For organisations and individuals to work better together and improve our cultural lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will ensure cultural activity is planned for when we plan for improving local communities • We will work to increase funding from outside sources for cultural activities in Suffolk 		

District Cultural Strategy – Babergh, 2001-2006

Babergh acknowledges the value of sport, arts and tourism in the District and adopted strategies for these areas. This Cultural Strategy expresses the

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Councils commitment to culture of all kinds. It provides an area-based strategy that cuts across such agendas as public health and community safety. The purpose of the strategy is to provide a co-ordinated framework for cultural provision in the district and to link with other strategies and plans, to establish a future cultural policy provision, to identify areas of participation in cultural opportunities for the whole community and to identify partnership working possibilities to meet community needs.			
Cultural priorities that were identified include: Funding of local arts projects especially rurally based cultural activities		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
provision of improved an additional cycling routes		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
Rate relief to support cultural, charitable, social and sporting organisations		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
improve and maintain public footpaths		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
provision and support of recreational facilities		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
grants for village and community facilities		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
upgrading swimming facilities		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
assist local organisations to bid for		Priorities should be	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
lottery funding		considered in DPD	community engagement
enhance leisure use of parks and countryside sites		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
provision of recreation and open space for proposed new housing developments		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
advice and financial support for sports clubs and education		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
Improvements to tourism infrastructure		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
provision of high quality inspected accommodation		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
promotional and marketing activities		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
expand TICs by locals where appropriate		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement
undertake market research, match up tourism policies with trends, due regard to Agenda 21		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and community engagement

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Education			
Suffolk Strategy for learning 2004-2009: The Single Plan (March 2004)	<p>The six objectives identified for Suffolk based on the findings of the assessment are:</p> <p>Objective A: Provide a better signed, maintained and accessible network</p> <p>Objective B: Provide and protect a more continuous network that provides for the requirements of all users</p> <p>Objective C: Develop a safer network</p> <p>Objective D: Increase community involvement in improving and managing the network</p> <p>Objective E: Provide an up to date and publicly available digitised Definitive Map for the whole of Suffolk</p> <p>Objective F: Improve promotion, understanding and use of the network</p>	<p>LDDs to be aware of this when preparing policies</p>	<p>SA should include objectives/indicators to ensure that LDD policies, as far as is practicable, do not adversely affect the aim of Objective 3A</p>
Suffolk 14 – 19 Strategy (2004)	<p>Our Vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To enable all young people to achieve their full potential through the provision of broad, balanced and high quality learning opportunities appropriate to their needs. <p>Our Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide an appropriate range of personalised learning opportunities to meet the varied needs of all young people aged 14-19 through effective planning and formalised partnerships; - To ensure that all young people and their parents/carers receive comprehensive and impartial information, guidance and support to enable successful progression into, during and beyond the 14 – 19 Phase; - To raise aspirations, participation and achievement; - To establish a learner-centred culture within all our 14 -19 organisations; - To enhance the quality of provision through a programme of continuous improvement, the sharing of good practice and the effective use of resources; - To develop an infrastructure which supports the realisation of the vision for 14 – 19 learning 	<p>This has been a particular problem for years. LDDs should explore greater policy flexibility, particularly with respect to smaller childcare providers in largely residential areas where there may be traffic generation concerns. LDDs – and particularly any Area Action Plans – should be sympathetic to Objective 3I</p>	<p>SA should include objectives/indicators to ensure that LDD policies, as far as is practicable, do not frustrate the aim of Objective 3C</p> <p>SA should include objectives/indicators to ensure that LDD policies, bring about the successful achievement of objective 3I</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
School Organisation Plan 2006-2011 August 2006			
The School Standards and Framework Act 1998 required local authorities to prepare a School Organisation Plan (SOP) that provides a 5 year framework for decisions to about the need to provide additional school places, or to remove surplus places. The statutory requirement to produce an annual School Organisation Plan has been lifted but the SOP continues to provide an essential basis for all strategic decisions about educational provision.			
Forward Planning 2006- 2011	North and South Lowestoft Community Cluster. Significant Housing development are underway at Parkhill in North Lowestoft and Carlton Colville in South Lowestoft. In the longer term significant development is projected for the Woods Meadow Area of North Lowestoft. It is envisaged that an additional primary school will be require in the Woods Meadow Area to serve the housing. New primary schools may also be necessary in Great Blakenham and on the northern fringe of Ipswich to accommodate new development. SCC have asked IBC to reserve a site for a new high school.	Need to allocate a site in the Woods Meadow area for a new primary school in the Site Specific Allocations document. Possible site allocations also needed in Great Blakenham and the northern fringe of Ipswich.	
Suffolk Children and Young People's Plan (2006-9)			
The vision is to enable all children and young people to aspire to, and achieve their full potential, giving them the basis for a successful life as active members of their communities.			
Be Healthy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support and encourage children, young people, their families and carers to adopt healthy lifestyles by encouraging walking and cycling to school and developing access to sports. • To ensure that children and young people can access info, advice and support for issues about substance misuse by diverting them into positive activities. 	Reflect these objectives in DPD policies	Consider baseline data, CPA indicators and objectives when designing framework
Stay Safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide safe environments for children, young people and their families by encouraging safe, active and sustainable travel to school, extending speed reduction zones, increasing the range of dedicated outdoor play areas and ensuring local streets, parks and open spaces feel safe and are designed with children and young people in mind. • To protect children and young people from crime, anti-social behaviour and bullying 	Reflect these objectives in DPD policies	Consider baseline data, CPA indicators and objectives when designing framework

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Enjoy and achieve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure young people improve their standards of attainment, especially those at risk of underachievement. • To ensure that learning opportunities for young children are extended and of high quality by developing 34 children's centres and ensuring that parents' views are taken into account • To ensure improved access to leisure and recreation services for children and young people by developing extended schools. 	Reflect these objectives in DPD policies	Consider baseline data, CPA indicators and objectives when designing framework
Make a positive contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that children and young people are actively engaged with their communities and the services provided for them, and are involved in decision making on matters that affects them, including the provision of opportunities for young people to undertake volunteering activities in the countryside. • To ensure that children and young people are supported in reducing offending and anti-social behaviour. 	Reflect these objectives in DPD policies	Consider baseline data, CPA indicators and objectives when designing framework
Achieve economic wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that participation in post-16 learning is increased and attainment improved through improved transport, and guaranteeing access to suitable learning and training. • To ensure that children and young people live in decent homes, free from the effects of poverty. • To create sustainable school-age childcare in areas with the largest unmet demand. 	Reflect these objectives in DPD policies	Consider baseline data, CPA indicators and objectives when designing framework

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Key developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that children with special needs and disabilities can access the full range of care, learning and enrichment activities and achieve their potential. • To extend schools to offer childcare, lifelong learning, study support, sports, art, leisure, parental support and involvement, computer skills and health and social care. 	Reflect these objectives in DPD policies	Consider baseline data, CPA indicators and objectives when designing framework
Housing			
Code for Sustainable Homes			
The Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable a step change in sustainable building practices for new homes. • To require that all new homes have an Energy Performance Certificate providing key information about a home's energy efficiency and carbon performance. It covers energy/CO2, water, materials, surface runoff, waste, pollution, health and well-being, management and ecology. • To introduce minimum standards for energy and water efficiency. 	Consider these objectives when assessing new development.	Take into account the sustainability of buildings when assessing the plan's overall sustainability.
Regional Housing Strategy for the East of England 2005 – 2010 (July 2005)			
Purpose	A primary function of the RHS is to act as an instrument for delivery of the East of England Plan. The RHS must move to a position where new provision reflects what is set out in the East of England Plan and this in turn reflects the Government's Sustainable Communities agenda.	This document is key to the strategic, site specific and detailed content of housing policies in DPDs and their delivery.	Sustainability Appraisal framework needs to include housing.
Vision Contributing aims	To ensure everyone can live in a decent home which meets their needs, at a price they can afford and in locations that are sustainable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To use housing investment to support economic development; - To provide a sustainable environment and attractive places to live; - To promote social inclusion within sustainable communities; - To ensure that housing serves to improve the Region's health and well-being and reduce inequalities. 	As above	

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Key objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more, sustainable housing provision, • in high quality homes and environments • creating inclusive communities 	As above	
More, sustainable housing provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On average an additional 23,000 homes needed each year • 11,000 will probably need to be affordable i.e. with subsidy below market price • The volume of subsidy required will be much greater than what is likely to be available from public expenditure • Therefore an approach is set out to meet this challenge through measures aimed at: reducing land and construction cost, reducing average subsidy requirements and maximising the public investment resources available • Planning and S106 agreements are at the centre of this approach to increase affordable housing provision. The RHS states that the starting point should be that all subsidy should come from planning gain. The prospect of a shortfall from this source sets the parameters for seeking capital subsidy from elsewhere to make up the gap. An 'open-book' approach among the partners to a s106 agreement is likely to aid efforts to achieve the best balance among the competing demands on a scheme. It is suggested that LPAs should monitor the impact of s106 agreements on the production of new private market housing. • A partnering approach is recommended in planning and managing the supply-chain of new housing schemes across the Region 	As above	
High quality homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decent homes standard has a key role 	As above	

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
and environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to improve radically the general quality of new homes and residential areas • Liveability of each neighbourhood is important. This should include bringing empty homes back into use, reusing derelict land and properties and providing more green space 		
Creating inclusive communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on having a better understanding of the housing market • Need to address key worker housing needs. Sustainable communities of the future will require a full range of different types and tenures of housing, providing choice and allowing for changing household circumstances • Balanced communities need to be secured, including mixed housing tenure • Housing policies relating to specific population groups are proposed. These cover members of black and minority ethnic communities including Gypsies and Travellers, migrant workers, asylum seekers and refugees • Housing provision with care and support is a major issue in the East of England. Supporting people strategy for the Region is needed • The RHS stresses the need to address rural problems relating to small populations and large distances for travel. • The policy framework 'housing for rural communities' states that LDDs should promote the adoption of positive planning policies that improve the supply and quality of affordable housing in sustainable villages and market towns, in response to identified housing and support needs. Also that planning authorities should seek to increase the number of sites on which affordable housing can be sought by reducing thresholds and considering the use of 	As above	

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> allocated exception sites in small settlements in addition to windfall sites. 		
Recommendations for public investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making the best use of available resources, a step-change in the quantity and quality of new housing, and ensuring progress in meeting the Decent Homes target are clear objectives Indicative share of the single regional housing pot indicates 25% to growth areas, 20% local need/homelessness, 15% existing stock, 14% key workers, 10% regeneration, 10% rural, 8% supported housing and 3% Black and Minority Ethnic. 	As above	
Affordable Housing Study: The Provision of Affordable Housing in the East of England 1996-2021, 2003 (RSS)			
From executive summary: This study is primarily a desk-top review of the provision of affordable housing in the East of England region. The report covers, government and other projections of future need, the existing position of the housing market, the role of affordable housing and details of policies for additional housing, including affordable housing.			
Objectives of research	<p>The objectives of the research are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with translating the existing Regional Housing Statement into a longer term Regional Housing Strategy Evaluate the current nature and scale of the affordable housing problem and suggest innovative approaches to increase the volume of affordable housing provided in the region Provide a detailed assessment of the levels of affordable housing required in the East of England Provide a general view on how this relates to the total housing provision, especially market housing and provision in rural areas Provide a view of how this assessment relates to the delivery of the Regional Economic Strategy of the East of England Development 	Affordable housing can be an important contributing element to quality of life. Consider the role and inclusion of specific policy relating to affordability in DPD	Include objectives and indicators on the number of affordable housing units being completed and granted permission.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise on the content of an affordable housing statement for the RPG and the indicators of housing need that can be used effectively to monitor and measure future progress. 		
Options for the future	<p>Suggested future policy options which have relevance to regional planning include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider incremental redistribution within the RES to reduce the planning imbalances between employment growth and housing and to assist lower demand areas and reduce pressures in high demand areas Develop regional planning policy for securing additional affordable housing, to include the need for negotiators to have a good understanding of the economics of development and consider 'contracting out' negotiations to the private sector Consider developing a specific regional policy on 'key worker' housing provision, to include changing the definition of affordable housing, encouraging provision of low cost market renting either through partnerships between housing associations and developers or by housing associations alone Develop separate policies for less pressured and rural areas 	Consider including such policy options explicitly within DPD	Include objectives and indicators on the number of affordable housing units being completed and granted permission.
East of England Affordable Housing Study Stage 2: Provision for Key Workers and Unmet Housing Need			
Builds on the results of the earlier 2003 study by identifying current unmet need for social sector and key worker housing. The purpose of the study is to inform Regional Planning Guidance and the Regional Housing Strategy (2005-08) by identifying key worker need and current unmet need for social rented housing.			
Part A, Section 1 – Introduction and Background	<p>The objectives of the research are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide robust quantitative data to inform RSS Determine the amount of housing needed by 2021 (in total and annually) including geographic distribution 	Plan for the provision of affordable housing and key worker housing	Review wording of the Sustainability Objectives.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the relative proportion of key worker housing in relation to market housing and traditional social housing • Provide an estimate of the backlog of existing housing need • Recommend options for definitions of key workers for use in relevant strategies • Identify common features of existing sub-regional key worker housing studies • Develop a robust framework for sub-regional analysis • Identify good practice in housing delivery 		
Part A, Section 1, Page 4	RPG14 states that accessible housing for key workers is of strategic importance for the region. Affordable housing is defined as housing accessible to households who cannot afford to rent or purchase on the open market.	Plan for the provision of housing requirements for the whole community. DPD needs to take these issues into account and contribute to meeting this need.	Reflect housing issues in the SA framework. Include objectives and indicators on the number and size of affordable housing units being completed and granted permission
Part A, Section 2, Page 6 Part A, Section 4, Page 17	<p>The current estimated need for social rented housing in Eastern Region is 58200 households. It was recommended that a proportion of newly built social rented dwellings should be larger than 3 bedrooms to enable transfers within the stock.</p> <p>Using the methodology from the Llewelyn Davis Report, the figure of 720 minimum key worker dwellings is needed for Eastern Region. (NB This approach is untried and untested.) Incorporating NHS expansion, this increases to 760 in 2006/07.</p> <p>There are no projections for education, police or 'non-health' and 760 is therefore an underestimate. This amount of key worker housing is needed for the first 3 years followed by either continued high demand or gradual reduction.</p>		

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Part A, Section 3, page 12	<p>There is no single definition of key worker. Two definitions were used for Eastern Region.</p> <p>The Government's definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurses and NHS staff, teachers in schools, Further Education Colleges and 6th form colleges • Police officers and some civilian staff • Prison service and probation service staff • Social Workers • Educational Psychologists • Planners (in London) • Occupational therapists in LA employment • Junior fire officers and retained fire fighters (Hertfordshire only) <p>The wider definition includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contracted out hospital workers in public hospitals • medical secretary/medical receptionist. <p>In parts of the East of England Region, police, fire and prison officers are excluded from the Key Worker Living scheme, whereas in other parts they are included.</p> <p>Research into sub-regional housing market areas was due in October 2004.</p>		Consider including the definition of key worker.
Part A, Section 4	It was recommended that 7200 social rented dwellings per year plus 2400 intermediate market dwellings, of which 720 units identified as key worker housing for 2004/05, rising to 760 by 2006/07. Close monitoring of housing market is needed.	Plan for the provision of housing requirements for the whole community. DPD needs to take these issues into account and contribute to meeting this	Reflect housing issues in the SA framework

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
		need.	
Part B, Section 4, Page 10	<p>Guidance was given on the methodology to use to estimate the housing requirements for key workers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the spatial extent of the study • Identify the key workers • Estimate the requirement • Questions to key workers • Collate information on key worker vacancy rates from employers across the sub region • Calculate the number of vacancies attributable to housing for each key worker category • Decision on how far vacancy rates should be reduced • Fine-tune overall figure using data from Local Housing Assessment. 		Consider objectives and indicators to enable effective monitoring.
Part B, Section 5, Page 13	<p>Individual authorities should monitor their local housing markets. Three main areas of analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key external drivers of housing market change • Changes in owner occupied sector • Changes in the key worker problem 		Consider objectives and indicators to enable effective monitoring.
Part B, Section 6, Page 14	<p>Final recommendations were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EERA should provide consistent data • EERA should clarify how policy links to LAs • EERA should introduce a regular intelligence report 	Consider the inclusion of a specific policy	Include objectives and indicators on the number of affordable housing units being completed and granted permission.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the methodology outlined • Sub-regions should monitor their local housing market. 		

Suffolk Supporting People Five-Year Strategy 2005-2010 (August 2005)

Supporting People is a partnership programme that was set up in April 2003 to monitor the quality of existing housing-related support services for vulnerable adults and to plan what needs to be done to meet their needs. Housing related support services help people to continue living independently. Services included help people with, managing their money, developing the skills to look after their own home, liaising with social care, health, police and other professions, arranging minor repairs, understanding the needs of neighbours and improving life skills.

Key priorities for action	<p>The strategy sets out key priorities for action for the following client groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginalized • Complex and generic • Offenders • Homeless • Mental health • Young people • Learning disabilities • Older people • Physical and sensory • 	Need to be aware of these priorities when developing DPD policies.	
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ODPM Circular January 2006: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites

Introduction	This Circular should be seen in the context of the Government's key objective for planning for housing- to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home.	Links to soundness: the Council must ensure that it provides for all members	Relevant to objective ER3, and Indicator ER3b.
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
		of the community, including gypsies and travellers.	
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)	The Assessment of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation needs is integral to assessment of general accommodation needs. The data collected through the GTAA process will inform the preparation of Development Plan Documents		
Regional Spatial Strategies	The RSS revision should identify the number of pitches required for each local planning authority in the light of the GTAAs and a strategic view of needs across the region.	Site allocations should provide sites according to RSS targets.	(see Indicator 3b)
Development Plan Documents	The number of pitches set out in the RSS must be translated into specific site allocations. The Core Strategy should set out criteria for the location of gypsy and traveller sites which will be used to guide the allocation of sites in the relevant DPD.	These points must be addressed in the appropriate DPDs.	Relevant to objective ER3, and Indicator ER3b.
Transitional Arrangements	(In the absence of RSS allocations) Where there is clear and immediate need, for instance evidenced through the presence of significant numbers of unauthorised encampments or developments, local planning authorities should bring forward DPDs containing site allocations in advance of regional consideration of pitch numbers, and completion of the new GTAAs.	If there is such a need in Ipswich, allocation should be made ahead of the appropriate regional guidance/ GTAA information.	

Babergh Housing Strategy

The purpose of the Housing strategy and business plan is to deliver in Babergh's strategic and landlord housing roles. This includes addressing national priorities to increase in pace of building social housing and help first-time buyers access a residential housing market, to meet Government's Decent Homes Standard by 2008, to make improvements to the Housing Stock Options Appraisal programme, better provision of community development, support and direct access to resources for residents in rural communities (rural regeneration issues), plan to tackle empty homes and encourage people to become private

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
landlords, better planning for housing, regeneration of run-down areas a priority, tackle crime and anti-social behaviour, tenant involvement and participation, equality policy and practice, council's ambitions are consistent across all services, demand patterns estimates to be realistic and future investment decisions should be sound.			
	increase the number of affordable homes and provision of social housing programme. help vulnerable people gain access to appropriate housing and support services that improve their independence and quality of life and sustaining the reduction in the number of people sleeping rough and ensuring the use of a decent home for all.	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage the provision of social and affordable housing
	reduce homelessness levels and provide a homelessness service which endeavours to minimise the stress of the homeless experience	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should reduce homelessness and deal with it more effectively
	tackle anti-social behaviour	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should reduce anti-social behaviour
	to provide a tenant-led modernisation and housing management programme to the council housing stock and bring all council homes up to the 'Decent Homes' Standard. develop estate regeneration projects, raising all council stock and its immediate environment up to the level of the best of our council housing and estates	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage neighbourhood renewal and improvement of housing programme
	ensure that the type of housing stock provided meets the needs of tenants and applicants.	Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage the supply of housing that meet the needs of residents

Babergh Homelessness Strategy

Following the development of Babergh's Homelessness review and strategy a member-led group was established to explore new ways of assisting homeless people in the District. The proposals have been fed into the Housing Strategy. The main thrust of this Group's report is that Babergh must change from providing hostel places for homeless people and instead provides self-contained but temporary units. This represents a fundamental change in the way our homeless service will be provided. The strategy include the following priorities: the prevention of homelessness, ensuring there is sufficient temporary accommodation available to people who are, or may become homeless, ensuring that sufficient support is available to people to prevent them becoming homeless again.

Developing a more strategic approach to tackling homelessness		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should decrease homelessness
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
and reducing the use of Bed and Breakfast Accommodation for homeless families with children			
Strengthening the assistance available to homeless people (or those at risk of becoming homeless) and encouraging new responses to tackling homelessness		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage strengthening assistance and approaches available for homeless people
Babergh Housing Needs Study 2004			
Aims of the project were to determine the levels of housing supply and demand in the District, support the annual HIP bid and development of the housing strategy, provide robust information at a local level in accordance with PPG3, to guide the location of new provision and support policies in the LDF and to coordinate housing and community care strategies. Key findings of the survey most households live in accommodation suitable for their needs.			
Affordability is a major issue, particularly for new forming households.		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage provision of affordable housing
There is a requirement to develop a more balanced housing stock in both sectors.		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage development of more balanced housing stock in both private and public sectors
The social stock is below the national average and there is a need for affordable housing units.		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage provision of social housing

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA				
With an ageing population there would be need to address their requirements in future.		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage housing aimed at addressing the needs of the residents particularly those of the elderly and disabled				
Sudbury, East Babergh, within Ipswich bypass, Long Melford and Hadleigh in order of priority has the greatest housing needs.		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should encourage provision of housing in Sudbury and Long Melford where the greatest need exists				
Babergh District Housing Need Survey 2008							
A firm of consultants has carried out a housing needs survey in 2008, using a postal survey, Land Registry information, housing register, Census, population forecasts and other information. Current housing stock is looked at as well as the likely future requirements of resident population and future people moving into the district. A set of suggestions and recommendations are set out in the report rather than objectives.							
Need for affordable housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Annual need after allowing for supply is 369 units per annum. 2) LDF could consider 40% affordable in new developments, subject to viability 3) New affordable housing should be 75% social rented and 25% intermediate housing 4) This mix may vary from area to area in the district and should be locally assessed 	LDF as a spatial planning process should reflect these recommended requirements and seek to implement them where it has the powers.	The objectives within the SA and SEA already reflect these recommendations as well as others.				
Property size by number of bedrooms in market and affordable housing sectors	<p>The existing Market housing stock is biased towards larger 4 plus bedroom properties and so there are recommendations for future delivery of more smaller units. There are also recommendations for the affordable sector.</p> <p><i>Future Delivery by Bed Size and Tenure</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="414 1358 1227 1425"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="414 1358 734 1394">Tenure</th> <th data-bbox="734 1358 1227 1394">Bedroom Size %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="414 1394 734 1425"></td> <td data-bbox="734 1394 1227 1425"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tenure	Bedroom Size %			LDF as a spatial planning process should reflect these recommended requirements and seek to implement them where it has the powers.	The objectives within the SA and SEA already reflect these recommendations as well as others.
Tenure	Bedroom Size %						

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA					Implications for plan	Implications for SA
		1 & 2 Bed	3- Bed	4- Bed +			
	Market Sector	55	30	15			
	Intermediate	60	40	-			
	Social Rented	50	35	15			
Sheltered, Extra care, Supported, Older persons and disabled persons housing needs are also considered with various recommendations	Some recommendations are made but few detailed targets are set out with the majority of information provided as information to help the Council decide on the way it should seek to alter of seek to alter housing stock.					LDF as a spatial planning process should reflect these recommended requirements and seek to implement them where it has the powers.	The objectives within the SA and SEA already reflect these recommendations as well as others. Assessing options during the SA and SEA process can take this on board where appropriate.

Supply and Demand analysis 2004

The housing needs assessment survey data has provided a large database on both supply and demand by location within the District and on the planned movement of households over the next five years. The results of the analysis are to provide further detailed information from which to develop site development brief requirements and social housing delivery, with a major objective of addressing stock gaps at local level. It is also used as an information base to assist in the wider policy and strategy development process, especially addressing low demand and in stock option appraisal. There is a need for small units of accommodation.

Ipswich Housing Market Area, Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2008

The aim is to develop long term strategic views of housing need and demand to inform regional spatial strategies and regional housing strategies. Enabling local authorities to think spatially about the nature and influence of the housing markets in respect of their local area. To provide robust evidence to inform policies, particularly relating to housing need. The report provides a lot of detailed information.

Why the study has been carried out	The report aims to provide evidence to understand the local housing market and assist partner Councils influence supply issues in order to help produce a balanced housing market (paras 1.4 and 1.8).	The report provides sound evidence to help develop policies in the LDF.	Provides evidence to assist appraisals and assessments of policies and documents.
Affordable Housing Target	The Assessment considers that there is sufficient evidence to justify seeking up to 40% affordable housing in future policies (para 11.39).	This is further evidence for policy development.	Helps increase evidence for the SA.
Addressing the affordable housing	The report highlights the general need for more affordable dwellings but emphasises the need for dwellings in the "intermediate" band in	Identifies a particular type of affordable housing	Helps with SA process. There are already related

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problem	particular. The rent/buy gap is large and so some form of low cost market housing also has a role to play. For the whole study area the estimated net annual need is 1,577 dwellings.	which needs to be developed.	objectives.
Community Safety			
Suffolk Community Safety Strategy, 2001 (Draft)			
This strategy is not intended to be an over-arching Community Safety Strategy for the county, but it should provide an effective policy framework for the county council's contribution to the development of local strategies. It reflects the council's policies in other related areas, and objectives will be incorporated into the council's Policy and Performance Plan.			
1. Introduction	The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 requires local authorities and the police to work together with other key agencies and the community to develop and implement strategies for reducing crime and disorder.		
	Crime and the fear of crime are significant areas of public concern. Although both have traditionally been low in Suffolk there is no room for complacency. Fear of crime tends to be highest in the county's small towns, although actual crime levels are highest in the larger towns. Baseline community safety data for the county are summarised p22-26.		Make use of the baseline data available to identify key issues and areas for improvement.
2. Key action statements	Four key action statements are identified: 1. Take Community Safety into account in all that the county council does 2. Work actively with local partners to reduce crime and disorder (particularly district and borough councils and the police) 3. Focus resources on priority areas (including places and people – determined by data analysis) 4. Work to reduce the fear of crime (through information provision, publicity and preventative action)		Include objectives and indicators which address the need to reduce both crime and the fear of crime.
5. Priority areas	The council will advance and support initiatives that address underlying social and economic problems that contribute to social exclusion in priority areas. Preventative work, especially with young people, is one		

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	of its key contributions to community safety (including the Youth Offending Service and raising confidence and self esteem through Community Education). Examples of good practise are listed p19-21.		
P14-18 Vulnerable groups	<p>The most vulnerable groups of people are identified as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children and young people at risk of social inclusion 2. Victims of domestic violence 3. Victims of racial harassment 4. Mentally disordered offenders <p>Best practice responses to these groups are listed, with links to statutory key indicators and targets.</p>		

District Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy

The strategy has been developed with a range of partners and aims to influence behaviour by offering support and practical advice. Where this is not possible legal action may result in an anti-social behaviour order or a possession order. A member-led "Tackling anti-social behaviour" group co-ordinates and develops this work. The Babergh Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership has developed a Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy identifying a list of aims and targets for reducing crime and disorder and improving community safety.

Preventing and reducing criminal damage, violence and ant-social behaviour in Sudbury Town Centre, criminal damage and arson in Hadleigh, crime in the large retail outlets at the Copdock interchange.		Priorities should be considered in DPD	LDF should reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, particularly in Sudbury and Hadleigh town centres and at the Copdock interchange
The Partnership is also working with others across the county to prevent and reduce vehicle crime,		Priorities should be considered in DPD	Indicators of these targets may be source of baseline data for SEA. To be measured by the % of crime

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domestic violence, substance misuse and racial harassment and to reassure the public on the perception of crime.			and fear of crime
Working with the Probation Service in managing offenders and ex-offenders in the community plays a key preventative role that can reduce crime levels and the need for more expensive custodial sentences.		Priorities should be considered in DPD	Indicators of these targets may be source of baseline data for SEA. To be measured by the % of crime and fear of crime
Babergh contributes towards the funding of a Multi-Agency Public Protection Panel (MAPPP) Co-ordinator.		Priorities should be considered in DPD	Indicators of these targets may be source of baseline data for SEA. To be measured by the % of crime and fear of crime

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, Strategy 2005 to 2008

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 as amended by the Police Reform Act 2002 places a statutory duty on Babergh District Council, Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Constabulary, the Primary Care Trusts, Suffolk Police Authority and the Suffolk Fire & Rescue Service to work together and with other agencies in the community, including the Suffolk Drug and Alcohol Action Team, to tackle crime and disorder and the misuse of drugs. This body is known as the Babergh Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (the Partnership).

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Key strategic aims	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce British Crime Survey (BCS) comparator recorded crime by 13.5% by March 2008. 2. To reduce the number of recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour by 5% by 2008 across Suffolk. 3. To reduce the harm that drugs and alcohol cause to communities. 4. To reduce the number of deliberate fires by 10%, by 2010. 	Take this on board where appropriate.	The objectives within the SA and SEA already reflect these type objectives (but not in exact detail) as well as others.
Environmental – National, Regional and Local Context			
Environmental Strategies			
Environment, Our future: Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England, East of England Regional Assembly and East of England Environment Forum, July 2003 (RSS)			
The regional environment strategy seeks to provide a summary and review of the region's environmental assets as well as put them in the context of wider regional issues of the economy and social inclusion			
Introduction	<p>This Regional Environment Strategy is based on a vision of a prosperous and socially inclusive East of England that recognises the value of the environment as an integral part of the region's current and future sustainable development:</p> <p>“The Strategy sets out an ambitious agenda for celebrating, protecting and enhancing our natural, historic and built environment. It highlights the importance of the environment to the broader improvement of quality of life for everyone in the region.”</p>	DPD should reflect this vision and seek in all its policies to support the local environmental assets	Need to include objectives and indicators relating to the natural, historic and built environment.
1.1 Why is the environment important	<p>The strategy focuses on the following issues as defining the importance of the environment to the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to define regional identity and distinctiveness. • Offers access to green space, and contact with nature and history, providing people with a variety of recreational and health benefits. 	DPD needs to reflect these issues.	SA framework needs to include green space, nature, recreation, health, minerals, water, energy, soils, inward investment, retention of existing businesses and conservation of the built

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides environmental resources including minerals, water, energy, and soils, directly contributing to the region's economy. • Creates the conditions needed to attract inward investment, and retain those businesses that already exist in the region. • Acts as a focus for regeneration through the repair and conservation of the built environment. 		environment.
Chapters 2-4	<p>These chapters provide a regional summary of environmental issues and resources, categorised thus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The landscape and the natural environment including man made and natural landscapes and biodiversity • The historic and built environment • Natural resources (water, air and climate and land) 	As above	Also need to include landscape, biodiversity and climate.
<p>5 Meeting the environmental challenge</p> <p>Regional priorities and strategic aims</p>	<p>Delivering sustainable patterns and forms of development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodate population and economic growth whilst protecting and enhancing the environment. • Reduce the need to travel and achieve a switch to more sustainable modes of transport. • Deliver sustainable design. <p>Meeting the challenges and opportunities of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce vulnerability of the region to climate change. • Promote energy conservation and a switch to renewable energy sources. • Harness environmental benefits arising from climate change. 	The DPD has a key role to play in meeting these challenges and they should be at the core of the its policies and supporting text – as they are at the heart of sustainable development	Design, sustainable transport, renewable energy, the environmental economy and sustainable agriculture should also be included.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>Ensuring environmental sustainability in the economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the environmental awareness, skills, and housekeeping of business and the workforce. • Promote the environmental economy. • Deliver more sustainable agriculture. <p>Enhancing environmental capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and strengthen landscape and townscape character. • Enhance biodiversity. • Conserve and enhance the historic environment. <p>Achieving sustainable lifestyles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the region's global environmental impact. • Increase understanding and ownership of environmental issues. 		
6.1 Delivering sustainable patterns and forms of development	This section sets out each of the strategic aims above, and suggests indicators to measure performance or movement towards achievement of the aims.	DPD should be aware and responsive to these indicators and where appropriate should consider their inclusion / reference in policy	The indicators should be considered for inclusion
Soil			
Farming and Food Strategy, Facing the Future, DEFRA, (Dec 2002)			
This national strategy is complemented by an East of England Delivery Plan 2003–2004 produced by GO-East.			
	Our overarching aim is to promote a competitive and efficient farming and food sector which protects and enhances our countryside and wider environment, and contributes to the health and prosperity of all our communities		
Context: the food	Farming has shaped our landscape, but there are negative	Consider the influence the	SA framework needs to

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
chain	environmental impacts from the production processes of all elements of the chain. It has wide ranging impacts on our health, on animal welfare and on rural communities.	DPD can have on the inter-relation between the agricultural and food industry and the broader economic and social health of the area.	consider possible health and well-being indicators that may be relevant.
The challenge	Environmentally: While agriculture generates significant environmental benefits, it also has significant negative impacts. Damage includes the effects of emissions, water pollution and impacts on biodiversity.	DPD should be aware of and consider both the costs and benefits of planning decisions and changes in agricultural sector	SA framework needs to include indicators to assess impacts in relation to emissions, water pollution and biodiversity.
Facing the challenge: Government and industry	Key principles for sustainable farming and food now and in the future: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	DPD needs to reflect the principles it can influence.	Include health, viability and diversity of economies, soil, water and biodiversity limits, reducing energy consumption, minimising resource use, renewable energy, social welfare and training,

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
Adding value	Regional food branding helps make consumers more aware of and interested in the origin of food, strengthening their links with the rural economy and food production.	Consider role of DPD.	Consider inclusion of objectives and indicators relating to the local sourcing of food.
2.5 Healthy communities	<p>The food chain also has a significant impact across the rural community.</p> <p>While agriculture is no longer the major economic player in most rural areas, it does have important links to other industries, such as tourism. So, working to strengthen the industry is vital, but so too is diversification, because it can help to create jobs and income.</p>	Consider the inter-relation between the agricultural and food industry and the broader economic and social health of the region. Consider diversification policies.	Consider inclusion of diversification of the rural economy.

The First Soil Action Plan for England: 2004-2006 (2004)

This Action Plan has been produced by DEFRA and is aimed at Policy makers, industry leaders and influencers across the wide spectrum of activities that impinge on soils: from land use planning, construction and minerals extraction to agriculture, forestry and nature, landscape and cultural heritage conservation. It builds on the earlier Draft soil Strategy for England (2001) and sets out the actions which Defra and partners are committed to take to help protect soil functions. The Action Plan is complemented by an Environment Agency report on the State of Soils in England and Wales. The Action Plan contains 52 actions on issues ranging from soil management on farms to soils in the planning system, soils and biodiversity, contamination of soils and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape.

9 Priorities for Action	<p>4 are of particular relevance to Planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defra will work with stakeholders to develop a programme of education and awareness of soil issues, including the public and professionals Defra will work with stakeholders to identify the indicators which should be built into a national soil monitoring scheme Defra will work with the ODPM, representatives of planning authorities and other partners to develop a consensus on the 	DPD needs to take on board the spirit and any outcomes from these key actions	Soil and issues such as its quality need to be included in the objectives and indicators. Any new indicators developed at the national level will need to be taken into account.
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Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>procedures needed to give soils appropriate protection during the planning process. The first milestone will be to examine criteria for designating soils that should be protected from building during the current review of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> English Nature will prepare and publish, in 2006, a position statement on the role of soil management and protection within statutory nature conservation sites. 		
<p>key actions relating to protecting Soils in the Planning System and Strategic Environmental Assessment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defra will consider with ODPM and Local government organisations how to increase understanding of soil issues throughout the Regional and Local Government structure. Defra will work with the ODPM to clarify the use of existing mechanisms, to ensure proper consideration of soil implications during the planning and development process. The first milestone will be to examine criteria for designating soils that should be protected from building during the current review of BMV land policy. Defra will work with ODPM to ensure soil issues are taken into account, where appropriate, in the creation and implementation of plans at the regional and local level under the new planning system. The European Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment requires consideration of the potential effects on soil of their proposals. 	<p>As above</p>	<p>As above</p>