

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
<b>Babergh DC Contaminated Land Strategy 2009</b>			
<p>Babergh District Council has responsibility for regulating contaminated land legislation in the Babergh District, introduced in April 2000. The duty is to ensure that people, property and the environment are not harmed by contaminants in the ground, and that any existing damage is remedied. The Council will inspect the whole of the Babergh District for contaminated land, and take action to prevent harm from occurring. It is Government policy to ensure that the polluter pays, and Babergh DC has powers to require polluters to clean-up contaminated land that may cause significant harm or water pollution. Contaminated land, and the law controlling it, are complicated issues. Identifying contaminated land is a technically demanding process, and a great deal of information will be generated. One of Babergh DC's responsibilities is to ensure that the contaminated land inspection process is carried out in a rational and efficient manner. It is also necessary to show that resources will be allocated to tackling the most serious contaminated land problems first.</p>			
<p>The Council's duties under the Environmental Protection act 1990</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the inspection of the district of Babergh from time to time for land that may be contaminated;</li> <li>• the inspection of individual sites to determine whether they are contaminated land; and</li> <li>• to ensure that appropriate action is taken to remediate (clean-up) contaminated land.</li> <li>• In carrying out its duties, the Council must comply with Statutory Guidance, contained in DEFRA Circular 01/2006.</li> </ul>	<p>LDF as a spatial planning process and results from this process can inform document production.</p>	<p>The objectives within the SA and SEA already reflect these duties as well as others.</p>
<p>The objectives of the strategy are:-</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To fulfil the statutory requirement to publish and update a Contaminated Land Strategy.</li> <li>2. To set out a strategy that meets the statutory requirements. These are:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) be rational, ordered and efficient;</li> <li>(b) be proportionate to the seriousness of any actual or potential risk;</li> <li>(c) seek to ensure that the most pressing and serious problems are identified first;</li> <li>(d) ensure that resources are concentrated on investigating in areas where the authority is most likely to identify contaminated land;</li> </ol>               and             </li> <li>(e) ensure that the local authority efficiently identifies requirements for the detailed inspection of particular areas of land.</li> </ol>	<p>There are sites which may be appropriate for development which will have to take on board the outcomes from this strategy and will have to be dealt with on a site by site basis.</p>	<p>The results of this strategy will help achieve some of the objectives which already exist in the SA and SEA process. For example by reusing brownfield land and safeguarding soil quality.</p>

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	<p>3. To explain how Babergh DC plans to carry out its duties under Part IIA.</p> <p>4. To provide an accessible source of reference on contaminated Land issues in Babergh, and to inform stakeholders of Babergh DC's intentions.</p> <p>5. To explain how Babergh DC will communicate with the Environment Agency, and provide the Agency with the information that is required by Part IIA.</p>		
<b>Open Space</b>			
<b>Draft Study of Existing outdoor playing space for children within Babergh District Council, 2004</b>			
<p>The strategy involves a complete inventory of its own parks and open spaces and undertakes well specified grounds of maintenance to these areas through competitively procured contracts. There is also a well established programme of planned maintenance to the Council's housing stock, car parks and other buildings. Babergh has adopted the NPFA Six Acre Standard as its aim for public open space and play areas for the district. It recognised that the NPFA Six Acre Standard is based generally on such spaces and facilities within built up areas. The investigations to see whether the various parishes provision of outdoor within this district conform to the NPFA Six Acre Standard is therefore confined to the built up areas in these towns and villages and not the wider countryside, scattered dwellings or groups of dwellings.</p>			
<p>The document determines whether the built up areas conform to the NPFA Six Acre Standard for provision of outdoor playing space. No area within Babergh District conforms to the standard yet.</p>		<p>Priorities should be considered in DPD</p>	<p>Indicators of these targets may be source of baseline data for SEA. To be measured by the % of crime and fear of crime</p>
<b>Climate</b>			
<b>Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development</b>			
<p>Chapter 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To take further action to tackle energy use in existing stock</li> <li>- To minimise further increases in carbon emissions</li> </ul>	<p>Consider these objectives when assessing new development.</p>	<p>Take into account the sustainability of buildings when assessing the plan's overall sustainability.</p>

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Chapter 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To tackle affordability by delivering more homes</li> <li>- To deliver more sustainable homes</li> <li>- To develop and demonstrate higher environmental standards</li> <li>- To ensure tougher energy/carbon standards</li> <li>- To reach zero carbon for new homes by 2016</li> </ul>	Consider these objectives when assessing new development.	Take into account the sustainability of buildings when assessing the plan's overall sustainability.

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<b>Climate Change: The UK Programme 2006</b>			
The new Climate Change programme sets out the UK's policies and priorities for action in the UK and internationally			
Section 2, Chapter 1	Reduce emissions of the 6 greenhouse gases by 12.5% below base year levels between 2008-12 and by 20% below 1990 levels by 2020	Reflect these targets in DPD policies	Objectives need to reflect targets on reducing greenhouse gas emissions
Section 2, Chapter 2	Need to take a balanced approach, with all sectors playing their part, including: energy supply, business, transport, domestic, agriculture, forestry, land management, public and local government.	Reflect these targets in DPD policies	Include all sectors in targets for reducing greenhouse gases
Section 2, Chapter 4	Methane is dominant emission from waste sector, of which landfills contribute 98% (1990). Should aim for sustainable waste management	Reflect these targets in DPD policies	Include objectives on sustainable waste management
Section 2, Chapter 5	Government is funding public transport to make it a real alternative to car travel	Reflect these objectives in DPD policies	Include public transport objectives
Section 2, Chapter 7	Agriculture and forestry can contribute to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions through production of energy crops and wood fuel	Reflect these objectives in DPD policies	Include sustainable fuel/energy objectives to encourage growth of this sector
Section 3, Chapter 1	Many adverse effects of climate change expected, including increased flooding risk, increased pressure on drainage systems, possible increased winter storm damage, habitat and species loss, summer water shortages and low stream flows, increased subsidence risk in subsidence –prone areas, increased thermal discomfort in buildings, health issues in summer	Reflect these concerns in DPD policies	Include objective in protecting development from increased risks associated with climate change
<b>Living with Climate Change in the East of England – summary Report supported by technical report (2003) (RSS)</b>			
<p>The summary report seeks to present the major impacts, issues and opportunities that climate change will produce in the region. The report also sets out a prioritisation matrix – providing a timeframe for action (act now, plan for future) against a broad range of impacts.</p> <p>The technical report is divided into two stages, the first taking the form of a regional level spatial adaptation responses, the second provides guidance for responding to climate change at the local level.</p>			
Key Messages	Key messages from the summary report which impact on regional and	DPD should consider	Need to include specific

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	<p>local planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By planning ahead we can avoid the worst impacts and take advantage of any opportunities.</li> <li>• Key stakeholders in the East of England favour adopting an approach to climate change which allows the region to live with the impacts of climate change in the long term, rather than fight against them in the short term.</li> <li>• Climate change will create opportunities as well as threats. Tourism is one of the most obvious beneficiaries, but other sectors may also benefit, e.g. environmental technologies to deal with the impacts of climate change.</li> <li>• This study analyses the region according to five climate change sub-regions which provide useful geographical units for structuring decisions on climate change. The sub-regions are: The Coast The Fens East of England Northern Heartland East of England Southern Heartland The Thames Gateway and Fringes</li> <li>• The Thames Gateway and Fringes, and parts of The Coast, are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Both are vulnerable to sea level rise and increased flood risk, and water resources issues.</li> <li>• For the Southern Heartland flood risk and water resource issues will be significant.</li> <li>• The least vulnerable area in climate change terms is the Northern Heartland, as it will be less prone to water supply deficiencies and subsidence than the Southern Heartland, and less at risk of flooding than the Thames Gateway, Coast and Fens. This sub-</li> </ul>	<p>these impacts and messages carefully in all policies and supporting text.</p> <p>Climate change is an inevitable key influence over the coming years and decades – a failure to account for and appreciate its impact could undermine all other planning efforts.</p>	<p>objectives and indicators relating to climate change, including flood risk and coastal erosion.</p>

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	<p>region offers considerable opportunities, in climate change terms, for housing, economic growth and also for agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development will undoubtedly continue in areas more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, often for good reasons; the guiding principles prepared as part of the study can help to optimise their location and reduce the vulnerability of settlements to climate change.</li> </ul>		
Planning for adaptation	<p>Key planning recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>keeping options open and flexible so that extra measures can be added in future</li> <li>avoiding making decisions that make it more difficult to cope with climate change in future</li> <li>trying to find no-regrets options that deliver benefits whatever the extent of climate change</li> </ul>	Consider these recommendations with in DPD process	As above
Planning, buildings and estates	<p>Planning policies should influence the location and design of new buildings to minimise vulnerability to climate change. Extreme climatic events may result in costly damage, therefore it is important to retrofit existing buildings where possible to minimise vulnerability. It is equally important to ensure new build incorporates climate change 'resistant' features.</p>	DPD should reflect the key role it has in relation to a local response, and preparation for climate change impacts	As above
Waste and pollution	<p>Climate change is likely to have effects on pollution and waste such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some chemical processes will become more active through warmer temperatures and some pollutants more mobile because of more frequent intense rainfall. Greater care will be required in dealing with waste (particularly organic wastes), including prompt and more frequent collections and better design of waste management facilities.</li> <li>Warmer temperatures are also likely to exacerbate air pollution resulting from traffic and congestion.</li> </ul>	DPD should be responsive to these impacts	Need to include indicators on design, waste management, air and water pollution and flooding.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are considerable problems associated with the spread of pollution via flooding, the frequency of which is likely to increase under climate change.</li> </ul>		
Transport services	<p>‘A wide range of adaptation measures may be needed to adapt road and rail infrastructure (including road surfaces and rail tracks, earth structures, bridges and gantries) to make it more resilient to the impacts of climate change. As an example, changes to rail track specifications may be necessary to prevent buckling in warmer summer temperatures. ‘</p>		
Technical report	<p>The technical report provides very detailed information on the changes the region will face and the potential impacts of these on a number of areas and sectors. This information is too complex to summarise succinctly in this format, but it is important that it is considered within the regional and local planning process.</p> <p>In summary, the East of England will experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hotter drier summers; milder wetter winters</li> <li>Significant decrease in soil moisture content</li> <li>Extreme high temperatures more frequent</li> <li>Extreme winter precipitation more frequent</li> <li>Increase in thermal growing season</li> <li>Net sea level rise and increase in sea storm surge height.</li> </ul>	<p>DPD must reflect these expected changes. Where appropriate specific issues within the Climate Change technical report should be referred to – as these changes will influence all aspects of planning</p>	
<b>Nottingham Declaration</b>			
The Nottingham Declaration of Climate Change	Acknowledges climate changes as an issue and that it will have far reaching effects on the UK’s people and places, economy, society and environment.	Should take account of climate change	Relates to existing climate change objective
	Welcomes the opportunity to respond at the local level	Should take account of	Relates to existing climate

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		climate change	change objective
	<p>Commitment made to work with Central Government to contribute, at a local level, to the delivery of the UK Climate Change Programme, the Kyoto Protocol and the target for carbon dioxide reduction by 2010;</p> <p>Within the next 2 years develop plans with partners and local communities to progressively address the causes and impacts of climate change, according to our local priorities, securing maximum benefit for our communities.</p>	The plan is committed to addressing climate change	Relates to existing climate change objective

## Air Quality

### National Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland (Jan 2000) (RSS)

#### Summary:

The Strategy aims to map out, as far as is possible, the future of ambient air quality policy in the United Kingdom in the medium term.

It aims to provide the best practicable protection to human health by setting health-based objectives for eight main air pollutants.

It contributes to the protection of the natural environment by setting objectives for two pollutants (NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub>) for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems. It describes the current and likely future levels of air pollution in the UK. It provides a framework to help everyone identify what they can do to improve air quality.

Introduction	Sets objectives and standards for 8 main air pollutants in order to protect health, and provide structure to monitor and take action to manage the levels of these pollutants – Annexes provide detailed technical information on each pollutant, sources and targets.		Include human health and air pollution.
	The Strategy also stresses that land use planning and transport plans and strategies will have a direct effect on improving air quality – particularly given the contribution traffic related pollution makes to current UK air pollution	DPD needs to consider policies to reduce the need to travel and traffic management.	
Paragraph 13	Local authorities have a crucial role to play achieving the air quality objectives. They are responsible for land-use planning and traffic management, and, in England and Wales, for controlling industrial pollution sources.	As above plus DPD needs to consider inclusion of policies to control industrial pollution.	As above

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Chapter 4 – Air Quality Standards and Objectives	<p>Specific pollutants covered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• benzene</li> <li>• 1,3-butadiene</li> <li>• carbon monoxide (CO)</li> <li>• lead</li> <li>• nitrogen dioxide (NO2)</li> <li>• ozone</li> <li>• particles (PM 10), and</li> <li>• sulphur dioxide (SO2)</li> </ul> <p>NO2 and SO2 also contain objectives for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems</p>	As above	As above
Chapter 5 – Delivering cleaner air	<p>Sets out the policy framework and responsibilities for Government, local authorities, industry, business and individuals</p> <p>Local authorities have a major role to play in delivering cleaner air. Important aspects highlighted include the use of LAQMs, partnerships across and between regions, and education and public information.</p> <p>The role of land use planning and transport planning are seen as particularly important. Example measure:</p> <p>Local transport plans  Local traffic reduction targets  Low emissions zones  Green transport plans</p>	As above	As above

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	Parking controls and management		

### Report on the updating and screening assessment of Air Quality in the Babergh District

The Environment Act 1995 requires local authorities to periodically review and assess air quality within their areas to determine whether the Air Quality Objectives will be met by specific target dates. This report is the second review and assessment of the seven prescribed pollutants of greatest local concern namely: carbon monoxide, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, lead, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter (PM10). Where the screening process identifies a significant risk that a potential emission source could lead to an exceedance of the Air Quality Objectives, the Council is required to proceed to a Detailed Assessment. For carbon monoxide and 1,3 butadiene, the Updating and Screening Assessment confirms that the risk of the Air Quality Objectives does not exceed the Air Quality Objectives that area exceeded are negligible, and so no further assessment of these pollutants is necessary. With regard to the benzene, lead, sulphur dioxide, and particulate matter, the Updating and Screening Assessment confirms that there are no sources within the Babergh district which will cause an exceedance of the Air Quality Objectives. However, the Updating and Screening Assessment has identified certain potential sources in neighbouring areas for which the Council will need to proceed to a Detailed Assessment: Petrochem Carless Ltd, Harwich, Oilite Bearing Ltd, Ipswich, Tarmac Quarry Products LTd, Ipswich. The Updating and Screening Assessment has demonstrated that the Air Quality Objectives for nitrogen dioxide will be met at most locations in the Babergh district. However the Council has resolved to report the findings of the ongoing monitoring in four Air Quality Management Areas it designated along the A12 trunk road following the first round of review and assessment.

### Water

#### Water Framework Directive – Initial Advice to Local Planning Authorities in England & Wales

This document provides **initial advice** to spatial planners about the Water Framework Directive (WFD). It highlights the key elements of the Directive and outlines some of its potential implications for those involved in spatial planning. It reflects the current understanding of the complex requirements of the WFD. Work continues within Europe and the UK to clarify many of the Directives technical requirements, including work on objective setting and exemptions. Our understanding of the Directive will develop over time and, therefore, **it is not definitive guidance** – this advice is the beginning of a journey, not the final destination. We will update the advice when necessary.

Water quality in our rivers, lakes and along the coast, has improved dramatically in recent years. The Water Framework Directive (WFD) aims to build on that progress and consistently achieve new and higher standards, for the water environment across the European Union (EU). It is one of the most far-reaching, exciting and complex pieces of environmental legislation to date. Implementing the WFD will need an increasingly sophisticated understanding of the way whole catchment systems act as the lifeblood of the wider environment. There are also new requirements for engagement with stakeholders and the public, in water planning.

The document contains detailed advice on how the WFD is to be implemented as well as guidance how it will fit with the new 'Spatial Planning System'.

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One of the purposes of the WFD is to promote sustainable use of water. The core environmental aims of the WFD and River Basement Management Plans prepared under it are to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevent deterioration of aquatic ecosystems</li> <li>• protect, enhance and restore polluted waters and groundwater to 'good status'. 'Good status' is based on ecological and chemical factors for surface water, and water quantity and chemical status for ground waters</li> <li>• comply with water related standards and objectives for environmentally protected areas established under other EU legislation</li> <li>• progressively reduce pollution from priority substances<sup>1</sup> and cease or phase out discharges from priority hazardous substances<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• prevent or limit input of pollutants into the groundwater, and to reverse any significant or sustained upward trends in the concentration of any groundwater pollutant</li> </ul>	LDF as a spatial planning process can reflect these key objectives.	The objectives within the SA and SEA already reflect these objectives as well as others.
<b>Water resources for the future: A Strategy for Anglian Region (date ?) (RSS)</b>			
Vision	Abstraction of water that is environmentally and economically sustainable, providing the right amount of water for people, agriculture, commerce and industry, and an improved water-related environment.		Framework needs to include the sustainable use of water.
Objectives	<p>Strategy will help achieve the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illustrate the impact of different social and economic choices on future water use;</li> <li>• Manage water resources in a way that causes no long-term degradation of the environment;</li> <li>• Improve the state of existing degraded catch ments;</li> <li>• Ensure that water is available to those who need it, and that it is used wisely by all;</li> <li>• Indicate the present state of water resources;</li> <li>• cater robustly for risks and uncertainties;</li> </ul>	DPD will need to consider. The baseline can be used to inform policies.	The baseline can inform the SA process and the development of indicators.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote the value of water to society and the environment;</li> <li>• review feasible water management options, including innovative solutions where appropriate;</li> <li>• provide a framework for logical decisions to be taken at the right time;</li> <li>• identify actions and opportunities for the Environment Agency and others to work together to achieve the Vision.</li> </ul>		
Proposed Strategy	<p>Twin-tack approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource developments that total about 300 MI/d. These include Abberton Reservoir, supported by Ely Ouse transfers, extension of Wing water treatment works, enhancements to the yield of Trent-Witham-Ancholme transfer, some further local use of groundwater and effluent re-use.</li> <li>• Demand management measures to achieve about 200 MI/d of savings, primarily through increased metering of households, water conservation and waste minimisation programmes and further reductions in leakage. Further initiatives in industry and agriculture could deliver additional savings.</li> </ul>	<p>Location of new housing will significantly affect where water demand rises, and therefore needs to be planned with existing deficiencies in mind.</p> <p>Encouraging high standards of design will help to reduce water demand.</p>	
<b>East Suffolk Catchment Flood Management Plan</b>			
Draft Catchment Objectives	<p>To reduce flood risk to the built, rural and natural environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce flood related health risks and improve public awareness of flood warning and self help methods.</li> <li>• To optimise joint use of the floodplain and river corridor for flood risk management, nature conservation and recreation functions.</li> <li>• To manage flood risk so that Regional and Local Government development objectives can be achieved.</li> </ul>	Consider these objectives when assessing new development in the East Suffolk catchment area.	Take into account flood risk when assessing sustainability.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce flood risk to infrastructure and important services.</li> <li>• To promote and protect land management practices that are beneficial for flood risk management, the rural economy and biodiversity.</li> <li>• To protect/enhance and restore features of nature conservation interest including Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species and habitats (designated and non-designated sites).</li> <li>• To protect, enhance and restore natural features and processes of the water environment for flood risk management, recreation and biodiversity benefit.</li> <li>• To protect and enhance cultural heritage features, landscape character and visual amenity.</li> <li>• To account for and manage the potential impacts of climate change.</li> </ul>		
<b>Babergh DC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2009</b>			
<b>Biodiversity and Nature Conservation</b>			
<b>The UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994</b>			
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To conserve and where practicable to enhance:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems;</li> <li>(b) Internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems;</li> <li>(c) Species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas;</li> <li>(d) The biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity.</li> <li>3. To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale.</li> </ol>		

<b>Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002) RSS</b>			
	The strategy seeks to ensure that biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next 5 years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them	The DPD should reflect these principles and take them into consideration.	Need to ensure biodiversity s included in the framework.
<b>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981, as amended) (RSS)</b>			

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	The Wildlife and Countryside Act implements the Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC). It is one of the major pieces of legislation under which UK wildlife is protected. The Act gives broad protection to all wild birds (with some exceptions) and also gives varying degrees of protection to other species of animals and plants.	DPD policies need to include policies to protect wildlife and protected species.	Framework needs to include biodiversity and protected species

**Butterfly Conservation – Regional Action Plan for Anglia (2000)**

	This action plan identifies high, medium and low priority butterflies and moths in Cambridgeshire, Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk. It identifies the key areas in Suffolk as the Suffolk Coast and Heaths and Brecklands. Key sites in Suffolk are at: Northfield Wood Tang ham (Nr Wood bridge) Bradfield Woods (Nr Bury) Other sites include Barking Tye (Nr Needham Market) and Wolves Wood (Nr Hadleigh)	DPD needs to be aware of the content of this Action Plan and the need to avoid damage to these sites.	SA needs to include biodiversity issues.
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**ODPM Circular 06 / 2005 BIODIVERSITY AND GEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION – STATUTORY OBLIGATIONS AND THEIR IMPACT WITHIN THE PLANNING SYSTEM**

This Circular provides administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation as it applies in England. It complements the expression of national planning policy in Planning Policy Statement 9, Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (PPS9) and the accompanying Good Practice Guide. Although this Circular outlines how statutory obligations impact within the planning system, in some cases the legislation will have an equal bearing on other regimes e.g. Transport and Works Act 1992.

The UK is bound by the terms of the EC Birds and Habitats Directives and the Ramsar Convention. The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (the 'Habitats Regulations') provide for the protection of 'European sites', which are candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated pursuant to the Habitats Directive, and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the Birds Directive. The Regulations apply specific provisions of the Habitats Directive to cSACs, SACs and SPAs which require special considerations to be taken in respect of such sites.

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There is a lot of detailed advice on the impact of the various directives on the planning system.	<p>The overall objective is to ensure that the UK planning system complies with the relevant directives where appropriate.</p> <p>The document contains detail guidance on the implementation and interpretation of the directives. It is a very important document.</p>	LDF as a spatial planning process can reflect the general objectives.	The objectives within the SA and SEA already reflect these general objectives as well as others, but the document will have to be used in detail when the directives are relevant. The SA and SEA objectives are too general for the detail implementation of the European directives.
<b>BSI PAS 2010 (2006)</b>			
<b>Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan, Updated December 2004</b>			
The Suffolk Plan follows closely the format of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and concentrates on those species and habitat action plans that are relevant to Suffolk, both translating national needs into effective action at local level and identifying targets for species and habitats appropriate to the local area. These habitat and species action plans clearly identify objectives and targets as well as detailing actions and organisation(s), sectors and individuals responsible for following through each plan.			
Habitat Action Plans	<p><b>20 of Suffolk's habitats are covered by Habitat Action Plans:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ancient and/or Species-rich Hedgerows</li> <li>Cereal Field Margins</li> <li>Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh</li> <li>Coastal Sand Dunes</li> <li>Coastal Vegetated Shingle</li> <li>Fens</li> <li>Lowland Heathland</li> <li>Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland</li> <li>Maritime Cliffs and Slopes</li> </ul>	DPDs should take into account and promote the individual targets and objectives for each BAP habitat in the plan area.	SA should include objectives/indicators to ensure that BAP habitats in Suffolk are not adversely affected by plan policies.

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	Mudflats Reedbeds Saline Lagoons Saltmarsh Sea Grass Beds Acid Grassland Eutrophic Ponds Lowland Hay Meadows Urban Wet Woodland Wood Pasture and Parkland		
Species Action Plans	<b>57 species found in Suffolk are covered by Species Action Plans:</b> Water vole ( <i>Arvicola terrestris</i> ) Brown hare ( <i>Lepus europaeus</i> ) European otter ( <i>Lutra lutra</i> ) Dormouse ( <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i> ) Pipistrelle bat ( <i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i> ) Red squirrel ( <i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> ) Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> ) Skylark ( <i>Alauda arvensis</i> ) Bittern ( <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> ) Stone curlew ( <i>Burhinus oedipnemos</i> ) Grey partridge ( <i>Perdix perdix</i> )	DPDs should take into account and promote the individual targets and objectives for each BAP species in the plan area.	SA should include objectives/indicators to ensure that BAP species in Suffolk are not adversely affected by plan policies.

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	<p>Song thrush (<i>Turdus philomelos</i>)  Natterjack toad (<i>Bufo calamita</i>)  Great crested newt (<i>Triturus cristatus</i>)  A freshwater snail (<i>Anisus vorticulus</i>)  Depressed river mussel (<i>Pseudanodonta complanata</i>)  Shining ram's-horn snail (<i>Segmentina nitida</i>)  Narrow-mouth whorl snail (<i>Vertigo angustior</i>)  Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>V. moulinsiana</i>)  White-clawed crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>)  Starlet sea-anemone (<i>Nematostella vectensis</i>)  Bright wave moth (<i>Idaea ochrata</i>)  A leaf beetle (<i>Cryptocephalus exiguus</i>)  Stag beetle (<i>Lucanus cervus</i>)  Sandy stilt puffball (<i>Battarraea phalloides</i>)  breck-lichen (<i>Buellia asterella</i>)  lichen (<i>Caloplaca luteoalba</i>)  Antlion (<i>Euroleon nostras</i>)  Dingy Skipper (<i>Erynnis tages</i>)  White-mantled Wainscot moth (<i>Archanara neurica</i>)  Barbastelle bat (<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>)  Lesser horseshoe bat (<i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i>)  Nightjar (<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>)  Linnet (<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>)  Woodlark (<i>Lullula arborea</i>)  Reed bunting (<i>Emberiza schoeniculus</i>)</p>	<p>Starry  Orange-fruited elm-</p>	

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>Corn bunting (<i>Miliaria calandra</i>)            Spotted flycatcher (<i>Muscicapa striata</i>)            Tree sparrow (<i>Passer montanus</i>)            Bullfinch (<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>)            Turtle dove (<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>)            Tassel stonewort (<i>Tolypella intricata</i>)            Silver-studded Blue (<i>Plebejus argus</i>)            Oak polypore (<i>Buglossoporus pulvinus</i>)            Tower mustard (<i>Arabis glabra</i>)            Cornflower (<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>)            Red-tipped cudweed (<i>Filago lutescens</i>)            Pillwort (<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>)            Shepherd's needle (<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>)            Small-flowered catchfly (<i>Silene gallica</i>)            Greater water-parsnip (<i>Sium latifolium</i>)            Spreading hedge-parsley (<i>Torilis arvensis</i>)            Native black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i> ssp. <i>betulifolia</i>)            Barn owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>)            Adder or Northern viper (<i>Vipera berus</i>)            Water shrew (<i>Neomys fodiens</i>)            Unspotted lungwort (<i>Pulmonaria obscura</i>)</p>		

**Suffolk Local Geodiversity Action Plan**

Geodiversity is the variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms and soils, along with the natural processes that shape the landscape. It interacts with living things and the climate, influencing the distribution of habitats and species. It provides resources such as groundwater, minerals and soils upon which

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economic life depends. This document is GeoSuffolk's response to the LGAP initiative and PPS9.			
Aim 3 - To promote geodiversity in policy & practice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To embed geodiversity conservation in all LA Local plans, development frameworks and agencies</li> <li>Submit designated RIGS to Local Authority planners</li> </ol>	Policies would need to consider geodiversity as well as biodiversity.	Sites that would have been considered in same manner as biodiversity constraints now raise concerns.
Aim 4 - Promoting Geodiversity Awareness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote geodiversity through Suffolk Geo-Tourism initiatives</li> <li>Develop other potential geo-tourism projects (e.g Suffolk GeoCoast)</li> </ol>	May create more tourism, especially within the AONB if not carefully considered, which could have implications for current tourism policy.	Increased tourism may impact on overall sustainability if growth is unprecedented.
<b>State of Nature – Lowlands – future landscapes for wildlife (2004) (RSS)</b>			
This report describes the state of nature in lowland England, and examines how a variety of pressures impact upon habitats and species. It identifies conservation successes achieved through positive action, and stresses the importance of working in partnership. It demonstrates that a landscape-scale approach to nature conservation is essential, but can only be delivered by involving people more actively, through integrating policies more effectively, and through successful partnership at regional and local levels. It illustrates how the approach described in the England Biodiversity Strategy of delivering wildlife gains through working in partnership across sectors, can be put into action.			
	<p>The ten most critical actions required to deliver environmentally sustainable management in the English lowlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invest in better environmental management and wildlife recovery on farms</li> <li>Stimulate appropriate management of farmland and woodland</li> <li>Improve water management</li> <li>Restore wetland habitats</li> <li>Reduce the threats and impacts from non-native invasive species</li> <li>Reduce the cumulative impacts of development</li> <li>Reduce the adverse effects of transport</li> <li>Reduce atmospheric pollution</li> </ul>	DPD needs to develop policies within this context of objectives.	Need to consider that inclusion of these or similar 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"> <li>Adapt to the impacts of climate change</li> <li>Improve management of the impacts of access and recreation</li> </ul>		
<b>Countryside Management</b>			
<b>Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Management Strategy</b>			
<p>Within the Babergh District much of the Stour Valley Special Landscape Area and the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty are included. A management strategy and action plan has been prepared as required by the countryside and rights of way act 2000, and provide the framework for the partners to champion the environmental and cultural quality of the Stour Valley. Landscape, farming and biodiversity are key considerations in the management strategies, taking account of local conditions to enable innovative work.</p>			
Value added sustainable agriculture systems are encouraged, but also pay due regard to the locally important,			
as well as ensuring the protection and recovery for those species and habitats given international and national protection,			
ensure the enhancement and protection of archaeological and historical landscape features is achieved through suitable land management practices,			
work to restore			

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
degraded landscapes,			
work to connect and extend identified fragmented habitats			
encourage communities to create and maintain biodiversity in small areas such as greens, gardens, village ponds, roadside verges and churchyards,			
ensure consistent decision making and advice by using integrated guidelines developed from a Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) for the valley,			
develop monitoring schemes to assess changes in the condition of the AONB and the Stour Valley,			
ideally keeping comprehensive and up-to-date county based biological and historic environment records. Local people			

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will be encouraged to become involved in recording.			
<b>Suffolk Coast and Heath Management Strategy</b>			
<p>The Shotley Peninsula is part of a much larger area covered by the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Project, which runs from Kessingland in the north down to the south side of the Stour estuary in Tendring District. Within the Babergh District, the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty occurs on the north side of the Stour estuary and the south side of the Orwell estuary. A Management Strategy (2002) has been in operation and the Council has signed up to it, together with its other partners in the Project.</p>			
<b>The Stour and Orwell Estuaries local countryside Management Plan and Scheme</b>			
<p>In addition to their importance as a Ramsar international wetland site, the estuaries are designated as a Special Protection Area and European Marine Site under the EU Birds and Habitats Directives. A Scheme of Management has been prepared as required under the UK Habitats Regulations 1994. The Council is identified as a Relevant Authority for the purpose of the Scheme of Management, which has been drawn up to help meet the obligations of the Habitat Regulations. The plan provides a management framework and promotes integrated working for the estuaries and sustainable use of the estuary and its hinterland. The management Group monitors the actions of the Management Plan and public participation is obtained at the Stour and Orwell Estuaries Forum.</p> <p>Strategic aim of Plan; Promoting the sustainable use of the Stour and Orwell estuaries through the management of human activity, in a way which is compatible with the conservation of the estuarine ecosystem.</p> <p>Planning, Development and Regeneration Actions: Ensure that planning and other relevant authorities recognise the environmental and socio-economic importance of the estuaries and seek to ensure a sustainable approach to development Provide information to assist in achieving consistency in planning policy between local planning authorities and other relevant bodies Promote integrated coastal zone management Seek AONB status for the south side of the Stour Estuary</p>			

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<p>Conservation Actions:</p> <p>Ensure nature conservation interest are fully represented in: l)national, regional and local plans, policies and strategies</p> <p>Development proposals (compensation and mitigation for habitat loss)</p> <p>Maintain estuarine habitats and minimise losses to them</p> <p>Research and Scientific understanding Actions:</p> <p>Collate research that has been done on the estuaries</p> <p>Identify gaps in nature conservation issues not already covered by Biodiversity Action Plans for Management Scheme</p> <p>Improve understanding of the use of different areas of the estuaries by waterfowl</p> <p>Improve understanding of changes in habitats caused by erosion and accretion</p> <p>Maximise availability of biodiversity data</p> <p>Activities impacting on wildlife Actions</p> <p>Encourage responsible use of estuaries</p> <p>Assess the impact of disturbance to wildlife by recreation and commercial activity</p> <p>Protect breeding hotspots and other sensitive habitats on the estuaries</p> <p>Assess impacts to wildlife from dredging and dredge disposal</p>			
<p><b>Suffolk Countryside Strategy</b> - Cannot find one more recent than 1996 so have not scoped (SB)</p>			
<p><b>Same as: Greenways Countryside Project (see below)</b></p>			
<p><b>District Countryside Strategy</b></p>			
<p><b>Key Features</b></p> <p>Personal contact – direct contact with landowners and the public by Council officers and other representatives is encouraged.</p>			

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	<p>Liaison – close contact with interested organisations is encouraged</p> <p>Co-ordination – liaison with other bodies on subjects such as grant aid will ensure that there is no duplication of effort and that maximum benefit is achieved</p> <p>Partnership – joint schemes with other countryside partners is encouraged, including those where funding may be shared</p> <p>Advice – provision of advice or pointing people in the right direction is a recurring feature</p> <p>Education and information – the provision of information and/ or interpretation is seen as important to an understanding of the Babergh countryside</p> <p>Practical work – involvement of the local community and of volunteers through financial support and advice has become increasingly important</p> <p>Concentrating effort – support is given to projects that focus on certain areas, such as countryside management project, or to initiatives that make maximum impact, such as the Babergh Parish Tree Warden Scheme</p> <p>Grant aid – a number of schemes providing financial support for enhancement of the natural environment are run by the Council</p> <p>Countryside sites – there are countryside sites in Hadleigh, Sudbury and Great Cornard managed by the Council for landscape, wildlife and public access.</p>		
	<p><b>Greenways Countryside Project, Management Strategy 2005-2010 (2005)</b></p>		
	<p>The project encompasses the urban fringe around Ipswich, and in the Babergh District is confined to Pinewood parish. This locality includes Belstead Brook Park, an area of high public access pressure. Due to its location close to a large urban area, there is more volunteer involvement in conservation tasks.</p> <p>The Greenways Countryside Project exists to protect and enhance the countryside, landscape and open space across an area of about 100 square kilometres in and around the town of Ipswich, and home to around one quarter of the population of Suffolk, for the benefit of wildlife and local people. The project relies on volunteers to complete much of its practical conservation work.</p>		
	<p>The principle aims and objectives are as follows:</p> <p>To provide opportunities for local people to enjoy quiet recreation and high quality countryside near their homes</p> <p>To involve local people and businesses in the practical management of their local environment, engendering a sense of “ownership” of the countryside</p> <p>To protect and enhance the wildlife biodiversity, landscape quality and cultural heritage/ archaeology of the area, by practical involvement, provision of advice and enabling local communities</p>		

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<p>To increase awareness and appreciation of the countryside in and around Ipswich and its value and potential for conservation and recreation</p> <p>To contribute to the implementation of relevant planning policies within the Project area, and encourage Local Planning Authorities to work towards the Project's other aims</p> <p>To work with partners, local communities, land owners, other organisations and agencies in order to minimise land use conflicts in the urban fringe, and ensure that open space is managed in a strategic way.</p> <p>To act as an enabling mechanism for voluntary groups to work in partnership to the greater benefit of the environment in the Project area.</p>			
<b>Suffolk Rights of Way Improvement Plan (Draft currently in preparation)</b>			
	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A- Provide a better signed, maintained and accessible network.</li> <li>B- Provide and protect a more continuous network that provides for the requirement of all users.</li> <li>C- Develop a safer network</li> <li>D- Increase community involvement in improving and managing the network</li> <li>E- Provide an up-to-date and publicly available digitized definitive map for the whole of Suffolk.</li> <li>F- Improve promotion, understanding and use of the network.</li> </ul>		
<b>Woodland</b>			
<b>Keepers of Time – A Statement of Policy for England's Ancient and Native Woodlands: Action Plan 2005</b>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existing area of ancient woodland should be maintained and there should be a net increase in the area of native woodland</li> <li>• Ancient and native woodland and trees should make an increasing contribution to our quality of life</li> <li>• Ancient and native woodland should be exemplars of sustainable development, and provide opportunities for enterprise and employment</li> <li>• The ecological condition of ancient and native woodland should be improved and maintained</li> <li>• Rare, threatened or Priority species associated with ancient and native woodland should be conserved and enhanced</li> <li>• The cultural heritage associated with ancient woodland and veteran trees should be protected and conserved</li> <li>• The landscape context of woodland should be improved</li> </ul>		
<b>Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England, November 2003 (RSS)</b>			
Vision	That trees and woodland are widely recognised as bringing high quality sustainable benefits to all who live and work in the East of England		Need to consider the inclusion of trees and woodland within the SA
Paragraph 69 – the strategy	<p>The strategy identifies six broad themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How trees and woodland can improve the lives of individuals (Quality of Life) and,</li> <li>2. The places in which they live and work (Spatial Planning).</li> <li>3. As well as adding to the general economy of the region, the woodland economy is at the heart of providing the wide range of social and environmental benefits associated with woodlands (Economic Development).</li> <li>4. The possibility of using wood as an alternative source of energy to fossil fuels is substantial (Renewable Energy), offering an enhancement to the rural economy and benefiting the global</li> </ol>	DPD should consider the role and importance of woodland and trees in its policies and supporting text.	As above

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	<p>environment through reduced carbon emissions.</p> <p>5. Delivering wider societal benefits using woodlands as resources for learning (Education and Learning).</p> <p>6. Underpinning everything is the wider environment (Natural Environment).</p>		
Paragraph 96 – spatial planning	The role of trees and woodlands in enhancing the environment in which the people of the East of England live and work is of great importance.	As above	As above
Initiatives for the urban fringe and built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote sustainable developments set within well designed green space of which trees and woodland play a functional part.</li> <li>• Improve protection of existing woodland and trees.</li> </ul>	As above	As above
Initiative for Transport Infrastructure	Create greener road corridors integrated into the wider landscape.	Consider green corridors in DPD	As above
<b>A Strategy for England’s Trees, Woods and Forests (DEFRA 2007)</b>			
The strategy highlights the need for long-term sustainable management of trees, woods and forests; having the right tree in the right place; need for effective use of public investment and synergy with other Government policies.			
<p>Issue: biodiversity</p> <p>Issue: climate change</p> <p>Issue: business competitiveness/ innovation</p>	<p>Five main aims of strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a resource of trees, woods and forests in places where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and for future generations</li> <li>• Ensure that existing and newly-planted trees etc are resilient to the impacts of climate change and can help biodiversity adjust to climate change</li> <li>• Protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes (both woodland and non-woodland) and the cultural and amenity value of trees and woodland</li> </ul>	DPDs should encourage policies/schemes which could bring about secondary benefits relating to climate change or business innovation	Ensure woodland concerns is included within SA 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"> <li>• Increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living in, working in or visiting England</li> <li>• Improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products and ecosystem services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, nationally or locally, including the reduction of carbon emissions</li> </ul>		
	<p>Three main themes of where and how the strategy will be carried out have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities and Places (through cohesive and engaged communities, green infrastructure and sense of place)</li> <li>• Land and Natural Environment (through biodiversity considerations, natural resources, a resilience to the changing climate and cultural heritage)</li> <li>• Working Woodlands (through establishing competitiveness, improving skills and innovation, providing public goods and providing woodfuel and timber products to reduce CO2 emissions)</li> </ul>	<p>DPDs should encourage policies/schemes which could bring about secondary benefits relating to climate change or business innovation</p>	<p>Ensure woodland concerns is included within SA objectives</p>
<b>Minerals and Waste</b>			
<b>Suffolk Minerals Local Plan Adopted May 1999</b>			
No LDD/SA implications for districts, only County			
<b>MPS1 Planning and Minerals</b>			
Paragraph 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure, so far as practicable, the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction.</li> <li>• To conserve mineral resources through appropriate domestic provision and timing of supply.</li> <li>• To safeguard mineral resources as far as possible.</li> </ul>		

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"> <li>• To prevent or minimise production of mineral waste.</li> <li>• To secure working practices which prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals.</li> <li>• To protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in exceptional circumstances.</li> <li>• To secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment, assessed through sustainability appraisal, without irreversible damage.</li> <li>• To maximise the benefits and minimise the impacts of minerals operations over their full life cycle.</li> <li>• To promote the sustainable transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways.</li> <li>• To protect and seek to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased, through high standards of restoration, and to safeguard the long-term potential of land for a wide range of after-uses.</li> <li>• To secure closer integration of minerals planning policy with national policy on sustainable construction and waste management and other applicable environmental protection legislation.</li> <li>• To encourage the use of high quality materials for the purposes for which they are most suitable.</li> </ul>		
<b>Regional Waste Management Strategy (2002) (RSS)</b>			
Vision	A society which secures sustainable waste management, reducing the creation of waste and maximising recycling/composting and recovery	The DPD can play an important role in	Framework needs to include objectives and indicators to

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	so as to minimise the amount of material requiring disposal.	encouraging a more sustainable approach to waste e.g. through policies that require adequate space within new developments for recycling and composting, and reuse of buildings and land.	minimise waste.
Headline objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimise the environmental impact of waste management</li> <li>• Seek to reduce the generation of waste</li> <li>• Implement the BPEO for each type of waste</li> <li>• View waste as a resource and maximise the reuse and recycling and composting of waste, and extracting value from the remainder</li> <li>• Secure safe treatment and disposal of hazardous and residual wastes</li> <li>• Seek to secure where appropriate Regional and county/unitary self sufficiency in provision for waste management.</li> <li>• Enlist and encourage community support and participation.</li> </ul>	DPD should consider the practicalities for providing for waste management e.g. critical mass of population to support a recycling centre, thereby seeking to reduce the transportation of waste.	As above
Objectives	<p>Number of issues and objectives underpin the RWMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principle objective is to reduce the amount of waste being created.</li> <li>• Increasing restrictions on landfill and the reality that space is running out will drive increased recovery of value, whilst long term planning will ensure new facilities are brought on stream before landfill capacity runs out.</li> </ul>	DPD should encourage re-use of buildings and land to minimise construction waste and identification of suitable sites or areas of land for new waste businesses.	As above

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Region should aim to become self-sufficient.</li> <li>• A range of sites and facilities to handle and process waste will be required in the Region. However the Strategy is not intended to be prescriptive, and local circumstances will determine local solutions.</li> <li>• It is vital that new businesses and facilities to process waste suitable for recycling are developed.</li> <li>• Waste Local Plans should identify sites for these new waste businesses and thus pro-actively encourage their establishment by reducing planning hurdles.</li> <li>• The Region in making provision for its wastes will expect adjoining Regions to do the same, including London.</li> </ul>		
<b>Suffolk Waste Local (Adopted Version), February 2006</b>			
Objective 3	To safeguard existing and proposed waste management sites from incompatible development	This may constrain development near waste sites in addition to development on them	
Policy WLP1	<p>Proposals for waste management development will be determined having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. the Best Practicable Environmental Option</li> <li>ii. The Proximity Principle</li> <li>iii. The Waste Hierarchy</li> <li>iv. Regional Self-Sufficiency</li> </ul> <p>Proposals for development not consistent with the policies of this Plan will only be acceptable where it can be demonstrated that they represent the BPEO</p>	For those waste management developments where districts are the Local Planning Authority (principally the extension of existing sites), the LDDs should take Policy WLP1 into account (maybe just cross-reference to WLP1?)	SA should include objectives/indicators to ensure that LDD policies do not adversely affect the implementation of policy WLP1

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Policy WLP2	<p>Waste management development will only be acceptable where it can be demonstrated that it is compatible with existing or proposed neighbouring land issues, and would not cause unacceptable risk of harm to the environment, residential or rural amenity, human health or safety.</p> <p>Conditions will be attached to planning permissions or legal agreements entered into to ensure satisfactory control of environmental impacts. Waste development will not be acceptable where impacts cannot be satisfactorily controlled.</p> <p>Where in exceptional circumstances waste development proceeds which will adversely impact on areas of recognised environmental importance significant prior measures to mitigate the impacts and/or provide appropriate environmental improvements will be required.</p>	This policy is complementary to policies in the Structure Plan and Local Plans/LDDs to protect the natural and built environment and residential and rural amenity	SA should include objectives/indicators to ensure that LDD policies do not adversely affect the implementation of policy WLP2
Policy WLP3	Provision will be made to manage waste equivalent to that expected to arise from Suffolk during the Plan period. No provision will be made to manage waste arising outside the region. Conditions will be placed on planning permissions for major waste management facilities to ensure that they do not manage wastes from outside the region. Facilities should be of a scale to manage both Commercial and Industrial & Municipal wastes where practicable.		Important element in ensuring Suffolk's waste is dealt with within Suffolk, minimising distanced travelled
Policy WLP4	<p>Proposals for recycling or transfer of inert and construction &amp; demolition waste will be acceptable on land:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identified in WLP26 as a waste management site with potential for this use;</li> <li>2. in existing general industrial use (B2) or identified for this use in a Local Plan;</li> <li>3. at active mineral extraction sites.</li> </ol> <p>At mineral sites planning permission will be limited to the life of the mineral operation. At landfill sites proposals that will extend the life of landfill operations will also be considered against policy WLP23.</p> <p>On land suitable for general industrial use activities must take place within purpose-designed facilities.</p>	DPDs must be aware of, and plan for, the need for waste management sites on B2 land. Potential sites should be identified with the assistance of the Waste & Minerals Planning team at the County Council	SA should include objectives/indicators to ensure that DPD policies do not adversely affect the implementation of policies WLP4, 9 and 10

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Policy WLP9	<p>Waste Transfer Stations, Materials Recycling Facilities and Household Waste Sites will be acceptable within purpose designed or suitably adapted facilities on land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) identified in WLP25 as a waste management site with potential for this use;</li> <li>b) in existing general industrial use (B2) or identified for this use in a Local Plan.</li> </ul> <p>At landfill sites proposals that will extend the life of landfill operations will also be considered against WLP23.</p> <p>Household Waste Sites will be acceptable in other areas provided these are consistent with policy WLP2 and accessible to the public, where it can be demonstrated that no suitable sites consistent with a) and b) above are available.</p>		
WLP10	<p>Enclosed composting facilities will be acceptable on land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) identified in WLP26 as a waste management site with potential for this use;</li> <li>b) in existing general industrial use (B2) or identified for this use in a Local Plan;</li> <li>c) integrated with sewage treatment plants.</li> </ul> <p>Conditions will be placed on planning permissions to ensure that only source separated wastes that cannot be recycled are composted.</p> <p>Proposals for enclosed composting will not be approved unless they are accompanied by a site specific risk assessment based on clear independent evidence which shows that the bio-aerosol levels can be maintained at appropriate levels at dwellings or workspaces within 250m of facility.</p>		

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
WLP20	Waste water treatment facilities will be safeguarded from incompatible development	DPDs must be aware of the need to avoid siting incompatible development near waste water treatment facilities (i.e. developments which could suffer noise, smell or air pollution that could prejudice the continued operation of the facility).	
WLP25	<p>The following (23) sites (as defined on the Proposals Map) will be safeguarded from development that would prejudice their existing and potential waste management uses if they are still required unless satisfactory alternative provision can be made.</p> <p>The principle of the potential uses identified in the relevant site profile are acceptable subject to satisfactory control over the scale and nature of operations</p>	DPDs to be aware of the sites which are safeguarded from development within their districts. This policy could also be relevant to the consideration of development proposals on nearby land.	
<b>Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Suffolk – Oct 2003</b>			
1.4.3	Suffolk's Local authorities will work together and in partnership with others to develop a Municipal Waste Management Strategy. The Strategy will seek to minimise levels of waste generated and to manage waste in ways that are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable. The Strategy will seek to influence the wider waste stream, providing waste minimisation and recycling in industry and contribute towards the preparation of a Waste Local Plan for Suffolk. In delivering the strategy, LAs will embrace the principles outlined in the National Waste Strategy and aim to recycle or compost at least 60% of municipal waste.	Need to be aware of objectives and targets and facilitate them through DPD policies.	Ensure that key policies on waste management are reflected in the SA framework.
1.7.4. Targets	Final statutory performance standards for the percentage of household	Need to be aware of	

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	<p>waste recycled and composted, for 2005/06 are:</p> <p>BDC: 21%</p> <p>FHDC: 40%</p> <p>IBC: 18%</p> <p>MSDC: 24%</p> <p>SEBC: 40%</p> <p>SCDC: 36%</p> <p>WDC: 18%</p> <p>SCC: 36%</p>	<p>objectives and targets and facilitate them through DPD policies.</p>	
1.7.9. Targets	<p>National Waste Strategy targets for limiting landfill (not automatically adopted locally) are to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 75% of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 by July 2010 (reducing to 50% by 2013, and 35% by 2020)</p>	<p>Need to be aware of objectives and targets and facilitate them through DPD policies.</p>	
2.2. Waste reduction and re-use	<p>Policy 4 - We will promote and encourage waste reduction wherever possible to minimise the amount of waste that is produced.</p> <p>Policy 5 - We will promote and encourage waste re-use wherever possible, by supporting community schemes and promoting awareness, and encouraging the re-use of waste collected through the Household Waste and Recycling Centres and bulky waste collections.</p>	<p>Need to be aware of objectives and targets and facilitate them through DPD policies.</p>	<p>Ensure that key policies on waste management are reflected in the SA framework.</p>
2.3. Recycling and composting	<p>Policy 6 - We will seek to maximise the proportion of waste that is recycled or composted, aiming to achieve at least 60% by 2010.</p> <p>Policy 7 - We will seek to introduce 'three-stream' collection systems from the kerbside of at least 80% of households in Suffolk by 2010.</p> <p>Systems will vary across the county to take account of circumstances and views. Different approaches to kerbside recycling and waste collection will be developed in remote rural areas and densely</p>	<p>Need to be aware of objectives and targets and facilitate them through DPD policies.</p>	<p>Ensure that key policies on waste management are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

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	<p>populated urban areas.</p> <p>Policy 8 - We will investigate the possibility of introducing kerbside collection of glass.</p> <p>Policy 11 - We will increase the number of bring sites for the collection of glass throughout the county. The number of bring sites and range of materials they collect will be increased in areas where it is not planned to introduce separate kerbside collection of dry recyclables.</p> <p>Policy 12 - We will work to optimise the number and location of Household Waste and Recycling Centres, and enhance quality of service provision. We will increase the quantity and range of materials recycled, aiming to recycle 55% of waste taken to the sites by 2004/05.</p>		
2.4. Disposal	<p>Policy 14 - We will seek to minimise the amount of waste landfilled by maximising reduction, re-use, recycling and composting, and in the longer term by introducing non-landfill residual waste treatment facilities. Where waste is landfilled we will seek to minimise environmental impacts by requiring best practise at sites, landfilling waste near to where it is generated and maximising recovery of energy from landfilled waste. We will aim to landfill less than the level of our landfill allowances each year until at least 2012.</p>	<p>Need to be aware of objectives and targets and facilitate them through DPD policies.</p>	<p>Ensure that key policies on waste management are reflected in the SA framework.</p>

**Economic – National, Regional and Local Context**

**Economic and Employment Strategies**

**A Shared Vision – The Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England (Nov 2004) (RSS)**

The first Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England was produced in 1999. The initial revision of the strategy was completed in 2001 when, 'East of England 2010: Prosperity and opportunity for all' was produced. A second revision of the strategy has now been completed. Aside from a formal requirement to review the RES, it has been important to revisit the former strategy to take account of the activities, policy initiatives, new data and research that post date the production of the 2001 strategy.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
As an economic strategy the RES focuses on issues of growth, business and prosperity (measured in GVA) – Regional planning, transport, the environment etc. are thus viewed here in the context of being a party to this growth / expansion of the region's economy – with growth being the central and overarching aim			
The Goals	<p>The RES contains eight goals and associated priorities. The text of the RES also contains a series of actions under each priority</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a skills base that can support a world-class economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing employment rates in disadvantaged communities</li> <li>• supporting wider career choices for young people</li> <li>• developing skills that better meet business needs</li> <li>• developing higher level skills to support the knowledge economy.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. growing competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• building a more enterprising culture.</li> <li>• Providing a coherent and integrated business support service</li> <li>• supporting the accelerated and sustained growth, productivity and competitiveness of the region's businesses</li> <li>• developing the capacity of the region to engage in global markets and to improve the level and quality of foreign investment into the region</li> <li>• ensuring business development adds value and vitality to local communities.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. global leadership in developing and realising innovation in science, technology and research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• stimulating demand for research and development and knowledge transfer among the region's SM Es.</li> <li>• ensuring strong links between regional universities, research</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>DPDs must be aware of and responsive to the goals of the RES.</p> <p>However DPDs must also be conscious of possible policy conflict between economic and quality of life/environmental aspirations – and reflect the need for this balance in policies and supporting text.</p>	<p>Sustainability appraisal framework needs to take account of the need for economic growth</p>

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	<p>institutes, and the private sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• maintaining and building upon the quality of research establishments in the region</li> <li>• facilitating international partnerships that enable knowledge transfer and collaboration on R&amp;D</li> <li>• making full use of the research assets and global reputation of Cambridge to achieve benefits for the region.</li> </ul> <p>4. high quality places to work and live</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensuring a suitable supply of homes to support economic growth</li> <li>• ensuring the provision of social and transport infrastructure</li> <li>• ensuring a high quality supply of business land and premises</li> <li>• developing and enhancing green spaces and infrastructure to support economic growth</li> <li>• developing cultural, heritage and leisure assets for residents and visitors</li> <li>• enabling renaissance and regeneration of the region's communities</li> </ul> <p>5. social inclusion and broad participation in the regional economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting those who are disadvantaged to achieve their potential</li> <li>• supporting disadvantaged communities and groups to access sustainable employment opportunities</li> <li>• improving prospects for better quality employment</li> <li>• providing improved access to essential services</li> </ul>		

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"> <li>• tackling discrimination experienced by communities or individuals</li> </ul> <p>6. making the most from the development of international gateways and national and regional transport corridors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• taking advantage of the opportunities from sustainable airport expansion in the region</li> <li>• making the most of our gateways to the sea</li> <li>• promoting the delivery of strategic road, rail, and other public transport priorities for the region</li> <li>• ensuring that transport solutions serve economic growth in a sustainable manner</li> <li>• understanding and addressing the importance of transport links with London.</li> </ul> <p>7. a leading information society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting the use of network based technologies among businesses, organisations and individuals</li> <li>• ensuring that the capacity and coverage of our data communications infrastructure keeps pace with the needs of a knowledge economy</li> <li>• improving the skills and ability of people to make effective use of ICT</li> <li>• supporting growth in the supply of network based technologies and the development of digital content</li> </ul> <p>8. an exemplar for the efficient use of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting the adoption of resource efficiency and</li> </ul>		

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	<p>environmental good practice principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>capturing the advantages of the renewable energy potential of the region</li> <li>progressing the development of environmental goods and services businesses</li> <li>establishing the region as an exemplar of environmentally sustainable development.</li> </ul>		
Vision	‘a leading economy, founded on our world-class knowledge base and the creativity and enterprise of our people, in order to improve the quality of life of all who live and work here	-	As above
Spatial dimension	The strategy contains a ‘spatial dimension’ section for each goal. While these do not contain specific targets or objectives, they are useful in putting the RES in the context of spatial planning in the region.	DPDs should be aware of these	As above
Part 3: Looking inside and looking outside.	This section includes the distinctive issues for the East of England Sub-Regions(3 of which affect directly affect parts of Suffolk) plus the Rural Areas ,		As above
	<p>Rural Areas</p> <p>Areas for development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>address integration and simplification of appropriate access to skills and business support, employment, affordable housing, infrastructure and service provision</li> <li>enhance sustainable business growth and productivity within the region’s rural areas including a sustainable and competitive food, farming and drink sector. Lagging communities of place and interest require particular consideration</li> <li>support the provision of innovative solutions to rural community</li> </ul>	DPDs need to take these areas of development into account.	As above

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>regeneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhance the economic and social potential of the region's environmental assets</li> <li>• work with local authorities and communities to enable effective mainstreaming, leadership and management of rural issues in the Growth Areas.</li> </ul>		
	<p>Cambridge sub-region</p> <p>Areas for development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• address the skills base requirements and problems of the dual labour market</li> <li>• reinforce Cambridge's pre-eminent global leadership role in science and technology research and development by enabling and facilitating cluster expansion, particularly that associated with world renowned research institutes</li> <li>• encourage complementary economic links with other sub-regions to reinforce Cambridge's national and international functions and status</li> <li>• diversify and raise the performance of the economy of market towns within the sub-region.</li> <li>• overcome shortages of affordable housing and other infrastructure by establishing high quality sustainable new communities, such as at Northstowe, supported by high quality public transport provision</li> <li>• support the environmental enhancement of Cambridge and surrounding settlements to maintain their quality and character</li> </ul>	<p>DPDs need to take these areas of development into account.</p>	<p>As above</p>

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"> <li>support the Cambridge Infrastructure Partnership as the local delivery mechanism for the sub-region.</li> </ul>		
	<p>Haven Gateway sub-region</p> <p>Areas for development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>support the development of higher education provision to serve the Suffolk area and a new further education college in Ipswich</li> <li>facilitate the expansion of the ICT cluster at Adastral Park</li> <li>deliver sustainable mixed use communities, for example through the Ipswich Area Action Plan and regeneration schemes such as a new visual arts facility in Colchester and the development of Ipswich Waterfront</li> <li>develop the economic potential of major settlements and their rural hinterlands through workspace creation and re-use</li> <li>enable the sub-region to capture the economic development opportunities arising from current and future port activity at Felixstowe, Harwich and Ipswich</li> <li>promote stronger intra-regional links to Stansted Airport and along the Cambridge-Ipswich corridor.</li> </ul>	<p>DPDs need to take these areas of development into account.</p>	<p>As above</p>
	<p>Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft sub-region</p> <p>Areas for development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>address basic skills needs and increase local employment rates</li> <li>promote an urban renaissance in both towns, improve the</li> </ul>	<p>DPDs need to take these areas of development into account.</p>	<p>As above</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>quality of the urban environment including the seafront</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop the tourist potential of the area by policies to increase the quality of the tourism offer and extend the length of the season</li> <li>• enable the diversification of the economy through the provision of high quality business land and space and regeneration of key brownfield opportunities, such as Lake Lothing</li> <li>• support the development of the Eastport proposal in Great Yarmouth</li> <li>• secure transport investment to improve connections from the sub-region to Norwich and Ipswich</li> <li>• realise opportunities in the environmental energy sector and develop an Offshore Windpower Centre</li> <li>• support the establishment and effective operation of a urban regeneration company that raises the profile and market confidence in the sub-region and promotes complementary policies and priorities across both towns.</li> </ul>		
<b>Prioritisation in the East of England, June 2003 (RSS)</b>			
	<p>This report, commissioned by EERA, EEDA and GO-East is designed to inform debate on the allocation of resources for sustainable economic development in the Region.</p> <p>The focus of the report is on three objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Enhancing competitiveness,</li> <li>2) Reduce intra-regional differences in economic performance / prosperity</li> <li>3) Reduce social exclusion</li> </ol> <p>As a review / analysis report it does not set out specific targets or</p>		

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	objective, but makes recommendations about possible future resource allocation		
Figure 2 – Pattern of economic performance and deprivation	Useful map depicting regional dispersion of economic performance and deprivation – again (similar to social strategy) reveals a clear North East / South West divergence	Account for in RSS	
3 Current pattern of funding for sustainable economic development	Provides a detailed overview and analysis of “where, and on what are current resources for sustainable economic development spent”. The analysis includes a spatial distribution analysis – by local authority of the following: EEDA regeneration spending, area based initiatives, European funding and lottery funding	RSS should consider the current funding / resource allocation structure.  The current structure and spatial distribution both of funding and economic deprivation and performance are important elements to be considered by the RSS – as they may influence policy outcomes	
4 The pattern of economic performance and deprivation in the East of England	Presents a detailed analysis of the data represented in Figure 2.		
5 Setting priorities for the region	Considers the allocation of resources along thematic and area based targeting  Thematic: entails focus on specific issue or group of people. Can be targeted and lead to areas of expertise developing. However may become too focussed on certain issues or groups and can lead to lack of joined up delivery.	Consider the allocation outcomes of RSS policies and what they may imply for how funding / programmes are prioritised (?)	

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	Area: encourages a holistic, cross-thematic approach to a particular sub-region or area. However some issues may be inefficient or difficult to pursue on an area basis. May lead to people being treated differently for different areas		
6 Delivering sustainable development	Considers structures appropriate for delivery of sustainable economic development at regional, sub-regional and local / neighbourhood levels.	RSS should be aware of these issues	
7 Key conclusions	"The challenge for the region is to seek to ensure a better match between the future pattern of expenditure on sustainable economic development and the needs and opportunities in the region."	Reflect in RSS	
7.11 – 7.37	<p>Report makes 37 recommendations about the basis of prioritisation. Those relevant to RSS include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report recommends thematic prioritisation</li> <li>• Key themes: promote innovation, <i>address transport infrastructure constraints</i>, target key sectors / clusters, develop ICT infrastructure, workforce development, <i>improve resource productivity and promoting renewable energy</i></li> <li>• In future specific attention should be given to the role planning and delivery of housing development plays in the region</li> <li>• Resources intended to address intra-regional differentials should be allocated on a <i>spatial</i> basis</li> <li>• Funds for social exclusion need to be carefully targeted if they are to make a difference</li> </ul>	These recommendations should be considered in finalised RSS policies and text – provides ideas with regard to regional / spatial delineation of issues which may be useful in RSS finalisation – and in particular sub-regional aspects	
<b>Regional Emphasis Document SR2004, December 2003 (RSS)</b>			
	Report by GO-East, EERA, EEDA and public sector partners which provides a factual and data supported assessment and overview of the		

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	East of England in terms of its position in the UK economy and key issues / drivers at the regional level which influence or impede this role		
Key drivers and related needs	<p><b>Skills</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action to address low-skill areas – particularly rural</li> <li>• Focus on flexibility to place emphasis on local/regional priorities</li> <li>• Build aspirations from school level</li> </ul> <p><b>Employment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove barriers to excluded groups</li> <li>• Support flexible working patterns</li> </ul> <p><b>Investment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater emphasis on infrastructure investment</li> <li>• Emphasis on wider social and economic factors – economic growth vs regeneration</li> <li>• Improve provision of affordable housing</li> </ul> <p><b>Enterprise and Innovation</b></p> <p><i>Social inclusion, deprivation and health inequalities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on 'access'</li> <li>• Focus on health inequalities and underlying determinants of health</li> </ul>	<p>Consider identified needs in RSS development, particularly those related to infrastructure, access and the removal of barriers.</p> <p>Spatial planning and access are inter-related and the RSS has an important role to play in ensuring equity.</p>	
Para 27 – Investment	The success of growth areas will depend crucially on the provision of appropriate supporting infrastructure: transport, including walking and cycling, public transport and roads – housing, public services and environmental assets	Key role for the RSS	

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Para 28 – Investment	The government's recent announcement concerning new runway facilities at Stansted will be dependent on the provision of quality transport links for both airport users and staff	<p>Reflect within the RSS – the future of the region's airports is likely to be a critical planning issue – the RSS must be aware of all potential changes and the role it can play in ensuring any change causes as little regional damage to quality of life and the environment.</p> <p>RSS may consider in fact restricting airport growth where it is deemed that costs outweigh any benefits of increased air t</p>	
Para 34 Environmental constraints: water resources	The EoE is the driest region in the country. Existing resources are under increasing strain. Increased demand will require substantial investment in new supply infrastructure. Greater emphasis needs to be given to water efficiency and recycling in dwellings and other buildings. It would be preferable to tighten building regulations, possibly providing for tighter regulation in areas of water resource stress	Consider within RSS – water management and planning are intrinsically linked	
Para 39 – Economic and social factors in transport and other decisions	Transport decisions need to take full account of economic and social objectives as well as dealing with 'pure' transport issues	Reflect within RSS	
Para 42 – Developing regional capacity and prioritisation, in relation to transport	The current round of Regional Transport Strategies suffers from the dislocation between the paper strategy and funding decision making, which largely rests with DfT, the Highways Agency and the SRA. The time is now right for a degree of spending power to be devolved to the regional level – and in particular to a new regional transport board.	Consider role of RSS in more efficiently and effectively planning regional transport within an integrated and inter-	

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		linked (to other sectors) setting.	
Para 52 – Neighbourhood renewal	Suggest emphasis of neighbourhood renewal needs to be on <i>delivery</i> rather than policy	Consider how RSS can assist more in delivery of renewal in deprived neighbourhoods	
<b>Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA) (2003) (RSS)</b>			
	Provides an overview of the context for skills and employment action in the region. It also sets out a series of 'protocols' – position statements agreed between key partners		
The knowledge economy and the rise of the dual labour market	<p>Provides assessment of labour market and skill implications of a changing economy/employment structure. The dual economy is one in which lower end workers are linked through dependency to high end, highly skilled workers – who in turn are dependent on the low-end workers to provide the service and support for enterprise (such as cleaners and ground staff – compared to 'knowledge' jobs.</p> <p>The increasing polarisation of work into these two labour market sectors could potentially lead to damaging social costs for the region – if the negative aspects – lack of progression opportunities, the 'working poor' are not tackled.</p>	Consider these issues within DPDs – how might the DPDs contribute to easing the apparent emerging polarisation?	Sustainability framework needs to include employment and skills.
Priorities	<p>The Framework outlines 21 key issues for the region, grouped according to perceived priority – Top, High, Medium and Low.</p> <p>These focus on, for example education, skill development, response to redundancies, training, under exploited sources of labour etc.</p> <p>Only 2 priorities have specific relevance to DPDs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of housing on skills shortages (High)</li> <li>• Migration (Low)</li> </ul>	Consider DPD role in these issues	As above

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Impact of housing on skills shortages	Partners will need to find new ways of working to unite the social and economic agendas to ensure housing does not act as a constraint in the light of emerging 'dual labour market'	Consider this issue within DPDs – how might the DPDs contribute to easing the apparent emerging polarisation?	As above
Migration	Demographics and infrastructure capacity constraints need to be reviewed at the regional level through the Regional Assembly in association with partners	The DPDs have a key role to play in infrastructure and demographics and need to take account of any review at the regional level.	As above
<b>International Business Strategy, Consultation Draft, December 2003 (RSS)</b>			
	The strategy focus is on investment, skills and the expansion / betterment of regional business. Sustainability, environmental and planning issues are not raised explicitly – as the strategy is designed to sit alongside other regional documents.		
Foreword	Our vision is to make the East of England a world-class economy, renowned for its knowledge base, the creativity and enterprise of its people and the quality of life of all who live and work here.		
3.1 Mission	<p>Our goal is to enhance the capacity of the East of England to engage in global markets in order to improve the competitiveness and productivity of the region's businesses and contribute to the growth of regional GDP and create employment opportunities.</p> <p>The focus is on three core areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exports and trading activity</li> <li>• Foreign investment</li> <li>• International business skills</li> </ul>	DPD needs to consider policies to support and improve competitiveness and productivity of local business and create employment opportunities.	Economic growth needs to be included within the SA framework. Potential conflicts with social and environmental objectives.

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<b>Suffolk Rural Action Plan, March 2006</b>			
To direct future rural policy and delivery across the county			
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting local food production</li> <li>• Climate Change</li> <li>• Landscape and the historic environment</li> <li>• Nature conservation</li> <li>• Resource protection</li> <li>• Sustainable tourism</li> </ul>	<p>To establish new networks and connectivity between local food and drink producers and processors in the Suffolk Food and Drink sector and establish a distinctive Suffolk brand to promote the sector.</p> <p>Mitigate and adapt to climate change. Develop a cost effective source of low carbon energy.</p> <p>Conserve and enhance the historic landscape, ancient monuments and historic buildings.</p> <p>Protect, manage and enhance the landscape and wildlife qualities of the countryside.</p> <p>Manage natural resources (soil and water) sustainably for the benefit of people and wildlife.</p> <p>Effective sustainable tourism strategy that ensure the natural and historic environment is conserved and enhanced and is accessible.</p>	<p>Development Control Policy Document to develop energy efficiency/renewable energy policies.</p> <p>Development Control Policy Document to develop policies to protect the historic and natural landscape.</p> <p>Tourism policies will be included in the Development Control Policy Document.</p>	<p>The framework should pick up energy efficiency/ renewable energy, protection of the environment and tourism issues</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding and caring for the countryside</li> <li>• Suffolk's Community and social needs</li> <li>• Suffolk's Rural economy</li> </ul>	<p>Ensure that communities are engaged in the management of Suffolk's natural and historic environment (decision making and practical management).</p> <p>To improve opportunities for social enterprises in Suffolk.</p> <p>To promote and support rural businesses including sustainable tourism and specialist arts and craft businesses.</p>	<p>Allocate land in the Site Specific Allocation Document for small-scale employment uses.</p>	
<b>Expanding Suffolk's Horizons: 2004-7 – A New Economic Strategy for Suffolk</b>			
<p>Strategic Policy 1-2</p> <p>Encouraging innovation and technology transfer – Cambridge-Ipswich (C2I) Hi Tech Corridor:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Develop mechanisms to ensure that small and micro-businesses can benefit from regional technology transfer initiatives;</li> <li>2) Establish a C2I Corridor Foresight Group: this would be based on the identification of business champions and the development of actions through which the Corridor might be promoted</li> </ol>	<p>LPAs in the Corridor should ensure that their LDDs maximise opportunities for high-technology developments, and also that key potential employment sites are not lost to other land uses</p>	<p>SAs for those LPAs in the Corridor should include objectives/indicators to ensure that LDD policies, as far as is practicable, do not frustrate the aims of Strategic Policy 1-2</p>
<p>SP1-3</p> <p>Supporting the development of renewable energy:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Support the proposal to develop a renewable energy centre of excellence in Lowestoft</li> <li>2) Positively support the further development of energy crops within Suffolk</li> </ol>	<p>LPAs should ensure that their LDDs encourage the development of energy crops</p> <p>Waveney DC's LDDs should support the renewable energy centre proposal</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>
<p>SP1-5</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Ensure District Councils update their Local Plans/Local Development Frameworks to reflect changing requirements for employment land, particularly in areas likely to experience rapid</li> </ol>	<p>LDD actions as left....</p>	<p>SA should include objectives to ensure that LDD policies do not frustrate the aims of</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
Ensuring that available land supply is sufficient to accommodate growth and is linked to the needs of key sectors and clusters	<p>housing growth in the future;</p> <p>2) Provide public sector funding as required to stimulate provision of business incubators and next steps accommodation</p> <p>3) Anticipate specific premises requirements to meet the needs of new or fast-growing clusters such as renewable energy or logistics</p>		SP1-5
SP2-4  Providing a physical infrastructure for young and growing businesses	<p>1) Undertake feasibility studies for business incubators at Bury St Edmunds and Stowmarket for a mix of 'mid' and 'high' tech start-up businesses. Link centres to existing provision (e.g. at Framlingham and SJIC in Cambridge);</p> <p>2) Continue to work towards the formation of an Enterprise Hub, probably located in the east of Suffolk;</p> <p>3) Encourage local authorities to respond positively to proposals for barn conversions etc for business use;</p> <p>4) Initiate a dialogue with planners and with the house-building industry to ensure that the importance and potential of live-work space is fully understood</p>	LDD actions as left, although 3) may be controversial!	SA should include objectives/indicators to ensure that LDD policies, as far as is practicable, do not adversely affect the aim of SP2-4
SP3-1  Encouraging sustainable tourism and supporting the tourism industry	<p>1) Develop initiatives linked specifically to 'food tourism', focussing on the provenance of food and drink, and building a tourism offer around this;</p> <p>2) Develop a Suffolk cultural trail, linking the performing arts, music etc, to high-quality local cuisine;</p>	LDD actions as left, although these two initiatives probably cannot be done in isolation	
SP3-2  Capturing economic advantages linked to enhancing the natural	Ensure that constructive economic outputs can be linked to environmental enhancements. Examples: Ipswich Waterfront, Market Towns Initiatives, Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme (HERS), West Suffolk Green Business Forum	LDDs need to define and develop Suffolk's cultural 'offer' linked specifically to investment in the built environment	SA should include objectives/indicators to ensure that, as far as is practicable, economic outputs also lead to environmental enhancements

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<p>and built environments</p> <p>SP4-1</p> <p>Improving linkages and connections to Lowestoft</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Ensure that connectivity is improved; the A12 is not the only dimension here</li> <li>2) A need to generate business and other linkages between Lowestoft and elsewhere in Suffolk (and beyond). The entrepreneurship process could be the starting point</li> <li>3) Imperative to ensure that actions concerned with achieving strategic connectivity are closely aligned with the priorities of the Urban Regeneration Company (URC) as this develops</li> </ol>	<p>WDC needs to continue to lobby for improvements to the transport infrastructure. LDDs also need to take steps to link communities and businesses in Lowestoft with those elsewhere in the county</p>	<p>SA should include objectives/indicators to ensure that ways of improving linkages and connections to Lowestoft are carried out with as much environmental integrity as possible</p>
<p><b><u>Babergh DC Economic Development Programme 2006/07- 2008/09</u></b></p>			

For any business, planning is essential. The same goes for Babergh as to how it can better support the business community in the years ahead. Babergh provides a number of economic development services for its community. These services are delivered both directly and in partnership with other organisations using their expertise.

Current and ongoing priorities

- Interest free loans for small businesses
- Industrial estate improvements
- Supporting business networking organisations, including Chambers of Commerce
- Business advice services via Enterprise Agencies and Business Link
- Information services, including newsletters, website and consultation
- Encourage investment by attraction and retention of firms in the

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district

**Business development**

New priorities

Background information.

Background information for the SA and SEA

- Expanding business advice services through centres at Hadleigh and Sudbury
- Development of business networks, including industrial estate forums

**Business development**

These are to be taken on board when developing policies in the plan

To be considered when carrying out SA and SEA, reflected in the 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"> <li>Improving the economic development pages of the Council's website</li> </ul>		
<b>Place development, including infrastructure</b>	<p>Current and ongoing priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with sub regional economic partnerships Suffolk Development Agency and Haven Gateway Partnership to promote the district, and enhance facilities for the community.</li> <li>Managed workspace centres for new and growing businesses at Sudbury &amp; Hadleigh</li> <li>Enhance the economic development opportunities of Pin Mill, Chelmondiston, in partnership with the Pin Mill Task Group</li> <li>Work with the Tourism officer to enhance the tourist opportunities in the district</li> <li>Continued provision of the 'Business Workspace grant' to encourage workspace in redundant buildings, typically in rural areas</li> <li>Update industrial estate signage and consider producing new signage where appropriate</li> <li>Completion of Sudbury Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme by 2006</li> <li>Work with Suffolk County Council and other partners to develop the transport infrastructure to support the development of the local economy, including encouraging the development of the Sudbury Western Bypass</li> </ul>	Background information	Background information for the SA and SEA, helps guide assessments
<b>Place development, including infrastructure</b>	<p>New priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures to increase availability of managed workspace at existing centres, and investigating new provision</li> <li>Development and implementation of key employment sites at Hadleigh, Sudbury, Sproughton and Brantham</li> <li>Development of year round service for the Harwich-Shotley-Felixstowe foot ferry (with Haven Gateway Partnership)</li> </ul>	Background information and also there are some SPD's based on these priorities.	Background information for the SA and SEA, helps guide assessments

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"> <li>Continue to support provision of broadband and development of new technologies that may benefit rural communities</li> <li>Review the promotion of the business workspace grant scheme</li> </ul>		
<b>Community economic development</b>	<p>Current and ongoing priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Community Energy Project Area Forum (CEP) in Sudbury &amp; Great Cornard. Identification and securing of funding for community projects by CEP</li> <li>Support the Sudbury Market Town Partnership in its development</li> <li>Closely work with Western Suffolk and Babergh East Local Strategic Partnerships to deliver economic development benefits to Babergh's communities.</li> <li>Support retention of key village services through planning policies and targeted grants</li> <li>Fund appropriate external organisations to deliver community economic development projects in the district, including Suffolk Rural Partnership and Princes Trust</li> </ul>	Background information for policy development and the retention of some policies.	Background information for the SA and SEA, helps guide assessments
<b>Community economic development</b>	<p>New priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with Suffolk Development Agency and Haven Gateway Partnership to deliver Investing In Communities funding to communities of need in the district</li> <li>Develop Area Forum role of the Community Energy Project into Western Babergh</li> <li>Work with Babergh Communities Together partnership to strengthen the voluntary &amp; community sector in the district, including development of social enterprise</li> <li>Support establishment of credit union points in the district</li> </ul>	Background information	Background information for the SA and SEA
<b>Skills development</b>	<p>Current and ongoing priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with Learning &amp; Skills Council and local colleges to support</li> </ul>	Background information	Background information for the SA and SEA, helps guide assessments

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"> <li>skills needs of local employers</li> <li>• Work with local employers to identify needs and signpost to service providers and training provision</li> <li>• Support Sudbury Human Resources group</li> <li>• Foster links with Haven Gateway Maritime &amp; Logistics Skills Centre</li> <li>• Support development of University Campus Suffolk</li> </ul>		
<b>Skills development</b>	<p>New priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work to ensure employer and community links with University Campus Suffolk</li> <li>• Develop Shotley Peninsula Learning Partnership, and consider replicating the model across the district</li> <li>• Support provision of learning and vocational training centres in the district</li> </ul>	Background information	Background information for the SA and SEA
<b>Tourism</b>			
<p><b>Regional Tourism Strategy 2000-2010</b></p> <p>This is about to be updated. The review is EEDA led in conjunction with the East of England Tourist Board. Consultants have just been appointed (Mary Lynch Associates) to update the strategy in 2005 with a view to having a new strategy in place by April 2006.</p>			
<p><b>Tomorrows Tourism Today (August 04)</b></p> <p>Tomorrow's Tourism Today outlines plans for action and responsibilities for delivery for the DCMS and its key partners in five areas. These are the four joint priorities agreed by the DCMS and the tourism industry; marketing and e-tourism, quality, skills and data, plus a fifth priority for the DCMS – advocacy for tourism across Whitehall and the EU.</p>			
Meeting the Challenge - Ambitions for the Tourism Industry	<p>The Government, regional bodies, local authorities, the voluntary sector, and the industry itself are committed to meeting and exceeding the rising expectations of visitors, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• working in closer partnership in marketing, and particularly in planning and resourcing our</li> <li>• work to market the industry's products in a more effective and co-</li> </ul>	DPDs need to take into account the ambitions and priorities.	Need to include tourism.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>ordinated manner;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensuring continuous improvement in the quality of our tourism products;</li> <li>• investing more in developing the right skills;</li> <li>• helping businesses by providing more and better customer information, making it easier to access and book holidays and other services;</li> <li>• improving policy and business decisions with better data;</li> <li>• building tourism into national and regional economic development strategies, and making better use of scarce resources by increasing collaboration at national, regional and destination levels;</li> <li>• promoting closer collaboration between the public bodies which promote tourism, culture, heritage and sport;</li> <li>• giving greater recognition and support to local authorities and other local organisations in supporting tourism; and</li> <li>• fully recognising and exploiting the links between tourism and the cultural and sporting life of this country, by bringing events and programmes together into unified plans.</li> </ul>		
<b>Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England (March 2004)</b>			
The objective of the strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continually improving <i>competitiveness</i> compared to other regions and countries.</li> <li>• Continually improving <i>quality</i> and exceptional <i>value for money</i>.</li> <li>• <i>Partnership</i> that is action-oriented, adds value, and makes</li> </ul>	DPDs need to consider these issues.	The sustainability framework needs to ensure that tourism is included.

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	best use of resources.		
The objective of the strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased impact for tourism on the <i>economy</i> in terms of revenue and jobs, especially where it can assist <i>regeneration</i>.</li> <li>• Communication based on the promotion of destination brands and themes that are <i>relevant</i> to consumers.</li> <li>• <i>Sustainability</i>, balancing the needs of the <i>visitor</i>, the <i>industry</i>, the <i>community</i> and the <i>environment</i> (VICE). This includes, in some cases, <i>managing</i> visitor demand to ensure environmental and cultural assets are not adversely affected by visitor pressure.</li> <li>• Use of tourism to improve the <i>quality of life</i> of residents.</li> <li>• Removal of barriers and widening <i>access</i> for all kinds of visitors.</li> </ul>	DPDs need to consider these issues.	The sustainability framework needs to ensure that tourism is included.
Destinations	<p>The Environment ... Countryside and Coastal Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand and disseminate best practice from around the world in creating car free recreational environments (this especially refers to car free <i>destinations</i> as opposed, in this case, to transit to the destination).</li> <li>• Seek environmental enhancements, especially in key tourist destinations.</li> <li>• Assist land management initiatives that preserve the historic landscape, including traditional farm buildings, landscape features and underlying archaeology.</li> <li>• Use the findings of the Countryside Agency's Countryside Character study to preserve environmental and cultural identity.</li> </ul>	DPDs need to consider these issues.	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"> <li>• Help community-led tourism initiatives such as those possible under the European Leader II initiative.</li> <li>• Establish payback schemes to help preserve the environment (these will also be considered for urban locations).</li> <li>• Develop a Commercial Recreation Toolkit to demonstrate how recreation can provide a financial return to private woodland owners.</li> <li>• Designate more Quiet Lanes to encourage people to walk and cycle more freely in the countryside.</li> <li>• Promote partnerships such as the Wet Fens to deal with cross regional boundary issues.</li> </ul>		
	<p>Cities and Large Towns</p> <p><b>Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cities and towns to have destination audits involving key stakeholders such as planners, town/city centre managers and public transport operators.</li> <li>• Town centre management to be increasingly integrated with tourism management.</li> <li>• Major towns and cities to have .Evening Strategies.. One to take the lead and act as Model Destination.</li> <li>• The new Licensing Act to be viewed as an opportunity to improve the quality and diversity of the night offer.</li> <li>• Local authority planning policies to support the re-use of redundant buildings for purposes adding value to the tourism experience.</li> <li>• Clear and positive engagement with Thames Gateway and</li> </ul>	<p>DPDs need to consider these issues.</p>	<p>As above</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>other key regeneration initiatives to inform future strategy development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify a Model Destination within Thames Gateway to pilot new approaches to using tourism to support urban regeneration.</li> </ul>		
	<p>Market Towns and Villages</p> <p><b>Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include market towns with major attractions . such as Ely in the destination audit process.</li> <li>Identify destinations that have high potential for developing quality product, individualism and uniqueness and develop plans to improve their destination infrastructure.</li> <li>Assist market towns and villages to act as start/finish points for activities such as walking and cycling. Encourage provision of appropriate facilities such as toilets, safe parking, public transport and refreshments.</li> <li>Identify and develop .unique selling points. of market towns (such as Ludlow has done with food and Petworth with antiques).]</li> <li>Co-ordinate the promotion of market towns in the context of the countryside offer.</li> </ul>	<p>DPDs need to consider these issues.</p>	<p>As above</p>
	<p>Coastal Resorts</p> <p><b>Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to give priority to the regeneration of the central areas of the large resorts, in particular focusing on the quality of the built environment and the product generally.</li> <li>Assess the potential of resort casinos to assist the</li> </ul>	<p>DPDs need to consider these issues.</p>	<p>As above</p>

Document title and reference points	Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Implications for plan	Implications for SA
	<p>regeneration of one or more of the resorts. Assess whether attempts should be made to influence the legislation. Make links with other regions in doing this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage differentiation of resorts.</li> <li>• Assist change of use for tourism operations in resorts that no longer fit market demands.</li> <li>• Help the large resorts develop diversification plans.</li> <li>• Improve beach management and facilities in the resorts. Seek world class status in this respect for main recreational beaches.</li> <li>• Actively encourage operators that aspire to higher quality standards than are the norm.</li> <li>• Encourage partnership between and within resorts to optimise existing resources, share experience and strengthen funding bids.</li> <li>• Focus on maintenance in addition to capital investment.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>		
Themes	<p>Strategies are also put forward for the following themes: Business Tourism, Events, The Arts, Places of Worship, Heritage and Museums, Genealogy, Sports and Recreation, Waterways, Food and Drink</p>	DPDs need to consider the implications of these strategies.	As above
<b>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (DCLG May 2005)</b>			
<b>Local Development Frameworks</b>	In other local authorities (where tourism is not a key issue for the authority), it may be that the plan's broad approach to economic growth and regeneration sets the framework for the future development of tourism.	Core Strategy could address tourism in its overall economic growth and regeneration strategy.	Links to objective ER4/ Indicator ER4b.
Devising Good Tourism	Where specific tourism policies are included in a plan, they should aim to: maximise the benefits of tourism...; identify optimal locations (to	Core Strategy to take into account, if appropriate.	

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Policies: General Policies	synergise with other attractions and with public transport access); integrate development with its surroundings; and avoid adverse impacts.		
Devising Good Tourism Policies: Tourism in Urban Areas	<p>Amongst the particular advantages that tourism can bring to towns and cities is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be the focus of regeneration, or help to underpin it;</li> <li>• Help to increase urban vitality and support linked trips;</li> <li>• Be a key ingredient of mixed-use schemes;</li> <li>• Support important services and facilities; and</li> <li>• Facilitate improved access by sustainable modes of transport.</li> </ul>	Merits consideration in addressing economic growth, sustainable travel, urban vitality and regeneration in Ipswich.	Links to Objectives ER4 and ET4
<b>Sports</b>			
<b>East of England Plan for Sport</b>			
<b>Priorities for the East of England</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maximise investment into sport and active recreation through the land use planning system</li> <li>• -To have a culture of continuous improvement in the planning, delivery and evaluation of sport and active recreation through the introduction of quality assurance standards and promotion of good practice.</li> <li>• To have a fully co-ordinated sports development system with delivery led by County Sports partnerships, School Sports partnerships and National Governing bodies.</li> <li>• To maximise the role of education by increasing participation through the support of the PESSCL project and promotion of greater community use of education facilities.</li> </ul>	Consider these objectives when assessing the effects of the plan on sports and sports facilities.	Take into account sports and sports facilities when assessing sustainability.

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"> <li>To increase opportunities for people to participate in sport and active recreation in their sports club, school, workplace or through home through better access and improved understanding.</li> </ul>		