

## APPENDIX 1 – KEY POLICY DOCUMENTS

Set out below is a review of the key policy documents identified to date, that provide strategic and local guidance relevant to spatial planning in East Devon. The table gives an overview of objectives and associated targets and indicators. It is stressed that the review of documents is not intended to be comprehensive and ‘all embracing’ and that to gain a full picture, documents should be referred to in their entirety. Documents are summarised on the basis of whether they exist in the **International** context, the UK/England **National** context, the Devon wide **County** context or the **East Devon District** Context (or localised parts of the District). Web links are provided to documents, where known. However, in some cases links may have changed or be out of date.

Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION AND POLICY</b>		
<b>Aarhus Convention 1998 (UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision- Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (<a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/</a>))</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective.</li> <li>• The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public organisations.</li> <li>• Public authorities are obliged to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession.</li> <li>• The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making.</li> <li>• The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant to production of Statement of Community Involvement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production of Sustainability Report in consultation with relevant organisations in accordance with Government Guidance.</li> </ul>
<b>EU Spatial Development Perspective 1999</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure a better quality of life for present and future generations.</li> <li>• Ensure future policy making is more coherent and cost effective, as well as promoting technological innovation and stronger involvement of civil society and business in policy formulation.</li> <li>• Strategies for sustained economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment.</li> <li>• The deterioration of EU’s biodiversity should be ended by 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides guiding sustainability principles for LDF production.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustained economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment.</li> <li>• Plan should have a sustainable vision and provide sustainable spatial policies.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>EU Air Quality Directive</b> - The EC Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) ( <a href="http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sqa_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&amp;lg=en&amp;numdoc=31996L0062&amp;model=quichett">http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sqa_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&amp;lg=en&amp;numdoc=31996L0062&amp;model=quichett</a> )		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment.</li> <li>• Make information on ambient air quality available to the public.</li> <li>• Maintain air quality where good and improve it in other cases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides guiding principles in respect to air quality issues for LDF production.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognition of need to be aware that the location of development can have a direct effect on improving air quality.</li> </ul>
<b>EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC)</b> - The EC Council Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds (1979) (known as the EC Birds Directive) ( <a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1979/en_1979L0409_do_001.pdf">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1979/en_1979L0409_do_001.pdf</a> )		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring birds.</li> <li>• Take measures to preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies to support overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forms part of the overarching guidance in respect to protection of wildlife habitats and species.</li> </ul>
<b>EU Habitats Directive (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) (92/43/EEC)</b> - The EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna & Flora (1992)(Directive 92/43/EC) (as known the EC Habitats Directive) ( <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/4442_17/444663/295641/?lang=e">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/4442_17/444663/295641/?lang=e</a> )		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain or restore designated natural habitat types, and habitats of designated species.</li> <li>• Take appropriate steps to avoid degrading or destroying SAC's .</li> <li>• Linear structures (rivers/ streams/ hedgerows/ field boundaries etc) that enable movement and migration of species should be preserved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies to support overall objectives and the requirements of the Directive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forms part of the overarching guidance in respect to protection of wildlife habitats and species.</li> </ul>

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<b>EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2001) - EC Sixth Environmental Action Program (2002) (<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/newprq/">http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/newprq/</a>)</b>		
<p>Priority Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change;</li> <li>• Nature and Biodiversity;</li> <li>• Environment and Health, and Quality of Life;</li> <li>• Natural Resources and Waste.</li> <li>• Protect and conserve the marine environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies to support the primary aims of the action plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forms part of the overarching guidance in respect to protection of wildlife habitats and species.</li> </ul>
<b>EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) - The EC Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). (<a href="http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html">www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Directive is intended to enhance waterways and wetlands throughout Europe, to make sure water is used in a sustainable way, to reduce water pollution and to lessen the effects of floods and droughts.</li> <li>• Directive will establish a strategic framework for managing the water environment and provides a common approach to protecting and setting environmental objectives for all ground and surface waters and the promotion of sustainable water use.</li> <li>• For surface water the Directive requires that environmental objectives are based on the chemical and, more significantly, ecological status of the water body. For groundwater, quantitative and chemical objectives must be set.</li> <li>• The Directive requires that statutory strategic management plans be produced for each River Basin area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Directive forms part of the overarching guidance in respect to protection and enhancement of water quality and informs/advises on relevant policy documents that will need to inform LDF documents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Directive highlights the need to protect ground and surface water from incidental, as well as accidental pollution.</li> </ul>
<b>Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change - Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992). (<a href="http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html">http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established to limit the emissions of greenhouse gases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protocol provides a clear recognition of the importance of minimising greenhouse gas emissions and emission considerations will need to feature in policy making.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider how the plan can contribute to the objectives and targets of the Protocol.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
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<p><b>Documents Not Yet Reviewed But of Potential Relevance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)</li> <li>• The (Ramsar) Convention on Wetlands of international Importance (1971).</li> <li>• The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979) (known as the Bonn Convention)</li> <li>• The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979) (known as the Bern Convention, ratified by the UK in 1983)</li> <li>• EC Sustainable Development Strategy Revision (2005)</li> <li>• Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.</li> <li>• The EC Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC).</li> <li>• The EC Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC).</li> <li>• The EC Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC).</li> <li>• Bathing Waters Directive</li> <li>• Shellfish Waters Directive</li> </ul>		
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**UK GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION AND POLICY**

**UK Sustainable Development Strategy (May 1999) (<http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk>)**

<p>Statement of Government policy on sustainable development.</p> <p>Four key aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone.</li> <li>• Effective protection of the environment.</li> <li>• Prudent use of natural resources.</li> <li>• Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies to support the aims of the Strategy.</li> <li>• Provide a sustainable spatial vision.</li> <li>• Provide sustainable spatial policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the Sustainability Appraisal fully addresses this national policy.</li> <li>• Recognise that it will not always be possible to satisfy all objectives – some ‘trade-offs’ may have to be made.</li> <li>• The Strategy sets out a range of indicators to help inform baseline review and monitoring.</li> </ul>
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**Sustainable Communities Plan 2003 ([www.odpm.gov.uk](http://www.odpm.gov.uk))**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address the housing shortage.</li> <li>• Address the shortage of affordable housing.</li> <li>• Ensure that social housing is brought up to a decent standard.</li> <li>• Improve the local environment and protect the countryside.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure Sustainability Appraisal objectives reflect the aims of this programme.</li> </ul>
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<b>Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities (2000) (<a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk">www.odpm.gov.uk</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vision of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few.</li> <li>• People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders.</li> <li>• People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well.</li> <li>• Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion.</li> <li>• Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential.</li> <li>• Good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime - that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies to contribute to achieving objectives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</li> </ul>
<b>Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – the Future (2000) (<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver an improved quality of life for everyone in the countryside – as well as in cities and towns.</li> <li>• A living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services.</li> <li>• A working countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment.</li> <li>• A protected countryside, in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy; and a vibrant countryside that can shape its own future and whose voice is heard by government at all levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies to contribute to achieving objectives particularly in respect to promoting sustainable rural growth and development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</li> </ul>

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<b>Rural Strategy (2004) (<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/strategy/rural_strategy_2004.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/strategy/rural_strategy_2004.pdf</a>)</b>		
<p>Strategy seeks to set out a framework to raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering affordable housing.</li> <li>• Improving local transport/accessibility.</li> <li>• Enhancing the value and natural beauty of the countryside.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies should be included to seek the delivery of affordable housing in rural areas.</li> <li>• Policies should ensure that the countryside is protected for its own sake.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA objectives to include measures for improving access to facilities as a means of reducing social exclusion.</li> <li>• Local authorities have a crucial role as community leaders joining up services to deliver high quality services that support the development of sustainable communities.</li> </ul>
<b>National Farming and Food Strategy</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To overcome barriers to non-food diversification and market based action on renewable raw materials, alternative crops, wood fuel and tourism.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies should be included for establishment of non-food diversification schemes.</li> <li>• Policies should encourage the installation of clean wood burning plants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA objectives should consider increasing the production and use of renewable energy/fuels.</li> <li>• SA objectives should consider means to support local food production.</li> </ul>
<b>Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002) (<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/EBG/england_biodiversity_strategy.asp">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/EBG/england_biodiversity_strategy.asp</a>)</b>		
<p>The Government's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity at the Earth 1992 Summit in Rio de Janeiro which describes the UK's biological resources and commits a detailed plan for the protection of those resources.</p> <p>Strategy contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 391 Species Action Plans.</li> <li>• 45 Habitat Action Plans.</li> <li>• 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity needs to become part of development policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment, and this should be reflected in policies to promote biodiversity conservation and enhancement.</li> <li>• Ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance it where possible.</li> <li>• Ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities – built environment and parks and green spaces.</li> <li>• Ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve quality of life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA objectives should include an objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity and the baseline review should include indicators on biodiversity, where these are available.</li> </ul>
<b>Energy White Paper (<a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/whitepaper/index.shtml">http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/whitepaper/index.shtml</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government statement on energy policy</li> <li>• Reduce CO2.</li> <li>• Maintain reliability of energy supplies.</li> <li>• Promote competitive markets.</li> <li>• Ensure that energy is affordable.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider how plan polices can support the objectives and targets of the Air Quality Strategy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the objectives are reflected in Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air, 2000.</b>  <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/pdf/foreword.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/pdf/foreword.pdf</a></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategy sets objectives for 8 main air pollutants to protect health</li> <li>• Targets are set for the following pollutants: Benzene; 1,3-butadiene; Carbon monoxide; lead; nitrogen dioxide; ozone; PM10 particles; sulphur dioxide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider how the location of development can have a direct effect on improving air quality/and avoidance of sensitive developments in locations suffering from air quality concerns. .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the requirements of the Directive are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</li> </ul>
<p><b>10 Year Transport Plan (2000) (<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_transstrat/documents/page/dft_transstrat_503944.hcsp">http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_transstrat/documents/page/dft_transstrat_503944.hcsp</a>)</b></p>		
<p>Sets out Government strategy for modernising the transport network. Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharpen the competitiveness of British industry.</li> <li>• Boost economic development of regions.</li> <li>• Promote urban renaissance.</li> <li>• Enhance access and opportunity in rural areas.</li> <li>• Reduce social exclusion.</li> <li>• Lessen impact of transport on environment at local and global level.</li> <li>• To tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider how the LDF documents can contribute to the national objectives and targets on transport.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to ensure objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Home Office Target Delivery Report 2003</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report on the delivery of public service targets.</li> <li>• Aims to promote a safe, stable and secure society.</li> <li>• Reduce crime and fear of crime.</li> <li>• Increase racial equality and community cohesion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design guidance in the LDF to take crime and fear of crime into account.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential to ensure objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</li> </ul>

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<b>UK Climate Change Programme (<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/cm4913/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/cm4913/</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UK programme to deliver Kyoto target of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% and moving towards domestic goal to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.</li> <li>• Improve business use of energy.</li> <li>• Stimulate investment and cut costs.</li> <li>• Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation.</li> <li>• Cut emissions from the transport sector.</li> <li>• Promote better energy efficiency in the domestic sector.</li> <li>• Improve energy efficiency requirements of the Building Regulations.</li> <li>• Continue the fall in emissions from agriculture and forestry.</li> <li>• Ensure the public sector takes a leading role.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan policies to contribute to achieving objectives relating to greenhouse gas emissions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste Strategy for England and Wales (2000) (<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statement of Government policy on sustainable management of waste and resources.</li> <li>• Local authorities will be required to meet statutory performance targets (BVPIs) for recycling.</li> <li>• Decisions about waste management should be based on BPEO.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whilst many waste issues are addressed by the County Council as Waste Planning Authority there are waste implications/issues for LDF documents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the objectives are reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Documents Not Yet Reviewed But of Potential Relevance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) (<a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk">http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk</a>)</li> <li>• 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act</li> <li>• Natural Environment and Resources Act 2004</li> <li>• The Future of Air Transport (White Paper: 2003)</li> <li>• UK Regional Air Services: A Study of the Civil Aviation Authority (2005)</li> <li>• The Future of Transport, White Paper (2004)</li> <li>• The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air, 2000.</li> <li>• Making space for water: Developing a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England (2004: a consultation exercise)</li> <li>• The First Soil Action Plan For England: 2004-2006 (2004)</li> <li>• BRE's Environmental Assessment Methods (BREEAM inc. Ecohomes)</li> </ul>		

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<b>UK GOVERNMENT PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE/STATEMENTS</b>		
<b>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005) (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143805">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143805</a>)</b>		
<p>PPS1 sets out the Government's vision for planning and the key policies and principles which should underpin the planning system. The approach to sustainable planning is based on three main themes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable development.</li> <li>• Spatial planning approach.</li> <li>• Community involvement in planning.</li> </ul> <p>There are four substantive objectives -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustainable economic development.</li> <li>• social inclusion,.</li> <li>• environmental protection.</li> <li>• prudent use of resources.</li> </ul>	<p>Plans should deliver sustainable development through a spatial planning approach with a clear vision for the future pattern of development; a consideration of the needs and problems of their communities; and to integrate the wider range of activities related to development. Planning authorities should seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote a positive planning framework for sustainable economic development.</li> <li>• Promote urban and rural regeneration and mixed use development.</li> <li>• Promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free.</li> <li>• Bring forward sufficient land in locations to meet expected needs, taking into account other issues.</li> <li>• Provide improved access to all by ensuring new development is located where everyone can access services or facilities on foot, bicycle or public transport.</li> <li>• Focus development in existing centres to promote vitality and viability.</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel.</li> <li>• Promote more efficient use of land through higher density development and the use of previously developed land.</li> <li>• Enhance as well as protect biodiversity, natural habitats, historic environments and landscape and townscape character.</li> <li>• Address the causes and impacts of climate change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LPA's may consider the weight that should be given in policies to economic, social or environmental objectives having regard to national policy or specific issues. Reasons should be explicit and consequences considered and mitigated.</li> <li>• Policies should take into account the range of effects on the environment.</li> </ul>

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<b>Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing 2006 (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504591">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504591</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To allow everyone to have the opportunity of a decent home.</li> <li>• Ensure that there is a greater choice of housing and that housing should not reinforce social distinctions.</li> <li>• Recognise the housing needs for all of the community, including those in need of affordable or special needs housing in both urban and rural areas.</li> <li>• Promoting more sustainable patterns of development and make better use of previously developed land, focusing additional housing in towns and cities.</li> <li>• Well designed new housing and high quality residential environments in which people will choose to live.</li> <li>• Reducing car dependence by facilitating walking and cycling and improving public transport linkages between housing, jobs local services and local amenities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDF target for delivery of housing on previously developed land to accord with national target.</li> <li>• Policies to promote redevelopment of previously developed land over greenfield sites.</li> <li>• Policies should provide for a mix of housing types, including affordable housing, to meet local needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SA objectives should reflect the aim of promoting the creation of sustainable residential environments in appropriate locations.</li> <li>• Target of 60% of additional housing to be provided on previously developed land or through conversions.</li> <li>• Target of average density on sites with 10 or more dwellings to be not less than 30 dwellings per hectare overall.</li> <li>• Affordable housing thresholds to be defined.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Policy Guidance 4: Industrial &amp; Commercial Development and Small Firms (1992) (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143959">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143959</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To encourage economic development in a way this is compatible with environmental objectives and to provide a framework for weighing the importance of industrial and commercial development with that of maintaining and improving environmental quality.</li> <li>• To provide for the needs of small businesses.</li> <li>• To ensure there is sufficient land available which is readily capable of development and well served; to ensure there is a variety of sites available.</li> <li>• Encourage new development in locations that reduce the length and number of trips, or where it can be served by more energy efficient modes of transport.</li> <li>• Development necessary to sustain the rural economy should be weighed against the need to protect the countryside.</li> <li>• To get vacant/under-used urban land back into beneficial (i.e. employment) uses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to address need for economic development issues particularly in respect to land allocation and provision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balance the need to allocate and/or safeguard employment land against wider locational, social, economic and environmental factors and the need for land for housing.</li> <li>• Targets/indicators could include:                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– levels of unemployment.</li> <li>– increases in GDP.</li> <li>– changes in number of jobs and levels of commuting.</li> <li>– amount of vacant / available floorspace.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1501955">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1501955</a>)</b>		
<p>Government's key objective is to promote vital and viable city, town and other centres by planning for the growth of existing centres and promoting and enhancing them. Authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a hierarchy and network of centres.</li> <li>• Assess the need for further town centre uses and ensure there is the capacity to accommodate them.</li> <li>• Focus development in and ensure the expansion of existing city, town, district and local centres as appropriate and identify appropriate sites in plans.</li> <li>• Promote town centre management, creating partnerships to develop, improve and maintain the town centre, including the evening economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to identify strategy for centres in the area and their role</li> <li>• Should assess the need for floorspace for retail, leisure and other key town centre uses, identify deficiencies or gaps in provision and assess capacity for existing centres to accommodate new development.</li> <li>• Should identify centres where development will be focussed.</li> <li>• Should identify and allocate sites in accordance with need, sequential test and impact considerations. All existing allocations should be reviewed.</li> <li>• Criteria based policy required for assessing and locating other development proposals for sites not allocated in the plan. Detailed guidance given on relevant considerations.</li> <li>• Local strategies should be developed to ensure equality of access to local facilities.</li> <li>• Town Centre Strategies should be prepared drawing together planning, design and management of centres and should complement statutory planning tools. "May form an important part" of LDFs</li> <li>• Higher density and mixed use developments (including residential and offices) should be promoted in and adjoining town centres.</li> <li>• Diversity of uses should be encouraged including planning for the evening economy, distinguishing primary and secondary frontages and encouraging markets.</li> <li>• Provide for a range of facilities in local centres and local shops to meet day to day needs, remedy deficiencies in provision and promote social inclusion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Town centres identified as a focus for economic development and therefore likely to be a key contributor to economic growth objectives.</li> <li>• Emphasis on accessibility of facilities relevant to social inclusion.</li> <li>• Focus on town centres and implications for need to travel and modal choice – relevant to environmental protection.</li> <li>• Anti social behaviour identified as an issue in town centre management and planning for evening economy. Relevant to creating safer and secure communities.</li> <li>• Housing in mixed use schemes relevant to housing needs objectives.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk">http://www.communities.gov.uk</a>)</b>		
<p>Raise the quality of life and environment in rural areas through the promotion of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities.</li> <li>• Ensuring people have decent places to live by improving the quality and sustainability of local environments and neighbourhoods.</li> <li>• Sustainable economic growth and Diversification.</li> <li>• Good quality, sustainable development that respects and, where possible enhances, local distinctiveness and the intrinsic qualities of the countryside.</li> <li>• Continued protection of the open countryside for the benefit of all, with the highest level of protection for the most valued landscapes and environmental resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development should be focused in existing towns and service centres, with limited housing to fulfil identified local need in smaller villages.</li> <li>• Support development that delivers diverse and sustainable farming enterprises.</li> <li>• New building development in the open countryside away from existing settlements or outside areas allocated for development in development plans should be strictly controlled.</li> <li>• Focus of housing in rural areas should be in existing towns and identified services centres.</li> <li>• Focus most development in or next to existing towns and villages to prevent urban sprawl.</li> <li>• In protected areas the greatest weight should be given to the conservation of natural beauty within planning policies and planning decisions. LDD's, where appropriate, should also support suitably located and designed development necessary to facilitate the economic and social well being of these designated areas and their communities.</li> <li>• Support well conceived farm diversification.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting village facilities</li> <li>• Supporting farm diversification</li> <li>• Development focused on towns and service centres.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Policy Guidance 8: Telecommunications (2001) (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143963">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143963</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the growth of new communications systems in order to provide people with a wider choice, while protecting human health and keeping environmental impact to a minimum.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop plan policies in line with national planning guidance on telecommunications.</li> <li>• Policies should provide for the consideration of the location of new communication systems.</li> <li>• Policies to promote the importance of pre-application discussions between LPAs, interested parties and telecommunications providers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the requirements of national planning guidance are reflected in the sustainability appraisal framework.</li> <li>• Indicators could include the number and location of existing telecommunications developments.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005) (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1501970">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1501970</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure the conservation and enhancement of the abundance and diversity of British Wildlife and its habitats, and to meet its international responsibilities and obligations for nature conservation.</li> <li>• Contribute to urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments.</li> <li>• Conserve, enhance and restore geological diversity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should identify relevant international, national and local nature conservation interests and designations</li> <li>• Design policies to provide for adequate development and economic growth whilst ensuring effective conservation of wildlife and the natural environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure appropriate objectives for protection of species including habitat enhancement are included.</li> <li>• Potential indicators may include:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population of wild birds.</li> <li>- Condition of SSSI.</li> <li>- Number and area of SNCIs, LNRs, Ramsar sites etc.</li> <li>- Number of characteristic rare species and priority habitats.</li> <li>- Extent of ancient woodlands.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning and Sustainable Waste Management (2005) (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1501865">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1501865</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out Government policy on planning and waste.</li> <li>• Promotes sustainable waste management by promoting re-use, recovery and disposal of waste. Promotes opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new developments, whilst avoiding - risks to human health, designated areas of landscape and nature conservation value - and to minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from the handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whilst waste is addressed by the County Council as Waste Planning Authority District Council LDF policies will need to address waste issues and seek to compliment waste authority policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct policy influence upon strategy to provide for economic growth in jobs, space and output.</li> <li>• To balance economic growth with environmental quality.</li> <li>• To include objectives to support a diverse economy, to promote the vitality of urban centres, to reduce health inequalities and reduce the need to travel by motor vehicle.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (2004) (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143847">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143847</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Development Framework, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy, forms the development plan, providing the essential framework for planning in the local authority's area.</li> <li>• Local planning authorities should adopt a spatial planning approach to local development frameworks to ensure the most efficient use of land by balancing competing demands within the context of sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice to be followed throughout the LDF process.</li> <li>• The Local Development Framework should provide an integrated set of policies which are based on a clear understanding of the economic, social and environmental needs of the area and any constraints on meeting those needs.</li> <li>• The strategy and the policies in local development documents should relate to the geography of the area and be founded on its physical and demographic characteristics, internal and external links and relationships with neighbouring areas.</li> <li>• Need for submission of Local Development Schemes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) to be integral to the LDF process.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport (2001) (<a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606896.hcsp">www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606896.hcsp</a>)</b>		
<p>Integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight.</li> <li>• Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel by car.</li> <li>• Ensure integration between different transport types.</li> <li>• Ensure integration with policies for the environment, education, health and the economy, as well as land-use.</li> </ul>	<p>LPAs, when preparing development plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage the pattern of growth, whether housing, jobs, shopping, leisure , industry etc to reduce the reliance on the car for travel needs.</li> <li>• Ensure that non-car modes are actively promoted.</li> <li>• Ensure that strategies in the development plan and local transport plan complement each other.</li> <li>• Use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car.</li> <li>• Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement (including reallocation of road space).</li> <li>• Ensure that the needs of disabled people – as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists - are taken into account.</li> <li>• Protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Motorised traffic has significant implications for health, air quality and climate change. Significant effects can be reflected in SA objectives.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Policy Guidance 14 : Development on Unstable Land (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1502757">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1502757</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that wherever possible unstable land is not sterilised and that physical constraints are taken into account at all stages of planning so that appropriate development can be undertaken.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues will be addressed in the LDF.</li> <li>• The issue of building on previously restored land will require appropriate policy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making the best use of previously developed land.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) (<a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606900.hcsp">http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606900.hcsp</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise the need for economic growth with the need to protect and enhance historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment.</li> <li>• Local authorities to maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment, and to reflect it in their policies and their allocation of resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To adopt suitable policies within the LDF giving practical effect to them through development control decisions.</li> <li>• Some detailed conservation policies that have no bearing on issues of development control should be considered within the LDF, for example policies for the treatment of some internal features of listed buildings where this would not affect consideration of planning applications but might require listed building consent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of the historic environment is a key aspect of environmental responsibilities and is required to be taken into account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</li> <li>• Targets/indicators may be linked to measure development adversely affecting heritage, buildings, sites or areas, and historic parks and gardens.</li> <li>• Number and proportion of listed buildings at risk.</li> <li>• Number of sites and buildings where preservation in situ is achieved.</li> <li>• Number of schemes for the enhancement of conservation areas.</li> <li>• Proportion of developments on sites over 0.4 hectares or within areas of high archaeological potential for which a prior assessment of the archaeological resources was prepared.</li> <li>• Records made where development affecting sites or areas takes place.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990) (<a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606901.hcsp">http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606901.hcsp</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Archaeological remains are finite, non-renewable, fragile and vulnerable. Care must be taken that they are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed</li> <li>• There should be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDFs should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings. The proposals map should define the areas and sites to which the policies and proposals apply.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of the archaeological environment is a key aspect of environmental responsibilities and is required to be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</li> <li>• Number of sites and buildings where preservation in situ is achieved.</li> <li>• Proportion of developments on sites over 0.4 hectares or within areas of high archaeological potential for which a prior assessment of the archaeological resources was prepared.</li> <li>• Records made where development affecting sites or areas takes place.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2003), and Companion Guide: Assessing Needs and Opportunities.</b>  <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=3425&amp;l=3">http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=3425&amp;l=3</a></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting urban renaissance.</li> <li>• Supporting a rural renewal.</li> <li>• Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion.</li> <li>• Promotion of health and well being.</li> <li>• Promoting more sustainable development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LPAs should undertake assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sports and recreational facilities.</li> <li>• Local standards based on assessment of need and audits of existing facilities should be included within development plans.</li> <li>• Policies concerning contributions towards infrastructure provision should include open space, recreation and sports within any list of possible requirements.</li> <li>• Existing recreation facilities should be protected and maintained.</li> <li>• Additional recreation facilities should be provided where need is proven.</li> <li>• Improvements should be made to accessibility to recreation facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning policies should ensure that facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling and that more heavily used or intensive sports and recreational facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport.</li> <li>• SA objectives need to include access to open space, sport and recreational facilities as a means of reducing social exclusion.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance 18: Enforcing Planning Control (1991)</b>  <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=2263&amp;l=2">http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=2263&amp;l=2</a></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides advice on the use of enforcement powers.</li> <li>• Concerned about ensuring that there is effective action to address unauthorised activities that damage the quality of people's lives.</li> <li>• Refers to increased penalties to discourage unauthorised activities.</li> <li>• Advocates sympathetic treatment of small businesses and householders who may not be able to access professional advice or who have unwittingly embarked upon unauthorised activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relates to Core Strategy and Development Control policies mainly in respect to safeguard public amenity and existing buildings and uses in the public interest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relates to all the economic, environmental and social capital identified in the objectives and indicators element of the SA.</li> <li>• Effective use of the powers referred to in this document will help to safeguard the quality of life in the area which can be measured and monitored having regard to the SA indicators.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Policy Guidance 19: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1992)</b>  <a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=2263&amp;l=2">http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=2263&amp;l=2</a></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides advice on the application of advertisement control.</li> <li>• Sets out the application of control in relation to amenity and public safety.</li> <li>• Advocates the use of design guides to inform advertisement control.</li> <li>• Recognises a need for special control in some areas and in relation to certain buildings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will relate to environment and transport policies and strategies.</li> <li>• Can impact on area based policy and action plans particularly where special control is proposed.</li> <li>• Relates to Development Control policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relates to economic and environmental capital identified in the objectives and indicators element of the SA. Conflicts likely between needs of business for advertising (maintaining high and stable levels of economic growth) and providing effective protection of the environment.</li> </ul>

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<b>Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1502757">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1502757</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines importance of tourism to the economy.</li> <li>• Promotes implementation of good quality development maximising the environmental, social and economic benefits.</li> <li>• Sets the importance of spatial planning and conformity with other strategies which includes Towards 2015.</li> <li>• Recognises that tourism can be a key element in rural areas and promote farm diversification and help to revitalise market towns and villages.</li> <li>• Key considerations; Where the development is located, design, how development fits into the surroundings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In locations where the future development of tourism is a key issue for the LA, it will be appropriate for the core strategy to cover tourism and issues related to tourism.</li> <li>• Where tourism is an important element of a LDF, the approach will need to be based upon a robust understanding of the characteristics of, and trends within, the tourism industry.</li> <li>• Hotel development in rural areas should be located in, or adjacent to, existing towns and villages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning should weigh up the economic benefits of tourism against the impact on the environment.</li> <li>• New development should be focused in settlements</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Policy Guidance 20: Coastal Planning (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk">http://www.communities.gov.uk</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximising the economic and employment benefits of tourism.</li> <li>• Safeguarding the environment.</li> <li>• Protecting the interests of communities that cater for tourism but suffer from its effects.</li> <li>• To direct tourism to appropriate locations.</li> <li>• To regulate capacity in areas where local facilities or infrastructure could become overloaded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDF policies to support the objectives of this national guidance.</li> <li>• To ensure tourism provides benefits for the local economy without harming the environment.</li> <li>• Achieve sustainable development that serves the interests of both economic growth and conservation of the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The needs of visitors and accessibility to natural, archaeological, historic environments and cultural assets should be recognised in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (2004) and Companion Guide (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143909">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143909</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out the pro-active approach to be taken by Planning Authorities in meeting the Government’s target of 20 percentage of UK’s electricity to be produced from renewables by 2020.</li> <li>• To promote and encourage renewable energy development where technologically viable.</li> <li>• To ensure that the wider environmental and economic benefits (which are material considerations) should be given significant weight in determining RE planning applications.</li> <li>• To ensure that the location of RE development is not restricted by assumptions regarding technical or commercial feasibility.</li> <li>• To ensure that small scale projects are supported as valuable contributions.</li> <li>• To require that a percentage of the energy used in residential, commercial or industrial developments comes from on-site energy developments.</li> <li>• To foster community involvement in RE projects by LPAs, LSPs and developers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RE development should be promoted by a criteria-based approach as opposed to areas of search (except where developers have expressed an interest).</li> <li>• In areas of land designation, RE development should only be granted where the objectives of designation are not compromised. However the relative merits of the development to meet other sustainability objectives should be considered.</li> <li>• RE can only be exploited where the resource exists – RE development should therefore not be judged by a sequential approach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPS 22 is the key guidance governing the development of renewable energy “Positive planning” the promotion and facilitation of RE development is vital to delivering the Government’s commitment to reduce the causes of climate change.</li> <li>• Government target is to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020.</li> <li>• Sub-regional targets for installed land-based renewable energy have been set in RPG10.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004) (<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143917">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143917</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment.</li> <li>• To seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use.</li> <li>• To seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable.</li> <li>• To control and minimise greenhouse gas emissions and take account of climate change.</li> <li>• Taking a long term perspective.</li> <li>• Respecting environmental limits.</li> <li>• Applying the precautionary principle and polluter pays principle.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design policies in accordance with national and international obligations.</li> <li>• Ensure that plan policies promote the re-use of contaminated land and reduce air pollution.</li> <li>• Ensure plans are in line with national planning guidance on pollution control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporate sustainability objectives that recognise climate change and general need to reduce pollution.</li> </ul> <p>National targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below base year levels by 2008-2012.</li> <li>• Cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 and 60% by 2050.</li> </ul> <p>Potential indicators could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of vehicle emissions.</li> <li>• Emissions of greenhouse gases.</li> <li>• Annual average of NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> within AQMAs relative to national standards.</li> <li>• Water quality.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>Planning Policy Guidance 24: Planning and Noise (1994) (<a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606912.hcsp">http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_606912.hcsp</a>)</b>		
<p>PPG 24 gives guidance to local authorities on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise;</li> <li>• Advises the use of BS 4142 for the assessment of noise from industrial and commercial development;</li> <li>• Highlights measures that can be taken to mitigate the impact of noise; advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To adopt suitable policies within the LDF taking into account the general themes of the national guidance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection from excessive noise levels is a key aspect of sustainability and required to be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</li> <li>• PPG24 recommends noise exposure categories (NEC) for residential development affected by different types of transportation noise sources (NEC 'A' [no particular problem] to NEC'D' [normally refused]).</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Policy Statement 25 : Development and Flood Risk (2005) (<a href="http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=5034&amp;l=2">www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=5034&amp;l=2</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise that susceptibility of land to flooding is a material planning consideration.</li> <li>• Give appropriate weight to information on flood-risk (including effects of climate change).</li> <li>• Apply the precautionary principle on decision making to avoid or manage risk if possible.</li> <li>• Recognise that flood plains have a natural role as a form of flood defence as well as providing important wildlife habitats and adding to landscape value.</li> <li>• Recognise that engineered flood reduction measures may not be always be appropriate and may result in negative impacts on the natural/built environment and cannot eliminate all flood-risk.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All plans need to consider flood-risk issues at the relevant scale and relate them to the medium to long-term objectives of other agencies and local communities.</li> <li>• LPAs, in accordance with the precautionary principle, should follow the set sequential approach.</li> <li>• Flood risk areas should be identified and specific policies applied to minimise and manage the risk, including areas where new build should be avoided.</li> <li>• LPAs should adopt detailed policies for sustainable drainage systems (SUDS), (where appropriate) and implement if necessary through planning conditions.</li> <li>• Aim should be for new development to not increase run-off compared to existing levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing vulnerability to the impacts and damage caused by flooding, thereby contributing to the achievement of a better quality of life and the objectives of sustainable development. Flooding considerations are a key sustainability issue.</li> <li>• MAFF target 12 (1999): annual report – identification of development plans with/without flood risk statements/policies; number of planning decisions regarding flood risk in line/contrary to EA advice.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>SOUTH WEST ENGLAND REGIONAL POLICY</b>		
<b>Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West draft, March 2006 (<a href="http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/ngcontent.cfm?a_id=836">http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/ngcontent.cfm?a_id=836</a>) – The Examination Panel report is scheduled for publication in late 2007/early 2008, changes are scheduled for consultation in the summer of 2008 and adoption in late 2008.</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial framework for the preparation of local authorities' development plans and other strategies and programmes in the region.</li> <li>• Climate change objectives addressed.</li> <li>• Making adequate and affordable housing available for all residents, including a range of different housing types to accommodate the requirements of local communities.</li> <li>• Ensure communities are sustainable.</li> <li>• Identify role and functions of settlements when preparing plans.</li> <li>• Majority of new development to be focused at SSCTs.</li> <li>• The Regional Economic Strategy identifies priority sectors which RSS should encourage.</li> <li>• Development Policy B Development of Market Towns. Scale and mix of development should increase self containment of places identified.</li> <li>• Support improved design standards.</li> <li>• Realise the economic potential of transport links with provision of sufficient housing linked with job growth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDF must be in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy.</li> <li>• Local Authorities through LDD's should demonstrate how they intend to contribute towards 60% cut in greenhouse gases by 2050.</li> <li>• Housing market assessments should identify the needs of the local communities and provide sufficient housing sites and mix of housing.</li> <li>• LDD's will need to be based on a clear assessment of functional relationships to determine scale and nature of appropriate development.</li> <li>• Development weighted towards Exeter, elsewhere local significance/function should determine distribution pattern.</li> <li>• Priority sectors of the RES needs to be identified within district and supported through policy.</li> <li>• Settlements outside of SSCT should expect to see growth based on function of area.</li> <li>• Sustainable communities are not just individual towns and villages but wider links are drawn between settlements in a wider geographical context.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) to be taken into account in the development of objectives and indicators.</li> <li>• Level of housing growth and economic growth will be a key issue for SA.</li> <li>• Development will be located in areas where evidence provides support.</li> <li>• Ensuring protection and enhancement of high quality environment.</li> <li>• Deliver development that delivers sustainable communities.</li> <li>• At least 50% new development on previously developed land.</li> <li>• At least 30% of all housing to be affordable.</li> <li>• Promoting sustainable use of the region's natural resources.</li> <li>• Ensure that climate change is addressed.</li> <li>• 30% reduction in CO2 levels from 1990 levels by 2016.</li> <li>• RSS makes provision of population growth of over 750,000 over 20 year period for the South West region.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that a balance is achieved between homes and jobs.</li> <li>• Flexible supply of land is important.</li> <li>• Develop towns as service centres especially in terms of employment and service accessibility.</li> <li>• Ensure communities and groups of communities are sustainable.</li> <li>• Detailed design guidance/briefs to guide development of key sites.</li> <li>• Should commit to researching existing examples of urban design and sustainable development best practice.</li> <li>• Promotes mixed use developments in urban extensions, high standards of design and access with low levels of energy use.</li> <li>• Local Authorities should maintain up to date local needs assessments/housing market assessments using methodologies from central government to enable a picture of affordable housing needs to be identified in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The scale and nature of development in rural communities needs to be managed more carefully than has been the case over the last 20 years.</li> <li>• LA's need to co-operate across administrative boundaries.</li> <li>• Development briefs are advocated for key sites.</li> <li>• Design review panels are supported.</li> <li>• LDDs should aim to maximise the opportunities for development within urban areas.</li> <li>• LDDs for East Devon should make provision of further development of the city.</li> <li>• LDDs should provide for enhancement of long distance bus and coach services.</li> <li>• LDDs should maintain an adequate supply of land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25,000 new dwellings each year will be required in the South West Region.</li> <li>• High density development in Policy F areas with varied tenures of at least 50dph.</li> <li>• Within the Exeter TTWA provision is made for 28,500 jobs over the plan period, 100 hectares of employment land in East Devon District.</li> <li>• Cranbrook New Community - 6,500 houses.</li> <li>• After 2021 a second strategic urban extension should be identified providing at least 1,500 dwelling and 20 hectares of employment land in area of Sarch K.</li> <li>• 65% of new dwelling located at SSCT.</li> <li>• LDF documents should routinely require more than 30% of housing to be affordable. With LA specified rates rising up to 60% or higher in areas of greatest need, where this can be demonstrated to be deliverable over a sustained period.</li> <li>• Typically housing built at between 30 and 50 dph net represents a sustainable density.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<p><b>South West Regional Housing Strategy (2005-2016) Sustainable Communities in the South West (<a href="http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=836">http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=836</a>)</b></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on funding for social housing but also aims to influence the private market.</li> <li>• Its vision for the South West is a place where the quality of housing is high and people have a choice about the homes they live in.</li> <li>• The strategy strives to create sustainable communities, which make a significant contribution to the quality of life and economic prosperity of the area.</li> <li>• Achieve housing delivery levels in RPG10/RSS in all areas of the region by 2007 and eradicate existing backlogs by 2011.</li> <li>• Achieve a clear downward trend in affordability ratios from current levels by 2016.</li> <li>• Promotes role of rural enablers.</li> <li>• Focusing growth in SSCTs.</li> <li>• With high demand and immigration recognises the continued need for growth in the more sustainable and strategically important settlements within the rural areas of the region.</li> <li>• Housing funding supported through Market and Coastal Town Initiative.</li> <li>• Improve quality of social and private sector housing stock.</li> <li>• Improve design.</li> <li>• Supporting Sustainable Communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDF should make provision for at least 10 years' potential housing supply.</li> <li>• Policies should reflect minimum density target of 30 dwellings per hectare.</li> <li>• Policies for affordable housing should be included.</li> <li>• Number of unfit dwellings should be reduced.</li> <li>• Use of sustainability checklist for new housing /Building Research Establishment should be advocated.</li> <li>• Rural enablers parish level surveys to provide backing for affordable housing sites.</li> <li>• Decisions on balance between affordable housing for local need and what is realistic in the market place is a decision for LPA based on evidence.</li> <li>• Most development pressure absorbed in and around SSCT of Exeter, although scope outside for housing provision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importance of housing provision, particularly affordable housing, should inform the SA.</li> <li>• Strategy suggests a number of key housing indicators which can inform baseline and monitoring:                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Progress against decent homes standards.</li> <li>- No. of new homes completed.</li> <li>- No. of affordable housing completions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Developments should at least meet the 30 dwellings per hectare minimum density unless there are exceptional circumstances.</li> <li>• For new social sector developments, the Housing Corporation's Scheme Design Standards (SDS) is endorsed.</li> <li>• Urban Design Compendium gives guidance to developers on design.</li> <li>• 50% of new development will meet the requirements of the Code for Sustainable Buildings by 2016.</li> <li>• All new social sector homes to reach <i>good</i> Eco Homes rating.</li> <li>• Increase provision for Gypsy and traveller sites by 2016 .</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>Regional Economic Strategy (2006 – 2015) (<a href="http://www.southwestrda.org.uk/what-we-do/policy/res-review2005/draft-res.shtml">http://www.southwestrda.org.uk/what-we-do/policy/res-review2005/draft-res.shtml</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framework for the delivery of the economic aspects of the RSDF, formulated by South West Regional Development Agency (SWRDA).</li> <li>• Transport congestion <u>should not</u> be dealt with by building ‘our way out’, but by promoting changes of behaviour, use of new communication technology and flexible working.</li> <li>• Skills shortage: investment in technology should be matched with an investment in people to ensure that technological capabilities will not be wasted.</li> <li>• Training and development of employees should be encouraged.</li> <li>• The lack of affordable housing is a threat to sustainable growth. It affects employers’ abilities to attract and retain workers. There is an unacceptable cost to vulnerable people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Businesses require supportive planning system and a range of workspace provision.</li> <li>• Provision of mixed use developments in both urban and suburban locations.</li> <li>• New uses for historic buildings.</li> <li>• Higher densities in town centres and urban areas.</li> <li>• Sustainable development – allowing access to facilities on foot, by cycle or by public transport.</li> <li>• Development of suitable transport infrastructure.</li> <li>• Provision of adequate primary care facilities to meet additional housing provision.</li> <li>• Ensuring that villages retain sufficient population to support services and provision of new services and infrastructure.</li> <li>• Maximising the supply of affordable housing through appropriate policies. Ensuring that a mix of tenures is catered for.</li> <li>• Maximising the use of brown field land.</li> <li>• Policies to encourage housing renewal and reuse of buildings, particularly in town centres.</li> <li>• Undertake Housing Capacity Studies to inform LDF and to maximize the potential for the re-use of previously developed land.</li> <li>• Inclusion of policies to require sustainable building, including energy conservation.</li> <li>• To accelerate business start ups.</li> <li>• To enable businesses to grow.</li> <li>• To address deprivation.</li> <li>• To promote urban renaissance.</li> <li>• To support the development of sound community infrastructure and services.</li> <li>• To secure quality affordable housing.</li> <li>• To secure a sustainable transport network.</li> <li>• To reclaim and reuse brown field land.</li> <li>• To achieve sustainable management of water, waste and energy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability objectives need to reflect the Strategy’s recognition of the need for economic growth but within the constraints imposed by the need for development to be sustainable.</li> <li>• It suggests that there is a need for “smart growth” that maximises the benefit gained from scarce resources – growth driven by productivity gains, not by resource intensive and low value added activity.</li> <li>• More traditional forms of growth characterised by physical expansion and higher employment levels still have an important role in parts of the region.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010.</b> ( <a href="http://www.regensw.co.uk/search/search.asp?zoom_query=renewable+energy+strategy&amp;zoom_per_page=10&amp;zoom_cat=-1&amp;zoom_and=0">http://www.regensw.co.uk/search/search.asp?zoom_query=renewable+energy+strategy&amp;zoom_per_page=10&amp;zoom_cat=-1&amp;zoom_and=0</a> )		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The key objective of the policies is to promote a more sustainable pattern of energy use by improving the energy efficiency of new and existing development and ensuring that the region contributes effectively towards targets for the generation of renewable energy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Development Documents may expect the incorporation of high standards of energy efficiency in all development, subject to economic viability considerations.</li> <li>LAs should encourage the use of energy efficient materials and technologies, encouraging the use of BREEAM/NHER standards.</li> <li>LAs should actively promote the incorporation of energy efficiency and use of RE, especially where opportunities arise by virtue of the scale of new development.</li> <li>LDDs and other policies should encourage the integration of combined heat and power (including mini and micro CHP), and district heating, including in the existing stock.</li> <li>Local authorities and other public bodies, as property owners and managers, should seek to achieve high levels of energy efficiency when refurbishing their existing stock.</li> <li>LDDs should support, in principle, the development of RE through the inclusion of criteria-based policies.</li> <li>Early dialogue between all stakeholders (including local communities) should occur at an early stage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This guidance, along with PPG22 are some of the key drivers to meet the Kyoto Protocol commitments. The objectives are reflected in providing more than one of SA objectives for this appraisal.</li> <li>South West renewable electricity generation target of 11-15 per cent by 2010.</li> </ul>
<b>Integrated Regional Framework (2004) (<a href="http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=2331">http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/nqcontent.cfm?a_id=2331</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over-arching integrated policy document to set out the South West region's key environmental, social and economic aims and objectives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take into account in the development of over-arching plan objectives.</li> <li>Ensure everyone has the opportunity of a decent and affordable home.</li> <li>Improve health and well-being and reducing inequalities in health.</li> <li>Reduce poverty and social exclusion and closing the gap between disadvantaged communities and the rest.</li> <li>Enhance economic prosperity and the quality of employment opportunities.</li> <li>Raise educational achievement levels and develop opportunities for everyone to acquire skills needed to obtain and remain in work.</li> <li>Reduce crime and the fear of crime.</li> <li>Create and sustain vibrant communities.</li> <li>Encourage cultural, creative and sporting development and participation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take IRF objectives and indicators into account when developing SA objectives and indicators.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<p><b>Documents Not Yet Reviewed But of Potential Relevance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regional Planning Guidance for the South West: RPG10 (2001)</li> <li>○ Statement of Public Participation: Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (2005)</li> <li>○ Analysis of Community Strategies in the South West, Final Report (2004)</li> <li>○ A Sustainable Future for the South West – A Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England (2001).</li> <li>○ A Sustainable Future for the South West – Moving in the right direction (Progress Report, 2002)</li> <li>○ Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future (2003)</li> <li>○ The Way Ahead: Delivering Sustainable Communities in the South West (2005)</li> <li>○ Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2006-2015 (Draft for consultation, 2005)</li> <li>○ The Knowledge –Driven Economy, RES and Regional Spatial Strategy in South West England (2005)</li> <li>○ Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2012 (2003)</li> <li>○ South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (undated, FRESA)</li> <li>○ An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004-2026 (2004)</li> <li>○ Towards an Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West – An Analysis of Existing Regional Strategies (undated)</li> <li>○ South West Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2016 (2005)</li> <li>○ Strategic Housing Priorities in the South West (2003)</li> <li>○ Culture and the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (2005)</li> <li>○ Vision: Culture and Creative Futures in the South East (2004)</li> <li>○ Culture South west, In Search of Chunky Dunsters: A Cultural Strategy for the South West (2001)</li> <li>○ Joint Up: Culture South West Report 2004</li> <li>○ A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West (2004)</li> <li>○ Heritage Counts: The State of the South West's Historical Environment (2003)</li> <li>○ English Heritage in the South West 2003-2005 (undated).</li> <li>○ Life's out there. Be Active in the South West: The Regional strategy for Sport 2004-2008</li> <li>○ Better Planning of Rural Areas in the South West (2004)</li> <li>○ Our Environment: Our Future - The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014 (2004)</li> <li>○ Our Environment: Our Future - The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014: Implementation Plan (2004)</li> <li>○ South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan (Biodiversity: A Natural Advantage for the South West) (2004)</li> <li>○ Natural Advantages: Action for Biodiversity in the South West (Case Studies: 2004)</li> <li>○ South West Regional Forestry Framework 2005</li> <li>○ Promoting Sustainable Tourism in the South West, A discussion paper by the local sustainability group for the South West (2000).</li> <li>○ Towards 2015 - Shaping tomorrow's Tourism (2005)</li> <li>○ Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West, Consultation Draft (2004)</li> <li>○ South West Area Multi Modal Study, SWARMMS Final Report (2002).</li> <li>○ Development of an Air Transport Strategy for the Far South West of England (2003)</li> <li>○ The Delivery Plan for a Sustainable Farming &amp; Food Industry in the South West (2004).</li> <li>○ Action for Biodiversity in the South West – A Series of Habitat and Species Plans to Guide Delivery (1997)</li> <li>○ A Biodiversity Guide for Planning and Development Sectors in the South West (2000).</li> <li>○ Revision 2010: Empowering the Region – Renewable Energy Targets for the South West (2004)</li> <li>○ From Rubbish to Resource - The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West Consultation Document (March 2004)</li> <li>○ Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the South West Region (2001)</li> </ul>		

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>DEVON WIDE DOCUMENTS</b>		
<b>Devon Structure Plan to 2016 (<a href="http://www.devon.gov.uk">www.devon.gov.uk</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forms part of the development plan for Devon, together with the Local Plans of the Districts, the Minerals Local Plan and the Waste Local Plan.</li> </ul>	<p>Structure Plan provides an over-arching strategic policy framework for the District including policies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take key themes into account in the development of policies.</li> <li>Promote a high quality environment.</li> <li>Ensure that development does not add to the demand for movement and provision of infrastructure beyond that which can be made available in an environmentally acceptable manner.</li> <li>Provide for the needs of the people of Devon.</li> <li>Maintain and renew the wealth-creating capacity of the economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key themes to be incorporated into sustainability objectives and indicators and development of options.</li> </ul>
<b>Devon Community Strategy (<a href="http://www.devonsp.org.uk/">http://www.devonsp.org.uk/</a>)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emphasis the importance of community and place. Rurality is seen as a defining character of Devon with a large number of market and coastal towns spread across the county. The towns provide a wide range of facilities and services for people and communities in the surrounding hinterland, including employment, education and training, shopping and leisure facilities.</li> <li>The importance of towns (including coastal towns) is stressed and threats to their future sustainability identified.</li> <li>Noted that increased mobility has resulted in a concentration of employment opportunities and services in urban areas.</li> <li>Noted that average population growth of Devon is double national average. A key issue is identified as a need to accommodate growth.</li> <li>Landscape, open space, countryside, townscape, historic and cultural character are fundamental to the distinctiveness of Devon.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The LDF being a spatial plan needs to be in conformity with the Devon Community Strategy</li> <li>Ensure that development occurs in the most accessible locations.</li> <li>Reduce the need to travel.</li> <li>Facilities are provided in towns that serves a wider population.</li> <li>The demands from rural population are taken into account .</li> <li>Recognising the growth within urban areas, whilst extending the benefits into surrounding areas and the rural hinterlands.</li> <li>Access to services by their population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Key themes to be incorporated into sustainability objectives and indicators and development of options.</li> <li>Reduce the need to travel</li> <li>Ensure social cohesion and inclusion</li> <li>Concentrate development in towns and urban areas reducing the impact on the environment</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>Devon Local Transport Plan 2006 - 2011</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out objectives and targets</li> <li>• Identifies problems and opportunities</li> <li>• Provides a strategy and implementation programmes to move us in the direction of sustainability in Devon.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parking standards for development</li> <li>• Locate new development where investment in public transports infrastructure is planned</li> <li>• Reducing long stay parking capacity within town centres</li> <li>• Ensure a consistent approach in charging and capacity management within competing centres</li> <li>• Provision of development should only be made where the infrastructure which is directly required to service</li> <li>• Traffic reduction</li> <li>• Improved accessibility by public transport, cycling and walking</li> <li>• More walking, cycling and public transport use</li> <li>• Road casualty reduction</li> <li>• Reduced vehicle emissions</li> <li>• Increased proportion of major developments located in accessible urban centres</li> <li>• Improved condition of the highway network</li> <li>• Improved provision for freight transport.</li> <li>• Encouraging modal switch through investment in infrastructure</li> <li>• Integrating transport and planning</li> <li>• Demand management</li> <li>• Improve reliability of journey times</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability Appraisal Framework to include objectives reflecting these targets.</li> </ul>
<b>Devon Minerals Local Plan</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forms part of the development plan.</li> <li>• Policies and proposals to meet regional minerals apportionment and demand for other minerals balanced against the environmental impact.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devon County Council is the Minerals Planning Authority.</li> <li>• LDF will need to reflect any proposed mineral working zones.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minerals LDF and therefore SA specific. However, if required to ensure appropriate husbandry of mineral and ensure a high level of environmental protection. It should be taken into full account when formulating SA framework objectives and appraisal criteria.</li> </ul>

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Key Themes and Issues	Key potential Implications for LDF documents	Potential SA Implications & Possible Indicators/Targets
<b>Devon Waste Local Plan Re-Deposit Version 2016</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Waste Local Plan is a land use plan and sets out detailed criteria against which planning applications for waste management facilities can be assessed.</li> <li>• Waste Hierarchy/; Reduction, Re-use, Recovery, Recycling, Composting, Energy Recovery from Waste, Disposal</li> <li>• Objectives: Promote public awareness &amp; Prevent environmental degradation.</li> <li>• To encourage the provision of waste management facilities close to major centres of population.</li> <li>• To ensure that, where possible, Devon's waste is treated and disposed of within the region.</li> <li>• To promote the establishment of an effective and integrated network of management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Options considered for waste to energy plants and CHP.</li> <li>• Location of development in relation to waste capacity.</li> <li>• Provision of sites for recycling centres</li> <li>• Facilities required to allow the recycling of waste e.g. wheelie bins on housing estates.</li> <li>• Construction and demolition waste.</li> <li>• Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) with Anaerobic Digestion (AD) by 2010/11 within Honiton.</li> <li>• Energy from Waste Pyrolysis and/or Gasification 245,000 tonnes per annum at four locations within Devon including one at Honiton.</li> <li>• Biological Mechanical Treatment (BMT) capacity of 245,000 across 4 sites in Devon including 1 in Honiton.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycling or composting of 60% of municipal waste by 2020</li> <li>• The reduction in the amount of biodegradable municipal waste land filled, by 2020, to 35% of that produced in 1995</li> </ul>
<b>Devon Biodiversity Action Plan</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produced in response to the Rio Challenge and produced in 1999 and updated in 2005 the plan identifies 17 of Devon's key wildlife habitats and geological features, and 20 of its species that are under threat of have popular appeal.</li> <li>• Action plans identify common priorities and actions.</li> <li>• Species/habitats Identified: - Devon whitebeam &amp; related species, Golden hair lichen, Primrose, Insects and other Invertebrates, Freshwater pearl mussel, Great green bush-cricket, Marsh fritillary, Pearl-bordered fritillary, Pink seafan, Southern damselfly, White-clawed crayfish, Atlantic salmon, Barn owl, Cirl bunting, Curlew, Nightjar, Brown hare, Dormouse, Greater horseshoe bat, Otter, Water vole, Alder/willow wet woodland, Caves, karst &amp; mines, Cities, towns &amp; villages, Flower-rich meadows &amp; pastures, Lowland heathland, Oak woodland, Parkland &amp; wood pasture, Pits, quarries &amp; cuttings, Rhôs pasture, Sea cliff &amp; slope, Species-rich hedges, Sea Estuaries, Rocky foreshore, Rocky seabed, Freshwater, Freshwater reedbed, Grazing Marsh, Rivers, streams, floodplains &amp; fluvial processes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The natural environment is a key resource within the District and habitat for species.</li> <li>• New development will may an impact on these environments including redevelopment of existing urban areas.</li> <li>• Key areas targeted for regeneration are the waterfront sites/estuary sites within Exmouth and Seaton.</li> <li>• Infill development can result in loss of habitat and the reuse of buildings in the open countryside.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of buildings demolished</li> <li>• Findings from surveys submitted with planning applications.</li> <li>• Species/habitats afforded protection.</li> </ul>

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<b>EAST DEVON DISTRICT WIDE CONTEXT</b>		
<b>East Devon Adopted Local Plan (2006)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sets out policy for development in East Devon in accordance with Devon Structure Plans (1995 to 2011 and 2001 to 2016).</li> <li>• Local Plan strategy provides for development at the new community and in the major settlements of the District and villages well served by facilities.</li> <li>• Plan boundaries are defined to reflect countryside protection objectives and as a strategy tool to direct development to appropriate locations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LDF documents will supersede the Local Plan and set out a new policy framework. However, previous planning policy should valuably inform future policy choices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Local Plan which seeks to accommodate growth in the main centres broadly conforms with RSS policy.</li> <li>• Local Plan includes targets for housing provision and employment provision.</li> </ul>
<b>East Devon Sustainable Community Plan (<a href="http://www.eastdevon.gov.uk/index/community/community_plan.htm">http://www.eastdevon.gov.uk/index/community/community_plan.htm</a>)</b>		
<p>Sets the priorities for the Local Authority in relation to the Councils Corporate Plan and sets the vision for how the district will change over a 10 year period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Everyone has adequate affordable housing.</li> <li>• Appropriate transport between communities.</li> <li>• Visitors are encouraged to value and recognise East Devon as a distinctive destination.</li> <li>• There are over 3,600 households on the Councils Housing Register waiting list for affordable housing.</li> <li>• Improve access, value, quality and use of our local environment in order to improve the physical and mental health of local communities.</li> <li>• Increasing opportunities for raising average income through regeneration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LDF will align its objectives with the Community Plan.</li> <li>• The key delivery vehicle of the Community Plan.</li> <li>• Community engagement is recognised as critical.</li> </ul>	

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<b>East Devon Economic Development Strategy (2005/6 – 2008/9)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategy recognises that within the district wage levels are lower than the national average, this coupled together with high house prices can threaten the economic competitiveness of the area. The age demographic is towards the higher and middle ages.</li> <li>• There is a shortage of land and buildings for employment related investment and expansion.</li> <li>• Many traditional industries within rural areas are going through structural change.</li> <li>• Strategy encourages innovation and diversity and recognises that this need to enhance the natural environment.</li> <li>• The strategy recognises that the area to the East of Exeter has a strategic sub regional significance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackle the imbalance within the housing market</li> <li>• Raise wage levels through higher skilled jobs</li> <li>• Provide a 5 year supply of employment land identify sites for employment and expansion of economic base.</li> <li>• Provide employment for demographic profile</li> <li>• Recognise the importance of the following consideration in policy production:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– House prices;</li> <li>– Wage levels;</li> <li>– Age demographic;</li> <li>– Skill level;</li> <li>– Unemployment levels.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in wage levels may have implication on house prices.</li> <li>• Increased economic prosperity will place extra pressure on resources.</li> <li>• Increases in mobility impact on congestion.</li> <li>• Expansion may result in use of more natural resources and increased CO2 emissions.</li> </ul>
<b>District Transport Strategy for East Devon (2006)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport recognised as a key theme in the Community Plan.</li> <li>• Sets the scene for transport and provide some key messages for local organisations behind which local action can galvanise.</li> <li>• Transport solutions which eventually permit every adult and young person to have a transport means realistically available to get to, and from: 1. The nearest town for local leisure and health services, banking, support, social events and shopping. 2. Work, 3. The nearest major town/city. 4. The nearest main hospital, 5. School of college (young people), 6. Transport interchanges (bus and train stations in particular).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location of new development</li> <li>• Provision of Interchanges</li> <li>• Park and Ride Facilities provision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of households with car.</li> <li>• Public transport patronage levels.</li> <li>• Congestion in towns.</li> </ul>
<b>A Strategy for Reducing Crime and Disorder in East Devon (2005 – 2008)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction in the public perception of crime</li> <li>• To analyse local trends in anti social behaviour and take steps to combat and deal with effectively with both root causes and perpetrators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide recreation facilities.</li> <li>• Designing out crime.</li> <li>• Public realm improvements.</li> </ul>	

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<b>East Devon AONB Management Plan</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The primary purpose of the AONB status is to conserve and enhance natural beauty.</li> <li>Highlight special qualities and issues of the area and importance of its different features.</li> <li>To present an integrated vision for the future of the AONB as a whole in the light of local, regional and national priorities.</li> <li>To set out agreed policies and objectives with specific targets which will help secure that vision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Management Plan is not an LDF document or spatial planning document (as such). However it does confirm a considerable number of objectives relevant to the use and management of land, environmental and landscape improvements and sustainable economic growth and recreational tourism development that need to inform LDF documents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The AONB Management Plan (and manufacturing mechanisms) outline a series of indicators that are relevant to wider LDF monitoring. These will need (at a future date) to be summarised/identified.</li> </ul>
<b>Blackdown Hills AONB Management Plan</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The primary purpose of the AONB status is to conserve and enhance natural beauty.</li> <li>Highlight special qualities and issues of the area and importance of its different features.</li> <li>To present an integrated vision for the future of the AONB as a whole in the light of local, regional and national priorities.</li> <li>To set out agreed policies and objectives with specific targets which will help secure that vision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Management Plan is not an LDF document or spatial planning document (as such). However it does confirm a considerable number of objectives relevant to the use and management of land, environmental and landscape improvements and sustainable economic growth and recreational tourism development that need to inform LDF documents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The AONB Management Plan (and manufacturing mechanisms) outline a series of indicators that are relevant to wider LDF monitoring. These will need (at a future date) to be summarised/identified.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Documents Not Yet Reviewed But of Potential Relevance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>East Devon District Council Housing Strategy (2004 – 2007)</li> <li>Exeter and Torbay Housing Market Assessment (2007)</li> <li>Balancing Housing Markets in East Devon Strategy (2004)</li> <li>East Devon Homelessness Strategy (2003)</li> <li>East Devon Housing 5 Year Business Plan (200/4 – 2007/8)</li> </ul>		
<b>SITE/LOCATION/PARISH SPECIFIC - LOCAL CONTEXT</b>		
<b>New Community SPG (2005)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This SPG sets out policy and guidance for the first 2,900 dwellings of the Cranbrook new community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SPG was informed by 'fleshes-out' Local Plan Policy. It will, however set out guidelines potentially relevant to informing LDF documents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are a series of objectives and targets set out in the SPG that have not been reviewed in depth but which may be relevant to informing sustainability appraisal.</li> </ul>
<b>Affordable Housing Draft SPG</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This SPG sets out guidance on the implementation of Local Plan affordable housing policy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SPG was informed by 'fleshes-out' Local Plan Policy. It will, however set out guidelines potentially relevant to informing LDF documents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The affordable housing SPG advised on provision of 40% affordable housing targets on quality sites. Thresholds are for 15 dwellings plus in towns and 5 dwellings plus in rural areas and villages.</li> <li>Of the 40% affordable targets is for 75% social rented and 25% intermediate housing.</li> </ul>

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<b>Provision of Open Space, Recreation and Play Space on Residential Development Sites Draft SPG</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifies Local Plan standards required for formal and informal public open space and recreation facilities within the district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SPG was informed by and ‘fleshes-out’ Local Plan Policy. It will, however set out guidelines potentially relevant to informing LDF documents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SPG sets out open-space provision requirements. These standards may be applicable to LDF documents and inform appraisal processes/steps.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Documents Not Yet Reviewed But of Potential Relevance:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-use and Adaptation of Disused or Redundant Building SPG (2005).</li> <li>Exmouth Cycle Strategy Draft SPG.</li> <li>Trees in New Development Draft SPG.</li> <li><b>Various Village Design Statements and Parish Plans</b> - Woodbury Village Design Statement (2002), Bampford Speke Village Design Statement (2003), Yarcombe and Marsh Village, Design Statement (2004), Budleigh Salterton Town Design Statement (2004), Otterton Village Design Statement (2004), Tipton St John Village Design Statement (2005), The Avenues, Exmouth Design Statement (2005), All Saints Village Design Statement (2005), Uplyme Village Design Statement (2005), Lympstone Village Design Statement (2005), Yarcombe and Marsh Parish Plan (2004), Talaton Parish Plan (2004), Dunkeswell Parish Plan (2004), Honiton Town Plan (2004), Widworthy Parish Plan (2004), All Saints Parish Plan (2005), Uplyme Parish Plan (2005).</li> <li><b>Various Location Specific Development Briefs</b> - Chapel Street Honiton Development Brief (2004), Orcombe Point, Exmouth Development Brief (2004), Hillcrest School, Exmouth Development Brief (2005), Rousdon Estate Planning and Design Brief (2002), Marcus Road, Exmouth Draft Development Brief, Exmouth Shopfronts Design Guide (2003), Seaton Town Conservation Area Shopfronts Practice Notes (2002), Sidmouth Town Centre Conservation Area Shopfronts Practice Notes (2002).</li> </ul>		