Eastbourne Borough Council
Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal/
Strategic Environmental Assessment
Scoping Report
September 2019

Planning Policy
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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQMA</td>
<td>Air Quality Management Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOA</td>
<td>Biodiversity Opportunity Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>CIL</td>
<td>Community Infrastructure Levy</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCLG</td>
<td>Department for Communities and Local Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEFRA</td>
<td>Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>DPD</td>
<td>Development Plan Document</td>
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<td>EA</td>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
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<td>EBC</td>
<td>Eastbourne Borough Council</td>
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<td>EDNA</td>
<td>Economic Development Needs Assessment</td>
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<td>ELLP</td>
<td>Employment Land Local Plan</td>
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<td>ESCC</td>
<td>East Sussex County Council</td>
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<td>ESiF</td>
<td>East Sussex in Figures</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>FTE</td>
<td>Full Time Equivalent</td>
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<td>GI</td>
<td>Green Infrastructure</td>
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<td>GVA</td>
<td>Gross Value Added</td>
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<td>HRA</td>
<td>Habitat Regulation Assessment</td>
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<td>HE</td>
<td>Historic England</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
<td>Infrastructure Delivery Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>IMD</td>
<td>Index of Multiple Deprivation</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>Local Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>LDC</td>
<td>Lewes District Council</td>
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<td>LLFA</td>
<td>Lead Local Flood Authority</td>
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<td>LNR</td>
<td>Local Nature Reserve</td>
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<td>LP</td>
<td>Local Plan</td>
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<td>NE</td>
<td>Natural England</td>
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<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Neighbourhood Plan</td>
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<td>NPPF</td>
<td>National Planning Policy Framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>ONS</td>
<td>Office of National Statistics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPG</td>
<td>Planning Policy Guidance</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPPSIs</td>
<td>Plans, Programmes, Policies, Strategies and Initiatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Sustainability Appraisal</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAC</td>
<td>Special Area of Conservation</td>
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<td>SDNP</td>
<td>South Downs National Park</td>
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<td>SDNPA</td>
<td>South Downs National Park Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>Strategic Environmental Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>SELEP</td>
<td>South East Local Enterprise Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHELAA</td>
<td>Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNCI</td>
<td>Site of Nature Conservation Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOA</td>
<td>Super Output Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPA</td>
<td>Special Protection Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPD</td>
<td>Supplementary Planning Document</td>
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<tr>
<td>SSSI</td>
<td>Site of Special Scientific Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuDS</td>
<td>Sustainable Drainage System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDC</td>
<td>Wealden District Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>WTW</td>
<td>Wastewater Treatment Works</td>
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Section 1: Introduction

Introduction

1.1 This report sets the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of Eastbourne’s new Local Plan 2018-2038. The council is required by National and European law to produce a Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for all its local plan documents. The Scoping report is the first stage of the sustainability appraisal process and sets the context and scope of the SA in accordance with best practice guidance.


1.3 The Scoping Report will inform the preparation of the Issues and Options report and subsequent stages of Eastbourne’s new Local Plan. The draft version of the Scoping Report will accompany the Issues and Options Draft Local Plan for public consultation.

1.4 The Local Plan will only apply to the area of Eastbourne covered by the Eastbourne Borough Council Planning Authority (i.e. excluding the area within South Downs National Park).

1.5 However, it is our contention that there is a functional geography based on housing, employment, retail, education, green infrastructure, surface water run-off, traffic and public transport networks and leisure links. This is a contiguous urban area, with Eastbourne Park as the green heart and the National Park Eastbourne Downs at the west of the urban area. For the further on preparation of the Local Plan we will take this area as a basis for plan making. An outline of this functional geography is shown in Map 1.

Purpose of the report

1.6 Eastbourne Borough Council has prepared this Scoping Report as the first stage in the Sustainability Appraisal process in support of the new Local Plan. The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to ensure that sustainable development has been integrated in the formulation of development plans and to verify that due consideration has been given to social, economic and environmental factors. The SA must also show how the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive have been met.

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1 Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 (England).
1.7 The Scoping Report sets the context and scope of the SA in accordance with best practice guidance for the new Local Plan. Sustainability objectives are identified, which form the framework to help identify and test different policy options and site allocations, with the intention of delivering as sustainable a plan as possible. The report sets out the baseline data against which the Sustainability Appraisal will be undertaken. The sustainability framework includes the indicators for this appraisal, based on the context of plans and policies and on the baseline data of the plan area.

1.8 The report is structured as follows:

**Section 2** This section presents an introduction to the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment process.

**Section 3** sets out how the Local Plan is influenced by other plans, programmes and policies. This section is linked to Appendix A which contains a review of the plans, programmes and policies of relevance to the Development Plan Documents.

**Section 4** presents the current baseline information, setting out the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the Plan Area. Any difficulties in collecting this information have been documented.

**Section 5** outlines the key sustainability issues the Plan Area faces.

**Section 6** sets out the Framework with sustainability objectives and indicators as a basis on which to measure the effectiveness of the Local Plan.
Section 7 presents the detail on the consultation and a brief summary of the next stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process and the production of the Local Plan.

Appendix A provides a list of plans, programmes and policies that have been updated or published, with the implications and considerations they have for the Local Plan. This is a separate document.

Appendix B contains the tables and figures that accompany the baseline data in Section 4 of this document. This is a separate document.

Appendix C presents the SEA Directive requirements, and the section where these are incorporated in the Sustainability Appraisal.

Appendix D sets out information on the Indicators.

Appendix E is the report of the consultation with the statutory consultation bodies on a draft version of the Scoping Report.

Invitation to comment

1.9 Public consultation on this Scoping Report will take place from Friday 1st November 2019 to Friday 10th January 2020, together with the Issues and Options Eastbourne Local Plan (Regulation 18 Consultation).

1.10 Consultees are welcome to comment or provide input on any aspect of the content and processes outlined in this report and are asked, in particular, to consider the following:

1. Plans and Programmes
Are there any plans, policies and programmes set out in Appendix A that have not been included, which are particularly relevant to the sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan?

2. Baseline Data
Are there any sources of baseline data in Section 4 and Appendix B, which have been omitted and should be considered as part of the SA and development of the Local Plan?
Are the 'Trends without a Local Plan' appropriate?

3. Sustainability Issues
Do any of the sustainability issues in Section 5 need to be added to or amended? If so, please state why.

4. Sustainability Appraisal Framework
Are the objectives and indicators set out in the SA Framework in Section 6 appropriate?
Particularly we hope to receive comments on the indicators; these are not complete yet.

5. Sustainability Appraisal Methodology
Is the proposed methodology in Section 6 suitable? Is the methodology clear and complete?
1.11 The quickest and easiest way to submit comment is via the online consultation website at: https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/planning-policy/new-eastbourne-local-plan-2018-2038/. Alternatively comments can be sent to the Council:

by email to: planning.policy@lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk

or via post to:

Planning Policy
Eastbourne Borough Council
1 Grove Road
Eastbourne
East Sussex
BN21 4TW

Following the consultation, any comments or feedback will be used to inform the next stages.
Section 2: The Sustainability Appraisal and the Strategic Environmental Assessment

Background

2.1 The commitment to the achievement of sustainable development was set out in legislation introduced at both a European and national level. In 2004 the European Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment was implemented in the UK through the Environmental Assessment of Plan and Programmes Regulations 2004.

2.2 Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 also requires a local planning authority to carry out a sustainability appraisal of each of the proposals in a Local Plan during its preparation. More generally, section 39 of the Act requires that the authority preparing a Local Plan must do so “with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development”. These pieces of legislation set out the requirement for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of plans, such as the new Local Plan.

2.3 A Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic process for assessing the extent to which the emerging plan will help to achieve sustainable development. It is an opportunity to consider ways by which the plan can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and mitigating any potential adverse effects that the plan might otherwise have.

2.4 Sustainability appraisals incorporate the requirements of the ‘Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations (2004)’\(^2\), which implement the provisions of the European Directive 2001/42/EC (the ‘SEA Directive’) on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the natural environment. The sustainability appraisal has a broader perspective: it ensures that the potential environmental effects are given full consideration, but social and economic issues are included. The requirements of the European Directive are set out in Appendix C.

2.5 In the National Planning Policy Framework it is stated that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It is set out that this means that the planning system hast three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways.

- To help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy
- To support strong, vibrant and healthy communities
- To contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment

2.6 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 32, states that “Local plans and spatial development strategies should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements.

This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains). Significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered).”

Five Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal

2.7 The Sustainability Appraisal section of the National Planning Practice Guidance has been used to help structure the assessment. This guidance advocates a five stage approach to SA/SEA as demonstrated in the figure 1.

2.8 The Scoping Report represents stage A.

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What is required at the Scoping stage?

2.9 The first stage of the SA process is the Scoping Stage. The scoping stage (stage A) must identify the extent and level of detail of the information to be included in the sustainability appraisal report. It should set out the context, objectives and approach of the assessment; and identify relevant environmental, social and economic issues and objectives.

2.10 The scoping stage incorporates five sub- stages which this scoping report follows. The stages are set out in Table 1.

### Table 1: Tasks at the Scoping Stage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Key Tasks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STAGE A1</td>
<td>Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAGE A2</td>
<td>Collect baseline information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAGE A3</td>
<td>Identify sustainability issues and problems</td>
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<tr>
<td>STAGE A4</td>
<td>Develop the strategic environmental assessment framework</td>
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<tr>
<td>STAGE A5</td>
<td>Consult the environmental assessment consultation bodies on the scoping report</td>
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Section 3: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives (Stage A1)

Introduction

3.1 In order to establish a clear scope for the sustainability appraisal it is necessary to review and develop an understanding of the wider range of plans, programmes, policies, strategies and initiatives (PPPSIs) that are of relevance to the new Local Plan. The content of the new Local Plan will be influenced by a range of these PPPSIs. The content of these PPPSIs are also used to identify the key sustainability issues and inform the sustainability objectives.

3.2 The PPPSIs include those at an international, national, regional and local level. The full list of PPPSIs that will influence the production of the Local Plan can be found in the accompanying Appendix Document (Appendix A). In this list the purpose of each plan and the implications for the Local Plan are summarised.

3.3 In the next sub-section we present a summary of the PPPSIs relevant for the new Local Plan, however, to facilitate the focus on the Plan Area, this summary starts with local level PPPSIs.

3.4 In the last sub-section, in table 2, the targets and implications for the Local Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal are presented. The information is organised around a broad range of themes suggested in the PPPSIs. In table 2 we mention only the most relevant PPPSIs. A complete overview of the PPPSIs can be consulted in Appendix A.

3.5 It must also be recognised that no list can ever be exhaustive, since new or revised relevant PPPSIs emerge on a regular basis. This review should help identify any potential conflicts or synergies between the emerging Local Plan and other plans, policies and programme.

Summary of relevant plans, programmes, policies, strategies and initiatives

Eastbourne Full Council Resolution

3.6 In its meeting on 10th July 2019, Eastbourne Full Council agreed to recognise there is a Climate change emergency and that EBC commits to working in close partnership with local groups and stakeholders to deliver a carbon neutral town by 2030.

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3.7 Eastbourne Core Strategy Local Plan was adopted in 2013 and sets out the Council’s spatial vision for Eastbourne up to 2027 as well as the primary land-use policies to deliver the vision. Ten ‘Key Spatial Objectives’ with a focus on sustainability form the base of the strategy. In general they define the objectives of the council for growth, housing, the town centre, the local economy, tourism, community health, green space and biodiversity, mobility and the development of neighbourhoods. In Core Strategy Policy (D1) ‘Sustainable Development’ is set out as a presumption in favour of sustainable development and it is stated that all development requires taking into account the principles of sustainable development by:

- Delivering economic, social and environmental well-being;
- Enhancing the natural and built environment;
- Conserving scarce resources, making efficient use of land and infrastructure;
- Ensuring a balanced mix of uses that work together encouraging sustainable living;
- Utilising sustainable construction techniques;

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6 The area outside the SDNP is the plan area for the Eastbourne Local Plan

7 [http://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/216964.pdf](http://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/216964.pdf)
- Being easily accessible to all users;
- Ensuring good connections to public transport, community facilities and services;
- Reducing the opportunities for crime and the fear of crime using Secured by Design principles.

**Eastbourne Borough Plan**

3.8 The Eastbourne Borough Plan (2001-2011) was adopted in 2003 and the majority of policies were saved indefinitely in 2007. Some of the strategic planning policies were replaced by the Core Strategy Local Plan and several others were revoked at the moment of adopting the Town Centre Local Plan in 2013.

**Eastbourne Town Centre Local Plan**

3.9 Eastbourne Town Centre Local Plan (2016) sets out the strategies and proposals for the regeneration of the Town Centre and shapes the development within the Town Centre until 2027. The presumption in favour of sustainable development is the leading tenet. The Town Centre is identified as one of fourteen neighbourhoods in Eastbourne. The aim is to establish a stronger Town Centre identity and structure by reinforcing the interrelationship between key locations including the railway station, the primary and secondary retail areas, and the Seafront. The mix of uses in the Centre will be improved and increased with mobility and sustainable movement patterns (pedestrian, cycle and public transport) being improved.

**Eastbourne Employment Land Local Plan**

3.10 Eastbourne Employment Land Local Plan (2016) will guide job growth and economic development in Eastbourne up to 2027 and will identify an appropriate supply of land for future employment development, in order to achieve a sustainable economy. This ELLP provides for an appropriate and realistic requirement for additional employment land and identifies the need to create sufficient jobs for the changing population.

**Eastbourne Economic Development Needs Assessment**

3.11 The Eastbourne EDNA provides the Council with evidence on the economic development needs for the Borough over the new Local Plan period to 2035. The EDNA includes:

- Identification of the Functional Economic Market Area (FEMA);
- Assessing recent patterns of development of employment and main town centre uses, and loss to other uses: the existing stock; and the supply and demand of different uses and market requirements;
- Qualitative and quantitative need of employment and main town centre uses.

3.12 From a functional economic market area perspective, Eastbourne is considered to be relatively self-contained, with market areas and flows generally not extending too far

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11 Eastbourne EDNA Final Report 061117
beyond the Borough’s boundary. The key exception to this is the southern part of Wealden District, which has relatively significant inter-relationships with Eastbourne across a number of key economic indicators.

**Eastbourne Borough Council Corporate Plan**

3.13 The Council’s Corporate Plan (2016-2020, updated yearly) states the key projects and targets within economic development, communities, and housing and development. The Corporate Plan identifies the need to increase the skills of the workforce and to offer increased opportunities for employment, to attract new business and invest in the town, to transform the town centre, and to offer a wide range of cultural and leisure activities. Maintaining a ‘quality environment’, which is considered an important asset for the town, has to be achieved through the transformation of currently under-used sites within the town centre, enhancing the existing natural and built environment and by the positive shift to become a low carbon town. The focus within housing and development is on increasing housing choice, providing affordable housing and ongoing regeneration and development.

**Eastbourne Borough Council Sustainability Policy**

3.14 Eastbourne Borough Council Sustainability Policy (2018) acknowledges the community leadership and enabling role the council plays in the long-term sustainability and resilience of our communities. This is particularly important as we continue to provide new homes, redevelopment and regeneration in the current context of a changing climate.

**Environment Strategy for East Sussex, Pride of Place**

3.15 The Environment Strategy for East Sussex was developed for the East Sussex Strategic Partnership in 2011. Key aims of the strategy include:

- minimising the amount of waste created and getting more waste re-used and recycled
- reducing carbon emissions and the use of fossil fuels
- improving habitats to reverse and prevent the loss of plant and animal species
- creating healthy seas and sustainable fisheries
- promoting the use of open and green spaces for healthy and active lifestyles
- promoting the economic value of the environment and its opportunities for growth in jobs and prosperity.

**The East Sussex Growth Strategy**

3.16 The East Sussex Growth Strategy (2014) sets out a vision for the East Sussex economy to 2020 and beyond, identifying the main economic opportunities, built around three pillars: Business, Place and People. East Sussex’s competitive

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15 https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/regeneration/growthstrategy/
advantage is derived from its quality of life, environment, culture and location. It is stated in the Strategy that acceleration of economic growth needs to capitalise upon these competitive advantages, supporting the growth of existing and emerging economic sectors.

**East Sussex Waste and Minerals Plan**

3.17 East Sussex County Council has adopted this Core Strategy with Brighton & Hove City Council and the South Downs National Park Authority in 2013 and is now in the process of reviewing it. The policies are focused on reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering waste as much as possible to ensure that there is a greatly reduced need for disposal of waste. There are no sites for land-won aggregates in the Eastbourne area.

**East Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2016-2026**

3.18 The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 gives East Sussex County Council the role of Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for the county. The Council published its Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, which sets out how it plans to manage local flood risk. The Strategic priorities include:

- Work with the local planning authorities to ensure that the planning process takes full account of drainage and surface water management issues.
- As a statutory consultee to the planning system, advise developers in East Sussex on Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)
- Require new development proposals to be supported by an appropriate drainage strategy for local conditions
- Work with local planning authorities to ensure that minor development is sensitive to potential drainage issues
- Require development proposals to address the following:
  - Accommodation of existing surface water flow paths
  - A secured means and location of the surface water outfall
  - Peak flow control
  - Urban creep
  - Infiltration methods must be tested
  - Consideration of existing flood risk
  - Maintenance for the lifetime of the development
- Where possible, development proposals should improve urban water quality and seek to reinstate (or ‘daylight’) culverted watercourses.

**Climate Change Strategy for East Sussex**

3.19 The Climate Change Strategy for East Sussex (2009) commits to four main courses of action:

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16 [https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/](https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/)
19 [https://eastsussexgovuk.blob.core.windows.net/media/1982/climate_change_strategy.pdf](https://eastsussexgovuk.blob.core.windows.net/media/1982/climate_change_strategy.pdf)
- Mainstream. To ensure that the implications of climate change are considered and action taken in all our work and lives;
- Engage. To inform, advise and enable everyone in the community to play their part in reducing emissions and adapting to climate change;
- Mitigate. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from East Sussex and the share of those released elsewhere as a result of actions here; and
- Adapt. To respond to the risks and opportunities presented by a changing climate in East Sussex.

Wealden Local Plan

3.20 Within the Outline Functional Geography Wealden District has planned The South Wealden Growth Area. We will coordinate on housing, employment, retail, education, green infrastructure, surface water run-off, traffic and public transport networks and leisure links.

3.21 To mitigate the impact of developments Wealden District Council (WDC) will support the creation of Polegate Parkway Station/ or alternative parking capacity in this same area.

3.22 It is mentioned in the Wealden Local Plan that Eastbourne and South Wealden are one of East Sussex County Councils key growth corridors, as identified by the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP). The key aim of the transport approach for this area is to ‘facilitate housing growth, create a more diverse and integrated economy, protect the local environment, enhance social provision and create sustainable communities’.

South Downs National Park Authority Local Plan

3.23 The South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) is the local planning authority for the South Downs National Park since its creation in 2011, including the area within Eastbourne Borough and the Outline Functional Geography. The first Local Plan of the SDNPA was adopted in July 2019. Purposes of the Park are:
- To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and the cultural heritage of the area.
- To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public.

The National Planning Policy Framework

3.24 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was revised in July 2018 and updated in 2019, and sets out the Governments planning policies for England. At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. Paragraph 11 explains what this means for plan making:
a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change, and
b) the strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas, unless:
   i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a strong reason for restricting the overall scale, type or distribution of development in the plan area; or
   ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole.

3.25 Paragraph 7 states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. In paragraph 8, the three dimensions to sustainable development are defined: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways.

3.26 The objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development is emphasised in the principles for plan making (paragraph 16). In addition, paragraph 32 sets out the requirement that a local plan and spatial development should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements. This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives.

3.27 The NPPF sets out the government’s objectives on boosting the supply of homes and affordable housing and on creating the conditions, in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Additionally, it is stated that the local plan should provide for social, recreational and cultural needs to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments.

3.28 In paragraph 148, the policy on supporting a low carbon future in a changing climate is set out. The planning system has to take full account of flood risk and coastal change and it should shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, improve resilience and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.

3.29 Paragraph 150b states: “New development should be planned for in ways that (...) can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the Government’s policy for national technical standards.”

3.30 Local plans are ‘sound’ if they are positively prepared (providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs; and is informed by agreements with other authorities, so that unmet need from neighbouring areas is accommodated where it is practical to do so and is consistent with achieving sustainable development), justified, effective and consistent with national policy, (par 35).
Key messages from the PPPSI review

3.31 The PPPSIs are listed in Appendix A; the information of Appendix A is summarised below in Table 2 and organised around key themes of sustainability, which came forward from the review. Appendix A presents the complete list of documents. Table 2 is a short summary to facilitate the overview of the targets and implications for the Local Plan.

### TABLE 2: KEY MESSAGES FROM THE PPPSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key theme</th>
<th>Most relevant PPPSIs from Appendix A</th>
<th>Specific Targets / Implications</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Local Plan needs to consider the implications of climate change and take full account of flood risk and coastal change and it should shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Target is an 80% cut in the UK’s carbon emissions by 2050.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate</strong></td>
<td>Paris Agreement (UN Climate Change Conference) (2015)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>European Spatial Development Perspective 1999</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Climate Change Act (2008)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>UK Climate Change Projections (2018)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Carbon Plan (2011)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Sussex County Council: East Sussex Climate Change Strategy (2009)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renewable energy / low carbon</strong></td>
<td>Paris Agreement (UN Climate Change Conference) (2015)</td>
<td>Targets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Energy Efficiency Directive, (EU,2012)</td>
<td>* greenhouse gas emissions to be cut by 50% on 1990 levels by 2025 and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Draft Climate Change Act (2050 Target Amendment) (BEIS, 2019)</td>
<td>In 2019 this is drafted to be amended by: Net zero carbon emission by 2050.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Carbon Plan (2011)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Planning and Energy Act, DEFRA (2008)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Key theme</td>
<td>Most relevant PPPSIs from Appendix A</td>
<td>Specific Targets / Implications</td>
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</table>
Energy Efficiency Strategy (2012)  
East Sussex Joint Waste Strategy, ESCC,( 2014)  
Environment Strategy for East Sussex, Pride of Place (2008)  
Core Strategy, EBC (2013)  
Eastbourne Borough Council Sustainability Policy, EBC (2018)  
EBC Sustainable Building Design SPD (2013) | The Local Plan must consider the issue of flooding in Eastbourne by avoiding development on areas of flood risk and promoting flood mitigation. Besides this it must be secured that new development does not increase the risk of flooding or have an adverse effect on water bodies. |
| **Flooding** | Floods Directive (EU Directive 2007/60/EC)  
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)  
East Sussex Strategic Partnership et | The Local Plan must consider the issue of flooding in Eastbourne by avoiding development on areas of flood risk and promoting flood mitigation. Besides this it must be secured that new development does not increase the risk of flooding or have an adverse effect on water bodies. |
### Key theme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most relevant PPPSIs from Appendix A</th>
<th>Specific Targets / Implications</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>al, Pride of Place (2008)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>South Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan, MMO,(2018)</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Channel Coast Observatory Initiative (on-going)</td>
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<tr>
<td>EBC: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 2 (2009)</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Environment Agency: our ambition to 2020 (2018)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EBC: Eastbourne Park Supplementary Planning Document (2013)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastbourne and South Wealden Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 (2009)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Area Surface Water Management Plan, ESCC (2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESCC Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2016)</td>
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<td>South East Coastal Group: Beachy Head to Selsey Bill Shoreline Management Plan and the South Foreland To Beachy Head SMP (2006)</td>
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**Pollution**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most relevant PPPSIs from Appendix A</th>
<th>Specific Targets / Implications</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Health Organization Guidelines (2008)</td>
<td>The Local Plan should aim to reduce emissions from commercial and industrial premises in order to improve air quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Air Quality Directive - Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe 2008/50/EC (2008)</td>
<td>The air quality impact pathway to European protected sites should be considered through a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) and outcomes reported in the Sustainability Appraisal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2000)</td>
<td>In 2019 new targets on PM2.5 are expected to be set by the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (END Directive 2002/49/EC) (2002)</td>
<td>The Local Plan should not identify development that generates excessive noise and would have a significant noise impact on residential areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean Air Strategy. (2019)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Key theme</td>
<td>Most relevant PPPSIs from Appendix A</td>
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</table>
| **Air**   | Air quality plan for nitrogen dioxide in the UK (2017)  
|          | Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010)  
|          | Safeguarding our soils: a strategy for England (2011)  
|          | 2018 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR) | The Local Plan should consider the water resource strategy for issues on water quality and water efficiency. Planning decisions must take account of soil quality. |
|          | The East Sussex and Brighton and Hove Waste and Minerals Plan (2013)  
|          | East Sussex Joint Waste Strategy (2014-2025) | The Local Plan must be focused on reducing, reusing, recycling and recovering waste as much as possible. |
| **Biodiversity** | UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)  
|          | EU Wild birds Directive 2009/147/EC)  
|          | NPPF (2019)  
|          | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)  
|          | EU Habitats Directive (1992)  
|          | Biodiversity net gain: updating planning requirements  
|          | Draft Environment Bill 2018 policy paper and Spring Statement 2019 on Clean Growth  
|          | UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)  
|          | Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem | The Local Plan must take a ‘precautionary principle’ approach to avoid loss of biodiversity. If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.  
To ensure wildlife isn’t compromised net gains for biodiversity will be mandated on new developments.  
It should be ensured that any development properly assesses the impact of development on biodiversity and habitats. (Habitat Regulation Assessment).  
The Local Plan must also consider |
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<tr>
<th>Key theme</th>
<th>Most relevant PPPSIs from Appendix A</th>
<th>Specific Targets / Implications</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>services, DEFRA (2011)</td>
<td></td>
<td>whether development may affect public rights of way and the SSSIs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Conserving Biodiversity – the UK Approach (2007)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Trees and Woodland Strategy, ESCC (2001)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Biodiversity Assessment, (2007)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Landscape</strong></td>
<td>The European Landscape Convention (2004)</td>
<td>The Local Plan should include policies to protect the landscape, have regard to the purposes of the National Park and to promote the sustainable use of landscape within the Borough to protect and maintain all landscapes and views.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>East Sussex Landscape Character Assessment, ESCC (2016)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>European Site Conservation objectives for Pevensey Levels SCI (UK 2014)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Ramsar Convention (UNESCO 1971)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Environment Act (1995)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Natural England National Character Areas, NE (2013)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Eastbourne Landscape Character Assessment, EBC (2009)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Landscape Capacity Guidance, EBC (2009)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Open Space</strong></td>
<td>Environment Strategy for East Sussex, Pride of Place</td>
<td>The use of open and green spaces for healthy and active lifestyles is promoted, these spaces and the network of access to them should be safeguarded in the Local Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Open Space Assessment EBC (2007)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Green</strong></td>
<td>Green Infrastructure Guidance, Natural</td>
<td>The preparation of the Local Plan could</td>
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<tr>
<td>Key theme</td>
<td>Most relevant PPPSIs from Appendix A</td>
<td>Specific Targets / Implications</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>make use of the advice and findings on Green Infrastructure to plan for the natural environment in the urban area and the links to the contiguous South Downs area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Countryside and Rights of Way Act, DEFRA (2000)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>East Sussex Green Infrastructure Study (2014)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural environment</td>
<td>EU Seventh Environmental action Plan to 2020 (2013)</td>
<td>The Local Plan should ensure that the natural environment is enhanced; scarce resources conserved and all land and infrastructure used efficiently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulation 2004 (2004)</td>
<td>The plan needs to consider the targets set that 95% of SSSIs are of a favourable condition.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)</td>
<td>Brownfield land in the urban environment can have a potential natural value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Natural Environment White Paper.(2011)</td>
<td>The Marine Conservation Zone should be considered in the new Local Plan</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>EBC: Core Strategy (2013)</td>
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<td>Water for people and the Environment, action plan for the South East EA (2009)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>South East River Basin Management, EA (2015)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>National Character Areas, NE (2013)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>East Sussex Strategic Partnership et al, Pride of Place (2008)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>South Downs National Park Partnership Management Plan (2014)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Eastbourne Park Supplementary Planning Document.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Key theme</td>
<td>Most relevant PPPSIs from Appendix A</td>
<td>Specific Targets / Implications</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Historic environment** | Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)  
The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992)  
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)  
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)  
Historic England Advice Notes, HE (2015)  
Understanding place, HE (2011)  
Core Strategy, EBC (2013)  
By Design – Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice (2000)  
Eastbourne Park Supplementary Planning Document (2013)  
Eastbourne – Historic Character Assessment Report (2008). | The Local Plan must take into account the listed buildings and areas for conservation, and ensure that the impact on cultural heritage assets are considered.  
Archaeological assets, both potential and realised should have full consideration.  
In Eastbourne the value of the historic environment is such that its conservation and enhancement should be taken up in different objectives: regeneration, development, economic and tourist development, townscape. |

| **Social** | **Housing** | The National Planning Policy Framework (2019)  
BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) (on-going)  
Building Regulations (on-going)  
Housing and Planning Act (2016)  
Housing White Paper, Fixing our broken housing market (2017)  
Driving sustainability in new homes: a resource for local authorities (2018)  
Neighbouring Authorities Local Plans (upcoming) | The Local Plan must provide for the objectively assessed needs for housing. The housing must be of good quality and suitable infrastructure should be provided aside. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key theme</th>
<th>Most relevant PPPSIs from Appendix A</th>
<th>Specific Targets / Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neighbourhoods</td>
<td>Localism Act 2011 EBC: Core Strategy (2013)</td>
<td>The Local Plan needs to take into account the desire to create economic, social and environment well-being and sustainable neighbourhoods in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key theme</td>
<td>Most relevant PPPSIs from Appendix A</td>
<td>Specific Targets / Implications</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EBC Corporate Plan (2012)</td>
<td>Eastbourne. It should also consider the visions and policy for each neighbourhood. Reducing the opportunities for crime and the fear of crime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure</strong></td>
<td>Growth and Infrastructure Act (2013)</td>
<td>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will be updated to inform the Local Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infrastructure Delivery Plan, EBC (2014)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CIL Charging schedule, EBC (2015)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment / Economic Development</strong></td>
<td>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</td>
<td>The Local Plan should support the growth of jobs and employment in the borough across a range of sectors and should support existing jobs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EBC: Core Strategy (2013)</td>
<td>Acceleration of economic growth needs to capitalise upon the competitive advantages: quality of life, environment, culture and location of the region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EBC: Corporate Plan (2012)</td>
<td>The Local Plan should encourage sustainable economic growth and economic competitiveness through attracting new and innovative businesses as well as the diversification of the local economy.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Community Strategy (2008)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>European Spatial Development Perspective Report (1999)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>EU European Employment Strategy (1997, revised 2005)</td>
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<td>ESCC: East Sussex Growth Strategy (2014)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Eastbourne Borough Council Employment Land Review (2013)</td>
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<td>East Sussex Local Economic Assessment, ESCC (2011)</td>
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<td>Innovate East Sussex, ESCC (2014)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>East Sussex County Council Local Transport Plan 3, 2011 - 2026</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Industrial Strategy: Building a Britain fit for the future (2017)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Key theme | Most relevant PPPSIs from Appendix A | Specific Targets / Implications
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**Travel / Transport**<br>**Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)**<br>**Transport White Paper - The Future of Transport – A Network for 2030 (2004)**<br>**Low Carbon Transport, A Greener Future, DT (2009)**<br>**Active Travel Strategy, DT, (2010)**<br>**Growth and Infrastructure Act (2013)**<br>**Road to Zero, DT (2018)**<br>**East Sussex Local Transport Plan 3, ESCC (2011-2026)**<br>**Guidance on Car Parking at Non-Residential Development, ESCC (2012)**<br>**Neighbouring Authorities Local Plans (upcoming)**<br>**EBC: Core Strategy (2013)** | It should be ensured that the Local Plan improves economic competitiveness and growth, whilst all reasonable opportunities are taken forward to reduce reliance on private cars.<br>The Local Plan should include policies to encourage travel to work through walking, cycling and public transport.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key theme</th>
<th>Most relevant PPPSIs from Appendix A</th>
<th>Specific Targets / Implications</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EBC/ESCC/WDC/TPi: South Wealden and Eastbourne Transport Study (2010)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Cycling Strategy, EBC (2012)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Infrastructure Delivery Plan, EBC (2014)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne &amp; South Wealden Cycling &amp; Walking, SELEP (2018)</td>
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</table>
Section 4: Baseline Information (Stage A2)

4.1 The baseline information seeks to set out the current state of the environment and informs the situation at the local level. The baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the environmental and sustainability effects of planning policy. In the sustainability appraisal this is a key step in the identification of sustainability problems, the identification of alternative ways of dealing with them, and the prediction and monitoring of effects.

4.2 The collection of data for an SA is an on-going exercise, and not all of the information required was available during the scoping stage. For data related to labour market issues official labour market statistics were consulted, published on the National Offender Management Information System (NOMIS) website. This data is provided by the Office for National Statistics, (ONS), generally up to date, although they regard the borough including the National Park area. Taking into account the subject of the data, this is not considered to be a significant distortion of the labour market data of the plan area.

4.3 However, there is a general lack of up to date data for indicators derived from Census data as the previous Census took place in 2011 and isn’t due to be updated until 2021. Despite these constraints, the data that is presented in this Scoping Report is considered sufficient to determine the key sustainability issues for Eastbourne’s Local Plan to address.

4.4 The information has been organised into four sub-sections: there are a few General Characteristics of the Plan Area and after that the information is presented along the commonly used sustainability categories: environment, social and economic.

*Trend without Local Plan:*

*In shaded blocks the trend without a Local Plan is set out.*

General Characteristics

4.5 Eastbourne is located on the Sussex coast, within the county of East Sussex and is approximately halfway between Brighton and Hastings. Eastbourne covers a total of 4,500 hectares, 2,645 hectares of which is considered built up area. 39% of the Borough (1,755 hectares) is downland and included in the South Downs National Park, and thus the Local Planning Authority for this area is the South Downs National Park Authority, not Eastbourne Borough Council. See Map 2 in Section 3. The Borough has 7 kilometres of coastline and 12 Conservation Areas, which cover 10% of the built-up area.

4.6 The Borough is bounded by the English Channel to the south and by the District of Wealden to the west, north and east. The strategic road network serving the Plan Area comprises the A22, A26, A27 and A259. The transport network is showed in Map 3. The rail network links Eastbourne with Lewes, Brighton, London, Hastings.
and Gatwick Airport.

**MAP 3: TRANSPORT NETWORK**

4.7 The National Health Service hospital in Eastbourne is the Eastbourne District General Hospital accessed via A2021, however the services it offers are now limited. A number of ‘normal’ hospital services are now provided by Hastings Conquest Hospital for the residents of Eastbourne.

4.8 Eastbourne has 6 state secondary schools, 17 state primary schools, 1 primary special school and 2 secondary special schools. Parts of the University of Brighton are based in the Meads area of the town. There are several language colleges and schools, with students coming mainly from Europe.

4.9 Sussex Downs College is a large further education college with a campus in Eastbourne. This state-funded college provides a range of GCSE, GCE A Level, BTEC and vocational programmes for students aged 16–19 years of age, plus a full range of adult Further Education programmes.

**Environmental Characteristics**

**Climate change**

4.10 As a result of global warming, the Plan Area is forecast to experience: hotter, drier summers; warmer, wetter winters; an increased frequency of extreme weather events and sea level rise. There are implications for flood risk, water resources, health, and biodiversity.
4.11 Rising levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, such as methane, in the atmosphere create a ‘greenhouse effect’, trapping the Sun’s energy and causing the Earth to warm, with the above mentioned implications. The higher the amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, the warmer the Earth becomes. Carbon dioxide levels have increased by about 45% since before the industrial revolution. Other greenhouse gases have increased by similarly large amounts. All the evidence shows that this increase in greenhouse gases is almost entirely due to human activity.

4.12 At the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, a global action plan was set out to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C. Although the country’s commitments to reduce greenhouse gases resulted so far in an improvement on ‘business as usual’ emissions projections, these commitments are predicted to give rise to global temperature increases of around 3°C. Further urgent action is needed therefore to put us on track to well below 2°C. 23 In October 2018 new alarming figures were published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) showing that the consequences of 1°C of global warming we’re experiencing already are so severe that we should try to limit global warming to 1.5°C.

4.13 The UK Committee on Climate Change has reported that by 2030, current plans would at best deliver around half of the required reduction in emissions. A 36% reduction in UK emissions is required from 2016 to 2030, with approximately a 20% cut in emissions required from the buildings sector as a whole. The Committee has made clear that this will require “stronger new build standards for energy efficiency and low-carbon heat”. The Government highlights that local authorities are not restricted in their ability to require energy efficiency standards above Building Regulations.

4.14 The UK Climate Projections 2009 and 2018 provide up-to-date data of how the climate of the UK may change over the 21st century. These data represent an upper limit on possible change in (world) temperature of 4 °C. 24

4.15 After the new projections of the IPCC and the UKCP 2018 and the report of the UK Committee on Climate Change, the UK signed on the 27th of June 2019 legislation to commit the UK to a legally binding target of net zero emissions by 2050. Two weeks later Eastbourne Council adopted a resolution to deliver carbon neutrality by 2030.

4.16 Following the UK’s net zero target, the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) released a report stating that “nothing should be planned without having successfully demonstrated it is fit to take its place in a net-zero emissions future”. 25

4.17 The Climate Change Risk Assessment identifies flooding and high temperatures as posing the greatest risks to people and the built environment. Sea level rise could

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23 https://www.gov.uk/guidance/climate-change-explained
24 https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/ukcp/index
make some coastal flood defence in England highly vulnerable to failure in storm conditions. Flood risks to the NHS and social care assets are likely to increase. With an ageing population the numbers of people vulnerable to both heat and cold will increase. (More on flood risk in next subsection.)

4.18 The NPPF is designed so that local authorities are able to react to the latest climate change information when they update their plans.

4.19 In Table B01 (Appendix B) the Carbon Dioxide emission data for Eastbourne are presented alongside those of East Sussex and England. Emissions per capita in Eastbourne (3.7 t) are lower than in East Sussex and England, and have decreased in 2015, compared to 2014 (4.2t).

4.20 In Table B02 (Appendix B) the Carbon Dioxide emission for all sectors in Eastbourne is presented. Domestic gas causes the biggest emission (90 CO2 kt), road transport (minor and A road) 86 CO2 kt. Industrial gas causes a 37 kt CO2 emission and industrial electricity 54 kt.27

4.21 Table B03 (Appendix B) shows that the mean average gas consumption in the plan area is higher than the national average, though compared to East Sussex it is lower. Similarly, the data shows the electricity consumption is lower than the East Sussex average28 but higher than the figure for average national consumption. In Tables B04 and B05 (Appendix B) non domestic consumption and domestic consumption of electricity and gas is specified.

4.22 In 2017 the Government announced a plan to ban the sale of all petrol and diesel cars by 2040. Therefore replacement technology and the infrastructure requirements resulting from this will need to be implemented in the time leading up to this ban. In 2018 there were 10 charging points for electric cars in the Plan Area.29 Map B01 (Appendix B) shows the location of these charging points in the plan area.

4.23 Trend without Local Plan:

Without a Local Plan that addresses Climate Change the use of cars will grow as the population will increase. National regulations (Building control and Code for Sustainable Homes standards) will probably help to reduce consumption of gas and electricity, but that will be not enough to reach the nationally set target.

Flood Risk

4.24 The southern boundary of Eastbourne is delimited by the sea, and consequently, this area is potentially at risk from tidal flooding. The National Flood and Coastal Defence Database (NFCDD) indicate that those areas are currently defended to a minimum

27 http://naei.beis.gov.uk/laco2app/28 Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) - Domestic consumption of gas and electricity, 2010-2016 via East Sussex in Figures
29 https://www.zap-map.com/live/
standard of the 1 in 200-year (0.5% Exceedance Probability in any year) tidal flood event

4.25 Sea level rise increases coastal flooding and erosion. Sea level rise projections for the 21st century are very uncertain. The UK Climate Change Projections (2018) forecast sea level will continue to rise to 2100 under all emission pathways. For London sea level rise in the low emission scenario is likely to be in the range 0.29 m to 0.70 m. For the high emission scenario, the range is very likely to be 0.53 m to 1.15 m.

4.26 Sea level rise means existing coastal defences will become more difficult and expensive to maintain. The effect of climate change on coastal flood risk is linked to the stability of the coastline. It is important to note that climate change does not only affect the extent of flooding, but that it also causes an increase in the frequency of flooding events.

4.27 There are two Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) affecting the Plan Area. These SMPs provide a large scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes. They present a policy framework to reduce those risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable way. These plans provide the basis for sustainable coastal defence policies and set objectives for the future management of the coastline. There are four main management policies for each stretch of coast. Where the policy is ‘no active intervention’, there are usually no defences in place. In this case the cliffs may delay but not necessarily halt coastal erosion.

4.28 In partnership with the Environment Agency EBC have produced strategic recommendations in order to manage current and future risks along this part of the Sussex coast. The two strategies which involve the Eastbourne coastline are:

1. Cuckmere to Redoubt
2. Redoubt to Cooden

4.29 Not only is there the risk of tidal flooding from the rivers or the sea, but also susceptibility to flooding from groundwater, and river and surface water flooding due to high rainfall. Over a third of the built-up area is within a high flood risk zone. Eastbourne Park is a grazed wetland, its primary role is flood storage, and it has an essential role in mitigating the effects of flooding on the surrounding built environment.

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30 https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/257657.pdf, page 23
31 https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/ukcp/index
34 https://se-coastalgroup.org.uk/coastal-defence-strategies/
4.30 The Environment Agency retains responsibility for managing coastal and main river flooding. The Environment Agency has prepared a Flood Map showing the estimated extent of Flood Zones 2 and 3 (ignoring the presence of flood defences). This Flood Map (Map 4) gives a good indication of the areas at risk of flooding. The Flood Map does not provide information on flood depth, speed or volume of flow. It also doesn’t show flooding from other sources, such as groundwater, surface water flooding direct runoff from fields, overflowing sewers or the effect of climate change on these sources (SFRA, p 23).  

4.31 Table B06 shows that there have been no outstanding objections from the Environment Agency to planning applications.  

4.32 East Sussex County Council is the Lead Local Flood Authority for East Sussex and has a strategic role in overseeing the management of local flood risk associated with surface water runoff and ordinary watercourses. The ESCC Flood Risk Management Strategy (2016) identified Eastbourne as one of the highest at risk of surface water flood risk.  

4.33 In the ESCC Eastbourne Area Surface Water Management Plan 4 areas in Eastbourne are considered Critical Drainage Areas, where runoff can cause problems: Mill Stream Gardens, (Willingdon), Langney, Firle Road & Arndale Shopping Centre and Bourne Stream/Motcombe Park. In the FRMS an Action Plan to solve the problems is proposed.  

4.34 Trend without Local Plan:  

Climate Change will increase fluvial and surface water flooding events in the future; therefore mitigation measures need to be considered in the development of new policies in the Local Plan. The Environment Agency and East Sussex County Council are leading in different types of flooding, without a Local Plan it would be difficult to address sustainable coastal defence and to manage the surface water and groundwater flood risk.  

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35 https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/257657.pdf  
36 https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/flooding/localfloodriskmanagementstrategy/  
38 https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/263491.pdf
Water availability

4.35 The South East is classified as an area with serious water stress\textsuperscript{39}, which means that the current and future household demand for water is (likely to be) a high proportion of the effective rainfall available. The water company must make a plan to manage demand for water effectively.

4.36 Due to climate change, with warmer and dryer summers to be expected, the water availability may decrease. In the State of the Environment report on water resources\textsuperscript{40} the Environment Agency warns that the current levels of abstraction are unsustainable in more than a quarter of groundwater bodies and up to one-fifth of surface waters, reducing water levels and damaging wildlife.

Waste

4.37 Table B07 (Appendix B) shows that the Eastbourne Borough produces less domestic waste per capita compared to the East Sussex average with 20% of the total produced being recycled, this figure is similar to Hastings, however, lower than other neighbouring authorities such as Rother and Wealden\textsuperscript{41}. Similarly to this, the amount being sent to landfill is 1.6%, lower than Hastings, but 1.3% higher than Rother and 1.3% higher than Wealden.

4.38 Trend without Local Plan:

\textit{The production of waste and the amount of recycled waste doesn’t seem to be influenced very much by the Local Plan. However, the Local Plan can regulate the space in new developments for provision for recycling.}

Air quality

4.39 Air pollution can come from many different sources – Eastbourne can suffer from imported air pollution from the Continent, emissions from shipping, and domestic wood burning. In exceptional cases, it is still not clear what the exact cause of the pollution comes from, as was the case with an air pollution incident in the Birling Gap area in August 2017 where more than 150 people needed hospital treatment because of air pollution; the source of this pollution hasn’t been detected. Road transport is the primary source of local air pollution with industrial sources only representing a small proportion of emissions of air pollutants.

4.40 In the LAQM (Local Air Quality Management) Annual Status Report for 2018, the data for Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations ($\text{NO}_2$) for the previous 5 years (2012-2017) are

\begin{itemize}
\item Environment Agency, 2013
\item Waste Team, Communities, Economy and Transport Department, East Sussex County Council - Household waste arising, 2005-2016 – districts (Waste data flow 2017) via East Sussex in Figures
\end{itemize}
presented. The annual mean for both Eastbourne automatic monitoring stations demonstrates concentrations well below the annual objective of 40\(\mu g/m^3\) \(^{42}\), (average concentrations of between 13\(\mu g/m^3\) and 16\(\mu g/m^3\)). The highest average annual mean was registered at the Seaside/Tesco location at 32.5\(\mu g/m^3\).

4.41 In 2017, the annual mean for PM\(_{2.5}\) was 11 \(\mu g/m^3\), and since 2012 a gradual decline in concentrations is notable. Currently, there is no annual objective in England for PM\(_{2.5}\). However, in DEFRA’s Clean Air Strategy 2019 it is stated that the aim is to halve the population living in areas with concentration of fine particulate matter above the WHO guideline levels (10 \(\mu g/m^3\)) by 2025 \(^{43}\).

4.42 In 2017 the air quality objectives were met by Eastbourne Borough Council and therefore there was no need to declare an Air Quality Management Area.

4.43 Around 80\% of Special Areas of Conservation in England by area are estimated to receive damaging amounts of atmospheric nitrogen. Once soil quality and the balance of species are changed, recovery is slow and costly to achieve.

4.44 In 2009 an assessment of the air quality near the Ramsar site (Pevensey Levels) was realised \(^{44}\). Local air quality was addressed, particularly within 200m of the A259 which traverses the Levels, and the adverse changes that may occur as a result of the increase in the vehicle fleet associated with the delivery of 25,600 dwellings across the Outline Functional Geography and other neighbouring districts to 2026. It was established that background levels of nitrogen deposition and NOx concentration within the Pevensey Levels for 2026 are predicted to be well below the critical load and critical level. By 2026, a 140\% increase in NOx and 61\% increase in nitrogen deposition would be necessary to exceed the critical load and critical levels.

4.45 **Trend without Local Plan:**

In a likely future situation without the Local Plan air quality could potentially be an issue. As stated there are no existing AQMAs within Eastbourne but population growth and housing development will impact on traffic and air quality. Without a local plan it could be difficult to coordinate housing development and road improvements. Besides, legislation on air quality is changing to better protect people’s health and more measures might be necessary.

### Water quality

4.46 Water quality in Eastbourne was considered to be good in 2013 as 100\% of the river lengths in Eastbourne were classified as of high or good quality in terms of biological status. The overall status of water bodies in the Cuckmere and Pevensey Levels catchment area gives an indication of the water quality in the area. The majority of the

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\(^{42}\) Sussex Air - LAQM Annual Status Report [http://www.sussex-air.net/Reports/AnnualStatusReports/ASR_Eastbourne_2018.pdf](http://www.sussex-air.net/Reports/AnnualStatusReports/ASR_Eastbourne_2018.pdf)

\(^{43}\) [http://www.sussex-air.net/Reports/AnnualStatusReports/ASR_Eastbourne_2018.pdf](http://www.sussex-air.net/Reports/AnnualStatusReports/ASR_Eastbourne_2018.pdf)

\(^{44}\) [https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/257451.pdf](https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/257451.pdf)
water bodies are of moderate quality\(^{45}\). (See table B08 in Appendix B.)

4.47 Aquifers supplying some of Eastbourne’s drinking water fall within the borough. It is vitally important that these are protected from pollution. These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. The closer the activity to the source, the greater the risk. In the map 5 (below) the source protection zones are shown for Eastbourne.\(^{46}\).

**MAP 5: SOURCE PROTECTION ZONES**


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\(^{45}\) ESIF, Environment Agency.

Eastbourne beach is a European bathing water site which Environment Agency monitor from May to September. The quality of bathing water is good, although in years before 2017 it was tested as excellent.\footnote{Bathing Water Quality, EA, \url{https://environment.data.gov.uk/bwq/profiles/}}

We are in consultation with Southeast Water on the capacity of the surface water sewerage infrastructure; this includes the Water Treatment Works and also the drainage capacity across the town. Capacity problems may influence the bathing water quality. Results from Environment Agency Bathing Water Monitoring for the last 3 years are presented in Table B08b in Appendix B.

**Brownfield land availability**

Since 2017 Local Authorities have the duty to maintain a brownfield land register.\footnote{Brownfield land availability, \url{https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/planning-policy/brownfield-land-register/}} In 2018 there are 79 sites on the register, which have a capacity to accommodate 1,218 new dwellings. In 2017 the same number of sites was on the register, because of reassessment and completions 18 have been removed, but at the same time 18 new sites have been added. In 2017 the capacity of the sites was 1,567 dwellings.

**Soils and Contaminated land**

Land contamination, or the possibility of it, is a material consideration for the purposes of town and country planning legislation. This means that the Council, as a planning authority, has to consider the potential implications of contamination when it is developing structure or local plans or when it is considering individual applications for planning permission. Where new development is taking place, it will be the responsibility of the developer to carry out the necessary remediation. In most cases, the enforcement of any remediation requirements will be through planning conditions and building control.

Within Eastbourne Borough Council there is no land that has been determined as contaminated land under Part IIA Environmental Protection Act 1990 Borough Council. However, there are a number of old landfill sites within the borough which have potential to be contaminated as well as sites of an old gas works, and former railway sidings.

The Agricultural Land Classification system classifies land into five grades. The best and most versatile land is defined as Grades 1, 2, and 3a. LPAs should prioritise the use of lower quality land in preference of that of higher quality. In the Local Plan planning area the agricultural land is located in Eastbourne Park and is not of Grade
Trend without Local Plan:

Remediation of contaminated land is the responsibility of the developers.
Development Management will take care this is taken up in the conditions.

Habitats and biodiversity

4.56 Planning policies should contribute to and enhance the natural environment by protecting sites of biodiversity, minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity. A Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) will be undertaken for the Local Plan, the outcomes will be integrated in the scoping.

4.57 The largest habitats in Eastbourne (including the National Park area within the Borough) are coastal & floodplain grazing marsh (6.51% of Eastbourne), lowland calcareous grassland (6.53%) and deciduous woodland (4.43%). The habitats of calcareous grassland and part of the woodland lie in the National Park area, within Eastbourne borough and within our Outline Functional Geography. In 2016/2017 there were 15 applications that infringed upon identified habitats. This includes 7 on deciduous woodland, 3 on coastal & floodplain grazing marsh, 2 on coastal vegetated shingle, 1 on ancient woodland and 1 on lowland calcareous grassland. The impact of planning applications on habitats is shown in Table B0949 (Appendix B).

4.58 In 2016/2017 there are 13,394 records of protected or notable species in Eastbourne, including the National Park area. In 2016/2017, there were 2,152 instances of an application being within a 200m buffer of these species records. 100% of applications in 2016/17 were within a 200m buffer of a Section 41 species record. The number of applications within a 200m buffer of each notable or protected species is shown in Table B1050 (Appendix B).

4.59 Although Eastbourne is predominantly an urban area, Eastbourne Park provides for a green centre, where a wide range of national important habitats can thrive. Besides this there are several designated sites for nature conservation. The impact of planning applications on designated sites and reserves is shown in table B11 (Appendix B).

4.60 The most easterly part of the Seaford to Beachy Head SSSI is situated within the Plan Area. It comprises the shingle bank, the cliff and foreshore with their attendant geological interest. The shingle is sparsely vegetated but supports a representative flora. The site is important for earth science interests, particularly for its chalk stratigraphy, periglacial geomorphology and the study of chalk landscape evolution. The ‘Seaford to Beachy Head SSSI’ contains a number of units, four of which are within Eastbourne (including the area in the National Park). The Willingdon SSSI is in

49 https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/263491.pdf
50 https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/263491.pdf
the Outline Functional Geography, and is part of the South Downs National Park. This is an area of species-rich chalk grassland on steep slopes at the eastern end of the South Downs. The 'Willingdon Downs SSSI' is considered one unit and is in 'favourable condition'. Monitoring of conditions of the SSSI is shown in table B12 in appendix B\textsuperscript{51}.

4.61 The Pevensey Levels, located 0.75km from the eastern boundary of Eastbourne Borough, is a designated Ramsar site, National Nature Reserve (NNR), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and SSSI. Although this is not within the Borough, it is within very close proximity and is hydrologically linked with Eastbourne Park. There are currently no other SACs within the Eastbourne Borough Boundary; the nearest other SAC is Lewes Downs, west of Glynde.

4.62 There is a Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) along the coast near Eastbourne (Beachy Head East) and another further to the west: Beachy Head West.

4.63 Hampden Park and Ham Shaw are woodland areas with open access to the public, which consist of typical broadleaved woodland. Some of the species present indicate continuity of woodland cover. For a site so close to a large urban area, the epiphytic lichen and bryophyte flora are considered remarkable. The site also supports an impressive range of ancient woodland indicators. Within Hampden Park there are two areas of designated Ancient Woodland: the Arboretum and History Garden.

4.64 Eastbourne Park is a flat, low-lying landscape comprised of approximately 400 hectares of grazed wetland at the geographical centre of the Borough. The Park is on an alluvial plain with rising ground to the east and west. The alluvial deposits are principally thick deposits of china clay with a thin layer of peat within a few metres of the surface. The majority of the area lies below the mean high water level. Underlying this are river gravels and chalk bedrock. This wetland is valued Green Infrastructure (GI) constituting multifunctional green spaces and lakes with a semi-natural habitat in the centre of Eastbourne supporting some notable species of fauna and flora. One of the most important features of this extensive area of wetland is its habitat connectivity. Although Eastbourne Park contains many nationally rare wildlife habitats and species, it does not currently have any formal environmental protection, though part of it has been designated a Local Wildlife Site. It has, however, been identified as a Biodiversity Opportunity Area (BOA). There is also an internationally important archaeological site at Shinewater which has been designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.\textsuperscript{52}

4.65 Eastbourne is constrained by protected downland to the west, by the sea to the south, and has been almost completely built up to its administrative boundaries. The limited green field sites available such as Eastbourne Park are of high ecological value.

\textsuperscript{51} https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/263491.pdf

\textsuperscript{52} https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/263491.pdf
Climate change impacts upon biodiversity are regarded as being a major issue. The creation of a green network can address the impacts of climate change. In Eastbourne it will be important to link the ‘islands’ of biodiversity.

The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre has produced a vision of the South East Ecological Network, and identifies three key Ecological Networks in and around Eastbourne Borough:
- Cuckmere Valley and Eastern Downland
- Pevensey Levels
- Sussex Marine Sites

In the Eastbourne Biodiversity Assessment (2007) a green network is described, which could guide the identification of green corridors in the area of the Outline Functional Geography. (Further elaboration needed.)

**Trend without Local Plan:**

*Without a new Local Plan the designated sites still will be protected under current legislation. Non-statutory sites, in Eastbourne’s case the Eastbourne Park, may be at risk for unplanned development. Noting the approach to meeting Eastbourne’s housing need, that ‘no stone should be left unturned in the search for development sites’, there is a risk that development on land of limited biodiversity value can lead to the creation of islands of biodiversity, permanently severed from other areas, which would have a negative impact on the network of green infrastructure.*

**Landscape**

The landscape, ecological and historic character of Eastbourne is dynamic and is constantly changing in response to human activity and natural processes. The pace of change today is far greater than ever before. Development and other environmental changes are having increasingly visible, cumulative and far-reaching effects on landscape character. The challenge for the future is to accommodate development (housing, traffic, tourism and leisure) without eroding local character and distinctiveness and to grasp the opportunities to safeguard and restore characteristic features where possible.

In the plan area six Landscape Character Types have been defined. The Landscape Character Areas are mainly situated in the Levels and on the Coastal strip. See Map 6. In the Plan Area, the part of the borough outside the National Park we find the following types: (D2) Rugged coast, (E) The Levels, (F) Smooth Coastal Strip.

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54 EBC, Eastbourne Biodiversity Assessment Volume 1 and 2 [https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/257498.pdf](https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/257498.pdf)
55 [https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/257470.pdf](https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/257470.pdf)
Trend without Local Plan:

Without a Local Plan local designated landscapes could be affected by development. In Eastbourne there are no local landscapes defined. The NPPF will ensure that nationally protected landscapes are given significant weight in the planning process.
MAP 6: LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS

Source: Eastbourne Landscape Character Assessment  EBC (CBA) 2009
Historic environment

4.72 There are significant areas of historic interest including over 250 listed buildings and 12 designated Conservation Areas, shown in Table B13 (Appendix B). Eastbourne has a characterful seafront with lawns, gardens and grand white Victorian façades. The seafront includes 71 listed buildings, 3 scheduled monuments, several areas of archaeological interest, and 51% of the area falls within a Conservation Area. Eastbourne also has a number of parks and open spaces within the Borough including Hampden Park, Carpet and Seafront gardens, Princes Park, Gildredge Park and Manor gardens, Old Town recreational ground and Meads Park and garden. See Map 7.

4.73 Eastbourne is often characterised by the Victorian frontage along the promenade around the Pier, which is still in good condition. Victorian buildings extend beyond this frontage and into the town centre and Upperton Neighbourhood. Eastbourne expanded rapidly in the latter half of the 19th Century, with the population rising by a factor of 10, as it became a popular seaside resort. Where some of these buildings were damaged during the 1940’s there is some obvious juxtaposition with the buildings that replaced them and the surviving neighbours. Eastbourne also boasts some pre-Victorian remnants, including some surviving medieval buildings, such as the Lamb Inn, Old Parsonage Barn and 4 Borough Lane, which display timber framing, and are located in Old Town.

4.74 Trend without Local Plan:

*Without a Local Plan the sites and areas that have not been formally designated could be affected by a development. The Conservation Areas, the listed building and the areas of archaeological interest are safe because they will be protected by the NPPF.*

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56 https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/263491.pdf
MAP 7: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SITES AND AREAS

Source: Eastbourne Landscape Character Assessment EBC (CBA), 2009
Social Characteristics

Population

4.75 Eastbourne has a population of 103,251\(^{58}\); there has been an increase in population of 4.1% since 2013. In recent years the Borough has seen increasing diversity established within the population, with many younger families moving to the area. Currently (2017) 58.1% of the population are aged between 16 and 64; this is lower than the national average of 62.9%\(^{59}\). The Borough has a significantly higher percentage of its population aged 85 years and over, compared to East Sussex. The trend-based population projections, used by the government within the standard methodology for assessing local housing need, suggest that by 2041 the population will have risen to approximately 121,654 people, an increase of 18% from current figures, 60,340 males and 61,314 females\(^{60}\). However, the dwelling-led population projection, based on the delivery of the Core Strategy housing target of 240 homes per year, suggests a lower rate of population growth, with a marginal rise to 105,670 by 2032\(^{61}\).

4.76 Table B14 shows the population growth of Eastbourne compared to East Sussex, Southeast England and national data. It appears population in Eastbourne has grown less rapidly (5.8%), even compared to the East Sussex data (7.0%) in the decade 2007-2017\(^{62}\). When the population growth for the years 2016 – 2031 is projected alongside the planned extra housing for the future years, population is expected to grow at a rate of 0.1% until 2031\(^{63}\). Table B15 (Appendix B) shows the population projections for 2016 – 2031. The population growth due to international migration is showed in Table B16 (Appendix B).

4.77 In Table B17A and B17B (Appendix B) the ethnic origin of the Eastbourne population (in 2011) is showed. The ethnic group of 'Other Whites' was bigger than 'All mixed', all Asian or Asian British, All Black or Black British or Other ethnic groups.

Housing

4.78 Housing delivery within Eastbourne over the past few years has been consistently lower than housing target established in the Core Strategy of 5,022 new homes between 2006 and 2027 (240 homes per year). Falling housing delivery and lack of sites coming forwards is reflective in the annual housing numbers staying consistently below the targets it is required to meet.

59 Nomis https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157295/report.aspx?town=Eastbourne#tabrespop
60 Office for National Statistics, 2016-based Subnational Population Projections, via NOMIS via East Sussex in Figures
61 East Sussex in Figures, Population projections by age and gender (dwelling-led), 2017-2032
63 East Sussex County Council, Research and Information Team, April 2018
4.79 The private rented sector doubled in the period between 2001 and 2011 whilst the proportion of households that live in affordable housing and mainly rent from social housing landlords fell slightly over the same period.

4.80 Of the 45,012 households who responded to the 2011 Census, 27,788 (61.7%) were home owners who had either bought or were buying their property, 10,494 (23.3%) were living in private rented housing – 5,953 (13.2%) were living in social rented housing, 295 (0.7%) were living in shared ownership properties and 482 (1.1%) were living in rent-free accommodation. The increase in the numbers renting was matched in part by the reduction in home ownership from 68.5% over that period to 61.7%. Information on housing tenure is shown in Figure B01 in Appendix B.

4.81 This increasing reliance on renting has major implications for the cost of renting and the ability of those on lower incomes to access housing in the private rental market. The pressures on the rental market are further exacerbated by the reduction seen in social rented housing from 15.9% to 13.2% in the same period.

4.82 Analysis from the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017) suggests that this is a result of challenges with the delivery of affordable housing and increasing unaffordability of owner occupation as house prices have continued to rise. Without dual incomes and/or access to savings/equity the owner occupied market remains unaffordable to the vast majority of households. Information on the delivery of affordable housing is presented in table B18 in Appendix B.

4.83 In Table B19 (Appendix B) the ratio of median house prices to median earnings is shown. This demonstrates that the house prices are rising steadily compared to the earnings, however in Eastbourne the ratio is lower than in the South East or East Sussex.

4.84 The most recent figure for Local Housing Need indicates a housing need of 668 per year across the Borough. The development constraints applying to Eastbourne need to be considered before a housing figure can be established. In Eastbourne this is a series of physical and environmental constraints including coastline, boundary with the South Downs National Park and flood risk.

4.85 The Core Strategy sets out a target for the delivery of 228 dwellings per annum, Eastbourne delivered an average of 189 between 2013 and 2018, including the windfall sites. The expected delivery of housing is not meeting the set targets. In Figure B02 in Appendix B the housing delivery between 2017/18 is presented compared to the target.

4.86 The data on households on the waiting list shows a decrease from 4,650 households in 2013 to 1,834 households on the waiting list in 2016. This may be explained by the

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64 Office of National Statistics – Households by housing tenure in 2011 via East Sussex in Figures
66 AMR
fact that the Localism Act was amended, which gave local authorities the power to manage their waiting lists in different ways. Data on homeless households show a heavy increase in the last 5 years, from 33 to 117 homeless households. In East Sussex this number has increased as well (from 308 to 685 in 5 years). (See Table B20 and B21 in Appendix B).

4.87 Trend without Local Plan:

The population is projected (based on past trends) to increase from the actual 103,251 to approximately 121,654 in 2041 and this will likely put pressure on the housing availability, and on the availability of affordable housing in particular.

4.88 Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) measures levels of deprivation across a range of factors in the seven ‘domains’ of income, employment, health, education, housing, crime and living environment. Levels of deprivation are calculated using small geographic areas known as Super Output Areas (SOAs).

The IMD revealed that deprivation appears to have decreased in Eastbourne since 2010 with 37 LSOAs (lower-layer super output areas) ranking in a better decile than in 2010, and only 3 ranking in a worse one. Eastbourne ranks as 163 out of 326 authorities (where 1 is the most deprived) for proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived decile. Eastbourne is the second most deprived Borough in East Sussex with over one third of households in Eastbourne considered to be in ‘poverty’ and there is a high rate of personal insolvencies, this rate has fluctuated over the past few years however, has always remained in the top 3 in comparison with neighbouring district67. For the baseline we use the Lower-layer Super Output Area ranking from 2015, see table B22 and B23 in Appendix B.

4.90 The number of people sleeping rough on any one night, based on counts or estimates by the local authority are presented in Figure B03. In 2017 this number went up to 40, while in the 5 years before the average was 11 people sleeping rough.

4.91 Trend without Local Plan:

There is a significant variation in poverty levels between the Super Output Areas. Without a Local Plan it will be more difficult to achieve that desirable space for infrastructure or an adequate housing mix can be effectuated.

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Public Health

4.92 The health of people living in Eastbourne is similar to the national average (Figure B04, Appendix B and Table B24). However, inequalities exist between different neighbourhoods in Eastbourne. The life expectancy for men living in more deprived neighbourhoods is 6.9 years lower than the expectancy for men in more affluent areas. For women this difference is 6.3 years. There are certain indicators that position Eastbourne significantly worse than the national average, including; children living in low income families, violent crime, long term unemployment, obese children (year 6) and hospital stays for self-harm. The indicators where Eastbourne’s position is significantly better than the national average are: recorded diabetes, incidence of TB, under 75 mortality rate and cardiovascular.

4.93 Trend without Local Plan:

The demand on health and social support services will increase. The percentage of people over 85 years of age is already higher than the average in East Sussex and because of longer life expectancy this is going to be more. This will put more pressure on health and social services. The Local Plan can regulate the space for necessary infrastructure, including open spaces. The Local Plan can also help to lower the inequalities of deprivation and related health conditions for the different neighbourhoods.

Obesity

4.94 Within the Eastbourne Borough 65% of adults are estimated to be overweight or obese. In Eastbourne excess weight in children is similar to the England average, but worse than the East Sussex average with 23% of Year R pupils and 32% of Year 6 pupils being classified as overweight (including obese). This means that nearly 1 in 3 children are carrying excess weight at his age. For Year 6 pupils, Devonshire and Langney have significantly higher prevalence’s compared to East Sussex and Old Town has a significantly lower prevalence. In Table B25 in Appendix B data on excess weight is shown.

4.95 Trend without Local Plan:

Health and obesity condition of residents can be improved by an environment which inspires a healthy lifestyle. The pressure on house building will increase pressure on the healthy environment. Walking and cycling, recreation in open spaces and sports can only be sustained.

69 http://www.eastsussexjsna.org.uk/JsnaSiteAspx/media/jsna-
70 http://fingertipsreports.phe.org.uk/health-profiles/2017/e07000061.pdf
72 ESCC Eastbourne Borough Scholl-Age Health Profile 2015/16
https://czone.eastsussex.gov.uk/media/1680/1b-eastbourne-borough-school-age-health-profile-2016.docx
and increased by good spatial planning.
National policy will protect existing playing pitches and open spaces, but for positive planning for the provision of new spaces and paths the Local Plan is necessary.

Crime

4.96 The crime rate in Eastbourne was higher than average compared to other areas in the Sussex force, in the year ending September 2017, following marginally behind Brighton, Hastings and Crawley. Only the ‘Devonshire’ ward in Eastbourne features in the Top 10 Crime IMD Score by ward/district and Sussex/National rankings. Figure B05 and table B26 (Appendix B) show that the highest reported crimes in Eastbourne are; Anti-social behaviour, and violence and sexual offences.

4.97 Trend without Local Plan:

Appropriate spatial planning can help to reduce crime rates by stimulating to create a safe environment with for instance putting specific conditions to planning applications. When there is no Local Plan this still can be taken up at the moment of granting permission, because it is taken up in the NPPF.

However, with a Local Plan it is easier to ensure an integrated approach to considering safety in the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.

Community

4.98 In the Place Survey carried out in 2009/10 on behalf of East Sussex County Council the participation in voluntary activities was measured. In Eastbourne the frequency of giving unpaid help is lower than the East Sussex average and all surrounding districts. 54.6% of the respondents stated they do not give any unpaid help at all; in the other districts of East Sussex the average was 48% (See Table B27, Appendix B).

4.99 In the same Place Survey of 2009/2010 the satisfaction with the local area as a place to live was measured. Compared to the survey of two years earlier this satisfaction has grown. (Table B28, Appendix B).

Access to services

4.100 Of all residents in the borough, 77.2% can access a GP practice with public transport within 15 minutes. This is higher than the East Sussex percentage (77.2%).

73 Crime in Eastbourne 2017 https://www.police.uk/sussex/EE1NH12/performance/compare-your-area/
74 Number of crimes in Eastbourne March 2018 https://crime-statistics.co.uk/
75 Ipsos Mori, 2008/2009, ESCC
76 Ipsos Mori, 2008/2009, ESCC
although less than the Hastings residents. Hospital access is also better than the East Sussex average: 92.1% can access a hospital with public transport within 30 minutes, where the East Sussex average is 76.2%.\textsuperscript{77} (See Tables B29 and B30, Appendix B.)

4.101 Access within 15 minutes to a secondary school, with public transport 46%. This is significantly better than the average of East Sussex which is 27%. However, access to further education colleges is the lowest in the district and depends almost entirely on car transport.\textsuperscript{78} (See Table B31 and B32, Appendix B.)

4.102 Due to a combination to significant increases in birth rates locally and planned new housing development there is an identified shortfall of up to 6 forms of entry across Eastbourne.\textsuperscript{79}

Infrastructure

4.103 On base of population and housing growth and the forecast of the need for additional employment land an analysis of the shortfall of infrastructure is presented in the EBC Infrastructure Delivery Plan. This IDP will be updated in the coming months. Transport and education have been identified as critical infrastructure, along with waste water treatment, flood protection measures.\textsuperscript{80}

4.104 Shortfall in infrastructure is found in:

- The inadequate supply of Children’s play areas in the Town Centre, Upperton Meads and Ratton neighbourhoods;
- The inadequate supply of general facilities in the Ratton neighbourhood and dependency on the car for such facilities as a GP surgery and newsagents; and
- The provision of playing fields and sporting facilities should be considered at a Borough wide scale as their catchments cover larger areas than neighbourhoods.\textsuperscript{81}

4.105 Broadband

Broadband connectivity to cable and wireless connections is not available across the whole of the Borough, although there are pockets, especially in the Town Centre where wireless connection is available. Improvements are being prioritised to improve the level of connectivity, ensuring that existing and future areas for business and residential premises have adequate access to broadband connections, especially within the Sustainable Centres.

\textsuperscript{77} Department for Transport, Journey time statistics: Access to services 2016, in ESiF
\textsuperscript{78} Department for Transport, Journey time statistics: Access to services 2016, in ESiF
\textsuperscript{79} Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2014 EBC https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/255388.pdf
\textsuperscript{80} Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2014 EBC https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/255388.pdf
\textsuperscript{81} Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2014 EBC https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/255388.pdf
Open Spaces
The needs assessment of open spaces shows that between 3,000 and 4,000 children in Eastbourne do not have access to a local playground. Children’s playgrounds are unevenly distributed with many playgrounds around Langney but serious shortfalls in older parts of the town. The Open Space assessment will be updated.

Waste Water
Southern Water, responsible for sewerage and waste water treatment, identify that the Eastbourne Wastewater Treatment Works (WTW) are currently in the final phase of the project to renew and refurbish the WTW at Langney Point. Wastewater treatment capacity is an essential infrastructure requirement, and a priority for the Council to cater for future growth in Eastbourne. (See paragraph 4.49 – subsection ‘Water Quality’ for information on the capacity of the surface water sewerage infrastructure.)

According to Southern Water, Eastbourne WTW has permit capacity for an additional 10000+ dwellings, based on current Southern Water design standard. A high level of housing development is proposed in South Wealden, just outside the Council’s boundary: Rattle Road - 318 dwellings, Friday Street Farm – 250 dwellings and Land North of Pickens Wood – 90 dwellings. These will be connected to Eastbourne WTW.

Trend without Local Plan:

*Without a Local Plan the planning for new infrastructure will take place on the base of an updated Infrastructure Delivery Plan.*

*Some infrastructure has to serve an area greater than a specific neighbourhood. In that case a spatial plan is necessary to be able to take into account the capacity of development of new housing to finance this new infrastructure (for example: a surgery, open spaces or bicycle facilities). On the other hand the amount of development of new housing will also have to depend on the capacity of existing infrastructure such as the waste water treatment works, or road capacity.*

Economic Characteristics

Business Enterprise

Figure B06 and Table B33 (Appendix B) show that Eastbourne’s business stock is dominated by micro-businesses with between 0-9 employees and just 1.8% of all businesses within Eastbourne have between 50-249 employees. These figures are not dissimilar to comparable surrounding areas or England’s averages. There is a lack of large business in the town with only 10 that employ 250 people or more, and
50 businesses that turn over £5 million or more. The most popular industry for business enterprises is the Professional, Scientific and Technical sector.

4.111 Eastbourne’s stock of office space (at 75,000 sqm) is broadly comparable with other centres in East Sussex. There is more variation in terms of industrial floorspace across each authority; Eastbourne’s 270,000 sqm of industrial floorspace is comparable with both Rother and Hastings. Eastbourne’s stock of retail floorspace (at 286,000 sqm) is the highest of all East Sussex authorities with exception of Brighton and Hove.82 (Table B34, Appendix B).

4.112 Around 10% of businesses have been looking to relocate recently, and the vast majority are looking to stay within Eastbourne. There is high demand for office space; some demand for Light Industrial space, but there doesn’t appear to be significant demand for Heavy Industrial or Warehouse space from the businesses that are looking to relocate.

Business Survival Rates

4.113 The business survival rates within Eastbourne are the lowest compared to surrounding authorities. The last recorded three year business survival rate is 41.5%; this represents the businesses that started and died between 2006 and 2016. This is also lower than the East Sussex average survival rate. However, it has improved marginally compared to previous year’s results. There was a net decrease in the number of business enterprises in Eastbourne in 2011, and the rate of new business registrations per capita is low compared to other areas. Although the number of enterprises increased slightly in 2014, the figure is still below 2010 levels. Over half of business enterprises in Eastbourne have been running for less than 10 years.83

4.114 According to the East Sussex Business Survey 2012, 55.7% of businesses consider their prospects over the next 12 months to be excellent or good. Although this percentage is lower than the average for East Sussex, it is an increase on previous years. 66.5% of businesses aim to grow or grow fast over the next three to five years, which although is the highest percentage in East Sussex, is lower than previous years. 18.6% of businesses are looking to expand their geographical market.84

Employment Land

4.115 The Employment Land Review showed that there is a finite resource of developable land within the borough and therefore the retention and improvement of existing industrial estates and sites is vital to accommodate future employment growth. Capacity is now at a critical point and future losses could significantly harm the

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82 Economic Development Needs Assessment, EBC, 2017,
83 East Sussex Business Survey 2014
https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/community/local/factsandfigures/download/
84 East Sussex in Figures / East Sussex Business Survey 2012
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borough’s future potential

4.116 In the Eastbourne EDNA showed that most offices and industrial premises are located in the town centre and allocated employment sites. Of all types of floor spaces not located in the town centre or allocated employment sites, office space is the most likely to be located in another location. (See Table B35, Appendix B)

4.117 The EDNA presents the Net Employment Space Requirements for Eastbourne, to 2035:
- Offices (B1a/B1b): 9,320 sqm
- Manufacturing (B1c/B2): 11,467 sqm
- Distribution (B8): 46,155 sqm
- Retail: 56,040 sqm

4.118 A significant amount of employment land has been identified as having potential for residential development and may be lost over the plan period. In addition, the relaxation of permitted development rights has resulted in the loss of additional office space. The new Local Plan should take account of identified losses of employment land and plan for its replacement. In addition, Eastbourne has a limited number of existing employment locations, therefore the Local Plan should maximise the use of existing employment land through redevelopment and intensification, where appropriate.

4.119 The delivery against the Employment Land Local Plan targets is outlined in Table B36, appendix B.

4.120 Trend without Local Plan:

The growth of the local economy depends on many other issues not related to the Local Plan: for instance growth of the national economy or availability of qualified labour.

However, a Local Plan will demonstrate what will be the spatial planning environment for investors and developers; this will help them to foresee their own possibilities, and also give them insight in the direction the local economy will take and possibly in the expected infrastructure as well.

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85 Employment Land Supplementary Evidence Report, 2014
https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/257464.pdf

86 Eastbourne Economic Development Needs Assessment, 2017
https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/278464.pdf

87 Authority Monitoring Report / Loss of Employment Land

88 Authority Monitoring Report / Loss of Employment Land

Gross Added Value

4.121 The Gross Value Added per head is considered a useful way of comparing regions of different size. In Eastbourne this is higher than in surrounding constituencies. However, the GVA in Eastbourne (and in East Sussex) lies below England’s average (see Table B37, Appendix B). Compared with the surrounding districts, Eastbourne’s better GVA figure is due to performance in wholesale and retail; and repair of motor vehicles; administrative and support services; human health and social work activities; education and other personal service activities.

Earnings

4.122 The residence-based average earnings in Eastbourne are lower than the East Sussex average at £22,469 per annum, but the work-place based average earnings in Eastbourne are higher than average. This would suggest that some in-commuters are accessing higher paid jobs in the Borough. Resident and workplace earnings both fall below the regional and national averages. Data on average earnings are set out in Table B38, Appendix B.

4.123 East Sussex in Figures data shows that in Eastbourne, the mean weekly earnings of employees living in the area are the lowest (£432) compared to neighbouring authorities. It is also 21% lower than England’s mean figure which is £547 per week. (Figure B07 Appendix B).

Employment

4.124 There are key concentrations of employment in health, care and social work activities as well as visitor accommodation. The Borough also has strength in a number of manufacturing activities, particularly related to mechanical products, the ‘media’ sector and professional service activities.

4.125 Figure B08 (Appendix B) shows the breakdown of employment by industry 2015-2016. The most common industry of employment in Eastbourne is ‘public administration, education and health’, followed by the ‘wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles’.

4.126 Figure B09 (Appendix B) illustrates the change in office, industrial, retail and leisure employment in Eastbourne over a 20 year period. It shows that leisure jobs have the most significant growth. Another area that has driven growth is office bases sectors.

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90 Nomis, 2018, published in ESIF
91 ESIF, source: Office for National Statistics - Nomis.
92 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), Office for National Statistics via East Sussex in Figures
94 Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), ONS/Nomis via East Sussex in Figures
95 Economic Development Needs Assessment, EBC, 2018
Unemployment

4.127 Figure B39 (Appendix B) shows that in Eastbourne 76% of the population is economically active. The figure for self-employment is the highest in the county. The dashes for unemployment indicate where figures are suppressed due to very small sample sizes. These figures are judged as being very unreliable and cannot be published for this reason.

4.128 The total claimant rate for any benefit in Eastbourne was higher than average compared to figures from the South East and national figures, shown in Table B40 (Appendix B). In 2016 10.2% of the working age population claimed out-of-work benefits, in the same period this was 6.1% in the South East and 8.1 in England.

4.129 The proportion of Eastbourne’s population that is of working age has been declining slightly over recent years to 58.1% in 2017, with the overall workforce projected to decrease by approximately 1.9% up to 2027.

Education qualification

4.130 In Eastbourne, just 28.1% of working age people are qualified to NVQ4 and above, this is the lowest comparatively to neighbouring Boroughs and the South Eastern average of 41.4%. This is the same situation for working age people qualified to at least NVQ3; with Eastbourne falling short at 50.4% compared to the South Eastern figure of 61.6% (Table B41 in Appendix B).

4.131 The skills profile of Eastbourne is polarised with almost equal proportions of residents with no qualifications and high level qualifications. The highest share of resident occupations within Eastbourne is within professional occupations however this is a lower level than County and National averages. Conversely the proportion of residents engaged in Elementary Occupations or Sales and Customer Services activities is higher than East Sussex and England.

Trend without Local Plan:

The impact of a Local Plan on Education levels may be limited. However, a spatial plan may help the Education Authority to identify where in Eastbourne the need for infrastructural facilities is concentrated.

Tourism

4.132 The seafront is the main focal point for Eastbourne's tourism industry, which is an important economic driver for the town. Recent trends for Eastbourne show steady year-on-year increase in tourism value. Overall, an estimated 715,000 staying trips
were spent in the borough in 2015, of which around 644,000 were made by domestic visitors (90%) and 71,000 by overseas visitors (10%). Compared to 2014, domestic overnight trips increased marginally by 0.8% whereas visits made by visitors from overseas increased by 4.4%. Total trip volume increased overall by 1.1%.  

4.133 Approximately 4.2 million tourism day trips were made to Eastbourne (lasting more than 3 hours and taken on an irregular basis) in 2015 generating an additional £129 million in trip expenditure. Compared to 2014, the volume of day trips fell by 3.3%; however, spend per head was higher leading an increase in trip spend of 3.0%. Total expenditure by visitors to Eastbourne is estimated to have been in the region of £300.1 million in 2015, up by 2.4% compared to 2014.

4.134 Eastbourne has one five- and two four-star hotels, but the majority of supply is concentrated towards the lower end of the market in the three-star, two-star, budget and non-inspected categories which currently represents around two thirds of total hotel room supply. (Table B42, Appendix B)

4.135 The occupancy rates of both hotels and guesthouses vary over the year; in the guesthouses the peak in the summer season is more pronounced. (Figure B10, Appendix B)

4.136 Overall, the volume of holiday trips to seaside destinations has declined over recent years, and for the first time has been overtaken by trips to city destinations, which have been increasing along with rural breaks. The decline in seaside trips can be explained by the fact that, although seaside resorts have under-utilised capacity and readily available tourism infrastructure, it is often not up to the quality and standard that modern-day visitors expect.

4.137 This tourism-related expenditure is estimated to have supported 5,852 FTE jobs and 8,037 Actual jobs (separate counts of part-time and seasonal jobs) in Eastbourne, an increase of 2.3% compared to 2014. (Table B43 and B44 Appendix B)

4.138 These jobs are spread across a wide range of service sectors from catering and retail to public service jobs such as in local government, and not just tourism. According to the Office of National Statistics, there are 37,900 jobs in Eastbourne (excl. self-employed). Based on our estimates, total tourism related expenditure

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101 Tourist Accommodation Study, 2015
102 Tourist Accommodation Study, 2015
103 EBC, Draft Tourist Accommodation Retention SPD, 2015
supports 21.2% of these jobs in the Borough\textsuperscript{105} (Table B45, Appendix B.)

\textbf{Trend without a Local Plan:}

\begin{quote}
The growth of tourism depends on many other issues not related to any Local Plan: from growth of the national economy to adequate promotion.

However, a Local Plan will demonstrate what will be the spatial planning environment for investors and developers in the touristic sector; this will help them to foresee their own possibilities, and also give them insight in the direction the local economy will take and possibly in the expected infrastructure as well. Without a Local Plan there exists the possibility to loose tourist accommodation that no longer can support the number of overnight stays, resulting in fewer visitors and less income to town.
\end{quote}

\textbf{Travel to Work}

4.140 At the 2011 Census, there were 44,793 Eastbourne residents in employment. A large proportion of these people travel relatively short distances to their place of work. Over half of Eastbourne residents in employment, travel less than 5km to work (52.6%). 5km is a travel time equivalent to a 6 minute drive at an average speed of 30 miles per hour, or a straight line distance equivalent to the town centre to the edge of the Borough boundary.\textsuperscript{106}

4.141 More widely, 33.2\% of East Sussex residents travelling to work travel less than 5km, whilst the regional percentage is 32.7\% and the national average is 32.9\%. This shows that Eastbourne has a significantly higher number of people travelling relatively short distance to work than average.

4.142 Of the Eastbourne residents who are employed and travelling to work, 64.7\% are driving a car or van (or as a passenger). The next most popular method of travel to work is on foot at 17.9\%, with just 11.8\% using public transport.\textsuperscript{107}(See Table B46, Appendix B) Of those residents driving to work, 69.5\% are travelling under 5km in distance. Whereas, of those using public transport just 21.3\% are travelling less than 5km and 38.6\% are travelling 30km and over, which is the most popular method of travel for 30km+.

\textbf{Trend without Local Plan:}

\begin{quote}
Without a Local Plan there is still much that can be done to motivate people of changing their habit of driving by car to their work.
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{105} The Tourist Impact of Tourism Eastbourne 2015, \url{https://mediafiles.thedms.co.uk/Publication/ES/cms/pdf/Eastbourne%20Tourism%20Economic%20Impact%202015.pdf}

\textsuperscript{106} ESiF, source: Office of National Statistics, 2011 Census, Table LC7104EW

\textsuperscript{107} ESiF, source: Office of National Statistics, 2011 Census

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Transport

4.144 The East Sussex average for car ownership is 1.4 cars per household; this is greater than Eastbourne’s average of 1.0 car per household and ranks the second lowest compared to neighbouring Boroughs (see Table B 47, Appendix B). 108

4.145 As would be expected, the total number of cars and the average number of cars per household in Eastbourne has increased over time. In 1971, there were just 12,413 cars at 0.47 cars per household. The total number of cars has increased by an average of 8,561 every 10 years between censuses, and between 2001 and 2011 the number of cars exceeded the number of households for the first time109.

4.146 In the Outline Functional Geography of the area there is an extensive network of bus routes servicing the centre, hospitals, schools and railway stations. The main railway station is situated at the centre of the town and provides a direct link to Lewes, London, Gatwick and Hastings.

4.147 In the East Sussex Business Survey110 on Transport the concern most frequently reported was parking cost/availability, with 22% of businesses expressing concern. Concern about parking was particularly strong in the Hotel & Restaurant sector. Those Districts expressing the greatest levels of concern regarding parking were Eastbourne (33%) and Lewes (27%); the county average is 22%. Concern about parking cost/availability was particularly strong in the Hotel & Restaurant sector and the Wholesale & Retail sector.

4.148 The car is the most popular mode of travel to work, and the use of the private vehicle is not significantly less than in surrounding districts which are less urbanised. However, compared to surrounding districts the percentage of people going by foot or cycle is higher.

4.149 Table B48 (Appendix B) shows the use of cycling and walking as a mode of travel. In Eastbourne people walk more compared to data of the regions (East Sussex and South East), however compared to data from other towns percentages in Eastbourne are left behind.111

4.150 Bicycle use as a mode of transport is less popular comparing the data from Eastbourne (1.4%) with data from South East (3.7%) and East Sussex (2%), although Rother and Wealden show more or less the same percentages. Comparison to other towns shows the percentage of people cycling in Eastbourne is

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108 ESIF, source: Office of National Statistics, 2011 Census, Table KS404EW
110 ESIF, 2014 Business Survey, Theme Paper Transport
111 Active People Surveys from 2010/2011, Sport England
almost half of that of Hastings and Lewes.  

4.151 **Trend without Local Plan:**

*With good spatial planning trough the Local Plan it is more likely to increase the overall levels of walking and cycling.*

The growing population and likely growing car use will likely have many different effects in Eastbourne: traffic jams and parking problems will increase, air quality and carbon dioxide emission will deteriorate. Even tourist attractions will become more difficult to reach which may jeopardise Eastbourne’s ambition to develop this economic asset.

*Without a Local Plan air quality and climate targets will be regulated by national guidelines. However, with adequate spatial planning all aspects of growing traffic can be addressed in synergy.*

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112 Active People Surveys from 2010/2011, Sport England
Section 5: Key Sustainability Issues and Problems (Stage A3)

Introduction

5.1 An important part of the Sustainability Appraisal process is identifying the key sustainability issues facing the Plan Area. The sustainability issues inform the sustainability framework which is used to test the plan and see whether the policies will bring about sustainable development.

5.2 The PPG\(^{113}\) states that the role of the Scoping Report is to “set out the context, objectives and approach of the assessment; and identify relevant environmental, economic and social issues and objectives”.

5.3 The context review (stage A1) and collection of baseline data (stage A2) have highlighted a number of sustainability issues for the Borough. The main Sustainability Issues that are affecting the Plan Area are separated into; environmental, social and economic (although there is inevitably some overlap).

Key sustainable issues and problems

5.4 The key sustainable issue and problems are set out in Table 3.

### Table 3: Sustainability Issues in Eastbourne

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Why is it a Sustainability Issue?</th>
<th>How the Local Plan could consider the Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Climate Change / Renewable energy / low carbon</td>
<td>The actual level of diminishing the use of greenhouse gases is not enough to reduce global warming. Climate change could potentially have an impact on flooding, biodiversity, availability and quality of water resources, or human health in Eastbourne.</td>
<td>Carbon emissions must be reduced (until a net zero level is achieved) in future development. There is a need to consider energy supply and efficiency measures. To increase resilience to the effects of climate change future developments must be built to protect the health of the occupants and the wider environment. (See also Flooding &amp; Water Availability, Waste Generation and Travel).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood Risk and Water Availability</td>
<td>Over a third of the built-up area is within a high flood risk zone Eastbourne is one of the highest at risk of flooding, the area is typically low-lying, not only is there the direct risk of flooding from major rivers or the sea, but also susceptibility to flooding from groundwater and surface water. Rising sea levels may further increase the risk of flooding and erosion along the coastline. Increase in extremes of weather as a result of climate change will present major challenges to the Borough. Due to the water stressed status of the South East and the development of new housing the</td>
<td>Future development must not increase the flood risk of the area, or have an adverse effect on waterbodies and where possible reduce the flood risk to the area. New development must carry out a flood risk assessment during the application stage and developers be encouraged to actively incorporate flood risk prevention in their application design (i.e. permeable surfaces in flood risk areas). The Local Plan should strive to ensure that new developments should be safe from flood risk for their lifetime, without reliance on current defence infrastructure. The plan should continue to use an up to date Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and a sequential approach to</td>
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<tr>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Why is it a Sustainability Issue?</td>
<td>How the Local Plan could consider the Issue</td>
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| availability of water is precarious. | considering lower risk areas first for development before higher risk areas are considered  
All new homes in the borough should be required to achieve water consumption of no more than 110 litres per person per day.\(^\text{114}\) |  
| Waste Generation  | Eastbourne produces less domestic waste per capita compared to the East Sussex average but the recycle rate is at 20% which is lower than neighbouring Boroughs | Minimise waste generation and encourage the sustainable management of waste  
Encourage existing and future development to decrease waste sent to landfill and increase recycle rates |
| Air Quality        | Air Quality is vital for human health. Although the quality measured didn’t give rise to declare an Air Quality Management Area, the level of PM\(_{2.5}\) concentration is above the new WHO guidelines. | Whilst data has shown gradual declines in pollutant concentrations over recent years, reductions need to continue, and the local plan should consider how proposed future development will affect air quality issues. |
| Soil Quality       | Increasing demands for more land for new housing and transport, and climate change puts pressure on the soils. Good quality soils are essential to secure a healthy environment in which we and future generations can prosper. | Many sources of soil pollution have been dealt with through environmental regulation. Challenges remain with the legacy of contaminated land. |
| Water Quality      | Surface and ground-water quality is very important for the sustainability of the natural environment. Quality of waterbodies in the plan area is | The Local Plan needs to ensure that new development will not cause deterioration of the status of any ground or surface water bodies (including transitional/estuarial |

\(^{114}\) This target is equivalent to that proposed as an optional requirement of the Housing Standards Review, which in itself corresponds with Code Level 4.
<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>considered of good condition.</td>
<td>and coastal) and that it does not compromise any other improvements to meet good ecological status in the future. The Source Protection Zones have to be considered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The quality of Bathing Water is an important asset for Touristic development. Pollution of groundwater or the sources of drinking water will affect the quality of our drinking water.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
<td>Biodiversity within the Borough, is under threat from growing population, urban development and climate change</td>
<td>Biodiversity should not be adversely affected by development. If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused. The Local Plan must ensure current ecological networks are protected and where possible improved. Ensure a net gain of Biodiversity on developments to increase overall levels throughout the Borough, with an emphasis on delivering it locally and ensuring it is accessible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Infrastructure / Open Spaces</td>
<td>The Network of Green Infrastructure, with its parks, coastal areas and waterbodies is of great importance for biodiversity, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and human health. Of particular concern are the areas of Ancient Woodland which the Plan Area is home to. Future growth and development could have a negative impact on this Network. The pressure on open spaces is huge, because Eastbourne should leave</td>
<td>The existing open spaces need to be protected and maintained. Community needs must be met in the most sustainable way possible. The Local Plan should ensure accessibility to nature and green infrastructure to strengthen the relation between nature and people and to improve health and wellbeing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Why is it a Sustainability Issue?</td>
<td>How the Local Plan could consider the Issue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic environment</td>
<td>'no stone left unturned' in the search for development sites.</td>
<td>The Local Plan must take into account the listed buildings, archaeological assets and areas for conservation, and ensure that the impact on cultural heritage assets are considered, avoided where possible and mitigated. In Eastbourne the value of the historic environment is such that its conservation and enhancement should be taken up in different objectives: regeneration, development, economic and tourist development, townscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Growing population in the Borough is putting pressure on the existing housing stock pushing the housing need even further, this can result in housing delivery which doesn’t suit the needs. There is an increasing reliance on renting which has major implications for the cost of renting and the ability of those on lower incomes to access housing in the private rental market.</td>
<td>The plan will need to encourage developments to provide sustainable and affordable housing suitable to people’s lifestyles, needs and relatively low levels of income. Specifically this means diversifying the range of affordable tenures available to local residents, improving the condition and energy efficiency of existing stock and addressing the requirements of an increasingly ageing population and vulnerable groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deprivation</td>
<td>Eastbourne is the second most deprived area in East Sussex and there is considerable spatial</td>
<td>As the second most deprived area in East Sussex, the plan needs to look to encourage development that will</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

5. Stage A3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Why is it a Sustainability Issue?</th>
<th>How the Local Plan could consider the Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to Services</td>
<td>Although the distance to services is relatively satisfactory because of the urban character of the plan area, this is considered a sustainability issue. Access also depends on capacity of the services, which with growing population and the high percentage of elderly people within the borough the capacity might get under pressure.</td>
<td>The plan will need to provide sufficient services for the growing population and for specific groups who are in need of extra services, such as the elderly people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity / Health</td>
<td>The Borough performs substantially worse than regional and national averages in terms of child obesity (for both reception and year 6 age groups). High child and adult obesity rates can have implications on increased pressure on medical facilities.</td>
<td>The local plan needs to consider encouraging the population to get active; particularly if it encourages active transport modes such as walking and cycling, and through provision of sufficient quality recreational resources and open spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>The demands on health and social services are</td>
<td>The Local Plan should take into account the desire to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Why is it a Sustainability Issue?</td>
<td>How the Local Plan could consider the Issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>The crime rate in Eastbourne was higher than average compared to other areas in Sussex and there has been a steady increase over preceding years. Crime, and the fear of crime, could create a negative perception of the Borough and reduce the quality of life for both existing and potential new residents.</td>
<td>The plan needs to take a proactive approach on how it can tackle crime and look at reducing its correlation with areas of high deprivation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>Growth is likely to increase pressure on infrastructure. Transport and education have been identified as critical infrastructure, along with waste water treatment, flood protection measures.</td>
<td>The plan needs to ensure that appropriate levels of infrastructure are provided in order to meet the needs of new and existing residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>Unemployment in Eastbourne is relatively high compared to the region. Besides the effects of unemployment on deprivation and people's well-being, economic sustainability is negatively impacted.</td>
<td>The local plan needs to explore development that would result in creation of new jobs to provide more opportunities for local people to join the workforce.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Why is it a Sustainability Issue?</td>
<td>How the Local Plan could consider the Issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Skill shortages and low attainment in education has been a continuing trend for Eastbourne</td>
<td>The plan should consider the needs to improve the accessibility and provision of high quality education and training facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Poor education levels can limit social mobility and limit job prospects for those residing in the Borough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Business Growth| Eastbourne has a continuing negative trend of business survival rates compared to the East Sussex average and are lowest compared to neighbouring authorities.  
The preference of housing also results in the loss of economic floor space  
The loss of businesses could have a negative influence on employment rates and on the perception of the Borough | The plan needs to create and enhance avenues of support for existing businesses within the Borough as well as new start-ups and focus on younger businesses.  
This will encourage the economy locally to expand, retaining the existing business stock and attracting inward investment – this will continue to provide opportunities to workers locally and contribute to raising productivity |
| Tourism       | Borough trends show steady year-on-year increase in tourism value – Tourism is a huge part of the boroughs income and loss of its vitality may have a negative impact on employment rates. | The local plan policies need to ensure that new development does not have a detrimental impact on the Tourism areas in the Borough.  
The historic environment can be considered as an asset for developing tourism.  
Tourism accommodation should be protected in order to |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Why is it a Sustainability Issue?</th>
<th>How the Local Plan could consider the Issue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>Eastbourne is still very car-reliant, even though much of its population lives locally: public transport is not well used by working people. Additional to the impact on air quality, environment and climate, future growth and development of the town could have a negative impact on parking and traffic congestion.</td>
<td>The plan needs to encourage more sustainable modes of transport over the use of a private car, with over half of Eastbourne residents in employment, travelling less than 5km to work (52.6%) the number of residents using a private vehicle as their mode of transport is unnecessarily high. Development should seek to reduce the volumes of traffic on roads by providing and promoting alternative transport modes, including public transport and travel such as walking and cycling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 6: Sustainability Assessment Framework, (Stage A4).

Introduction

6.1 This section sets out the Sustainability Framework which will be used to assess the Local Plan in the future. The Framework consists of:

- The Sustainability Objectives, the number and the title (key-term) will be used in the tables of the Sustainability Assessment.
- The questions to consider will be helpful during the assessment and will provide more direction and focus to the specific issues to assess of each sustainability objective.
- The indicators are related to the monitoring data used in the baseline.

6.2 The sustainability objectives were developed using: the review of PPPSIs (Stage A1), the baseline data collection (Stage A2) and the identification of sustainability issues and problems (Stage A3).

6.3 In Table 3 in Section 5 there are 19 key sustainability issues. Not each sustainability issue turned into a sustainability objective. To increase the accessibility and comprehensiveness of the assessment of the plan-objectives we took together some sustainability issues resulting in a more acceptable number of sustainability objectives.

- Flood Risk is combined with Water Availability
- Biodiversity is combined with Green Infrastructure and Open Spaces.
- Air, water and soil quality are taken together. Together they are renamed: Pollution.
- Townscape is combined with Historic Environment.
- Employment is taken together with Business Growth.
- Health and obesity, deprivation, crime, and community are taken together and renamed: Resilient Communities.
- Access to services is renamed to Infrastructure; by this the importance of accompanying development with adequate infrastructure, mentioned in the PPPSIs, is addressed as well.
The Sustainability Framework

6.4 The Sustainability Framework is presented in Table 4 below.

**TABLE 4: SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Questions to Consider</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To promote and support the mitigation of climate change through a reduction in Eastbourne’s greenhouse gas emissions from all sources.</td>
<td>Will the approach reduce carbon dioxide emissions? Does the approach reduce energy consumption? Will the approach increase the proportion of energy from renewable sources?</td>
<td>- Mean average gas and electricity consumption - Number of planning applications received and approved relating to stand alone renewable energy - Carbon dioxide emissions per sector&lt;sup&gt;115&lt;/sup&gt; - Charging points electric cars&lt;sup&gt;116&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. FLOOD RISK AND WATER AVAILABILITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To reduce the risk to people and properties of flooding from all sources, and the risk of water scarcity in dry summers for people and the environment.</td>
<td>Will the approach impact on flooding – coastal, fluvial and surface water? Does the approach reduce the risk of flooding? Does the approach impact on the quantity of available water?</td>
<td>- Number of new developments with sustainable drainage systems - Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice on the Environment Agency flood defence grounds (fluvial)&lt;sup&gt;117&lt;/sup&gt; - Number of new developments with a water use of no more than 110 litres per person per day.&lt;sup&gt;118&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<sup>115</sup> East Sussex in Figures, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
<sup>116</sup> [https://www.zap-map.com/live/](https://www.zap-map.com/live/)
<sup>117</sup> Authority Monitoring Report
<sup>118</sup> Equivalent to the proposed optional requirement of the Housing Standards Review, corresponds with Code Level 4..
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Questions to Consider</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. POLLUTION</strong>&lt;br&gt;To reduce air, water, soil and noise pollution.</td>
<td>Does the approach increase air pollution?&lt;br&gt;Does the approach increase surface or ground water pollution? Does the approach affect a Source Protection Zone?&lt;br&gt;Does the approach increase soil pollution or improve the conditions of the soil?&lt;br&gt;Does the approach encourage the development of brownfield land?&lt;br&gt;Does the approach increase noise pollution in residential areas?</td>
<td>- Annual mean for NO\textsubscript{2} concentrations and for PM\textsubscript{2.5}\textsuperscript{119}&lt;br&gt;- Number of AQMAs&lt;br&gt;- Waterways of good chemical and biological water quality&lt;br&gt;- Compliance with EU Bathing Waters Directive\textsuperscript{120}&lt;br&gt;- % of contaminated land remediated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE</strong>&lt;br&gt;To protect and enhance biodiversity and the networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure, achieve net gains for biodiversity, and improve the access to nature.</td>
<td>Does the approach protect the areas of SSSI and ancient woodland?&lt;br&gt;Does the approach enhance natural and semi-natural habitats and species?&lt;br&gt;Does the approach optimise opportunities to create a network of linked green spaces?&lt;br&gt;Does the approach contribute to the achievement of net gains for biodiversity?&lt;br&gt;Does the approach affect nationally important wildlife?&lt;br&gt;Will the approach impact on</td>
<td>- Condition of SSSI units\textsuperscript{121}&lt;br&gt;- Planning applications affecting designated sites\textsuperscript{122} and ancient woodland,&lt;br&gt;- Planning applications affecting green corridors\textsuperscript{123}&lt;br&gt;- Species affected by planning applications\textsuperscript{124}&lt;br&gt;- Planning applications affecting Habitats\textsuperscript{125}&lt;br&gt;- Percentage of development using CIL contribution to green infrastructure.&lt;br&gt;- Accessibility of green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{119} LAQM Annual Status Report
\textsuperscript{120} Bathing Water Quality, EA, [https://environment.data.gov.uk/bwg/profiles/](https://environment.data.gov.uk/bwg/profiles/)
\textsuperscript{121} Authority Monitoring Report
\textsuperscript{122} Authority Monitoring Report
\textsuperscript{123} The viability of this indicator will be researched
\textsuperscript{124} Authority Monitoring Report
\textsuperscript{125} Authority Monitoring Report
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Questions to Consider</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>green infrastructure and greenfield land? Does the approach optimise access to the town’s green infrastructure and to the countryside? Will the approach protect the character of the landscape and protect views?</td>
<td>space and accessible open space is assessed in the Open Space Assessment, prepared alongside the preparation of the Local Plan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. LANDSCAPE, TOWNSCAPE AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

To protect, enhance and manage archaeological, historical and cultural heritage and their setting and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place. To make efficient use of land by developing brownfield area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions to Consider</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will the approach impact on valued landscape and townscape? Does the approach have an impact on listed buildings and conservation areas? Sites of archaeological interest? Registered parks and gardens?</td>
<td>Number of listed buildings[^126] and no of listed buildings on the at risk register[^127] Number and condition of archaeological sites Number and extent of protected areas within or near Plan area including Conservation Areas, Archaeological sites, Priority Zones and historic parks and gardens Square meters of development on brownfield land[^128] Number of Conservation Areas with up to date management plans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. WASTE

To minimise waste generation and maximise recycling of waste.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions to Consider</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will the approach reduce and minimise the generation of waste? Will the approach increase recycling rates? Will appropriate water</td>
<td>Domestic waste produced per head of population[^129] Amount of waste going to landfill (tonnes) Percentage of waste that...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[^126]: Authority Monitoring Report
[^128]: Authority Monitoring Report
[^129]: East Sussex in Figures, Waste data flow
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Questions to Consider</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>recycling and storage facilities be provided?</td>
<td>is recycled or reused&lt;sup&gt;130&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOCIAL**

7. HOUSING
To provide affordable, environmentally sound and good quality housing of types and sizes that meets the needs of the community.

- Does the approach help meet affordable housing needs?
- Does the approach meet the needs of all members of the community (ageing population, new families)?
- Does the approach encourage a mix of types and tenures to be achieved?
- Will the condition and diversity of stock be improved?
- Does the approach lead to more sustainably constructed homes?

- Number of households considered homeless<sup>131</sup>
- Households on housing needs register<sup>132</sup>
- House prices to earnings ratio<sup>133</sup>
- Net housing completions per annum<sup>134</sup> and compared to targets
- Net affordable housing completions per annum<sup>135</sup>

8. INFRASTRUCTURE
To ensure the appropriate provision of infrastructure to meet needs arising from new and existing development.

- Does the approach provide for sufficient infrastructure to sustain accessible services? Or: is the capacity of existing infrastructure sufficient? With special attention to services for the elderly population of the Borough.
- Is the infrastructure easily accessible?

- Access to a GP within 15 minutes walking distance and access to a hospital within 30 minutes using public transport/walking.<sup>136</sup>
- Access to primary school
- Access to secondary school, with public

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<sup>130</sup> East Sussex in Figures
<sup>131</sup> Government Statistics on Rough Sleeping in England and East Sussex in Figures Homeless Households accepted and homeless households placed in temporary accommodation
<sup>132</sup> East Sussex in Figures / Households on the local authority housing waiting list
<sup>133</sup> Authority Monitoring Report, Median House Prices compared to Median Earnings
<sup>134</sup> Authority Monitoring Report
<sup>135</sup> Authority Monitoring Report and East Sussex in Figures Social Housing Stock
<sup>136</sup> Joint Strategic Needs & Assets Assessment
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Questions to Consider</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Does the approach improve access to a range of facilities?</td>
<td>transport and walking and within 15 minutes&lt;sup&gt;137&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Will there be sufficient capacity of the highway and public transport network?</strong></td>
<td>- Institutes of Further Education with Public Transport links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Will there be sufficient capacity of utilities?</strong></td>
<td>- Investment funding in Transport, Gas Electricity, ICT project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Capacity and supply of physical infrastructure – energy, water sewerage, waste, transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Section 106 Funding/CIL Funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. RESILIENT COMMUNITIES</td>
<td>Will a sense of cultural identity, belonging and well-being be achieved?</td>
<td>- Overweight or obesity by adults and children&lt;sup&gt;138&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To improve community health, safety and wellbeing and promote inclusive and vibrant communities.</td>
<td>Does the approach support a healthy lifestyle and outdoor playing space? Does the approach encourage active transport modes?</td>
<td>- Reported crimes&lt;sup&gt;139&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Does the approach lead to a reduction of crime rates?</td>
<td>- Provision of outdoor playing space at acceptable distance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Does the approach consider the needs of people with protected characteristics, and/or the needs of the ageing population and/or the needs of the deprived population?</td>
<td>- Provision of walking and cycling routes to open spaces and nature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Does this approach benefit the most deprived areas of the district? Does the approach support social</td>
<td>- Index of Multiple Deprivation&lt;sup&gt;140&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Participation in voluntary and community facilities&lt;sup&gt;141&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>137</sup> Department for Transport, Journey time statistics: Access to services 2016,
<sup>138</sup> East Sussex in Figures and Joint Strategic Needs & Asset Assessment
<sup>139</sup> East Sussex in Figures / crime statistics
<sup>140</sup> Government Indices of Deprivation
<sup>141</sup> East Sussex in Figures / Ipsos MORI from ESCC
### Objective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions to Consider</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inclusion?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the approach improve access to a range of facilities and employment opportunities?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will the approach promote and support the empowerment of local communities?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will it reduce the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest of the Borough?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ECONOMIC

#### 10. EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS GROWTH

To promote economic growth in the Borough by supporting expanding businesses and encouraging creation of new jobs and businesses. Improve education and skills of the population.

- What is the likely change in the amount of employment land? Will this approach create jobs? Will this approach reduce the high unemployment rates?
- Does the approach create and enhance support for existing businesses? Does the approach encourage the creation of new start-ups?
- Will the approach improve access to education and training for children, young people and adult learners?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Number of residents claiming Jobs Seekers Allowance, Employment Support and Disability Living Allowance¹⁴²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Weekly earnings¹⁴³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Business survival rates¹⁴⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Business stock¹⁴⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- GVA¹⁴⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Percentage of working age with no qualifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Percentage of pupils achieving 5GCSE A* to C Grades.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Additional Employment Floorspace¹⁴⁷</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 11. LEISURE AND TOURISM

Does the approach create and enhance support for

- Annual/Seasonal visitor numbers

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¹⁴² Authority Monitoring Report
¹⁴³ Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, (ONS), published in ESiF
¹⁴⁴ East Sussex in Figures / Business Survival Rates
¹⁴⁵ East Sussex in Figures / Business enterprises by size of Business
¹⁴⁶ Nomis, ESiF
¹⁴⁷ Authority Monitoring Report / Commercial Development
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Questions to Consider</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **To increase the number and spend of people visiting the town, and the town centre, for leisure and tourism purposes.** | existing retail and tourism business? Does the approach encourage creation of new retail and tourism initiatives? Will the approach create jobs? | - Hotel/B&B occupancy rates\(^{148}\)  
- Number of hotel rooms\(^{149}\)  
- Percentage of employment in tourism sector.  
- Number of FTE working in Tourism and Retail |

| 12. TRAVEL AND TRANSPORT | Does the approach encourage sustainable modes of transport? Will the approach encourage a shift away from the private car and towards public transport and cycling? Will the approach ensure sufficient capacity of the highway and public transport network? | - Car ownership\(^{150}\)  
- Use of Walking and cycling as mode of travel\(^{151}\)  
- Access to services without a car\(^{152}\)  
- Public Transport/Cycle/Pedestrian links between employment and housing uses.  
- Modes of transport to travel to work\(^{153}\)  
- Traffic growth figures |

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\(^{148}\) Acorn, Tourist Accommodation Study, 2015  
\(^{149}\) Acorn, Tourist Accommodation Study, 2015  
\(^{150}\) Office of National Statistics, census 2011, published in ESiF  
\(^{151}\) East Sussex in Figures, Active People Survey, Sport England  
\(^{152}\) Authority Monitoring Report / Sustainable Travel  
\(^{153}\) Authority Monitoring Report / Sustainable Travel
Compatibility of the sustainable objectives

6.5 The compatibility of the sustainable objectives is tested in Table 5 to identify their internal consistency or tensions between objectives that cannot be resolved. In general: space is scare in the Plan Area, which means that the development of one sustainable objective might lead to diminishing the space and opportunity to develop or protect another objective. Part of the red (incompatible) outcome in the table is due to this: housing development will decrease the space for development of some employment sites or for protection of biodiversity or open spaces. The likely incompatibility of flood risk and housing development is to be expected because significant parts of Eastbourne are at risk of flooding.

6.6 Another source of incompatibility is the fact that development of housing or employment sites will automatically lead to more traffic, more waste, and more pressure on infrastructure.

6.7 The sustainability objective of resilient communities is likely to be compatible with all other sustainability objectives.
### TABLE 5: COMPATIBILITY OF THE SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Climate Change</th>
<th>2 Flood Risk</th>
<th>3 Pollution</th>
<th>4 Biodiversity, Landscape and GI</th>
<th>5 Townscape &amp; Historic Environment</th>
<th>6 Waste</th>
<th>7 Housing</th>
<th>8 Infrastructure</th>
<th>9 Resilient Communities</th>
<th>10 Employment and Business Growth</th>
<th>11 Retail and Tourism</th>
<th>12 Travel and Transport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Climate Change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Flood Risk</td>
<td>Compatible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Pollution</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Compatible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Biodiversity, Landscape and GI</td>
<td>Compatible</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Neutral / depends on implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Townscape &amp; Historic Environment</td>
<td>Compatible</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Neutral / depends on implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Waste</td>
<td>Compatible</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Neutral / depends on implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Housing</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Neutral / depends on implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Infrastructure</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Neutral / depends on implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Resilient Communities</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Neutral / depends on implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Employment and Business Growth</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Neutral / depends on implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Retail and Tourism</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Neutral / depends on implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Travel and Transport</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Incompatible</td>
<td>Neutral / depends on implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methodology for Testing Options

6.8 The SA framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The SA will identify the likely sustainability effects of the plan and consider reasonable alternatives that take into account the objectives and scope of the plan (as required by the SEA Directive). Reasonable alternatives will include options discussed in consultations - such as at the issues and options stage - together with others put forward through the consultation process. A reasonable alternative will include the ‘no plan’ or ‘business as usual’ option. In most cases this is likely to be continuing with the current local plan policy.

6.9 In table 6, the symbols and definitions which will be used to assess and highlight impacts when the options and objectives are tested.

### TABLE 6: PREDICTED MAGNITUDE OF EFFECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRADE</th>
<th>Appraisal symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong positive effect</td>
<td>++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive effect</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral / no effect / no relationship</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative effect</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong negative effect</td>
<td>- -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertain effect or lack of information</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact depends on implementation</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.10 The matrix of the assessment of the magnitude of effects will be accompanied by a commentary where the reasons for the scoping are explained. The results are assessed in terms of short, medium and long-term effects (5, 10 and 15 years) including permanent (irreversible) and temporary effects. In table 7 the characteristics of likely significant effects are set out.

6.11 The SEA Directive also requires an assessment of secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects. Collectively these effects are called cumulative impacts. Cumulative impacts may arise, for example, where several developments each have insignificant effects but together have a significant effect or where several individual effects have a combined effect. Synergistic effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Significant synergistic effects often occur as habitats, resources or human communities get close to capacity. For example, a wildlife habitat can become progressively fragmented with limited effects on a particular species until the last fragmentation makes the area too small to support the species at all. In table 7 the characteristics of likely significance to be considered are set out; cumulative impacts form part of this.
### Table 7: Schedule of Characteristics of Likely Significance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>The cumulative nature of the effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>The transboundary nature of the effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>The risk to human health or the environment (for example due to accidents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Intensive land-use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 7: Consultation (Stage 5) and next steps

Consultation

7.1 Stage A5 requires the Local Authority to consult on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal with the relevant statutory bodies, key stakeholders and the public. The Scoping Report is the first stage in the plan making / SA process and it clarifies that a Strategic Environmental Assessment is required and provides an opportunity for the consultation bodies to offer comments on the scope and level of detail required for the Sustainability Appraisal. This helps to ensure that the SA is comprehensive and robust enough to support the Local Plan during the later stages of full consultation.

7.2 Regulation 4 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 defines certain organisations with environmental responsibilities as consultation bodies. We sent an earlier version of the Scoping Report with the invitation to comment to the statutory consultation bodies. They had 5 weeks to send their representations: between 21/06/2019 and 26/07/2019. In Appendix E we present a report on the consultation of the consultation bodies. We list all comments and the way how these influenced the Scoping Report.

7.3 On base of the consultation the Scoping Report was amended. Together with the Eastbourne’s Local Plan Issues and Options this new version of the Scoping Report will be published for consultation (Regulation 18) in Autumn 2019.

7.4 The timetable for the production of the Local Plan is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 8: TIMETABLE FOR PRODUCTION OF LOCAL PLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issues and Options Consultation (Reg. 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed Submission (Reg. 19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination in Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adoption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Next Steps**

7.5 Once finalised the Scoping Report, the sustainability framework will appraise development and policy options for the Local Plan, identifying options that would deliver sustainable outcomes.

**Table 9: Next Steps**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage A</td>
<td>Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope of the DPD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage B</td>
<td>Developing and refining the options. Consulting on the options and the Scoping Report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage C</td>
<td>Appraising the effects of the plan and producing the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage D</td>
<td>Consulting on the plan and the SA Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage E</td>
<td>Monitoring implementation of the plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix A: Table of relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes Strategies and Initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERNATIONAL</th>
<th>themes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL</td>
<td>themes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIONAL</td>
<td>themes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCAL</td>
<td>themes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INTERNATIONAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Purpose of the plan or programme</th>
<th>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The UN Sustainable Development Goals. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs.</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>The SDGs replaced the Millennium Goals and cover social and economic development issues including poverty, hunger, health, education, global warming, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, urbanization, environment and social justice.</td>
<td>In each country, governments must translate the goals into national legislation, develop a plan of action, establish budgets and at the same time be open to and actively search for partners. Poor countries need the support of rich countries and coordination at the international level is crucial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Commitment to building and commitment to sustainable development Managing and protecting the natural resource based on economic and social development.</td>
<td>The local plan needs to incorporate the teachings of the declaration. Whilst resonating the importance of sustainable development at all stages of the plan making process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris Agreement (UN Climate Change Conference)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Aimed at limiting global warming to less than two degrees Celsius, and pursue efforts to limit the rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius.</td>
<td>The local plan needs to ensure any policies created do not worsen the amount of CO₂ produced in the Borough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of the plan or programme</td>
<td>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>The UNFCCC is an international environmental treaty and is to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent human interference with the climate system.</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Spatial Development Perspective</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Policy framework for integrated spatial development</td>
<td>Policies created should consider this framework in order to achieve a balanced and sustainable spatial development strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Renewable energy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Sets a target for the UK to source 15% of ‘energy needs’ from renewable sources and reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 15% by the year 2020</td>
<td>Policies need to ensure they comply with the directives targets set for renewable energy – they need to ensure developments and infrastructure do not increase CO₂ emissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency Directive</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Together with the Directive listed below the main pieces of legislation aimed at reducing the energy consumption of buildings. When buildings are advertised for sale or rent, energy performance certificates are to be included. All new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by the end of 2020.</td>
<td>Policies need to ensure they comply with the directives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flooding</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Floods Directive 2007/60/EC</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Requires member states to assess and reduce the risk of flooding</td>
<td>The plan needs to ensure that necessary flood risk activity takes place during the course of the plan process. Flood risk needs to be taken into account</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix A: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes Strategies and Initiatives
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Purpose of the plan or programme</th>
<th>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Health Organization Guidelines (WHO)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Recognised as the international benchmark for setting air quality standards.</td>
<td>where development is approved. Necessary steps needs to be in place to reduce the risk of flooding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Air Quality Directive - Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe 2008/50/EC</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Set objectives and limits for air pollutants, the UK’s current objectives on PM2.5 stem from this EU legislation. The WHO guidelines recommend an ultimate goal for concentrations of PM2.5 of 10 μg/m3. This is less than half the current EU limit and the WHO recognises that this represents a significant challenge.</td>
<td>The local plan needs to ensure that any policies created do not have a detrimental effect on air quality within the borough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment and Management of Environmental Noise (END Directive 2002/49/EC)</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>The main EU instrument to identify noise pollution levels and to trigger the necessary action. Action areas are: The determination of exposure to environmental noise Ensuring that information is made available to public Preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary.</td>
<td>The document might be of relevance to the Local Plan in the policies for new developments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Promote sustainable water use and management Aim for cleaner groundwater, lakes and rivers.</td>
<td>The local plan needs to ensure that development does not have detrimental impact on large bodies of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of the plan or programme</td>
<td>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>European Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection</strong></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Identify actions to protect the importance of soil protection based around 4 pillars; Awareness raising, legislation, research and integration.</td>
<td>The plan needs to take into account the importance of soil protection in line with the 4 pillars described in the strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(including biodiversity, landscape, green infrastructure, landscape and open space)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN Convention on Biological Diversity</strong></td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>The Convention has three main goals including: the conservation of biological diversity (or biodiversity); the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources. In other words, its objective is to develop national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It is often seen as the key document regarding sustainable development.</td>
<td>The objectives of the convention are translated into national policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental Impact Assessment (2014/52/EU)</strong></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Explains the requirement of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017</td>
<td>The Environmental Impact of a development should be screened and if it is listed in Schedule 1 an EIA is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan to 2020</strong></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>To protect, conserve and enhance the Union’s natural capital. To turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy To safeguard the Union’s citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing</td>
<td>Plan policies must ensure that the natural capital is preserved and encourage a low-carbon economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>European Communities Directive on the</strong></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Prevent habitat loss and degradation, especially to Special Protection Areas (SPA)</td>
<td>The Local plan policies should ensure that the maintenance of recognised habitats is up kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of the plan or programme</td>
<td>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation of Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC (wild birds directive 1979)</td>
<td></td>
<td>and not damaged from new development</td>
<td>It should avoid the deterioration of any habitats or development which could negatively affect wild birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Landscape Convention</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Requires “landscape to be integrated into regional and town planning policies and in cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as any other policies with possible direct or indirect impacts on landscape.</td>
<td>The Local plan needs to ensure the sustainable use of landscape within the Borough in order to protect and maintain them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Site Conservation Objectives for Pevensey Levels SCI (UK0030367)</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Outline of three main issues: Inappropriate water levels, Invasive species, Water pollution</td>
<td>Policies need to ensure they do not have any detrimental effects on the 3 main issues highlighted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Site Conservation Objectives: Supplementary advice on conserving and restoring site features</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>The Supplementary Advice to the Conservation Objectives presents attributes which are ecological characteristics of the designated species and habitats within a site. (supplement to 2014 document with conservation objectives, cited above.)</td>
<td>The Conservation Objectives, this Supplementary Advice and any case-specific advice given by Natural England, should be consulted when developing, proposing or assessing an activity, plan or project that may affect this site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Aims to contribute towards protecting biodiversity by conserving natural habitats of wild fauna and flora.</td>
<td>A Habitats Regulation Assessment needs to be undertaken to consider the impacts of proposals on protected sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ramsar Convention (UNESCO)</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Protect and enhance wetlands.</td>
<td>The impact of proposals on Ramsar sites needs to be considered. The Pevensey Levels is such a site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix A: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes Strategies and Initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Purpose of the plan or programme</th>
<th>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic Environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO World Heritage Convention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>This is a legally binding instrument which set the framework for an accurate conservation approach within Europe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>The Convention is an international legally binding treaty within Europe. And deals with the protection, preservation and scientific research of archaeological heritage in Europe. In particular, it focuses on the problem of conservation of archaeological heritage in the face of development projects.</td>
<td>The conservation and archaeological investigation of archaeological heritage in urban and regional planning policies must be integrated in the planning process.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## National Policies, Plans, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Purpose of the plan or programme</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Planning Policy Framework</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Sets out the government's planning policies and how they are expected to be applied.</td>
<td>The Local Plan should contribute to the objective of achieving sustainable development and must reflect national policies on housing and other uses, meeting objectively assessed needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Planning Practice Guidance</strong></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) is a web-based resource which brings together planning guidance on various topics.</td>
<td>The Local Plan should be prepared in accordance with Planning Practice Guidance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, DCLG</strong></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Aims to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers while respecting the interests of the wider settled community. In this policy an amended definition of gypsy and travellers is adopted. People who have ceased their nomadic habit are not included any more.</td>
<td>The plan needs to create policy which recognises the needs of travelling communities without negatively impacting the existing settled communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of the plan or programme</td>
<td>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (amendments 2014)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Specifies who may charge CIL and includes outline provision on other aspects of the charge including how liability to pay CIL is incurred, how CIL is charged and collected and the application of CIL to infrastructure and enforcement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>The Regulations make provision for the operation of the planning system.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>State the duty to provide an up-to-date register and sets out the criteria for sites to be included in the Register.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulation 2004</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>These regulations implement Directive 2001/42/EC, known as the SEA Directive.</td>
<td>This legislation sets out the requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>The Local Development Documents must be in general conformity with this Act.</td>
<td>This Act sets out the requirement for a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the proposals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Climate Change Act</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Framework to achieve a mandatory 80% cut in the UK’s carbon emissions by 2050 (against a 1990)</td>
<td>The authority will have a legal duty to contribute to the preparation and reporting of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of the plan or programme</td>
<td>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</td>
</tr>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>baseline), with an intermediate target of between 26% and 32% by 2020. In 2019 an amendment on the carbon emission was drafted: from the 80% to a 100% cut in UK’s carbon emissions by 2050.</td>
<td>proposals and policies meeting carbon budgets. Policies created need to aim to utilise renewable energy resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK Climate Change Projections 2009 (UKCP09) (DEFRA, DBIS, Met Office, EA)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>The UKCP provides the most up-to-date assessment of how the climate of the UK may change over the 21st century.</td>
<td>See below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK Climate Projections 2018 (UKCP18) (DEFRA, DBIS, Met Office, EA)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>A major update of the UKCP09, based on the latest developments in climate science. General climate change trends projected over UK land for 21st century are broadly consistent with earlier projections (UKCP09). Sea level will continue to rise to 2100 under all emission pathways. For London sea level rise in the low emission scenario is likely to be in the range 0.29 m to 0.70 m. For high emission scenario, the range is very likely to be 0.53 m to 1.15 m. this is higher than the UKCP09 projections.</td>
<td>The Local Plan has to make use of UKCP18 to inform adaptation and mitigation planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning for a smart energy future, RTPI Research Paper</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>This research has examined planning’s potential to support the delivery of smart, clean energy as a fundamental component of placemaking in England.</td>
<td>The report will be helpful to ensure the policies support smart energy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Carbon Plan</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>The CCA set out the emission reduction targets. The Carbon Plan sets out the government’s plans for achieving these targets.</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix A: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes Strategies and Initiatives

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<tr>
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<th>Purpose of the plan or programme</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UK Climate Change Risk Assessment</strong></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>In accordance with the requirements of the Climate Change Act a second assessment of the risks and opportunities for the UK of the current and predicted impact of climate change.</td>
<td>The NPPF is designed so that local authorities are able to react to the latest climate change information when they update their plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report</strong></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Presents compelling evidence that climate change may lead to increases in heavy rainfall and significantly increased risks from fluvial and surfae flooding my mid-century. Rising sea levels may further increase the risk of flooding and erosion along the coastline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Renewable) energy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planning and Energy Act</strong></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>A local planning authority may in their local development plan include policies imposing reasonable requirement for:</td>
<td>The local plan needs to ensure that policies comply with the requirements for the use of energy from renewable sources, low carbon energy and energy efficiency requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Proportion of energy used in a development from renewable sources and low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development.</td>
<td>Targets:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the requirements of building regulations.</td>
<td>* 30% of electricity from renewable sources by 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* greenhouse gas emissions to be cut by 50% on 1990 levels by 2025 and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* greenhouse gas emissions to be cut by 80% on 1990 levels by 2050.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UK Low Carbon Transition Plan</strong></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Pursuant to Section 12 and 14 of the Climate Change Act.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy White Paper - Our Energy Future, Creating a Low</strong></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Cutting the UK’s carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020;</td>
<td>The local plan needs to ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<td>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Economy (DTI 2003) Planning for our electric future: a white paper for secure, affordable, and low carbon Technology.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maintaining the reliability of energy supplies; Promoting competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve productivity; Ensuring that every home is adequately and affordably heated</td>
<td>promoting sustainable economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Efficiency Strategy (DECC)</td>
<td>2012/2013</td>
<td>The EES is designed to maximise the benefits of existing policy and to realise the wider energy efficiency potential across the economy.</td>
<td>See Climate Change Act.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Waste management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Purpose of the plan or programme</th>
<th>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Litter Strategy for England, DEFRA</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Strategy to aiming to keep the streets cleaner and litter-free. This is vital for local authorities to attract business and housing growth, and it will save resources.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources and waste strategy, DEFRA</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>The strategy sets out how to preserve material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. At the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of the plan or programme</td>
<td>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flooding</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HM Government Flood and Water Management Act</strong></td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Requires local authority to produce a strategy outlining how it would manage ‘local’ flood risk</td>
<td>The plan needs to ensure that necessary flood risk activity takes place during the course of the plan process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Required to produce a comprehensive strategy to manage local flood risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Future Water, The Government’s water strategy for England</strong></td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Strategy for the water sector until 2030, for a sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and an improved and protected water environment. The South East already faces increasing demand on finite water supply. Climate projections forecast, beside the flooding problems also that droughts are likely to be more common.</td>
<td>Minimum water efficiency standards for all new homes are in prospect through changes to the Building Regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting, DEFRA</strong></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Provides context and guidance on Making the country resilient to a changing climate, based on the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017. The NAP refers to the 25 Year Environment Plan for goals on specific ambitions.</td>
<td>The Local Plan should consider the latest information on climate change and adaptation presented in the NAP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk</strong></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>This strategy provides the overarching framework for future action by all risk management</td>
<td>Although the Environment Agency’s has a strategic overview role in flood and coastal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<td>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Strategy for England</td>
<td></td>
<td>authorities to tackle flooding and coastal erosion in England.</td>
<td>erosion risk management local involvement is needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency: our ambition to 2020</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>The Environment Agency will play a central role in delivering the 25 Year Environment Plan.</td>
<td>The Environment Agency advises the Local Plan on flood and coastal risk management, protecting homes from flooding, healthier rivers and coastal waters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee on Climate Change: Managing the coast in a changing climate.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>This is an independent advice to government on building a low-carbon economy and preparing for climate change. Key finding in this report is: threads from flooding for coastal communities, infrastructure and landscapes will increase.</td>
<td>This report will inform the Local Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adapting to a changing climate. Environment Agency’s second adaptation report under the Climate Change Act, EA</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>A detailed adaptation plan is included in Annex 1.</td>
<td>Ensure all new major plans and strategies need to be climate resilient by 2020.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draft National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, EA</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>This draft strategy is not a policy document but a consultation by the Environment Agency, reflecting its own views and those they have heard from other stakeholders. Policy on flood and coastal erosion risk is for the government. Starting point of the Draft Strategy is that it is impossible to prevent every flood or change to our coast. Together people, businesses, public and voluntary sectors need to support each other to prepare for the unavoidable flooding and loss of homes to the sea.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Current and Future Impacts of Sea Level Rise on the UK, Foresight, Government Office for Science

**Date**: 2017  
**Purpose of the plan or programme**: A review on impacts of sea level rise, the sources of uncertainty and response options.

## Pollution

### Clean Air strategy, DEFRA

**Date**: 2019  
**Purpose of the plan or programme**: Sets out objectives and policy options for improving air quality  
In the Strategy it is announced that the government will seek to enable strong collaborative action, ensuring that neighbouring local authorities and other relevant bodies work alongside the lead authority, supporting each other in achieving compliance with air quality objectives. In the *Environment Bill*, this approach will be underpinned through new duties and powers where necessary that will produce an effective framework for tackling transboundary pollution.

This new legislation will set new targets on PM2.5 while legally-binding targets to reduce emissions of five of the most damaging air pollutants (fine particulate matter, ammonia, nitrogen oxides, sulphur dioxide, non-methane volatile organic compounds) by 2020 and 2030.

**Implications and considerations for the Local Plan**: The local plan needs to ensure that any policies created do not have a detrimental effect on air quality within the borough.

### Water Resources Act 1991

**Date**: 1991  
**Purpose of the plan or programme**: Regulates water resources, water quality and pollution, and flood defence.  
Part II of the Act provides the general structure for the management of water resources. Part III then explains the standards expected for controlled waters; and
<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air Quality Standards Regulations</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>All the previous EU air quality legislation and are made law in England through this AQSR.,</td>
<td>The Plan should take account of designated Air Quality Management Areas in and around the Plan Area, at the moment there is not such an Area in the Plan Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air quality plan for nitrogen dioxide (NO2) in the UK, DEFRA</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>The Air Quality Plan for Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) sets out the Governments strategy for addressing area of poor air quality in relation to NO2. Unlike greenhouse gases, the risk from NO2 is focused in particular places and is primarily associated with road vehicles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noise Policy Statement for England DEFRA</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>It sets out the long term vision of government noise policy, to promote health and a good quality of life.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguarding our soils: a strategy for England</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>By 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. Preventing soil pollution and dealing with our legacy of contaminated land. Effective soil protection during construction and development.</td>
<td>Planning decision must take sufficient account of soil quality, particularly when significant areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land are involved. In the Waste and Resources Action Plan (WRAP) a code of practice for soil use on construction sites is published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
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<td>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biodiversity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Biodiversity net gain: updating planning requirements</td>
<td>In progress</td>
<td>This is a consultation which closed in February 2019 on proposals to make biodiversity net gain</td>
<td>The Local Plan should consider the latest information on how to consider biodiversity net gain in the planning policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>necessary for developments when granting planning permission.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- Standardising the approach</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Should it be a requirement</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- How to implement</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- How to measure and monitor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK Biodiversity Action Plan</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>With action plans for priority habitats and priority species, each identified either as being</td>
<td>See NERC (in Environment subsection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>globally threatened, or where evidence showed there had been a particularly rapid decline of</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>those resources within the UK.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Designation and protection of ‘European Sites’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservations of Habitats and Species Regulations</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>This is the UK transposition of EC Directive 92/43/EC on the conservation of natural habitats</td>
<td>The Local plan must be subject to Habitats Regulations Assessment in line with this Directive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and of wild fauna and flora.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Designation and protection of ‘European Sites’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Help deliver the objectives set out in the Natural Environment White Paper for England – ‘The</td>
<td>The local plan should develop policy which contributes positively to the ecosystem and wildlife within the borough whilst considering the objectives set in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ecosystem</td>
<td></td>
<td>Natural Choice.’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of the plan or programme</td>
<td>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>services, DEFRA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the Natural Environment White Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conserving Biodiversity – the UK Approach, DEFRA</strong></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Aim is to help biodiversity respond to climate change, to reduce the risk and damage caused by invasive non-native species and to provide spatial frameworks for landscape-scale habitat restoration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework</strong></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>The framework is a set of priorities agreed by the 4 UK governments to ensure that only the most critical activities towards internationally agreed biodiversity goals are included</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Natural environment**

*(including green infrastructure, landscape and open space)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Purpose of the plan or programme</th>
<th>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC)</strong></td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>The Act streamlined the legislative framework, and improves governance arrangement for national parks. The Act lists habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biological diversity in England.</td>
<td>Policies must consider the importance of conserving biodiversity and landscape features as set out in the Act. The priority species and habitats are listed in Appendix to the Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environment Act</strong></td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>The Act set up: the Environment Agency and the National Park authorities. It also required the preparation of a National Air Quality</td>
<td>The National Park Authority and the Local Authority should co-operate to have regard to the purposes of the Parks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<td>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Sets out the priorities to enhance, protect and enlarge woodland areas</td>
<td>The preservation of the trees and woodland areas in the town might benefit from actions that follow this Statement. In the preparation of the Local Plan, new development around this theme can be checked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP)</td>
<td>2011-2015</td>
<td>Sets out how the value of nature can be mainstreamed across our society by facilitating local action; strengthening the connections between people and nature; creating a green economy and showing leadership in the EU and internationally</td>
<td>Plan policies for the natural environment need to be developed in accordance with the objectives in the White Paper – include strengthening the relation between people and nature and enhancements of natural environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Amended 1985 and 1991)</td>
<td>1981 (amended 1991)</td>
<td>Instills offenses for causing harm to wildlife and details law regarding SSSIs</td>
<td>The plan must consider whether development in particular areas, especially designated SSSIs, may be approved in order to prevent causing harm to wildlife and countryside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countryside and Rights of Way Act, DEFRA</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>The Act implements the ‘right to roam’ on the open countryside in England. The Act is also concerned with the protection and management of SSSIs.</td>
<td>The plan must consider whether development may affect public rights of way and the SSSIs in the plan area, and prevent causing harm to wildlife and the countryside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Marine and Coastal Access Act</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>The Act creates the Marine Management Organisation which exists to make a contribution to sustainable development in the marine area.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment Plan, DEFRA</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>The Plan aims to deliver cleaner air and water, sustainable water supply, protect species and provide richer wildlife habitats. It aims to deliver connection of people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing. It calls for an approach to agriculture, forestry, land use and fishing that puts the environment first.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water for people and the Environment, Water Resource Strategy for England and Wales, EA</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>The strategy seeks to achieve the following objectives: Adapting to &amp; mitigating climate; A better water environment - species and habitats that depend on water are restored, protected, improved and valued; Sustainable planning and management of water resources; Water and the water environment are valued. The Plan should include measures which will help achieve the strategy's aims. Development Management policies should include measures to reduce water usage in new development to levels above those required by Building Standards, aspiring to water neutrality in addition to requiring SuDS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Infrastructure Guidance, Natural England</td>
<td></td>
<td>This guidance provides a comprehensive overview of the concept of green infrastructure, policy statement and track record in driving delivery. It also maps out wider policy priorities and drivers for green infrastructure.</td>
<td>The Plan Area is a urban area and Green Infrastructure is recognised as contributing towards creating places where people want to live and work. The makers of the Local Plan can be inspired by the guidance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historic environment and townscape**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (AMAAA)</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Protection of the archaeological heritage of Great Britain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning (Listed Buildings &amp; Conservation)</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>The Act creates special controls for the demolition, alteration of buildings, objects or structures of historical significance.</td>
<td>The local plan must take into account the listed buildings and areas for conservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of the plan or programme</td>
<td>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areas) Act</td>
<td></td>
<td>interest, and for Conservation Areas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic England Advice Notes 3 Environment and Site allocations in Local Plans</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>The document offers advice on evidence gathering and site allocation policies, as well as setting out in detail a number of steps to make sure that heritage considerations are fully integrated in any site selection methodology.</td>
<td>Ensure that the historic environment plays a positive role in allocating sites for development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic England Advice Note 8, Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>This advice note seeks to provide advice on historic environment considerations as part of the SA/SEA process. Where the historic environment clearly underpins the character, economy or cultural resource of a place, it may warrant inclusion in other objectives such as regeneration, tourism, access to services, quality of life, landscape and townscape.</td>
<td>For Eastbourne the historic environment is important in the townscape and underpins tourism. In the Local Plan it should be included in several objectives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding place: conservation area designation, appraisal and management (Historic England, March 2011)</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Guidance is for local authorities, community groups, amenity societies, developers and their agents, consultants, and those who visit, live in, work in, or own properties in conservation areas</td>
<td>The local plan must take into account the existing buildings and areas already listed for conservation Plan must include guidance on heritage assets within the borough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Design – Urban design in</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Guide to encourage better design.</td>
<td>The guide might be of relevance in detailing planning policy for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of the plan or programme</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>the planning system: towards better practice, DETR / CABE</td>
<td></td>
<td>The aim of this guide is to promote higher standards in urban design. The policy is set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 1.</td>
<td>new developments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Marmot Review: Implications for Spatial Planning (2011)</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Provides evidence about the relationships between health and spatial design, and the socio-economic gradient in environmental disadvantage; Proposes &quot;good design principles&quot; for promoting both physical and mental health and well-being within communities</td>
<td>The good design principles exposed in the document can be considered at the preparation of the Local Plan and in Development Management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sustainable Communities Act 2007 (Amendment 2010)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Make provision about promoting the sustainability of local communities; and for connected purposes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) / (Refurbishment)</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>A method of assessing, rating, and certifying the sustainability of buildings</td>
<td>The Local Plan can take notice of the measurements to improve the sustainability of buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building regulations</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Part L Conservation of fuel and power in new dwellings, and Part G Sanitation, hot water safety and</td>
<td>The Local Plan needs to give consideration to the regulation,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix A: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes Strategies and Initiatives
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Planning Act</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>It introduces legislation to allow the sale of higher value local authority homes, introduce starter homes and &quot;Pay to Stay&quot; and other measures intended to promote home ownership and boost levels of house building. And place the duty to prepare, maintain and publish a register of brownfield land.</td>
<td>Local authorities have a duty to grant permission on enough serviced plots of land to meet the demand for self-building and custom building in their area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing White Paper – Fixing our broken housing market.</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>The proposals in the White Paper set out sets out a broad range of reforms that government plans to introduce to help reform the housing market and increase the supply of new homes</td>
<td>The commitment of the government is to grant planning permission on 90% of the suitable brownfield sites by 2020. Planning policies need to ensure they comply with the government initiative to fix the housing market. Create policy which favours the delivery of good quality housing and ensures the infrastructure is well coordinated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving sustainability in new homes: a resource for local authorities. UKGBC</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>The intention of the resource is to encourage a consistent approach by local government and driving up the sustainability of homes.</td>
<td>There should be a set of ‘baseline’ requirements for all new homes and standards for procurement or own land disposal should match the baseline requirements set for all homes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel / Transport &amp; Accessibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Planning for local transport is realised by the County Council. The Local Plan should be aware of the intentions of the White Paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Local Transport Happen. DfT</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future, DfT</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>The Government is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions across the economy by at least 34% by 2020 and by at least 80% in comparison to 1990 levels by 2050. Transport accounts for 21% of UK domestic greenhouse gas emissions.</td>
<td>The Local Plan can assist in contributing to the overarching aim of this strategy to reduce carbon emissions through improving public transport, encouraging alternative transport modes, and locating services where they are needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Travel Strategy, DfT</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>The strategy aims to: promote better public health and well-being by increasing levels of physical activity, particularly among the most inactive people in our society; increase accessibility and reduce congestion; and improve air quality and reduce carbon emissions.</td>
<td>The Plan should consider emissions, public health and well-being in planning for infrastructure and travel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road to Zero DfT</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>The strategy sets out the ambition for ultra low emission cars by 2030, a massive roll-out of infrastructure to support electric vehicle revolution.</td>
<td>Planning policies need to ensure that new developments are in line with the strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth and Infrastructure Act</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>The Act sets out a series of reforms intended to reduce hampering business investment, new infrastructure and job creation.</td>
<td>Local planning authorities can be designated as under-performing and places under special measures if they fail to determine 30% or more of the major applications they handle within 13 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future. DBE&amp;IS</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Complementary to the 25 Year Environment Plan, and aims to making the economy future proof, through: innovation, people, infrastructure, places and the</td>
<td>The Strategy may inspire the Local Plan on issues as: investment in people, infrastructure and business environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix A: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes Strategies and Initiatives
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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Clean Growth Strategy: Leading the way to a low carbon future’ DEFRA</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>The Clean Growth Strategy also announced the formation of a Green Finance Taskforce to develop ambitious proposals to further accelerate investment that supports clean growth. Improving the energy efficiency of homes and rolling out low carbon heating will have to reduce 13% of UK carbon emissions.</td>
<td>The planning policies need to ensure that new developments are energy efficient and make maximum use of low carbon heating.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## REGIONAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex Cultural Strategy ESCC</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>A ten year partnership framework to better support and grow the cultural sector.</td>
<td>Understanding and valuing the cultural assets should be reflected in the Local Plan. Planning policy can shore up and enable growth of creative business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex Strategic Partnership et al. Pride of Place Working Towards a Better Future for Local People and Local Communities.</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>The priority of the strategy is to protect and enhance our natural and built environment for current and future generations, and enable individuals and organisations to tackle and adapt to climate change.</td>
<td>The Plan should give consideration to the priorities identified in Pride of Place and climate change issues should be considered when developing policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climate</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change Strategy for East</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>This is a framework that sets out the scope for the County</td>
<td>The Plan should comply with the local objectives, and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix A: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes Strategies and Initiatives
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sussex, ESCC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Council’s actions. The strategy sets the scale of appropriate local mitigation, at least in line with national government targets and determines the options for the reduction of greenhouse gases.</td>
<td>deliver policies which support the strategy’s vision and the principles guiding the aim. The Plan should contribute to achieving the UKs carbon targets and address the need to adapt to the impacts of climate change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Management</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>East Sussex and Brighton &amp; Hove Waste and Minerals Plan 2013</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Set of policies in relation to waste and minerals sites within East Sussex, adopted in 2013, replaced the majority of policies from 2006.</td>
<td>Ensure local plan is aligned with policies set in Waste and Minerals plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex and Brighton &amp; Hove ‘Waste and Minerals Site Plan 2017’</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Provides the spatial details for the requirements contained within the Waste and Minerals Plan (WMP)</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex Joint Waste Strategy 2014-2025</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>The strategy aims to:</td>
<td>Policies created should reflect and not be in conflict with the strategy aims including; reducing waste to land fill and increasing the amount of waste reused, recycled and composted</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>- Reduce the amount of waste produced</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Increase the amount of waste reused, recycled and composted</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Reduce the amount of waste landfilled</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Recover more value from our waste</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flooding / marine issues</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, ESCC</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Provides the framework for the management of flood risk for the period 2016-2026.</td>
<td>Managing flood risk is a part of the planning process, this is also reflected in the NPPF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan, Marine</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>As with land-use planning, marine planning is a statutory requirement. This Plan must be</td>
<td>All public authorities are responsible for implementing the South Marine Plan through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Management Organisation</td>
<td></td>
<td>used for all planning decision for the sea coast, estuaries and tidal waters, as well as developments that impact these areas, such as infrastructure.</td>
<td>existing regulatory and decision-making processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuckmere and Sussex Havens Catchment Flood Management Plan, Summary Report</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>This CFMP gives an overview of the all flood risk in the Cuckmere and Sussex Havens catchment and sets out the preferred plan for sustainable flood risk management over the next 50 to 100 years. The CFMO considers all types of inland flooding, from rivers, groundwater, surface water and tidal flooding, but not flooding directly from the sea which is covered by Shoreline Management Plans.</td>
<td>The CFMP identifies flood risk management policies to assist all key decision makers in the catchment.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Flood risk in Pevensey Bay is mainly from the overloading of the drainage network, exacerbated by tidal-locking.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Proposed actions:</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Complete Eastbourne Park flood storage scheme. This includes development of Eastbourne Park Management Plan and Eastbourne Park Water Level Management Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beachy Head to Selsey Bill Shoreline Management Plan (South East Coastal Group)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>A large-scale assessment of flooding and erosion risks and identification of preferred policies for managing those risks. The shoreline management policies considered are those defined by the DEFRA (2001) report. Hold the line Advance the line Managed realignment No active intervention</td>
<td>Beachy Head to Newhaven Harbour is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. It is proposed to allow dynamic coastal processes to continue as before, enhancing and maintaining the landscape quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Foreland to Beachy Head SMP. (South East Coastal)</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>A large-scale assessment of flooding and erosion risks and identification of preferred policies for managing those risks.</td>
<td>The Local Plan should avoid approving development in areas at risk of flooding and erosion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The shoreline management policies considered are those defined by the DEFRA (2001) report.</td>
<td>For Sovereign Harbour and Eastbourne the policy is (present and medium-term) to <em>Hold the Line</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hold the line</td>
<td>For Beachy Head the strategy (present and medium-term) is: <em>No active intervention</em>. There are no built assets at risk and landscape, nature, historic environment and amenity will be maintained. It might be necessary to realign the coastal path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Advance the line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Managed realignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No active intervention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cuckmere and Pevensey Levels Abstraction Licensing Strategy</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Availability of water for abstraction depends on water flow of the river. Licencing and managing abstractions will be on base of the strategy.</td>
<td>The document contains water resource availability maps for the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(South East Coastal Group)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuckmere Haven to Redoubt Gardens Coastal Defence Strategy (DEFRA)</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Proposing scope of works and costs as part of a 50-year strategy. Eastbourne BC together with Wealden DC are the administrative authorities for coastal defence matters along this frontage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redoubt Gardens to Cooden Coastal Defence Strategy (DEFRA)</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Proposing scope of works and costs as part of a 50-year strategy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Channel Coast Observatory Initiative</td>
<td>On-going</td>
<td>Provides strategic coastal monitoring for the whole coastline of South-East England. The CCO co-ordinate and manage a range of databases on coastal conditions including wave data,</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural environment</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trees and Woodland Strategy 2001 (ESCCI)</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Identifies future priorities for trees and woodland in East Sussex and provide guidance for those involved in managing and creating it.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural England National Character Areas, NE</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Description of Pevensey Levels and South Downs.</td>
<td>The Plan Area abuts with the Pevensey Levels and the South Down National Park, the NCA should be considered in any plan making.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Wildlife Trust: a Living Landscape for the South East</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>The document presents a technique for describing a landscape-scale network of wildlife habitat that would ensure the long term ecological functioning of the South East. An effective approach for considering a Green Network is set out.</td>
<td>In the plan area, parts of natural landscape can be of importance as a stepping-stone habitat. Climate change and the pressure to build houses will increase the need to protect the linkages between the green areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Strategy for East Sussex (East Sussex Strategic Partnership)</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>The Environment Strategy for East Sussex sets out to deliver the strategic priority for the environment and climate change in Pride of Place which is to protect and enhance our natural and built environment for current</td>
<td>The objectives set out in the strategy are similar to those found in the NPPF and in line with those set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy for East Sussex. The Plan should account for the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Date</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity and Planning in Sussex (Sussex Wildlife Trust)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Guidance document to help ensure that development within the county protects and enhances valuable local biodiversity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2007-20017) ESCC</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Sets out the CC’s Plans to improve the public Rights of way network and access to the countryside.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East River Basin Management, EA</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Classification of water bodies Statutory objectives for protected areas and water bodies Summary of programme of measures to achieve statutory objectives</td>
<td>The Local Plan should consider the information in this document.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| East Sussex Green Infrastructure Study (The Landscape and Biodiversity Working Group) | 2014       | The Green Infrastructure Partnership was established by the Government to support the development of GI in England and to help implement the vision set out in the Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP). The study provides guidance on the production of GI strategies which will build on GI related studies carried out by local authorities and other organisations to date. Eastbourne Park and other green areas in the Plan Area form together the Green Infrastructure, the study helps to define assets and requirements to improve and protect the GI and to make it more resilient to development pressures and climate change. 
   The guidance on the production of a GI strategy can help to define a specific policy on GI.                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Appendix ES Green Infrastructure Study                              | 2014       | The Appendix is a separate document with County scale maps of GI aspects. BOA: Eastbourne marshes GI assets, (recreation and health,                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | The maps can sustain policies in the Local Plan on the importance of GI or on health and recreation.                                                             |

Appendix A: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes Strategies and Initiatives
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td></td>
<td>forestry, climate change, biodiversity, cultural, water resources) Infrastructure. Linkages (public rights of way, long distance cycleway, cycle routes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex Landscape Character Assessment - ESCC</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>The East Sussex LCA defines 32 character areas. This helps us to understand the landscape character of the East Sussex, and is an aid to decision making, helping us to understand the landscape, what is important and special about it, and how it may change in the future.</td>
<td>The Plan should consider the impact on landscape character and seek to protect, conserve and enhance the landscape. Reference to relevant Landscape Character Assessments should be made where appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy Communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2019, ES Strategic Partnership</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>This is a strategy for the commissioning of health and wellbeing services in the county.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex Joint Strategic Needs &amp; Assets Assessment</td>
<td>On-going</td>
<td>The Assessment is a process that identifies both the health and wellbeing needs and assets of the people, communities and populations in East Sussex. The website provides a resource of local and national information.</td>
<td>The needs and assets presented on the website should be taken into account in the preparation of the Local Plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| East Sussex Integrated Sustainable Community Strategy, | 2008 | The strategy includes:  
- Providing high quality economic infrastructure  
- Nurturing a culture of entrepreneurship | |

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Development</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex County Council (2014), East Sussex Growth Strategy</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>The Strategy is built around three key pillars:</td>
<td>The local plan should ensure it encourages and accompanies the development in business, place and people. The borough already has a wealth of touristic attraction and redevelopment underway. Policies should not detrimentally affect the current progression and should seek to continue the growth already taking place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Business</strong>: Enabling business growth, particularly of ‘high value’ businesses;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Place</strong>: A significantly valued asset to the East Sussex economy;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>People</strong>: Meeting the skills needs of business and supporting residents to reach their full potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex Economic Development Strategy 2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>The economic objectives outlined in the EDS include:</td>
<td>Ensure plan aligns with economic objectives set in EDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- infrastructure (transport, broadband and commercial site development)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- sector growth, development and diversification</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>- improving skills and a more inclusive workforce</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>- the visitor economy (rural and coastal).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Structural &amp; Investment Funds Plan – South East Local Enterprise Partnership</td>
<td>on-going</td>
<td>Business-led, public/private body established to drive economic growth across East Sussex.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex Local Economic Assessment</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>The LEA provides evidence of the challenges that need to be addressed to achieve a sustainable growth path. The LEA informs the Economic Development Strategy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovate East Sussex - ESCC</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Sets out a framework and goals to achieve economic development benefits and support the creation of more efficient, responsive, cost-effective services.</td>
<td>The authors of the Local Plan can take notice of the findings on innovation set out in the report, specifically in the theme of Economic Development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP)</td>
<td>On-going</td>
<td>Established to provide the clear vision and strategic leadership to drive sustainable private sector-led growth and job creation in the area. LEPs were set up by the government to be the key body determining strategic economic priorities while making investments and delivering activities to drive growth and create jobs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Project Business Case Eastbourne &amp; South Wealden Cycling &amp; Walking (SELEP)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Purpose of the Eastbourne and South Wealden Cycling &amp; Walking Package is to support the immediate and growing local demand for cycling and walking infrastructure provision, to enable communities to choose cycling and walking for short local journeys. The schemes connect to existing infrastructure provision.</td>
<td>The new Local Plan needs to take notice of the project and adapt new developments as far much as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel / Transport and Accessibility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex County Council Local Transport Plan 3 2011-2026</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>This plan sets out the direction on how they will improve transport and maintain roads between 2011-2026</td>
<td>While air quality is no longer an explicit objective for the LTP, there will be co-benefits in terms of measures designed to tackle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>climate change and improve quality of life. Besides the alleviation of traffic congestion there are several measures to improve and promote cycling, walking and public transport. The Local Plan needs to build on this network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## LOCAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>General</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Borough Council Sustainability Policy</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Eastbourne Borough Council acknowledges the community leadership and enabling role the council plays in the long-term sustainability and resilience of our communities. This is particularly important as we continue to provide new homes, redevelopment and regeneration into a future that will be subject to a changing climate.</td>
<td>The basic principles of sustainable development need to be applied in the new Local Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equality and Fairness Policy</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Equality and fairness is integral to everything the Council does. Unlawful discrimination must be eliminated; equality of opportunity between people must be reached, as well as good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.</td>
<td>In the planning of new developments the accessibility for people with protected characteristics must be considered. In design of policies and developments it should be considered how to promote good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Coastal Community Team Economic Plan | 2016 | Guide the activities of the Coastal Community Team  
Assist in focusing on the key economic issues facing the coastal area, setting out both the short term and longer term priorities for the CCT, to enable economic growth in the local coastal area. | Policies created should align and not be in conflict with the Economic Plan set for the borough  
No policy should have a detrimental effect on economic growth. |
| Eastbourne Borough Plan - EBC | 2003 | Sets out policies and proposals for the development and use of land  
Provide a detailed framework for the control of development within the Borough. | The plan should ensure new policies and objectives do not conflict with Saved 2003 Borough Policies. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Core Strategy Local Plan- EBC</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Sets out the key direction and planning framework for Eastbourne. Provides the strategic policies which alongside the saved policies of the Eastbourne Borough Plan (2003) will be used to determine planning applications.</td>
<td>The new Local Plan will include a Strategy and replace this Core Strategy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Corporate Plan - EBC</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Aims for continuing improvement within the borough focusing on 4 themes: Prosperous Economy, Quality Environment, Thriving Communities and Sustainable Performance</td>
<td>Ensure the plan policies do not have a detrimental effect on the 4 themes set in the ECP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Development Scheme- EBC</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Three year project plan outlining the documents to be produced together with a timetable for their preparation with key date milestones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neighbouring Authority Local Plans</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden Local Plan (Wealden District Council)</td>
<td>Upcomi   ng</td>
<td>Draft Submission document 2018.</td>
<td>The Draft Wealden Local Plan should be used to inform the Local Plan in producing sustainable aims and policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Downs Local Plan (2014-2033)</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>The statutory development plan for the whole National Park, along with the minerals and waste plans and ‘made’ (adopted) Neighbourhood</td>
<td>The SD Local Plan should be used to inform the Local Plan in producing sustainable aims and policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
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<td>Purpose of the plan or programme</td>
<td>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Plans.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Purposes of the Park:</td>
<td>The National Park Eastbourne Downs are important as green infrastructure. The Local Plan should have regard to the purposes of the National Park. (Environment Act, 1995)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes DC Local Plan Part 2</td>
<td>Upcoming</td>
<td>Submission document 2018</td>
<td>The Draft Local Plan Part 2 should be used to inform the Local Plan in producing sustainable aims and policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Joint Youth Strategy 2015 - 2018</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Set of objectives to support vision on improving youth lifestyle in EBC:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Eastbourne Youth Partnership)</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Providing appropriate activities and facilities for children and young people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Working with partners to achieve safer and stronger communities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Promoting healthy lifestyles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden District Council – Core strategy local plan - WDC</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Long-term spatial vision and strategic objectives for the Wealden District area for the period 2013 to 2027.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Statement of Community Involvement - EBC</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>The SCI sets out how the Council will consult the community in all stages of the plan making.</td>
<td>The Local Plan should be consulted with the community complying or exceeding the requirements of the SCI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Climate / renewable energy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Purpose of the plan or programme</th>
<th>Implications and considerations for the Local Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Full</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Eastbourne Full Council agreed to</td>
<td>The Local Plan should plan for a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Purpose of the plan or programme</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Resolution</td>
<td></td>
<td>recognise there is a Climate change emergency and that EBC commits to working in close partnership with local groups and stakeholders to deliver a carbon neutral town by 2030.</td>
<td>carbon neutrality to achieve this. There are tools from RTPI and EA to (subsection ‘national’ of this appendix) to guide in this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flooding</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Area Surface Water Management Plan ESCC</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Identification of potential flood risk areas and outlining of a Action Plan.</td>
<td>The Local Plan should be aware of the flood risk in identified areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne and South Wealden Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 and Level 2 (SFRA)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>The SFRA presents information to enable the Local Planning Authority to apply the Sequential Test to potential development.</td>
<td>The Local Plan should consider flood risk. For new developments / the Local Plan a SFRA will be needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pollution</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 Air Quality annual Status Report (ASR)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>All air quality objectives were met Eastbourne Borough Council in 2017 and there are currently no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) declared within the local Authority area. Road transport is the primary source of local air pollution with industrial sources only representing a small proportion of emissions of air pollutants.</td>
<td>As road transport seems to be the primary source of local air pollution the Local Plan needs to address measures to decrease this. Transport aim by 2020: Make Eastbourne a cycle town, reduce carbon emissions by 40%, have a network of EV charging points, have a car club, have quality bus partnership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate Assessment and Air Quality Local to the Pevensey Levels Ramsar Site, Rother DC, Hastings BC, Wealden DC and Eastbourne BC</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>The document addresses the issue of local air quality within the Pevensey Levels Ramsar site, particularly within 200m of the A259 which traverses the Levels, and the adverse changes that may occur as a result of the increase in the vehicle fleet associated with the delivery of 25,600 dwellings across</td>
<td>The assessment predicts the level of nitrogen and NOx concentration till 2026. For housing development beyond 2026, the assessment should be consulted and possibly updated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Appendix A: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes Strategies and Initiatives

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neighbouring Authority Local Plans</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wealden, South Downs, Lewes</td>
<td>The impact from vehicle emissions of nitrogen deposition in the heathland within the SAC (Ashdown Forest) needs to be monitored and assessed in combination with the expected Annual Average Daily Traffic on the N26 of neighbouring authorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastbourne Park SPD - EBC</strong></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Conserving and enhancing the existing environmental, ecological and archaeological characteristics of Eastbourne Park Managing the area for appropriate leisure and recreation uses.</td>
<td>The Local Plan should consider the vision and framework for future use of the Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report – EBC</strong></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Assessment of any likely significant effect on European sites within relative proximity to Eastbourne, arising from the Employment Land Local Plan.</td>
<td>For the Local Plan an HRA screening report has to be undertaken to assess whether there are any likely significant effects on European sites within relative proximity of Eastbourne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open Space Assessment - EBC</strong></td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>The assessment will enable EBC to plan and manage the Town’s open spaces.</td>
<td>The Assessment sets the standards for the provision of open spaces which should be considered in the Local Plan. Open Spaces are important to achieve healthy and inclusive communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Access Network and Accessible Natural Greenspace Study - SDNPA</strong></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>The study analyses the provision of ANG, including Public rights of way. The study includes the Local Authority Area of Eastbourne. Of the coastal towns, larger areas of Brighton and Eastbourne in comparison to other coastal towns have access to ANG within 2km</td>
<td>The information on ANG in Eastbourne can inform the Local Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Landscape Character Assessment EBC (CBA)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>The report provides a baseline inventory of the landscape character in the borough.</td>
<td>It is recommended that a criteria-based Landscape Character provides a spatial/character based approach to landscape protection and enhancement. The report suggests wording for policies in the local plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Capacity Guidance EBC (CBA)</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>The document provides indicative guidance on the capacity to accommodate housing, employment leisure and services.</td>
<td>The guidance was used in the preparation of the ELLP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Biodiversity Assessment, volume 1 and 2</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>The report establishes a comprehensive database on biodiversity and geological interests within the borough. In the document a detailed recommendation for a green network (with description of the corridors) is taken up (section 11, volume 1)</td>
<td>The local plan needs to take notice of the biodiversity assessment. The suggested green network could be used to identify green corridors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic environment and townscape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne – Historic Character Assessment Report (Sussex Extensive Urban Survey – Roland B Harris)</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>The report delivers a tool to understand the historic qualities of the town.</td>
<td>The information on historic qualities can be considered in the Local Plan, in policies on the Historic Environment, and in policies on Housing development or Economic and Tourist development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Town Centre Local Plan - EBC</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Ensure Eastbourne's town centre remains a vibrant, attractive and welcoming place for the whole community. Ensure a strong mix of shopping.</td>
<td>The TCLP replaces saved policies form the Eastbourne Borough Plan that applied to the Town Centre. The new Local Plan will consider the TCLP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix A: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes Strategies and Initiatives

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>leisure and tourism attractions</td>
<td></td>
<td>together with great places to live, work and relax.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Townscape Capacity Study</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>To be commissioned. Aims to evidence the density potential and design principles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infrastructure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Facilities Assessment</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Setting out infrastructure requirements across the Borough to 2027, covering: community infrastructure, functionally essential infrastructure and Green Infrastructure. Sets out the need of physical, social and environmental infrastructure to enable future growth and development. At the same time, existing infrastructure shortfalls have been identified and will be addressed by policies in the Local Plan.</td>
<td>The provision of necessary infrastructure alongside new housing and employment development is required to create and maintain sustainable communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure Delivery Plan, EBC</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBC Sovereign Harbour SPD</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>This Sovereign Harbour Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) has been prepared to guide development and ensure that new and improved community facilities are at the heart of future building plans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBC CIL Charging Schedule</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>The CIL Charging Schedule sets out the charge per square metre that applies to dwellings (C3 Use Class) excluding residential apartments and retail (A1- A5 Planning Class Uses).</td>
<td>The money raised from CIL will be used to pay for infrastructure to support development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Housing Strategy – At Home in Eastbourne (2013-2020)-EBC</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Helping more people find and keep a good home in Eastbourne Encourage investment in housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Housing Market ~ Assessment (SHMA) (EBC)</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Provides the evidence to help to shape the future planning and housing policies of the area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Strategic Housing and Economic Land Available Assessment, Final Report (SHELAA) - EBC</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Identifies and assesses all land for its residential and employment development potential</td>
<td>The SHELAA will be taken in account in the Local Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Building Design SPD</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Guidance to developers on how to create new buildings that make the most of the opportunities for producing alternative renewal energy whilst at the same time slotting in with the surrounding environment with minimal impact.</td>
<td>In Development Management this guidance can be taken into account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordable Housing SPD - EBC</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>The SPD guides on:</td>
<td>Ensure that the Local Plan takes into account the recommendation of the SPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Policy requirements for delivery of affordable housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Type and standards of affordable housing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Assessment of financial viability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Healthy) Communities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Community Strategy</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Strategy focusing on what is important to the people who live, work and visit the town</td>
<td>The plan should ensure its policies contribute to making Eastbourne a safe, thriving, healthy and vibrant community with excellent housing, education and employment choices, actively responding to the effects of climate change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Eastbourne Designing out Crime SPG - EBC                             | 2003 | The guidance provides more detailed advice on how to assist in reducing the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime. In Design of developments the following principles can be considered:  
- The concept of defensible space  
- Inclusion of areas of influence  
- Natural surveillance  
- Patterns of movement | The guidance can inform the Local Plan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
<p>| Analysis of Eastbourne neighbourhoods their demographics and community groups to understand their suitability for neighbourhood planning, EBC | 2018 | This report investigates the concept of sustainable neighbourhoods, as they are set out currently, in relation to the government’s Localism Agenda and the more recent neighbourhood planning law. Neighbourhood Panel mergers indicate that communities may no longer identify with the sustainable neighbourhoods. | For the Local Plan the usefulness of the concept of sustainable neighbourhoods should be analysed, this report offers a useful insight.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Economic Development                                                  |      |                                                                                                 | The Local Plan should consider the ELLP in order to achieve a sustainable economy.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Employment Land Local Plan                                           | 2016 | Guides job growth and economic development in Eastbourne up to 2027. Identify an appropriate supply of |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Economic Development Needs Assessment, EBC/ Cluttons/</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Assessment and evidence for economic development in Eastbourne during the period to 2035.</td>
<td>The EDNA forms an important evidence document used to inform the Local Plan at its Issues and Options stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lichfields</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Identification of the Functional Economic Market Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Assessment of recent pattern of development of employment and main town centre use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Forecast of qualitative and quantitative need</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Including data on retail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Employment and Training SPD</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Assist in securing local labour agreements as part of development proposals.</td>
<td>The local plan needs to align with the SPD in order to maintain local labour agreements for the continuing development required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Development required in Eastbourne up to 2027 will create a significant number of jobs, aims to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>help secure local employment at both construction and operational stages of this development.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Borough Council Employment Land Review, GVA</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Review, assessment and update of the Borough’s position in relation to the future supply and demand for employment floor space</td>
<td>Economic policies in the new Local Plan need to ensure the right space in the right location for inward investment, and need to ensure existing businesses are retained and can grow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Office Deliverability</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>The paper provides the information to assess different options for office development in the ELLP.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment to Support the Sustainability Appraisal, Bilfinger, GVA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Additionally this paper considers the recent changes to the office market within the South East, East Sussex and Eastbourne. It also provides a high level assessment of development viability based on a range of industry standard assumptions and considers more generally issues of deliverability related to the Eastbourne market as a whole and each development location more specifically.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Accommodation Study – EBC (ACORN)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Provide the evidence base to assist EBC in assessing current and future demand for tourist accommodation in the town. Review the current retention policy in order to manage any changes to supply. (not online)</td>
<td>The Study can inform the Local Plan on the need for tourist accommodation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Economic Impact of Tourism Eastbourne 2015, Tourism South East</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>The study provides indicative estimates of the volume, value and resultant economic impact of tourism on Eastbourne in 2015.</td>
<td>The study substantiates the importance of tourism for the economy of Eastbourne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist Accommodation Retention, SPD</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>The SPD updates the interpretation of existing planning policies relating to tourist accommodation in light of changes in the tourism market.</td>
<td>The SPD can inform the Local Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel / Transport and Accessibility /</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Wealden and Eastbourne Transport Study (EBC, ESCC and WDC)</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>The Study advises:                                                                                              - Whether requirements for growth can be accommodated</td>
<td>The study served as an evidence base for the Eastbourne Core Strategy and should be considered in the Local Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- On the transport case for long standing new highways proposals in the Eastbourne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix A: Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes Strategies and Initiatives

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Park Area</td>
<td></td>
<td>- On the identification of new housing and employment development allocation options&lt;br&gt;- On the future year demand for public transport networks at 2016 and 2026.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hailsham, Polegate, Eastbourne Movement and Access Transport scheme (South East Local Enterprise Partnership)</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>This project aims to improve the junction capacity and deliver and enable greater access to high quality integrated sustainable transport infrastructure. Expected completion date: spring 2020.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Cycling Strategy, EBC</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Planning related objectives of the strategy are:&lt;br&gt;- Create a safer, attractive and accessible cycling network&lt;br&gt;- Create cross-boundary links</td>
<td>Promotion of cycling will contribute to the delivery of high level objectives of the East Sussex Local Transport Plan. The cycling strategy must be considered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Parking Strategy, EBC</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>In order to support the council's aspirations parking has to be addressed as a key issue with its own focus and plan. However, as control over parking is not in the hands of one authority, a partnership approach is required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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Climate Change

Table B01 Carbon dioxide emission, total for all sectors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Emissions in kt</th>
<th>Emissions per capita (t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>347,795</td>
<td>366,378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>55,035</td>
<td>57,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>2,689</td>
<td>2,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>899</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) / ESIF

Table B02: Carbon emissions for all sectors in Eastbourne, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector Name</th>
<th>CO2 (kt)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry and commercial electricity</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry and commercial gas</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large industrial installations</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial and commercial other fuels</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural combustion</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic electricity</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic gas</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic other fuels</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road transport (A roads)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Transport (Motorways)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road Transport (Minor Roads)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Railways</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport other</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LULUCF Net emissions</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for all sectors</strong></td>
<td><strong>322</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table B03 Mean average gas and electricity consumption (kWh) in 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Electricity</th>
<th>Gas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>3,245</td>
<td>11,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>4,196</td>
<td>13,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>3,548</td>
<td>11,586</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source, ESIF, Department for business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
### Table B04 Industrial and commercial consumption of gas and electricity, 2012-2016

| Geography      | Electricity | Gas           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England        | 74,037 | 74,752 | 70,405 | 66,981 | 642,539 | 649,410 | 653,024 | 656,920 |
| South East     | 68,782 | 66,040 | 65,952 | 62,820 | 455,026 | 443,867 | 456,456 | 453,778 |
| East Sussex    | 37,851 | 37,099 | 36,645 | 34,405 | 377,852 | 418,633 | 380,078 | 403,513 |
| Eastbourne     | 43,764 | 43,038 | 42,122 | 39,604 | 366,524 | 505,643 | 375,033 | 361,382 |

Source, ESiF, Department for business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

### Table B05 Domestic consumption of gas and electricity, 2012-2016

| Geography      | Electricity | Gas           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South East     | 4,277 | 4,294 | 4,220 | 4,123 | 14,040 | 13,655 | 13,725 | 13,484 |
| East Sussex    | 4,212 | 4,244 | 4,195 | 4,092 | 13,041 | 12,779 | 13,202 | 13,057 |
| Eastbourne     | 3,578 | 3,594 | 3,548 | 3,457 | 11,684 | 11,380 | 11,588 | 11,365 |

Source, ESiF, Department for business, Energy & Industrial Strategy

### Map B01 Charging points for electric cars, 2018

Source: https://www.zap-map.com
**Flood Risk**

Table B06 Planning applications approved with outstanding objections from the Environment Agency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Flood Risk</th>
<th>Water Quality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014/2015</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [https://www.leweseastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/263491.pdf](https://www.leweseastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/263491.pdf)

**Waste**

Table B07 Waste statistics for East Sussex and Eastbourne Borough for 2015/16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Eastbourne Borough</th>
<th>East Sussex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic waste per capita (kg)</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage composted</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage recycled</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage sent to energy recovery</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage sent to landfill</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Water Quality**

Table B08 River and lake quality, percentage of river length

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality level</th>
<th>Biological</th>
<th>Ecological</th>
<th>Physico-chemical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High - Good</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Poor - Bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>31.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne Borough</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B08b Bathing Water Quality

Eastbourne

2019

![Graph showing bacteria levels for 2019]

2018 ⭐⭐⭐ good

![Graph showing bacteria levels for 2018]

2017 ⭐⭐⭐⭐ excellent

![Graph showing bacteria levels for 2017]

Source: Environment Agency Water samples history: Eastbourne,
## Habitats and biodiversity

### Table B09 Habitats affected by planning applications 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>% of Eastbourne</th>
<th>Number of apps</th>
<th>Area infringed (ha)</th>
<th>% infringed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Woodland</td>
<td>21.86</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal &amp; Floodplain grazing marsh</td>
<td>296.18</td>
<td>6.51</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.31</td>
<td>1.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Saltmarsh</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Sand Dunes</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Vegetated Shingle</td>
<td>15.26</td>
<td>0.34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous woodland</td>
<td>201.89</td>
<td>4.43</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghyl woodland</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intertidal chalk</td>
<td>60.09</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intertidal mudflat</td>
<td>7.29</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowland calcareous grassland</td>
<td>297.19</td>
<td>6.53</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowland fen</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowland heathland</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowland meadow</td>
<td>23.21</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime cliff and slope</td>
<td>25.86</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reedbed</td>
<td>11.58</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saline lagoon</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional orchard</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood-pasture and parkland</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276257.pdf](https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276257.pdf)

### Table B10 Species affected by planning applications 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Number of Records</th>
<th>No. of applications with species records within 200m buffer</th>
<th>% of applications with species records within 200m buffer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>European Protected Species</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>67.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildlife &amp; Countryside Act Species</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>85.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 41 Species</td>
<td>8,792</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bats</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>66.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notable Birds</td>
<td>2,321</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>93.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rare Species (excludes bat and birds)</td>
<td>1,892</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>75.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invasion non-native species</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>72.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Tree Hunt</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Register</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black poplar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276257.pdf](https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276257.pdf)
Table B11 Designated sites and reserves affected by planning applications 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designated sites and reserves</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>% of Eastbourne</th>
<th>Number of apps</th>
<th>Area infringed (ha)</th>
<th>% infringed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramsar</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Area of Conservation</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Protection Area</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Nature Reserve</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>1904.98</td>
<td>41.84</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site of Special Scientific Interest</td>
<td>357.66</td>
<td>7.86</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Park</td>
<td>70.10</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Geographical Site</td>
<td>117.22</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Nature Reserve</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Wildlife Sites (formerly SNCI)</td>
<td>77.97</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notable Road Verge</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276257.pdf](https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276257.pdf)

Table B12 SSSI Unit Condition 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SSSI Condition</th>
<th>No. of Units</th>
<th>% of Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Favourable</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfavourable recovering</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfavourable no change</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfavourable declining</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part Destroyed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276257.pdf](https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276257.pdf)

Historic Environment

Table B13 Historic environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of listed buildings and buildings at risk</th>
<th>269 listed buildings, with 0 new buildings added in monitoring year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number and area of Conservation Area and Article 4 Directions</td>
<td>12 Conservation Areas/ 1 Article 4 Direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Scheduled Monuments damaged as result of development</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/263491.pdf](https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/263491.pdf)
## Population

### Table B14 Population Growth, 2007-2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td></td>
<td>51,381,093</td>
<td>55,619,430</td>
<td>4,238,337</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,351,391</td>
<td>9,080,825</td>
<td>729,434</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td></td>
<td>515,891</td>
<td>552,259</td>
<td>36,368</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td></td>
<td>97,616</td>
<td>103,251</td>
<td>5,635</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Table B15 Population Projections, 2016-2031

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2031</th>
<th>Actual change 2016-2031</th>
<th>Percentage growth 2016-2031</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td></td>
<td>549,557</td>
<td>590,289</td>
<td>40,732</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td></td>
<td>103,003</td>
<td>103,153</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: East Sussex County Council, Research and Information Team, April 2018

### Table B16 International migrants to and from East Sussex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>15,341</td>
<td>29,169</td>
<td>17,646</td>
<td>13,369</td>
<td>16,079</td>
<td>33,928</td>
<td>36,845</td>
<td>41,175</td>
<td>25,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>-365</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>1,067</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>1,541</td>
<td>1,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>-286</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-66</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS, published on ESiF

### Table B17A, Ethnic group in 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All people</th>
<th>All white</th>
<th>All mixed</th>
<th>All Asian or Asian British</th>
<th>All Black or Black British</th>
<th>Other ethnic group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td>56,075,912</td>
<td>48,209,395</td>
<td>1,224,400</td>
<td>4,213,531</td>
<td>1,864,890</td>
<td>563,696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>8,634,750</td>
<td>7,827,820</td>
<td>167,764</td>
<td>452,042</td>
<td>136,013</td>
<td>51,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>526,671</td>
<td>505,422</td>
<td>7,473</td>
<td>9,143</td>
<td>2,912</td>
<td>1,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>99,412</td>
<td>93,508</td>
<td>1,791</td>
<td>2,795</td>
<td>783</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS, KS201, published on ESiF
Table B17B, Ethnic group, 2011, specified by neighbourhood.

Other white is the group not being: British and Northern Irish, Irish and Gypsy or Irish Traveller

Source ONS, published on ESiF

Housing

Figure B01 Households by housing tenure 2011¹

¹ Office of National Statistics - Households by housing tenure in 2011 - super output areas via East Sussex in Figures
Table B18 Affordable housing delivery over previous five years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Year</th>
<th>Affordable Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/16</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017/18</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>167</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average</strong></td>
<td><strong>27.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276257.pdf](https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276257.pdf)

Table B19 House price to earnings ratio, 2013-2017

Table shows the ratio of median house prices to median earnings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>6.76</td>
<td>7.09</td>
<td>7.53</td>
<td>7.72</td>
<td>7.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>7.89</td>
<td>8.20</td>
<td>8.81</td>
<td>9.43</td>
<td>9.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>8.10</td>
<td>8.55</td>
<td>9.16</td>
<td>9.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>7.18</td>
<td>6.83</td>
<td>7.31</td>
<td>8.64</td>
<td>8.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS, published on ESIF

Figure B02: Housing delivery by neighbourhood 2017/2018

Source: [https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276257.pdf](https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276257.pdf)
Table B20: Households on the needs register 2013 - 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of households on the waiting list</td>
<td>Number of social housing</td>
<td>Percentage of social housing</td>
<td>Number of households on the waiting list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1,685,804</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>1,368,312</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>13,361</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>8,559</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>4,650</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>3,367</td>
<td>56.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, ESiF

Table B21: Homeless households accepted in priority need each year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>52,290</td>
<td>54,430</td>
<td>57,740</td>
<td>59,100</td>
<td>57,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>6,018</td>
<td>7,314</td>
<td>7,797</td>
<td>7,927</td>
<td>7,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>452</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, ESiF

Deprivation

Figure B03: Number of people sleeping rough in Eastbourne

### Table B22: Proportion of LowerLayer Super Output Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally</th>
<th>Average rank</th>
<th>Average score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015, constructed by OCSI, published on ESiF

### Table B23: Index of Multiple Deprivation by LowerLayer Super Output Areas

The IMD summarises Income, Employment, Education/skills & training, Health deprivation & disability, Crime, Barriers to housing & Services, Living environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Devonshire</th>
<th>Hampden Park</th>
<th>St Anthony’s</th>
<th>Sovereign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne 007A</td>
<td>12,021</td>
<td>6,829</td>
<td>6,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne 007B</td>
<td>11,124</td>
<td>12,471</td>
<td>16,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne 010A</td>
<td>4,433</td>
<td>11,199</td>
<td>11,477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne 010B</td>
<td>3,330</td>
<td>3,981</td>
<td>10,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne 010C</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>2,882</td>
<td>26,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne 010D</td>
<td>12,337</td>
<td>15,723</td>
<td>26,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne 013A</td>
<td>8,504</td>
<td>8,018</td>
<td>15,266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Langney</th>
<th>Meads</th>
<th>Upperton</th>
<th>Old Town Eastbourne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne 001A</td>
<td>12,518</td>
<td>11,715</td>
<td>23,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne 001B</td>
<td>3,866</td>
<td>12,580</td>
<td>10,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne 001C</td>
<td>10,025</td>
<td>9,061</td>
<td>12,176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne 001D</td>
<td>11,525</td>
<td>23,897</td>
<td>22,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne 001E</td>
<td>7,204</td>
<td>13,682</td>
<td>14,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne 003A</td>
<td>20,867</td>
<td>26,668</td>
<td>13,365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Public Health

#### Figure B04 General Health of the residents within Eastbourne compared to National average, 2011

![Health Comparison Chart]

#### Table B24 Life expectancy at birth in years, 2011-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>83.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>80.3</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>79.7</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>83.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015, constructed by OCSI, published on ESiF

Source: ONS, published in ESiF
Table B25 Excess weight in Reception year and year 6, in three years pooled: 2011/12 – 2013/14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% Excess Weight – Reception year</th>
<th>% Excess Weight – Year 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wards</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devonshire</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampden Park</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>33.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langney</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meads</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Town</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratton</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Anthony’s</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sovereign</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upperton</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>29.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significantly lower than the England average
No significant difference to the England average
Significantly higher than the England average

Source: ESCC Eastbourne Borough School Age Health Profile 2015/16
https://czone.eastsussex.gov.uk/media/1680/1b-eastbourne-borough-school-age-health-profile-2016.docx

Crime

Figure B05: Crime Chart Eastbourne BN21, March 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violence and sexual offences</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Crime</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft from the person</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoplifting</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Order</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of weapons</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Theft</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal damage and arson</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle Theft</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Social Behaviour</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Police.uk/sussex/EE1NH12/crime/stats/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anti-social behaviour</td>
<td>1032</td>
<td>29.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle theft</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>3.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal damage and arson</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>6.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>2.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other crime</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other theft</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>7.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possession of weapons</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public order</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>7.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoplifting</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>10.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theft from the person</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle crime</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violence and sexual offences</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>25.73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [https://www.police.uk/sussex/EE1NH12/crime/stats/](https://www.police.uk/sussex/EE1NH12/crime/stats/)

## Community

### Table B27: Participation in regular volunteering, 2008/09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>At least once a week</th>
<th>Less than once a week, but at least once a month</th>
<th>Less often</th>
<th>Give unpaid help as an individual only</th>
<th>Not given any unpaid help at all</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>54.6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ESiF, Ipsos MORI, from ESCC

### Table B28 Satisfaction with the local area as a place to live 2006-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>84.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>84.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>84.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>86.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>87.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ipsos Mori, BVPI and Place Survey, published in ESiF
# Access to services

## Table B 29 Access to GPs in 15 minutes, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Public transport</th>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>Car</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>99.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>98.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>99.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>99.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Journey time statistics, Department for Transport. Published in ESiF Table B30 Access to hospitals in 30 minutes, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Public transport</th>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>Car</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>99.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>99.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Journey time statistics, Department for Transport. Published in ESiF Table B31 Access to secondary schools in 15 minutes, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Public transport</th>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>Car</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>91.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>99.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>97.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>82.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Journey time statistics, Department for Transport. Published in ESiF Table B32 Access to Further Education colleges in 15 minutes, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Public transport</th>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>Car</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>78.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>90.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>98.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>60.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Table B33UK Business Counts (2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enterprises</th>
<th>Eastbourne numbers</th>
<th>Eastbourne %</th>
<th>South East numbers</th>
<th>South East %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Micro (0 To 9)</td>
<td>2,695</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>363,890</td>
<td>89.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small (10 To 49)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>33,090</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium (50 To 249)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>6,035</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large (250+)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1,535</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,060</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>404,555</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local units</th>
<th>Eastbourne numbers</th>
<th>Eastbourne %</th>
<th>South East numbers</th>
<th>South East %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Micro (0 To 9)</td>
<td>3,095</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>398,835</td>
<td>85.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small (10 To 49)</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>55,365</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium (50 To 249)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>11,340</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large (250+)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,785</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>467,160</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)
### Table B34 Business floorspace, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Total (1000sqm)</th>
<th>Retail (1000sqm)</th>
<th>Office (1000sqm)</th>
<th>Industrial (1000sqm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>546,106</td>
<td>98,808</td>
<td>85,738</td>
<td>303,569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>3,472</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>1,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>653</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Valuation Office Agency (VOA) published in ESIF

### Table B35 Location of Office and Industrial Floorspace in Eastbourne (sqm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of floorspace</th>
<th>Town Centre</th>
<th>EL2 Industrial Estates</th>
<th>EL4 Sovereign Harbour</th>
<th>Other Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>49,441 (67.8%)</td>
<td>6,363 (8.7%)</td>
<td>2,438 (3.3%)</td>
<td>14,635 (20.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory/Workshop</td>
<td>8,432 (7.4%)</td>
<td>92,407 (81.5%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12,544 (11.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse</td>
<td>910 (0.7%)</td>
<td>119,971 (92.9%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8,237 (6.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58,783 (18.6%)</td>
<td>218,741 (69.4%)</td>
<td>2,438 (0.8%)</td>
<td>35,416 (11.2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: VOA (2017)/Lichfield analysis in EDNA, 2017

### Table B36 Delivery against ELLP floorspace targets. (sqm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Industrial Estate</th>
<th>Town Centre</th>
<th>Sovereign Harbour</th>
<th>Total Delivered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012/2013</td>
<td>2,654</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/2014</td>
<td>-610</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014/2015</td>
<td>4,997</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/2016</td>
<td>-141</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>2,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/2017</td>
<td>3,409</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017/2018</td>
<td>-905</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,404</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>12,483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: AMR 2018, EBC
Table B37 Gross Value Added (per head at current basis prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>22,707</td>
<td>23,007</td>
<td>23,402</td>
<td>24,063</td>
<td>24,831</td>
<td>25,872</td>
<td>26,493</td>
<td>27,309</td>
<td>28,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>15,962</td>
<td>16,074</td>
<td>16,235</td>
<td>16,372</td>
<td>16,627</td>
<td>17,264</td>
<td>18,517</td>
<td>18,882</td>
<td>19,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>18,365</td>
<td>18,242</td>
<td>19,022</td>
<td>18,588</td>
<td>18,612</td>
<td>18,709</td>
<td>18,796</td>
<td>19,834</td>
<td>20,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>14,783</td>
<td>15,074</td>
<td>15,526</td>
<td>16,077</td>
<td>15,929</td>
<td>16,495</td>
<td>17,110</td>
<td>17,814</td>
<td>17,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>16,262</td>
<td>16,378</td>
<td>16,119</td>
<td>16,576</td>
<td>16,963</td>
<td>18,093</td>
<td>20,397</td>
<td>20,338</td>
<td>20,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>13,249</td>
<td>13,127</td>
<td>13,237</td>
<td>14,144</td>
<td>14,863</td>
<td>15,654</td>
<td>17,888</td>
<td>17,879</td>
<td>19,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>16,547</td>
<td>16,840</td>
<td>16,705</td>
<td>16,293</td>
<td>16,573</td>
<td>17,199</td>
<td>18,324</td>
<td>18,551</td>
<td>19,001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Nomis, published in ESIF

Earnings

Figure B07: Average residence-based Weekly Earnings 2017

Table B38 Average (median) earnings workplace-based 2013-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, published in ESIF
Figure B08: Industry of Employment within Eastbourne

![Pie chart showing industry distribution in 2016]

Figure B09 Change in Office, Industrial, Retail and Leisure Workforce Jobs in Eastbourne, 1997-2017

![Line graph showing changes in workforce jobs]

Source: Economic Development Needs Assessment / Experian (2017) / Lichfield analysis
## Unemployment

### Table B39: Economically active and inactive population, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Economically active</th>
<th>Employees</th>
<th>Self-employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Economically inactive</th>
<th>E. I. and do not want a job</th>
<th>E. I. and want a job</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>65.9</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: annual population survey, Nomis/ONS/ published on ESiF

### Table B40: Working Age Client Group – Main Benefit Claimants, November 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Eastbourne (Numbers)</th>
<th>Eastbourne (%)</th>
<th>South East (%)</th>
<th>England (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Job Seekers</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA and Incapacity</td>
<td>4,650</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Parents</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carers</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others on Income</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bereaved</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Out-Of-Work</td>
<td>6,140</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Benefits</td>
<td>7,830</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Nomis / ONS, work and pensions longitudinal study, Department for Work and Pensions/ ESiF
Education Qualification

Table B41 Qualifications (Jan 2017 - Jan 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Eastbourne (%)</th>
<th>East Sussex (%)</th>
<th>South East (%)</th>
<th>National (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NVQ4 and Above</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>38.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVQ3 and Above</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>57.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVQ2 and Above</td>
<td>74.1</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>74.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVQ1 and Above</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td>85.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Qualifications</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Qualification</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Labour Market Profile
https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157295/report.aspx?town=eastbourne#tabquals

ESiF

Tourism

Table B42: Total tourist accommodation supply (2015)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grading</th>
<th>Hotels</th>
<th>Hotel rooms</th>
<th>Guesthouses and B&amp;Bs</th>
<th>GH and B&amp;B rooms</th>
<th>Selfcatering &amp; holiday lets units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-star</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-star</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-star</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>669</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-star</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHA</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-graded</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2,842</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Acorn research in Tourist Accommodation Study, 2015

Figure B10: Annual occupancy rates for hotels and guesthouses, 2014

Source: Acorn online survey 2015
### Table B43: Total Local Business turnover supported by all tourism activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Staying tourists</th>
<th>Day visitors</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>£168,357,000</td>
<td>£119,092,000</td>
<td>£287,449,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplier/ income induced</td>
<td>£69,070,000</td>
<td>£31,873,000</td>
<td>£100,943,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 2015</td>
<td>£237,427,000</td>
<td>£150,965,000</td>
<td>£388,392,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 2014</td>
<td>£233,010,000</td>
<td>£146,552,000</td>
<td>£379,562,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Change</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Economic Impact of Tourism on Eastbourne 2015, Tourism South East.

### Table B44: Tourism supported jobs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total FTE 2015</th>
<th>Total FTE 2014</th>
<th>% change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total FTE 2015</td>
<td>5,852</td>
<td>5,719</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual 2015</td>
<td>8,037</td>
<td>7,853</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual % change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Economic Impact of Tourism on Eastbourne 2015, Tourism South East.

### Table B45: Proportion of Total jobs sustained across all sectors by tourism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total employed</td>
<td>37,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism employment</td>
<td>8,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism proportion</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Economic Impact of Tourism on Eastbourne 2015, Tourism South East. Total labour force is based on all employees, information from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) conducted by ONS.
## Transport

### Table B47: Mode of Travel to Work, people, aged 16 -74 in employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Work mainly at home</td>
<td>Public transport</td>
<td>Private vehicle</td>
<td>Foot or cycle</td>
<td>Other method of travel to work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>239,319</td>
<td>18,796</td>
<td>27,322</td>
<td>159,796</td>
<td>31,861</td>
<td>1,544</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>44,449</td>
<td>2,240</td>
<td>5,233</td>
<td>28,757</td>
<td>7,939</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>45,532</td>
<td>3,641</td>
<td>7,291</td>
<td>28,484</td>
<td>5,846</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>37,583</td>
<td>3,593</td>
<td>3,350</td>
<td>25,844</td>
<td>4,550</td>
<td>246</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>71,084</td>
<td>6,942</td>
<td>6,539</td>
<td>50,676</td>
<td>6,478</td>
<td>449</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Percentage  | East Sussex            | 100  | 7.85 | 11.42 | 66.77 | 13.31 | 0.65 |
|            | Eastbourne             | 100  | 5.04 | 11.77 | 64.70 | 17.86 | 0.63 |
|            | Lewes                  | 100  | 8.00 | 16.01 | 62.56 | 12.84 | 0.59 |
|            | Rother                 | 100  | 9.56 | 8.91  | 68.77 | 12.11 | 0.65 |
|            | Wealden                | 100  | 9.77 | 9.20  | 71.29 | 9.11  | 0.63 |

Source: ESiF, Office for National Statistics, Census 2011 Table QS701EW

### Table B47: Car ownership by household, 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Households with no car</th>
<th>Number of cars per household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS), Census 2011, published in ESiF
Table B48: Walking and cycling, districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geography</th>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>Walk (at least 10 minutes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 x per month</td>
<td>1 x per week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastbourne</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealden</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Active People Surveys from 2010/11 to 2015/16, Sport England

Indicative routes and connections

Source: East Sussex Green Infrastructure Study Appendix - Maps

Key to map:

- Disused Railway Corridors
- Long Distance Cycleways
- Public Rights of Way
- River Network
- Historic Routeways (High Weald AONB only)

Key to map:

- Disused Railway Corridors
- Long Distance Cycleways
- Public Rights of Way
- Historic Routeways (High Weald AONB only)

Public Rights of Way data supplied by East Sussex County Council and is indicative not definitive. Historic routeways data supplied by High Weald AONB Unit. This map contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights 2013. East Sussex County Council 10001407.

Key to map:

- Disused Railway Corridors
- Cycle Route
- Public Rights of Way
- Historic Routeways (High Weald AONB only)

Appendix C: Requirements of SEA Directive


The Sustainability Appraisal incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive, by this ensuring that the potential environmental effects are given full consideration alongside social and economic issues.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report requirements</th>
<th>Section of this Scoping Report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes</td>
<td>Section 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme</td>
<td>Section 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected</td>
<td>Section 4 – Environmental Characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive)</td>
<td>Section 4 - Habitats and biodiversity- Paragraphs:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation</td>
<td>Section 3 Section 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic</td>
<td>To follow in SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report requirements</td>
<td>Section of this Scoping Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme</td>
<td>To follow in SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information</td>
<td>To follow in SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10</td>
<td>To follow in SA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.</td>
<td>To follow in SA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix D: Information on the Indicators

### Data quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Good quality local data, recent measurement and historical trend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Local for data for recent period only (i.e. no trend)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Data for other geographical areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No local data (yet)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

*To promote and support the mitigation of climate change through a reduction in Eastbourne’s greenhouse gas emissions from all sources.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Published on</th>
<th>Data quality</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mean average gas and electricity consumption</td>
<td>Department for Business, Energy &amp; Industrial Strategy</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of planning applications received and approved relating to renewable energy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide emissions per sector</td>
<td>Department for Business, Energy &amp; Industrial Strategy</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charging points electric cars</td>
<td><a href="https://www.zap-map.com/live/">https://www.zap-map.com/live/</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. Flood risk

*To reduce the risk to people and properties of flooding from all sources.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Published on</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Published on ESiF / nomis/ AMR</td>
<td>Data quality</td>
<td>Commentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new developments with sustainable drainage systems</td>
<td>ESiF / nomis/ AMR</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New developments with minimal (standard) water use (110 litres/per day)</td>
<td>ESiF / nomis/ AMR</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice on the Environment Agency flood defence grounds (fluvial)</td>
<td>ESiF / nomis/ AMR</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Pollution

To reduce air, water, soil and noise pollution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Published on ESiF / nomis/ AMR</th>
<th>Data quality</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual mean for NO$<em>2$ (Nitrogen Dioxide) concentrations and for PM$</em>{2.5}$ (Particulate Matter)</td>
<td>LAQM Status Report, DEFRA. The EBC report: <a href="http://www.sussex-air.net/Reports/AnnualStatusReports/ASR_Eastbourne_2017.pdf">http://www.sussex-air.net/Reports/AnnualStatusReports/ASR_Eastbourne_2017.pdf</a></td>
<td>ESiF / nomis/ AMR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>EBC needs to prepare an Air Quality Status Report (ASR) in fulfilment of Part IV of the Environment Act 1995. The report also has data on PM10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of AQMAs</td>
<td>LAQM Status Report, DEFRA</td>
<td>ESiF / nomis/ AMR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterways of good chemical and biological water quality</td>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Data of 2013 published on ESIF cannot be compared with the 2006/7 data. Therefore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of contaminated land remediated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Biodiversity and green infrastructure

*To protect and enhance biodiversity and supporting the connectivity of ecological green infrastructure, particularly through Eastbourne Park.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Published on ESiF / nomis/ AMR</th>
<th>Data quality</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condition of SSSI units</td>
<td>Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning applications affecting designated sites and ancient woodland.</td>
<td>Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning applications affecting green corridors</td>
<td>Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Green corridors need to be defined first.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species affected by planning application</td>
<td>Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning applications affecting Habitats</td>
<td>Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of development using CIL contribution to green infrastructure.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not available, will be included in CIL reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility of green space and</td>
<td>EBC Open Space</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Assessed for preparation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Townscape and Historic Environment

*To protect, enhance and manage archaeological, historical and cultural heritage and their setting and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place. To make efficient use of land by developing brownfield area.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Published on ESiF / nomis/ AMR</th>
<th>Data quality</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of listed buildings and number of listed buildings on the at risk register</td>
<td>Heritage at Risk, South East Register 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and condition of archaeological sites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and extent of protected areas within or near Plan area including Conservation Areas, Archaeological sites, Priority Zones and historic parks and gardens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square meters of development on brownfield</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Waste

*To minimise waste generation and maximise recycling of waste.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Published on ESiF / nomis/ AMR</th>
<th>Data quality</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic waste produced per head of population</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of waste that is recycled</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
or reused
Amount of waste going to landfill

### 7. Housing

*To provide affordable, environmentally sound and good quality housing of types and sizes that meets the needs of the community.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Published on ESiF / nomis/AMR</th>
<th>Data quality</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of households considered homeless</td>
<td>Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households on housing needs register</td>
<td>Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>Difficulty to compare yearly trends, because of changes in the requirements to register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House prices to earnings ratio</td>
<td>ONS</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net housing completions per annum and compared to target</td>
<td>EBC</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net affordable housing completions per annum</td>
<td>EBC</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8. Infrastructure

*To ensure the appropriate provision of infrastructure to meet needs arising from new and existing development.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Published on ESiF / nomis/AMR</th>
<th>Data quality</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to a GP within 15 minutes walking distance and access to a hospital within 30 minutes using</td>
<td>Department for Transport, Journey time statistics – Access to services 2016</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicator</strong></td>
<td><strong>Source</strong></td>
<td><strong>Published on</strong></td>
<td><strong>Data quality</strong></td>
<td><strong>Commentary</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to primary school</td>
<td>Department for Transport, Journey time statistics – Access to services 2016</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to secondary school, with public transport and walking and within 15 minutes</td>
<td>Department for Transport, Journey time statistics – Access to services 2016</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutes of Further Education with Public Transport links</td>
<td>Department for Transport, Journey time statistics – Access to services 2016</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment funding in Transport, Gas Electricity, ICT project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity and supply of physical infrastructure – energy, water, sewerage, waste, transport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reporting from service delivery organisation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 106 Funding/CIL Funding</td>
<td>EBC</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 9. Resilient Communities

*To improve community health, safety and wellbeing and promote inclusive and vibrant communities.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Indicator</strong></th>
<th><strong>Source</strong></th>
<th><strong>Published on</strong></th>
<th><strong>Data quality</strong></th>
<th><strong>Commentary</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overweight or obesity by adults and children</td>
<td>Source: ESCC Eastbourne Borough Scholl-Age Health Profile 2015/16 <a href="https://czone.eastsussex.gov.uk/media/1680/1b-eastbourne-borough-school-age-health-profile-2016.docx">https://czone.eastsussex.gov.uk/media/1680/1b-eastbourne-borough-school-age-health-profile-2016.docx</a></td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported crimes</td>
<td>Home Office, Police Recorded Crime</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of outdoor playing space at acceptable distance</td>
<td>Open Space Assessment, will be updated. Evidence for Local Plan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of walking and cycling routes to open spaces and nature</td>
<td>May be included in the Open Space Assessment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled access to buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Multiple Deprivation</td>
<td>Detailed information by wards. The data for Eastbourne borough do not reveal deprivation issues.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in voluntary and community facilities</td>
<td>Latest information is from 2008/2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Employment and Business Growth

To promote economic growth in the Borough by supporting expanding businesses and encouraging creation of new jobs and businesses. Improve education and skills of the population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Published on</th>
<th>Data quality</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic activity / inactivity</td>
<td>Annual population survey</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of residents claiming Jobs Seekers Allowance, Employment Support and Disability Living Allowance</td>
<td>DWP benefit claimants – working age client group ONS claimant count</td>
<td>Nomis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly earning</td>
<td>Annual Survey of Hours and</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Published on ESiF / nomis/ AMR</td>
<td>Data quality</td>
<td>Commentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business survival rates</td>
<td>ONS</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Value Added</td>
<td>Nomis /</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business stock</td>
<td>Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)</td>
<td>Nomis</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of working age with no qualifications</td>
<td>Office for National Statistics (ONS)</td>
<td>Nomis / ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Same table as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of pupils achieving 5GCSE A* to C Grades</td>
<td>Office for National Statistics (ONS)</td>
<td>Nomis / ESiF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Same table as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Employment Floorspace</td>
<td>EBC</td>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>In Industrial Estate, Town Centre, Sovereign Harbour.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 11. Retail and Tourism

*To increase the number and spend of people visiting the town, and the town centre, for leisure and tourism purposes.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Published on ESiF / nomis/ AMR</th>
<th>Data quality</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual/Seasonal visitor numbers</td>
<td>The Economic Impact of Tourism Eastbourne 2015, Tourism South East</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Data for 2014 and 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel/B&amp;B occupancy rates</td>
<td>Acorn, Tourist accommodation Study, 2015</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Only data for 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hotel rooms</td>
<td>Acorn, Tourist accommodation Study, 2015</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Only data for 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of employment in tourism sector.</td>
<td>Economic Development Need Assessment, Eastbourne</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Data for 2014 and 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of FTE working in Tourism and Retail</td>
<td>The Economic Impact of Tourism Eastbourne 2015, Tourism South East</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Data only for Tourism, data for 2014 and 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Travel and Transport

*To provide a step-change in modal shift to sustainable forms of transport and reduce dependency on the private car.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Published on ESiF / nomis/AMR</th>
<th>Data quality</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Car ownership</td>
<td>Office for National Statistics, census 2011</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>Data from censuses, 10 year periods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of Walking and cycling as mode of travel</td>
<td>Active People Surveys, Sport England</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to services without a car</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See infrastructure information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Transport/Cycle/Pedestrian links between employment and housing uses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modes of transport to travel to work</td>
<td>Office for National Statistics, Census 2011</td>
<td>ESiF</td>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>Data from censuses, 10 year periods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic growth figures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Data are available in South Wealden and Eastbourne Transport Study; however, it is not possible to present a clear picture. Traffic growth depends on different grow scenarios.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix E: Comments from Statutory Consultees

The Draft Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal of Eastbourne Local Plan was sent by e-mail to the statutory consultation bodies on 21st of June 2019 for a 5 week consultation period. All consultation bodies (Historic England, Environment Agency and Natural England) sent their comments.

The tables below list all comments and how these are taken into account in the preparation of the Draft Scoping Report. The amended Draft Scoping Report will be published for public consultation together with the Issues and Options Eastbourne Local Plan (Reg. 18) in autumn 2019.

We present the comments in the following 6 tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tables</th>
<th>Number of comments</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 General Comments</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives, and Table 2: Key Messages (Section 3)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Baseline Information (Section 4)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Key Sustainable Issues and Problems, and Table 3: Sustainability Issues (Section 5)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Sustainability Appraisal Framework, (Section 6, Table 4)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Appendix B</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. General comments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultee</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>How did this influence the document?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Historic England</td>
<td>We are content that the scoping report for Eastbourne Local Plan adequately covers the issues that may arise in respect of the potential effects of proposed development sites on heritage assets (e.g. Table 4, panel 5 of the Sustainability Framework).</td>
<td>Noted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic England</td>
<td>All references throughout the document should be to 'Historic England' (e.g. see</td>
<td>Corrected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultee</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>How did this influence the document?</th>
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</table>
| England   | paragraph 1.9). | - Par 1.9  
- Appendix A |
| Historic England | Historic England has prepared generic guidance with regards to our involvement in the various stages of the local plan process. This is available to download here [https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/](https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/) | We consulted this guidance in the preparation of the Scoping Report and will do so in further stages of the local plan process. |
| Environment Agency | Level 1 Strategic Food Risk Assessment  
We are aware of the fact that Eastbourne Borough Council are currently using the 2009 Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment which is now becoming out of date and contains some modelling errors. Although a more recent Level 1 SFRA was drafted in 2016, we are not aware that it has ever been finalised or has officially superseded the 2009 one. We recommend that the 2016 Level 1 SFRA is brought up to date and finalised so that the Local Plan is produced using an up to date evidence base for flood risk in accordance with the NPPF. | We note that the EA has not updated the Polegate to Willingdon Flood Model that would enable the SFRA 2016 to be completed.  
We are not aware that the 2009 SFRA had modelling error, just that it is not up to date and that the model no longer supports the required updating of the SFRA work. EBC is currently working with the Local Lead Flood Authority to commission an update to this model and this will inform the updated SFRA and Level 2 SFRA in due course. |

2. Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives, and Table 2: Key Messages (Section 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultee</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>How did this influence the document?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural England</td>
<td>The 2014 document entitled European Site Conservation Objectives for Pevensey Levels SCI, please note that ‘Pevensey Levels SAC European Site Conservation Objectives: Supplementary</td>
<td>The Supplementary Advice document is included in Appendix A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultee</td>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>How did this influence the document?</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural England</td>
<td>advice on conserving and restoring site features’ was published on 25 March 2019.</td>
<td>In Appendix A, we will put more emphasis on improving access to nature in the column with the implication for the Local Plan. Taken up in the main Report - Table 2 – Natural Environment: The Local Plan should strengthen the relation between people and nature by improving access to nature. In Table 3 (Green Infrastructure / Open Spaces) we include: The Local Plan should ensure accessibility to nature and green infrastructure to strengthen the relation between nature and people and to improve health and wellbeing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural England</td>
<td>Regarding the specific targets/implications included in Table 2, we note that there is no clear reference to improving people’s access to nature (be that to linear routes or open space). This should be included as a key issue. It is acknowledged that access to nature is included in Table 3 of Section 5, but this is specifically in relation to net gain.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Natural England     | Biodiversity: To align with paragraphs 32 and 175 of the NPPF, it is recommended that reference to the mitigation hierarchy is included in relation to development impacts to biodiversity.                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Scoping Report – table 2 – Biodiversity. New text: The Local Plan must take a ‘precautionary principle’ approach to avoid loss of biodiversity. If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused. Scoping Report - table 3 – Biodiversity, New text: “Biodiversity should not be adversely affected by development. If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a
3. Baseline Information (Section 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultee</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>How did this influence the document?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural England</td>
<td>Green Infrastructure / Ecological connectivity: Noting the inability of Eastbourne to meet its housing need and the approach that 'no stone should be left unturned in the search for development sites', there is a risk that in some situations, development on land of limited biodiversity value in its own right can lead to the creation of</td>
<td>Included in Scoping Report - table 3 – Biodiversity “The Local Plan must ensure current ecological networks are protected and were possible improved”. In the following months we will</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environment Agency Page 20 and 21 Flooding
The relevant SMPs should be referenced in here (they are referred to in paragraph 4.24 elsewhere in the document).
Also the relevant Catchment Flood Management Plan should be considered and referenced. Link below.
Cuckmere and Sussex Havens Catchment Flood Management Plan, Summary Report, 2009 included in Appendix A and in Table 2.
Beachy Head to Selsey Bill Shoreline Management Plan, 2006 and the South Foreland to Beachy Head SMP 2006 are included in Appendix A and in Table 2.

Environment Agency Page 23 Natural Environment
The Cuckmere and Pevensey Levels Abstraction Licensing Strategy should be considered and referenced in this section – see link below.
The Cuckmere and Pevensey Levels Abstraction Licensing Strategy is included in Appendix A.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultee</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>How did this influence the document?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>islands of biodiversity, permanently severed from other areas, which would have a negative impact on the green infrastructure within the Borough. In addition to protecting and maintaining existing open spaces, we suggest adding text to requiring that the Local Plan ensures current ecological networks are not compromised, and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced (see NPPF paragraph 171).</td>
<td>define further the networks of green infrastructure. Information of the Eastbourne Biodiversity Assessment (2007) will be taken as a guide. We intend to broadly draw this corridors on the map, compared to the green corridors presented in the Eastbourne Park SPD (2013).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Environment Agency| Pages 30 - 32 Climate Change  
Sea level rise is not mentioned in this section. We suggest including a discussion in this section on the current predictions and potential implications.                                                                 | Reference included in main report, para 4.10. 4.17.  
In the subsection on Flood Risk (4.24 and further) we go into detail. (Projection of sea level rise, consequences for coastal defence and the Shoreline Management Plans are set out.) |
| Environment Agency| Pages 32 – 34 Flood Risk  
Again, sea level is not mentioned in any great detail in this section. Following on from the comments above, there should be an appraisal of the projected sea level rise and how this relates to flood risk.                                                                 | In the subsection on Flood Risk (4.24 and further) we go into detail. (Projection of sea level rise, consequences for coastal defence and the Shoreline Management Plans are set out.) |
<p>| Environment Agency| Paragraph 4.20 should mention surface water flooding in the last sentence                                                                                                                                  | Included surface water flooding in mentioned sentence. (para 4.27)                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Environment Agency| Paragraph 4.23 - we would encourage the use of 0.5% Annual Exceedance Probability in any year to describe event likelihood, rather than 1-in-200 flood event, as this is considered misleading to the public.                                                                                                                                                       | We will include the ‘0.5% Annual Exceedance Probability in any year’, but we will mention as well the older term (para. 4.22).                                                                                                                                 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultee</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>How did this influence the document?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>It is not stated where the ‘strategic recommendations’ suggested in this paragraph can be found? It would be useful to signpost to the relevant document.</td>
<td>We included in para. 4.25: “The two strategies which involve the Eastbourne coastline are: 1. Cuckmere to Redoubt 2. Redoubt to Cooden”. And we include the link to both documents. <a href="https://se-coastalgroup.org.uk/coastal-defence-strategies/">https://se-coastalgroup.org.uk/coastal-defence-strategies/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultee</td>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>How did this influence the document?</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East.</td>
<td></td>
<td>and 4.36 in Section 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>Also Contaminated Land should be included.</td>
<td>Soil pollution was already taken up in the Baseline information and in the Framework, we agree it should be mentioned in Table 3. We included Soil quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>Page 48 Infrastructure</td>
<td>We take note of this comment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>Page 59 Table 3 Flood Risk</td>
<td>Suggestion is accepted, notion is taken over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>The next statement mentioning incorporation of flood risk measures in their application design is good, but the example given is clearly not a flood prevention measure - in fact it is the opposite. It may simply be a typographical error but should probably read as “permeable surfaces in flood risk areas”.</td>
<td>This error is corrected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>We would also recommend that this section should include a statement such as “The Local Plan should strive to ensure that new developments should be safe from flood risk for their lifetime, without reliance on current defence infrastructure”.</td>
<td>We included the suggestion in table 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>The Local Plan should be using an up to date Strategic Flood Risk Assessment as its evidence base (outlined above). This could be added to this table.</td>
<td>Reference to an updated SFRA is included in the text of the third column of Table 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>Page 60 Table 3 Water Quality</td>
<td>Agreed, notion is included in text in Table 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultee</td>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>How did this influence the document?</td>
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<td>---------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>that water quality refers to both surface water quality and groundwater.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>It would be useful to add to this table (right hand column) that in terms of the Water Framework Directive, the Local Plan needs to ensure that new development will not cause deterioration of the status of any ground or surface water bodies (including transitional/estuarial and coastal) and that it does not compromise any other improvements to meet good ecological status in the future.</td>
<td>New text: “The Local Plan needs to ensure that new development will not cause deterioration of the status of any ground or surface water bodies (including transitional/estuarial and coastal) and that it does not compromise any other improvements to meet good ecological status in the future.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>The Local Plan should also consider impacts on Protected Areas, for example the designated Bathing Waters (Eastbourne) and Marine Conservation Zones (Beachy Head East and West), Source Protection Zones, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.</td>
<td>We included new text on Bathing Waters (para 4.48 and 4.49) and Source Protection Zones, in the subsection water quality in Section 4. (para. 4.46 and para 4.47) The Beachy head East MCZ was announced this year; we updated our information on Marine Conservation Zones in the Habitat subsection in Section 4. (para. 4.62) The Seaford to Beachy Head SSSI is mentioned in the subsection on Biodiversity in Section 4. (para 4.60) No amendment was needed. There is 1 SAC in close proximity to the plan area, this is Pevensey Levels. The hydrological link to Eastbourne park is noted. (Para 4.61) We did not amend the existent text. There is no SPA in or near the plan area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>Finally, it is very important to consider if there will be adequate capacity within the sewerage system and at the</td>
<td>In the preparation of the baseline (Section 4) we consulted Southern Water. Their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consultee | Comment | How did this influence the document?
--- | --- | ---
 | sewage treatment works without compromising the current discharge permit limits for the flows from the development. I know there is reference to this in the Infrastructure section on pages 63 and 64 but it is recommended that it is referred to in this section as well due to potential impact on water quality. | information is that capacity of the WTW Eastbourne is sufficient for an additional 10,000+ housing. We are in consultation with Southeast Water on the capacity of the surface water sewerage infrastructure; this includes the Water Treatment Works and also the drainage capacity across the town. Capacity problems influence flood risk, but also may influence the bathing water quality. We mentioned this is issue in para 4.49. 

5. Sustainability Appraisal Framework, (Section 6, Table 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultee</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>How did this influence the document?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural England</td>
<td>It is advised that objectives and indicators are included which assess the contribution the local plan makes to ensuring current ecological networks are not compromised, future improvements in habitat connectivity are secured and maintained, net gains for biodiversity are achieved, and access to nature is improved.</td>
<td>The objective (4) is changed to: “To protect and enhance biodiversity and the ecological network supporting the connectivity of green infrastructure, achieve net gains for biodiversity, and improve the access to nature”. Changes to the indicators are included in the changes discussed in the next row of table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Natural England | Regarding section 4: Biodiversity and green infrastructure, addition of the following indicators may be useful:  
- Accessibility of green space (for example, percentage of the borough’s population having access to a natural greenspace within 400 metres of their home)  
- Areas of accessible open space (for | Accessibility of green space and accessible open space is assessed in the Open Space Assessment, prepared alongside the preparation of the Local Plan. Monitoring the percentage of development contributing to green infrastructure is very complicated. It is too heavy for a |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultee</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>How did this influence the document?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|            | example hectares per 1000 population)  
  • Percentage of development contributing to green infrastructure (with commentary on the contribution), in addition/further to planning applications ‘affecting’ green infrastructure. | local authority to review all planning applications as this is not taken up in the standard template, and GI includes a great variety of measures. We have taken up an alternative indicator which is easier applicable: “Percentage of development using CIL contribution to green infrastructure”. |
| Environment Agency | Page 67 Table 4  
 Point 3: Pollution. It should be clear in here that this relates to pollution of both surface and groundwater. | We amended the questions to consider (column 2).  
 New text: “Does the approach increase surface or ground water pollution? Does the approach affect a Source Protection Zone?” |
| Environment Agency | Water Use (quantity of water resource) should be added into this table. | We added water availability to the objective of flood risk.  
 New objective: “To reduce the risk to people and properties of flooding from all sources, and the risk of water scarcity in dry summers for people and the environment.”  
 We added the following question to consider: “Does the approach impact on the quantity of available water?”  
 The indicator we included is: “Number of new developments with a water use of no more than 110 litres per person per day” |
6. Appendix B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultee</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>How did this influence the document?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>Page 7 Table B08&lt;br&gt;It would be useful if you could provide us with details of the source of this information so that we can check this for accuracy.</td>
<td>The source of this information was unintentionally passed to the next page. The source is: East Sussex in Figures, Environment Agency&lt;br&gt;[Link to website] <a href="http://eastsussexinfigures.org.uk/webview/index.jsp?v=2&amp;submode=ddi&amp;submode=abstract&amp;study=http%3A%2F%2F10.128.25.249%3A80%2Fobj%2FStudy%2F603&amp;cube=http%3A%2F%2F10.128.25.249%3A80%2Fcube%2F603_C1&amp;mode=documentation&amp;top=yes">http://eastsussexinfigures.org.uk/webview/index.jsp?v=2&amp;submode=ddi&amp;submode=abstract&amp;study=http%3A%2F%2F10.128.25.249%3A80%2Fobj%2FStudy%2F603&amp;cube=http%3A%2F%2F10.128.25.249%3A80%2Fcube%2F603_C1&amp;mode=documentation&amp;top=yes</a></td>
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