

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

SCOPING REPORT



JULY 2012

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Scoping Report supports the preparation of East Staffordshire Borough Council's Local Plan. The Scoping Report and subsequent SA will sit alongside plan preparation and inform the local plan as it emerges.

1.2 This section describes the background to the Local Plan, introduces the requirement for and nature of the Sustainability Appraisal process and outlines how this Scoping Report fits into the overall Sustainability Appraisal process.

BACKGROUND TO THE EAST STAFFORDSHIRE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

1.3 The current development plan framework for East Staffordshire Borough Council (ESBC) consists of the East Staffordshire Local Plan 1996-2011 which was adopted in July 2006; This Plan was in use from July 2006 to July 2009. Since then the Saved Policies Local Plan has been used in line with the Secretary of State's Direction setting out the policies that could be saved. These policies, along with the saved policies from the Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Structure Plan and national policies are used to determine planning applications submitted.

1.4 ESBC is required to prepare a plan covering the whole Borough to replace the current adopted Local Plan of 2006. As such ESBC has commenced work towards the production of a Local Development Framework (LDF) for the Borough, as required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The LDF is the collection of local development documents produced by the local planning authority which collectively delivers the spatial planning strategy for its area. East Staffordshire's LDF portfolio is detailed in its approved Local Development Scheme (currently under revision). The LDF, increasingly being referred in government publications as the Local Plan, replaces the previous system of County level Structure Plans and District level Local Plans. The Local Plan is the key, overarching plan within the LDF, and it is compulsory for each local authority to produce one.

1.5 The formation of the Coalition Government in May 2010, has led to many emerging changes to the planning system and this has had a number of implications for the development planning process.

1.6 The Coalition Government have produced a draft National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which sets out their intentions to reform the planning system. The draft NPPF indicates a need for local authorities to produce a Local Plan for its area. This signifies a move away from the existing Local Development Framework system, which orders plans into a suite of documents that link up to an overarching Local Plan. Instead, it appears that Local Plans will be comprised of a single plan

document which contains development allocations and with additional planning documents only used where justified; much like the system prior to 2004.

1.7 It is vital therefore that a new plan be prepared and adopted to ensure the Council has an up-to-date strategy to deliver new homes, employment and commercial and community facilities as well as ensuring the protection of the historic and natural environment for the next generation. The vision principles and objectives set out in the Local Plan will guide these new land uses.

1.8 A workshop was held in May 2007 in Burton which was attended by a number of key stakeholders. The SA was discussed as part of that workshop, and issues raised by stakeholders during the workshop have contributed to the SA Scoping Report.

REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.9 The EU Directive 2001/42/EC on 'the assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment' (the 'SEA Directive') came into force in the UK on 20 July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The Directive applies to a variety of plans and programmes including those for town and country planning and land use and applies to both Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) as they a) set the framework for future development consent and b) are likely to have a significant effect on the environment.

1.10 The overarching objective of the SEA Directive is:

"To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans... with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans... which are likely to have significant effects on the environment."
(Article 1)

1.11 SEA is an iterative assessment process which plans and programmes are now required to undergo as they are being developed to ensure that potential significant environmental effects arising from the plan/programme are identified, assessed, mitigated and communicated to plan-makers. SEA also requires the monitoring of significant effects once the plan/programme is implemented.

Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal

1.12 Under the regulations implementing the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is required for all Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development

through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. The Regulations stipulate that SAs of DPDs and SPDs should meet the requirements of the EU Directive 2001/42/EC on assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the ‘SEA Directive’).

1.13 Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1) describes Sustainability Appraisal in Paragraph 9 of Annex B:

“A Sustainability Appraisal is intended to assess the impact of plan policies from an environmental, economic and social perspective. It is intended to test the performance of a plan against the objectives of sustainable development and thereby provide the basis for its improvement. Guidance on carrying out the Sustainability Appraisal will show how they can comply with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.”

1.14 SA thus helps planning authorities to fulfil the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in preparing their plans.

THE COMBINED SEA/SA PROCESS

1.15 The Government’s approach is to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive into a wider SA process which considers economic and social as well as environmental effects. To this end, in November 2005, the Government published guidance on undertaking SA of Local Development Documents, which incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive (‘the Guidance’). The combined SEA / SA process is referred to in this document as ‘Sustainability Appraisal (SA)’. This methodology goes further than the SEA methodology (which is primarily focused on environmental effects) requiring the examination of all the sustainability-related effects, whether they are social, economic or environmental. However, those undertaking the SA should ensure that in doing so they meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.

1.16 The SEA Directive sets out a legal process that must be followed. In light of this, this report clearly sets out the relevant requirements of the SEA Directive and explains how these have been satisfied (or will be satisfied). Table 1 indicates where meeting specific requirements of the SEA Directive can be found within this SA Report and the other supporting documents.

Table 1 Requirements of the SEA Directive

Requirements of the SEA Directive	Where met in the Sustainability Report
<p><i>Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to</i></p>	

<i>be given is (Art. 5 and Annex 1):</i>	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Section 1 and section 3
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution there of without implementation of the plan or programme.	Section 4
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	Section 4 Appendix
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 and 92/43/EEC.	Section 4
e) The environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or national 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.	Section 3
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	SA Framework
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.	SA Framework
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the	Not at that stage yet – Will

assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	be included in SA Report
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Art. 10.	Section 7
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Not at that stage yet – Will be included in SA Report

Technical Scope of the SA

1.17 The technical scope of the SA is based on the following range of SEA “topics” specified in Annex 1 (f) of the SEA Directive:

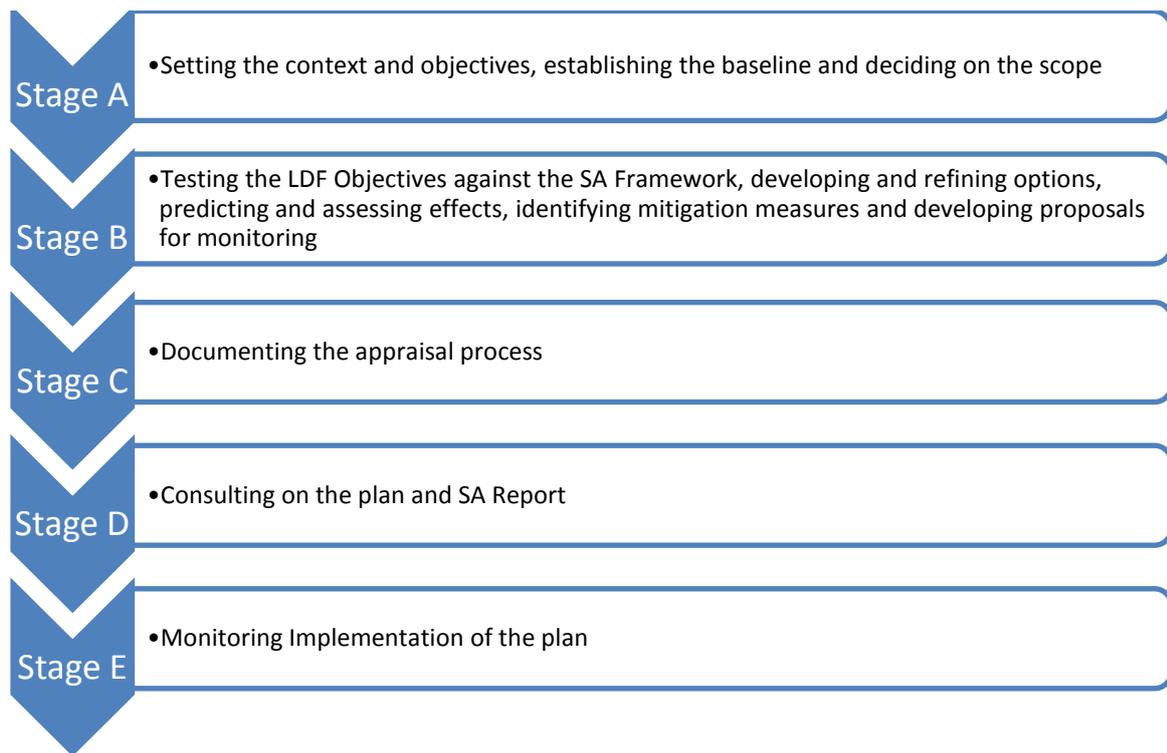
- Biodiversity;
- Population;
- Human Health;
- Flora and Fauna;
- Soil;
- Water;
- Air;
- Climatic Factors;
- Material assets;
- Cultural heritage, including archaeological and built heritage;
- Landscape;
- And the interrelationship between these factors.

1.18 The SA has therefore considered the full range of these topics.

Stages in the SA process

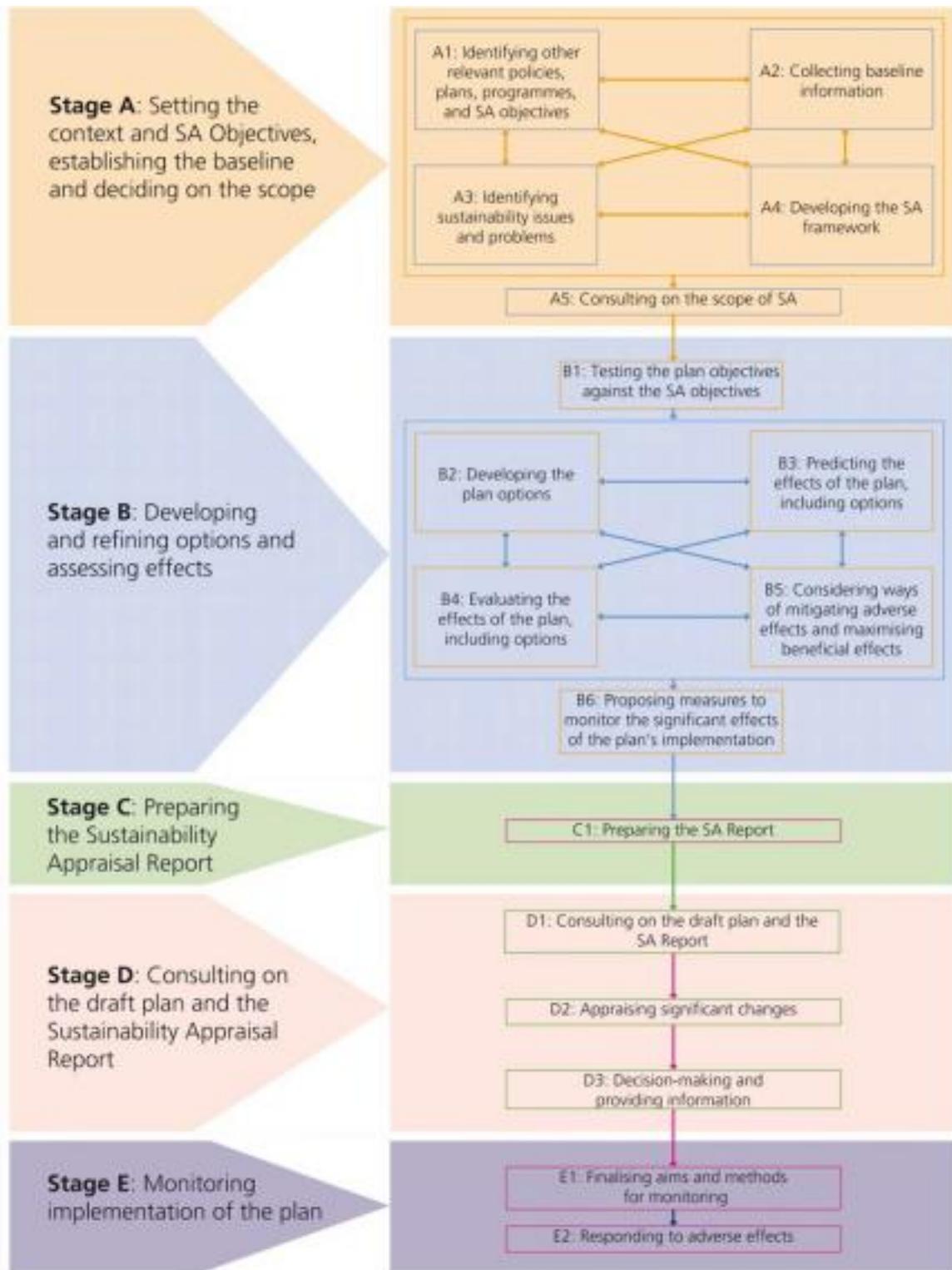
1.19 The ODPM Guidance sets out a five-stage approach to undertaking SA (see Figure 1). According to the Guidance, the Scoping Report should set out the findings of Stage A together with information on what happens next in the process. Stage A consists of five key tasks (see Figure 1.4).

Figure 1 Five Stage Approach to the Sustainability Appraisal



1.20 The individual tasks that are carried out during each stage are outlined below in Figure 2.

Figure 2 Relationship Between SA Stages and Tasks



CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

1.21 The aim of the Scoping Report consultation is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks advice on:

- The appropriateness of the sustainability objectives;
- The appropriateness of the key sustainability issues;
- The comprehensiveness of the baseline data and gain further information where appropriate.

1.22 The consultation on this Scoping Report is in accordance with:

- Article 5(4) of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC.
- The Environmental Assessments of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

1.23 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Regulation 4 (1)) set out four statutory Consultation Bodies with environmental responsibilities which must be consulted. These are:

- English Heritage
- Environment Agency
- English Nature and Countryside Agency (now merged as Natural England)

1.24 The required time for consulting the above bodies is set in Regulation 12 (6) as a period of 5 weeks beginning with the date on which the consultation body receives the invitation to engage in the consultation.

1.25 In addition to the above statutory consultation bodies and in accordance with the Sustainability Appraisal Guidance (2005), a number of other social, environmental and economic consultees are also being consulted.

PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

1.26 This Scoping Report summarises Stage A of the process outlined above. It sets out:

1. Other plans, programmes and sustainability objectives relevant to the Local Plan
2. Baseline information, either collected or still needed, with notes on sources and any problems encountered;
3. Key sustainability issues;
4. The SA Framework including SA objectives and indicators. The SA framework is defined on the basis of the analyses in tasks 1, 2 and 3 above;
5. Methodologies for predicting and assessing to what extent the proposed plan meets the stated sustainability objectives;

6. Proposals for the structure and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

1.27 Overall, the purpose of the Scoping Report is to establish the scope of and methodology for the SA and to provide the basis for consultation related to the range and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal Report and the baseline on which it will be established.

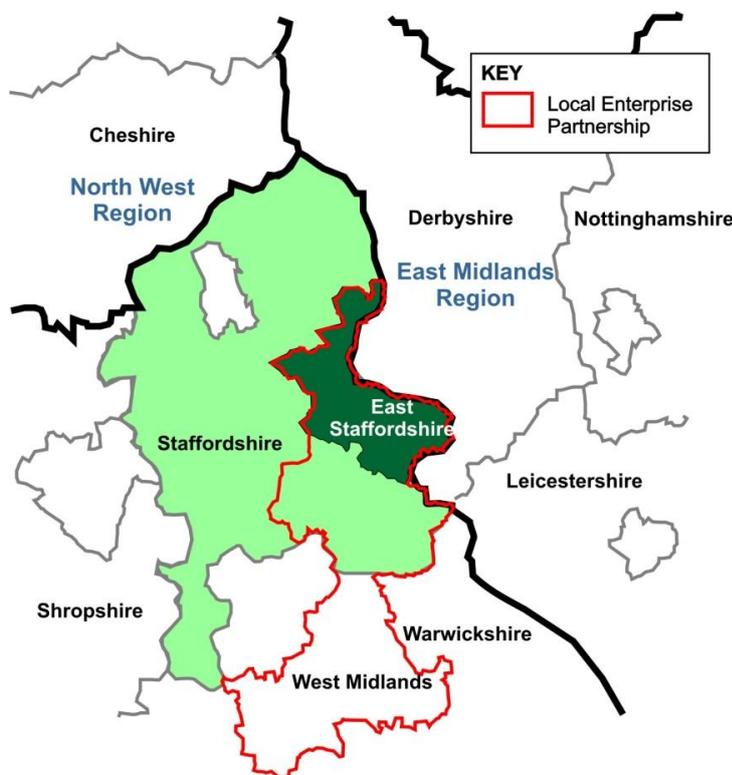
1.28 This document presents the findings from Stage A as well as what happens next in the process. The main aim of Stage A is to derive the SA objectives and indicators. These are a set of criteria against which the predicted sustainability performance of the DPDs can be evaluated.

1.29 Following the response from consultation on this Scoping Report, work will commence on the full Sustainability Appraisal Report. The Sustainability Appraisal Report is the key written document produced for the SA and will be made available for consultation at the same time as the consultation exercise on the Publication of the Local Plan.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTEXT

2.1 East Staffordshire is located in the West Midlands region. The Borough covers almost 39,000 hectares and is based around the two towns of Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter, with a substantial rural hinterland. The Borough occupies a strategic position on the edge of the West Midlands bordering Derbyshire and sharing boundaries with South Derbyshire and the Derbyshire Dales Districts in the East Midlands. The Borough has a rich natural and historic heritage with beautiful countryside and historic towns and villages. The National Forest includes a significant area within East Staffordshire, and Burton upon Trent is the “capital” of the National Forest.

Figure 3 East Staffordshire in context



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2.2 The main town in the Borough, Burton upon Trent, is a sub-regional centre serving the needs of its hinterland. The town is divided by the River Trent with the bulk of employment, services and the town centre on the western side and a large residential area on the eastern side. The town is home to a number of major employers, a strong retail offer, a hospital with an A&E facility and a college of education affiliated to a number of Universities.

2.3 Uttoxeter is a traditional market town with a sphere of influence extending into the Derbyshire Dales, Staffordshire Moorlands and Stafford districts and offers a range of services typical of this type and size of town.

2.4 The latest population estimate (2009) of the Borough is 108,800, which represents an increase of 4,900 people since 2001 (an increase of 4.7%). In terms of

the population structure, 60% of the population is of working age, and 20% is aged under 16. The borough has seen an increase in the older age groups, with people of retirement age increasing by 3,100, or 16%, between 2001 and 2009. By contrast, the number of people of working age rose by 2,300, or 4%. However, the number of children aged under 16 actually fell by 700, or 3% within the same time period.

2.5 In 2008 there were approximately 47,000 dwellings in the borough, the vast majority (86.8%) of which was owner occupied and private rented. The total dwelling stock in the Borough has increased by 2,410 dwellings between 2001 and 2008. This represents a 5.4% increase.

2.6 East Staffordshire has a proud heritage and has thrived on its strong brewing and manufacturing legacy in Burton upon Trent, its agricultural sector and the presence of major companies such as JCB, Holland and Barrett, Pirelli, Fox's Biscuits, Molson Coors Brewing Company (UK) Limited, and Kerry Foods. The Borough has a varied economic base with 3,835 VAT registered businesses. Total employment in the Borough is around 60,000 people. East Staffordshire has an established manufacturing industry with activities including automotive components, food and drink, mechanical engineering and rubber and plastics manufacturing. However, over the last decade the Borough has undergone a substantial period of change, driven by industrial re-structuring, globalisation, reforms to agricultural policy and development of the growth of the service led economy.

2.7 Due to the availability of development sites and central location, Burton in particular has proved to be an attractive location for logistics and distribution companies, particularly inward investors. The area is now increasingly dependent on this sector for employment, with many vacant units available that could further service demand for this sector.

2.8 East Staffordshire is a member of the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP). The LEP was established to help strengthen the economy, encourage economic development and enterprise and improve skills across the region. As part of its "Place" agenda the LEP plans to create an ambitious spatial framework and help improve connectivity for the LEP area, for which East Staffordshire includes the opportunities along the A38 corridor.

2.9 East Staffordshire is a rural as well as an urban Borough. Its character is based as much on its villages and its larger towns as on its landscape qualities. The landscape and terrain has a profound effect on the character of East Staffordshire. The river valleys of the Trent and the Dove and the Trent and Mersey Canal are key features as is the Needwood forest, which comprises of scattered remnants of a much larger ancient forest. Large areas of the Borough have been cultivated for agriculture and farmland and include rolling and low-lying fields, as well as more exposed upland areas towards the Peak District. A number of different landscape character areas are evident across the Borough and these include: The Upland Area – to the north of the Borough; The Hamlets – towards the western and central part of the Borough; The Middle Valleys – towards the south of the Borough; The Plateau – which extends through the heart of the Borough; and The Trent and Dove Valleys – wrapping around the east of the Borough and the Valley slopes and ridge above Lawns Farm.

3. OTHER RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

3.1 This section sets out a review of international, national, regional and local plans and programmes. The purpose of the review is twofold. Firstly, as required by SEA Guidance, it establishes the DPD's relationship to other plans and programmes. Secondly it enables identification of relevant broad sustainability objectives from which the specific SA objectives for the Local Plan will be subsequently derived.

IDENTIFICATION OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

3.2 Relevant international, national, regional and local plans and programmes that might influence the SA of the Local Plan DPD have been identified and are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2 Plans and Programmes Reviewed

Relevant Plan or Programme
INTERNATIONAL/ EUROPEAN
World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002
The Copenhagen Conference in 2009
Delhi Summit on sustainable development in 2010
EC Habitats Directive 1992
UN Convention on Biological Diversity 1992
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC & 2002/3/EC)
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
Bathing Water Quality Directive (Council Directive 76/160/EEC)
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments
EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)
EU Directive on the landfill of waste (99/31/EC)
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)
Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)
EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings
UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC
World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)
European Landscape Convention 2000 (became binding March 2007)
European Spatial Development Perspective
The UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)

European Strategy for Sustainable Development 2009
Our Life insurance, Our Natural Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)
Energy Efficiency Plan 2011
The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979
European Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (SEA Directive)
The UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)
NATIONAL
Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
Government/Department for Transport - 10 Year Transport Plan 2000 (2000)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (2003)
“Working with the grain of nature – a Biodiversity Strategy for England” (Defra, 2002).
Rural Strategy (Defra, 2004)
Rural Strategy (Defra, 2004)
Energy White Paper-Our Energy Future, Creating a Low Carbon Economy (2003)
Energy White Paper - Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)
Environment Agency (2009) ‘Water for people and the environment’ - Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales
HM Government (2004) Housing Act
HM Government (2003) Sustainable Energy
Defra (2007) Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
DCMS (2002) Game plan: A strategy for delivering government's sport and physical activity objectives
DCLG (2006) Code for Sustainable Homes - A step-change in sustainable home building practice
DCMS (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper
The Planning Act 2008
The Climate Change Act 2008
The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS, 2001)
Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (ETWFs) (DEFRA 2007)
Guidance to Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty 2007
Conserving biodiversity-The UK Approach 2007
The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy (Department for Energy and Climate Change, July 2009)
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (HM Government, 2009)
Play Strategy for England (DCMS, 2008)
Be active: be healthy A Plan for getting the nation moving 2009

Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England 2009
Low Carbon Transition Plan 2009
Renewable Energy Strategy 2009
Noise Policy Statement for England 2010
National Infrastructure Plan 2010
The White Paper “ Water for Life” (2011)
The Flood and Water Management Act 2010
Confident Communities, Brighter Futures 2010
White Paper - The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature 2011
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services
Public Health White Paper 2011
Healthy Lives, Healthy People White Paper 2011
Health and Social Care Bill 2012
Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy 2011
The Carbon Plan 2011
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
Climate Resilient Infrastructure 2011
Localism Act 2011
National Planning Policy Framework 2012
REGIONAL/ COUNTY
A Regional Sustainable Development Framework, 2005
Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands 2004
West Midlands Regional Housing Strategy 2005
The West Midlands Economic Strategy and Action Plan 2004 – 2010
Regional Visitor Economy Strategy
Priorities Action Plan, West Midlands Regional Skills Partnership
Rural Renaissance: Advantage West Midlands’ Rural Framework
Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands. West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership, 2005
West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy
West Midlands Green Infrastructure Prospectus
Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Structure Plan 1996-2011
Planning for Landscape Change Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Structure Plan, SCC, 1996 – 2011
Shaping the Future of Staffordshire 2006–2021: The Sustainable Strategy for the County: Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Strategic partnership, 2005
Staffordshire Local Area Agreements
Economic Regeneration Strategy, SCC, June 2006
Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2011
National Forest Strategy
Central Rivers Initiative
Staffordshire Declaration
Staffordshire County Council Corporate Climate Change Strategy “A Hard Rain”
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Climate Change Risk Register
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Mineral Local Plan 1994- 2006 (1999) (Current adopted plan currently being reviewed but at issues and options stage).

Staffordshire Waste Core Strategy Issues and Options 2007
Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) (2007 -2012)
Streets for All – Guidance for Practitioners
The West Midlands Historic Environment Strategy, Putting the Historic Environment to Work
LOCAL
East Staffordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2020
East Staffordshire Rural Strategy, 2005
East Staffordshire Housing Strategy, 2009-2014
Economic Regeneration Strategy 2007 – 2012
Carbon Management Strategy and Implementation Plan
PPG17 Open Space & Playing Pitch Strategy
East Staffordshire Borough Council Green Infrastructure Study 2008
East Staffordshire Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document 2008
East Staffordshire's Water Cycle Study 2009
East Staffordshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)- Level 1 and 2
East Staffordshire Employment Land Review 2009
East Staffordshire Retail and Leisure Study 2009
East Staffordshire Carbon Management Strategy and Implementation Plan
The Best of Both Worlds – Staffordshire FlexiCare Housing Strategy 2010-2015
East Staffordshire Local Climate Impact Profile

3.3 The identified plans and programmes were analysed to derive a set of broad sustainability objectives and themes from the national, regional and local context to ensure that the DPD-specific sustainability appraisal objectives that are developed as part of Stage A of the SA are relevant, consistent and mutually supportive across the policy spheres and levels. This review can be found in the appendix. The review of relevant plans and programmes has therefore been an integral component of the SA process and comprises the first step in the development of the draft SA Framework.

3.4 Appendix 1 “SA Review of Plans and Programmes” sets out a more detailed review of the plans and programmes listed within table 2.

3.5 Table 3 below therefore summarises the broad sustainability objectives that have been derived from the review of the plans and policies relevant to the Local Plan, including those highlighted above. These have been grouped according to whether they relate broadly to social, environmental or economic aims.

Table 3 Derivation of Broad Sustainability Objectives

Broad Sustainability Objective	Source			SEA topics
	National/ international	Regional/ county	Local	
ENVIRONMENTAL				
BSO1: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geological assets	Directive 79/409/EEC, EU Biodiversity Action Plan for Conservation of Natural Resources, UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 'Working with the grain of the nature – a Biodiversity Strategy for England', Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, EC Habitats Directive, UN Convention on Biological Diversity, European Strategy for Sustainable Development, Our life Insurance, our Natural Capital: an EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Bern	RSS, RSDF, Regional Biodiversity Strategy, Strategic Plan, Planning for Landscape SPG , Central Rivers Initiative	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Green Infrastructure Study	Biodiversity, Flora and Flora, Water, Soil

Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural habitats, The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000, Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, Working with the grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England, Guidance to Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty, Conserving biodiversity the UK approach, White Paper “The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature, Biodiversity 2020: a strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services, The conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations, NPPF

BSO2: Protection of water resources and an improvement in water

Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework , Bathing Water Quality Directive 76/160/EEC, Drinking Water

RSS, RSDF, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Regional Biodiversity

Local Plan, East Staffordshire's Water Cycle Study

Water, Soil, Biodiversity

quality	Directive 98/86/EC, The White Paper “ Water for Life” (2011), National Infrastructure Plan, The White Paper “Water for Life”, NPPF	Strategy		
BSO3: Improve air quality and achieve clean air for everyone	Directive 96/62/EC, EU 6th Environmental Action Plan, UK Sustainable Development Strategy, NPPF	RSS, RSDF, LTP2, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Regional Biodiversity Strategy	Local Plan, Carbon Management Strategy and Implementation Plan	Air, Population, Human Health
BSO4 Mitigation of and adaptation to climate change	Directive 96/62/EC, EU 6th Environmental Action Plan, Energy White Paper, UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Energy Efficiency Plan 2011, The UK low Carbon transition plan, Low Carbon transition Plan, Renewable Energy Strategy, Enabling the transition to a green economy, The Carbon Plan 2011, Climate resilient	RSS, RSDF, Regional Biodiversity Strategy, Staffordshire Declaration, Staffordshire County Council Corporate climate Change Strategy a Hard Rain	Strategic Plan, Local Plan, Green Infrastructure Study, Carbon Management Strategy and Implementation Plan, Local Climate Impact profile	All SEA topics

	Infrastructure, NPPF			
BSO5: Increased energy efficiency and utilisation of renewable energy and new technologies	Energy White Paper, UK Sustainable Development Strategy, The UK low Carbon transition plan, The UK Renewable Energy Strategy, Low Carbon transition Plan, Renewable Energy Strategy, National Infrastructure Plan, Enabling the transition to a green economy, The Carbon Plan 2011, NPPF	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy	Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Air
BSO6: Reduction of the risk of flooding	The White Paper “Water for Life”, The Flood and Water Management Act, NPPF	RSS, RSDF	Local Plan, Water cycle Study, SFRA	Water, Soil, Climatic Factors
BSO7: Reduce waste generation and disposal, achieve sustainable management of waste and increase the use of recycled materials	Directive 75/442/EEC Waste, Directive 1999/31/EC Landfill, Directive 91/689/EC Hazardous Waste, National Waste Strategy, UK Sustainable Development Strategy, National Infrastructure Plan, NPPF	RSS, RSDF, Strategic Plan, Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Mineral Local Plan 1994- 2006 (1999) (and emerging Core Strategy), Central Rivers Initiative, Staffordshire Waste Core Strategy Issues and	Local Plan, Community Strategy	Water, Soil, Material Assets

Options, JMWMS,				
BSO8: Improvement of the Public Realm	Directive 2002/49/EC, Urban White Paper 'Towards an Urban Renaissance' , NPPF	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Regional Biodiversity Strategy, Planning for Landscape SPG	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Housing Strategy, Community Strategy, Green Infrastructure Study	Cultural Heritage, Landscape (public realm)
BSO9: Utilisation of previously used land and underused land	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Safeguarding our soils: a strategy for England, NPPF	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy	Local Plan	Soil, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Material Assets
BSO10: Protection and enhancement of the area's historic and cultural heritage	MPS 1, NPPF	RSS, Regional Economic Strategy	Local Plan, Design Guide SPD	Cultural Heritage, Landscape (public realm)
BSO11: Maintenance and enhancement of landscape character.	Landscape Character Assessment Guidance, Countryside Agency, NPPF	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Regional Biodiversity Strategy, Planning for Landscape SPG, Central Rivers Initiative	Local Plan, Green Infrastructure Study, Design Guide SPD	Landscape, Cultural Heritage
SOCIAL				

BSO12: Improvement in health and reduction in inequalities in health. Encouraging of healthier lifestyles.	Directive 96/62/EC Air, WU 6 th Environmental Action Plan, UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Play Strategy for England, be active: be healthy A plan for getting the Nation moving, Confident Communities, Brighter Futures, Public Health White Paper, Healthy Lives, Healthy people White Paper, Health and Social Care Bill, NPPF	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Green Infrastructure Study	Population, Human Health
BSO13: Raising of educational and achievement levels and development of opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Sustainable Communities Plan	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Regional Cultural Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy	Local Plan, Community Strategy	Population, material assets
BSO14: Improvement of the skills base particularly in traditional,	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Sustainable Communities	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Rural	Population, material assets

lower paid, sectors	Plan	Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy	Strategy	
BSO15: Supporting more vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of society	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Sustainable Communities Plan	RSDF, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Housing Strategy,	Population, human health
BSO16: Increasing opportunities for young people	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Sustainable Communities Plan	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Regional Cultural Strategy, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy	Population, material assets
BSO17: Improvement of access to good quality, affordable and resource efficient housing for all	Sustainable Communities Plan, NPPF	RSS, Regional Economic Strategy	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Rural Strategy, Housing Strategy, Design Guide SPD, The Best of Both Worlds-	Population, Human Health

			Staffordshire Flexi care Housing Strategy	
BSO18: The development of confident, diverse, socially inclusive and cohesive communities	UK Sustainable Development Strategy Sustainable Communities Plan	RSS, RSDF, Regional Cultural Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Rural Strategy	Population, Human Health
BSO19: Reduction in crime and the fear of crime	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Sustainable Communities Plan	RSDF, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Community Safety Strategy	Population, Human Health
BSO20: Improvements which support viable and vibrant urban centres which instil pride in the local population	Urban White Paper 'Towards an Urban Renaissance', NPPF	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Retail and Leisure Stufy	Material Assets, Population, Human Health
BSO21: Development of strong and vibrant rural	Sustainable Communities	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy,	Local Plan, Community	Population,

communities	Plan, NPPF	Staffs Sustainability Strategy	Strategy, Rural Strategy	material assets
BSO22: Improvement in accessibility to jobs, health, education, leisure, cultural activities, open spaces and community facilities	Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards, National Infrastructure Plan, Confident Communities - Brighter Futures, NPPF	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Regional Cultural Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Strategic Plan, Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2011	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Rural Strategy	Population, Human Health, Material Assets
BSO23: Sustainable transport and reduction in the need to travel	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, The Future of Transport 2004, National Infrastructure Plan, NPPF	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Strategic Plan, LTP2	Local Plan, Community Strategy	Air, Climatic Factors, Population, Human Health
ECONOMIC				
BSO24: Enable economic opportunities to be available to all	Sustainable Communities Plan, NPPF	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Rural Strategy, Employment Land	Population, Material Assets

			Review,	
BSO25: Diversification and modernisation of the economy	Sustainable Communities Plan, NPPF	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Regional Cultural Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Strategic Plan, Regional Biodiversity Strategy	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Rural Strategy	Population, Material Assets
BSO26: Facilitation of an enterprise culture	Sustainable Communities Plan, NPPF	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy	Population, Material Assets

4. BASELINE INFORMATION

4.1 This section outlines the current conditions in the East Staffordshire area and the surrounding area and considers historic and likely changes. Used in conjunction with the broad sustainability objectives, this evidence base helps determine the key sustainability issues for the DPD and those that could be addressed through specific measures in the plan. It also establishes the baseline conditions against which the predicted effects of the Local Plan can be evaluated at later stages in the appraisal process.

INTRODUCTION

4.2 Baseline information provides the benchmark against which effects are predicted and monitored and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. Sufficient information about the current and likely future state of the plan area is required to allow the plan's effects to be adequately predicted.

4.3 The ODPM guidance on SA emphasises that the collection of baseline data and the development of the SA framework should inform each other. The review and analysis of relevant plans and programmes will also influence data collection. As such, the collection of baseline data should not be viewed as a one-off exercise conducted at Stage A only, and it is likely that further data collection may well be needed during later stages of the SA.

4.4 This is in accordance with the SEA Directive which states that the Environmental Report should provide information on:

'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan' and the "environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected' (Annex I (b) (c))

'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 and 92/43/EEC' (Annex I (c))

4.5 In addition to the requirements of the SEA Directive, the statutory SA process requires the collection of additional information on social and economic characteristics of the plan area.

METHODOLOGY

4.6 The ODPM guidance emphasises that the collection of baseline data and the development of the SA framework should inform each other.

4.7 A preliminary set of baseline data has been extracted from a wide range of available publications and datasets. Sources have included national government and government agency websites, census data, the Neighbourhood Statistics website and the review of plans and policies carried as outlined in Section 3. No primary research has been conducted. The aim of this exercise is to give an overview of the economic, social and environmental characteristics of the plan area and how these compare to the region and the rest of the country.

4.8 There are currently some gaps in baseline data that have been highlighted within *Appendix 2 -Baseline information* with the aim of filling them as the SA process takes place.

4.9 Detailed baseline data has been provided in the Appendix, which is organised into three datasets relating to social, environmental and economic issues, under each of which a set of resource types have been outlined. For each resource type, a quantitative appraisal of the current conditions has been provided wherever possible (in terms of the specified indicator) and supplemented where appropriate by a supporting qualitative description. Where applicable, ‘comparators and targets’ have been identified and an analysis of trends (both historic and anticipated future) against the targets have been summarised.

4.10 This information has been subsequently used to inform the determination of ‘key issues’ in the next stage of the SA process.

BASELINE DATA

Population

4.11 The latest population estimate (2009) of the Borough is 108,800, which represents an increase of 4,900 people since 2001 (an increase of 4.7%). In terms of the population structure, 60% of the population is of working age, and 20% is aged under 16. The borough has seen an increase in the older age groups, with people of retirement age increasing by 3,100, or 16%, between 2001 and 2009. By contrast, the number of people of working age rose by 2,300, or 4%. However, the number of children aged under 16 actually fell by 700, or 3% within the same time period. Birth data provided by South Staffordshire Health Authority over the same period shows that births across East Staffordshire have risen from 1,152 in 2000/2001 to 1,460 in 2008/2009 (27%). This indicates that numbers of births within pockets of East Staffordshire have grown significantly.

Table 4 Population Figures for East Staffordshire 2001 – 2009

Year	Population Estimate	Change from previous year
Jun-01	103,900	

Jun-02	104,900	1,000
Jun-03	105,600	700
Jun-04	106,200	600
Jun-05	106,700	500
Jun-06	106,800	100
Jun-07	107,400	600
Jun-08	108,200	800
Jun-09	108,800	600

Source: Resident Population Estimates, All Persons, Office for National Statistics

Table 5 Population Structure Figures for East Staffordshire 2001 – 2009

	2001 - 2005				2001 - 2009		
	2001	2005	Actual change	% change	2009	Actual change	% change
All Persons; All Ages	103,900	106,700	2,800	3%	108,800	4,900	5%
All Persons; Aged 0-15	22,100	21,900	-200	-1%	21,400	-700	-3%
All Persons; Aged 16-64 (Males), 16-59 (Females)	62,900	64,700	1,800	3%	65,200	2,300	4%
All Persons; Aged 65 and Over (Males), 60 and Over (Females)	19,000	20,200	1,200	6%	22,100	3,100	16%

Source: Resident Population Estimates, All Persons, Office for National Statistics

4.12 The table below shows the Ethnic composition of England, the West Midlands and East Staffordshire in 2007. East Staffordshire had a Black and Minority Ethnic population of 8,300 in 2007 which represents 7.7% of the total population. This is below the West Midlands and England figures. The BME population is concentrated

mainly within Burton upon Trent and, in particular, within Anglesey and Shobnall Wards.

Table 6 Population Ethnicity Figures for East Staffordshire

Ethnic Group	Area		
	East Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
	000's	000's	000's
White	100.0	4,634.2	45,082.9
Mixed	1.3	95.4	869.9
Asian or Asian British	5.4	453.2	2,914.9
Black or Black British	1.0	134.8	1,448.0
Chinese or other Ethnic group	0.6	64.3	776.3

Source: Mid Year Population Estimates, ONS, © Crown Copyright, 2010

4.13 Population projections are produced by the Office for National Statistics and are produced using assumptions on levels of fertility, mortality and migration. They do not take into account expectations regarding future house building or the use of the existing housing stock and therefore make no assumptions regarding housing policy or management. The following table details population projections based on 2008 population figures. The projections have been produced in order to realise local housing need by providing an understanding of the effects of migration on the numbers and types of households formed. The data therefore contains two sets of projections, one set excludes migration data to form a 'natural change' projection and the other includes migration flows. Migration is the movement of people from one locality to another and alongside natural change (arising from births and deaths within the local population) is one of the major factors affecting population change.

4.14 The latest 2008 based population projections show the following:

- Between 2008 and 2033 the population is expected to increase by some 16,000, which is a 15% increase. This takes into account the effect of migration.
- Not including the migration figures, the increase in population is expected to be some 3,500, or 3%
- Therefore, migration accounts for a significant proportion of population change

Table 7 Population Ethnicity Figures for East Staffordshire

	<i>base year</i>							
East Staffordshire	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2033	Change 2008 - 2028	Change 2008 - 2033
Natural Change Population Projection	108,200	109,040	109,800	110,690	111,470	111,710	3,270	3,510
Projection including migration	108,200	111,330	114,870	118,550	121,810	124,820	13,610	16,620
Difference	-	2,290	5,070	7,860	10,340	13,110		

Housing

4.15 The following table details the dwelling stock by tenure between 2001 and 2008 in East Staffordshire, compared to England. The table shows that:

- In 2008 there were approximately 47,000 dwellings in the borough, the vast majority (86.8%) of which was owner occupied and private rented.
- The borough has a higher proportion of owner occupied and private rented dwellings (86.8%) than the England proportion which is 81.8%
- The total dwelling stock in the Borough has increased by 2,410 dwellings between 2001 and 2008. This represents a 5.4% increase.
- Whilst the number of owner occupied and private rented dwellings has increased (by some 3,000), the number of social housing (RSL dwelling stock) has decreased by 466 (7.1%).
- Therefore, owner occupied and private rented dwellings now represent a larger proportion of the dwelling stock in East Staffordshire (an increase from 84.8% to 86.8%).

Table 8 Dwelling Stock in East Staffordshire

	East Staffordshire			England 2008
	2001	2004	2008	
Total Dwelling Stock	44,538	45,483	46,948	22,493,858
LA Dwelling Stock	0	0	0	1,870,366
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
Registered Social Landlord Dwelling Stock	6,580	6,302	6,114	2,142,297
	14.8%	13.9%	13.0%	9.5%
Other Public Sector Dwelling Stock	190	190	71	74,134

	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
Owner Occupied and Private Rented Dwelling Stock	37,768	38,991	40,763	18,407,061
	84.8%	85.7%	86.8%	81.8%

Source: Communities and Local Government, 2001 - 2008

4.16 The following table details type of property in East Staffordshire, compared to the regional and national average, as taken from the 2001 Census. East Staffordshire has a higher proportion of detached properties than the national and regional average, as more than 30% of properties in the borough are detached, compared to just 22.5% across England, and 23.8% in the West Midlands. However by comparison in Inner Burton there is a high proportion of terraced properties, and in the rural villages a larger proportion of detached properties.

4.17 By comparison, the borough has a much lower proportion of purpose built flats or tenements, representing 7.2% of dwelling stock, compared to 11.3% in the West Midlands and 13.9% in England. Although it should be noted that these figures are from 2001, and since then a significant number of purpose built flats have been built in the Borough, particularly in Burton upon Trent.

Table 9 Housing Types in East Staffordshire

	East Staffordshire	West Midlands	England
All household spaces: With residents	42,717	2,153,672	20,451,427
Household spaces: With no residents	1,703	74,168	811,398
Detached	14,088	531,182	4,786,456
	31.7%	23.8%	22.5%
Semi-detached	14,566	838,941	6,713,183
	32.7%	37.6%	31.5%
Terraced	11,406	531,658	5,494,033
	25.6%	23.8%	25.8%
Purpose Built block of flats or	3,200	251,985	2,967,790

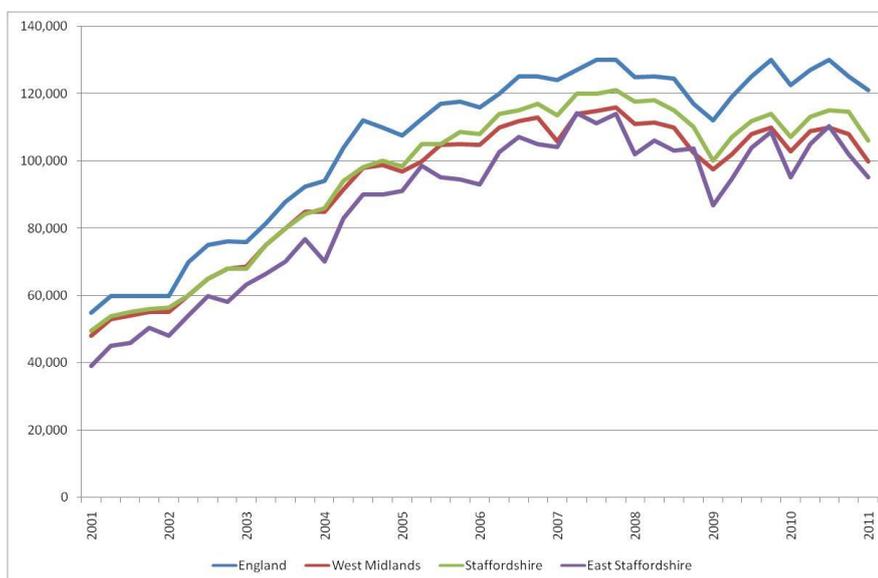
tenement	7.2%	11.3%	13.9%
Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	538	44,697	968,266
	1.2%	2.01%	4.5%
In commercial building	426	21,430	244,179
	0.96%	0.96%	1.1%
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	196	7,947	88,918
	0.44%	0.36%	0.42%

Source: Office for National Statistics, April 2001

House Prices

4.18 House prices in East Staffordshire have broadly followed national and regional trends. The average price in Q1 of 2011 was £95,000, compared to £106,000 for Staffordshire and £121,000 nationally. Lower-quartile house prices in East Staffordshire have increased by 143% since 2001. By comparison prices in Staffordshire have increased by 114%.

Figure 4 Lower Quartile House Prices, 2001 - 2011



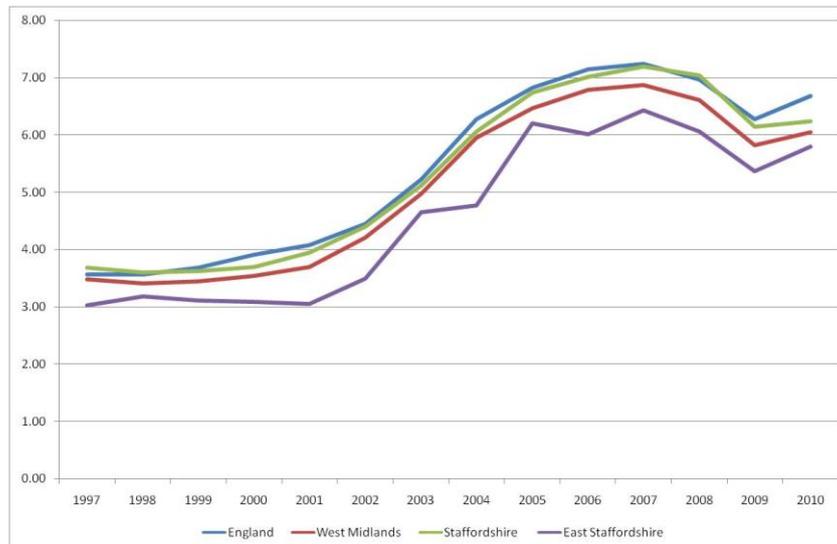
Source: HM Land Registry, ONS, 2011

Housing Affordability

4.19 Housing affordability is defined by calculating the ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings. At the start of 2010 the ratios of lower-quartile property prices to lower-quartile incomes in East Staffordshire were around 6, meaning that house prices were 6 times annual incomes. Since a mortgage has historically been

available for 3.5 times annual income, this indicates that house purchase is quite often not an option for households on lower-quartile incomes. The affordability ratio in East Staffordshire has increased from 3.02 in 1997 to 5.80 in 2010. The Affordability Ratio was at it's highest in 2007, since then it has declined.

Figure 5 Housing Affordability Ratio, 1997 - 2010



Source: HM Land Registry, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS, 2011

4.20 Between 2012 and 2031 the average household size in East Staffordshire will fall from 2.34 to 2.21. The projected fall in household size over the longer-term reflects a number of factors with the general ageing of the population, and the linked fact that older person households on average contain only 1 or 2 persons, an important contributor.

4.21 It is evident that the population of East Staffordshire will increasingly age. The projections show an increase of over 7,000 persons aged 75+. Whilst many older person households are keen to remain independent and in their own housing (often the family home), many of those of increasing age will require housing better suited to their needs. This will have an obvious implication in terms of the demand for smaller suitably located and designed properties. Examining the headline stock profile of the borough suggests that given the scale of change anticipated, the status quo would lead to a significant imbalance and hence the supply of suitable properties needs to be increased;

4.22 The projections show a limited growth in family households across the borough. In the short-medium term, given the points above about the retention of family houses by those reaching retirement age and older this increase is still likely to manifest itself in a limited requirement for suitably sized family accommodation;

4.23 The projected increase in younger single and couple households again is likely to manifest itself in a demand for smaller suitably priced properties to enable them to get on the property ladder. The availability of terraced properties in Burton provides a large amount of housing to meet these requirements.

4.24 The below table generates a dwelling requirement based on this supply of empty homes and the level of household change projected through the Revised SNPP 2010 population projection. This shows the requirement for approximately 8,900 houses between 2012 and 2031 or 470 per annum (net).

Table 10: Dwelling Requirement

Scenario	Projected change in Households 2012 – 2031	Factoring in future vacancy allowance (3%) (a)	Re-use of current vacant properties (above 3%) (b)	Dwellings required 2012 - 2031 (c = (a-b))	Annual Requirement (19 years)
SNPP 2010 Revised	9,050	9,322	387	8,935	470

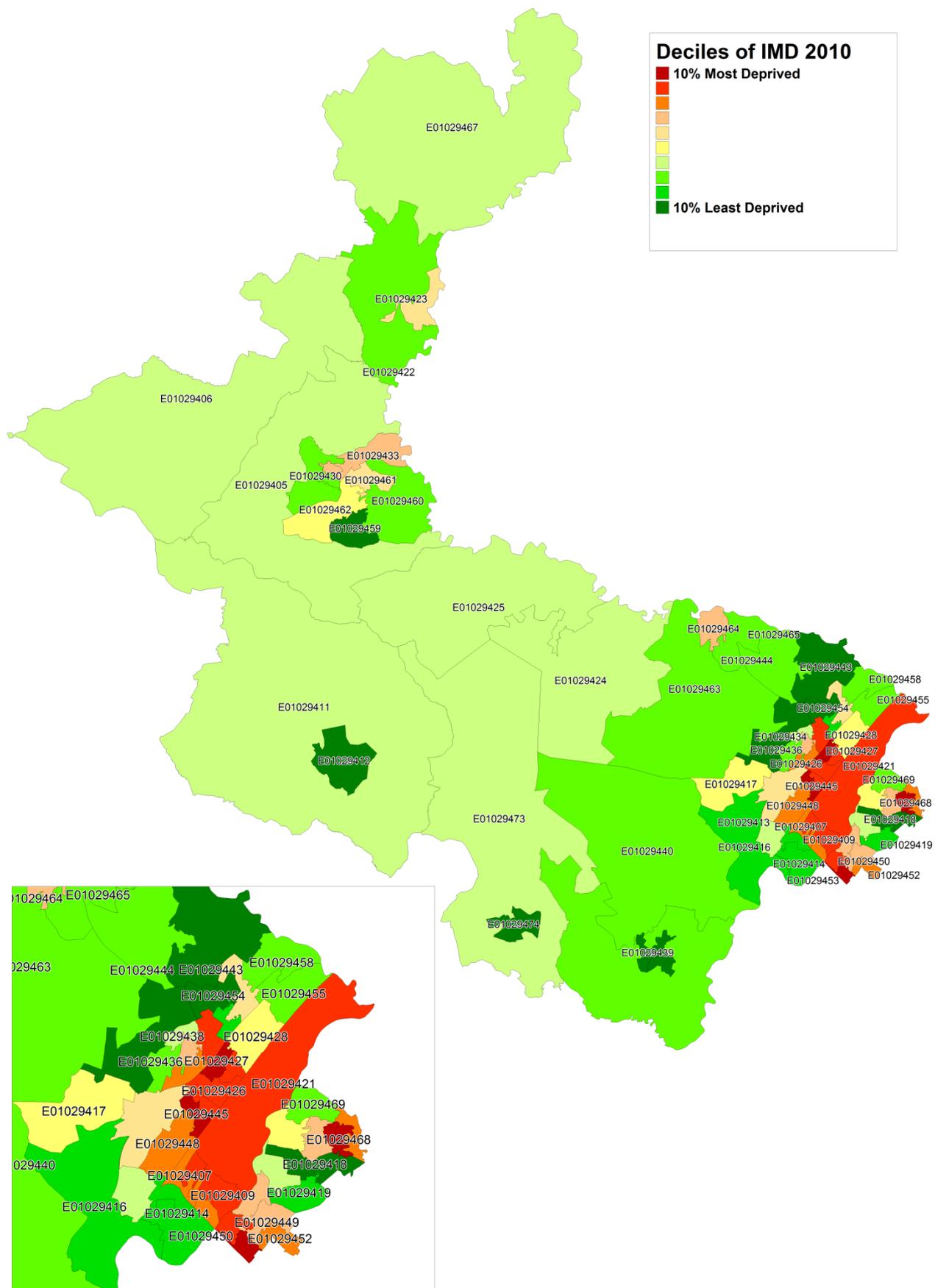
Source: GVA, 2012

Deprivation

4.25 The purpose of the Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID 2010) is to identify small areas of England which are experiencing multiple aspects of deprivation. It replaces and updates the Indices of Deprivation 2007 and is the Government's official measure of multiple deprivation at a small area level. Deprivation covers a broad range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial.

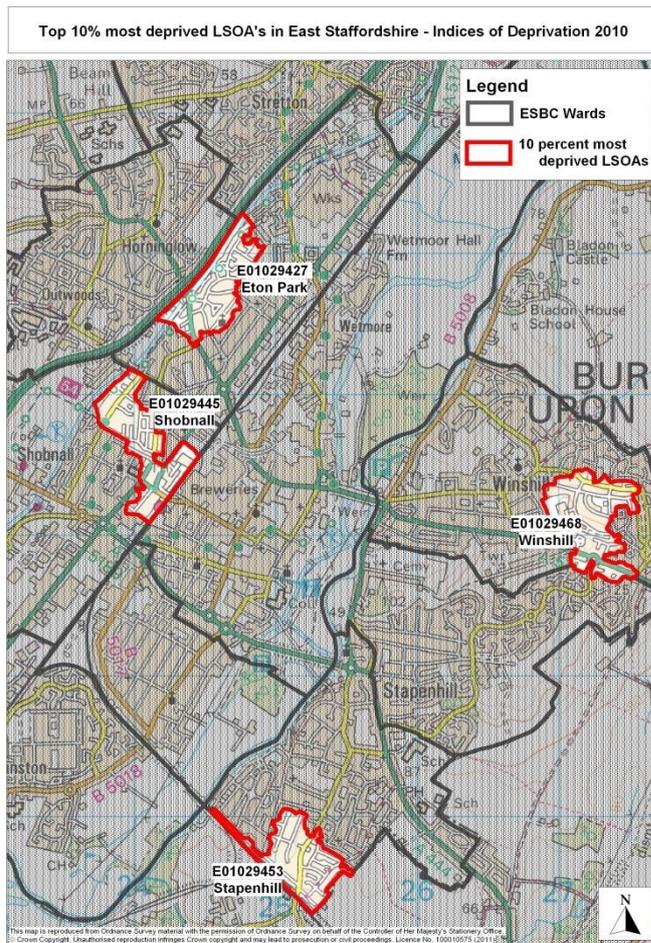
4.26 Within ES there are four LSOAs that are within the top 10% most deprived in England. These are within Eton Park, Stapenhill, Shobnall and Winshill. Since 2007 there has been a significant increase in the number of neighbourhoods that fall within the most deprived 10% from two to four. At a district level ES falls outside of the top third most deprived local authorities in England. East Staffordshire appears to be more deprived in particular aspects of deprivation such as the Living Environment and Education, Skills and Training, where multiple LSOAs appear within the top 10% most deprived in England, and even within the top 5% most deprived.

Figure 6 Indices of Multiple Deprivation



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Figure 7 Top 10 most deprived LSOAs in East Staffordshire



Economic Profile

4.27 The unemployment rate in East Staffordshire has been variable over the last ten years, however the trend has broadly followed national and regional averages. The rate for East Staffordshire is 2.9, which is below the national and regional averages and on a par with the County average.

4.28 The economic activity rate for East Staffordshire has varied over the last six years, but generally is increasing. In 2004 it was 61.3%, whereas by 2010 it had risen to 65.8%. Currently East Staffordshire has a higher economic activity rate (65.8%) than any of its comparators, despite a small decline between 2009 and 2010.

4.29 East Staffordshire has a proud heritage and has thrived on its strong brewing and manufacturing legacy in Burton upon Trent, its agricultural sector and the presence of major companies such as JCB, Holland and Barrett, Pirelli, Fox's Biscuits, Molson Coors Brewing Company (UK) Limited, and Kerry Foods. The Borough has a varied economic base with 3,835 VAT registered businesses. Total employment in the Borough is around 60,000 people. East Staffordshire has an

established manufacturing industry with activities including automotive components, food and drink, mechanical engineering and rubber and plastics manufacturing. However, over the last decade the Borough has undergone a substantial period of change, driven by industrial re-structuring, globalisation, reforms to agricultural policy and development of the growth of the service led economy.

4.30 Despite the steady decline of the manufacturing industry over the last decade, the sector still is a dominant employer in the Borough. The sector is changing though and becoming less labour intensive, as manufacturers rationalise their existing operations and invest in new technology to become more efficient.

4.31 Furthermore, despite growth in the high value business and professional services sector in the Borough, the Borough continues to punch under its weight in the percentage of jobs in this sector and number of managers/professionals living and working locally.

Education

4.32 The role of education and training is a key determinant of the long-term economic, social and environmental well-being of the borough. Within East Staffordshire there are mixed patterns of skills levels and achievement. While in 2010, 5 out of the 9 schools in the Borough scored better than the County average for GCSE results, 3 out of the 5 schools within the Burton upon Trent area achieved a lower average score than the Staffordshire and England averages. However, 2 of the Burton upon Trent schools (de Ferrers and Paulet) achieved a higher success rate. Eight of the nine schools in the area have improved on the previous year's results. Only Denstone College saw a fall in its results but this was from a very high level and it still achieved a 93% success rate. 73.3% of pupils in East Staffordshire achieved 5 GCSEs Grade A* - C; this is below the regional and national average of 77.9% and 76.1% respectively. By comparison the average GCSE point score in the Borough is above the national average and below the regional average.

4.33 The Borough's workforce has traditionally been considered to possess low levels of skills and qualifications. However this has changed over recent years and the situation is now on a par with the national average. According to the 2010 ONS Annual Population Survey 11.4% of East Staffordshire's working age population (16-64 years) have no qualifications, compared to a national average of 11.3%. Encouragingly, 30.4% of the Borough's working age population are qualified to degree level or above, similar to the national average of 31.3%.

Health

4.34 In East Staffordshire life expectancy for males and females has increased between 2000 and 2007. It is on a par with the regional and national average.

4.35 The percentage of people claiming key benefits as a proportion of the working age population has increased from 12% in 2001 to 14% in 2009. This is below the regional (18%) and national (15%) average.

4.36 The health deprivation domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation. This has increased within the Borough relative to other areas of England since the ID 2007. In 2007 there were 6 East Staffordshire LSOAs in the top 20% most health deprived in England, compared to the current 8. And in 2007 none fell within the top 10% most health deprived whereas by 2010 this has increased to two LSOAs.

4.37 There are 8 LSOAs in the top 20% most health deprived in England, two of which are in the top 10% most deprived. These are located within Eton Park – around Shakespeare Road, Masefield Crescent and Hunter Street, extending partly along Eton Road and Horninglow Road and in Horninglow – around Harper Avenue, St Chad's Road, St John's Road, St Luke's Road, St Modwen's Close and part of Rolleston Road.

Environmental Issues

4.38 The European Habitats Directive gives protection to Europe's natural resources. Whilst there are no European sites inside the East Staffordshire Borough Boundary, a number surround it. Within 15km of the boundary there is one Ramsar site, one Special Protection Area (SPA) site and nine Special Area of Conservation (SAC) sites.

4.39 The Borough has a large number of rich and varied nature conservation sites. There is 622.43 hectares of land which account for six Sites of Special Scientific Interest, one Local Nature Reserve and three Sites of Geological Interest which cover approximately 101.22 ha. There are approximately 800 locally designated Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) covering an area of 2,076 hectares. In addition, there is 2633 ha of land consisting of 155 sites of Biological Interest and 77 Biodiversity Alert sites. There are also 75 areas of Ancient Woodland however these sites overlap considerably with the other sites listed.

4.40 The 3rd Edition Staffordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (SBAP) incorporates East Staffordshire and the SBAP has been in place since 1998. This identifies issues relating to the diverse local plant and animal life in the County. The 3rd Edition SBAP has replaced Habitat and Species Action Plans with 14 "Ecosystem Action Plans" (EAPs) and one Rivers Action Plan which aim to prioritise conservation management at a landscape level and contribute to local, regional and national conservation targets. Ecosystem services are the benefits provided by ecosystems that contribute to making human life such as food, clean water, flood alleviation and overall good health. Working at a landscape level, or ecosystems approach, the (SBAP) focuses conservation efforts on the areas within the county that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.

4.41 The historic environment of the borough is also significant with 25 Conservation Areas, 40 Scheduled Monuments and nearly 900 Listed Buildings.

4.42 A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is a conservation designation denoting a protected area in the United Kingdom. Sites are notified for either their geological or biological interest. There are currently six SSSIs in East Staffordshire namely, Blithfield Reservoir, Braken Hurst, Forest Banks, Goat Lodge, Old River Dove, Marston on Dove and Stanton Pastures & Cuckoocliff Valley. In addition there are approximately 800 locally designated Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) covering an area of 2,076 hectares, these include areas such as The Trent Valley slopes and the ridge above Lawns Farm.

4.43 Other important sites for geology and geomorphology outside statutorily protected land are Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphologic Sites (RIGS). Three have been designated in East Staffordshire, namely The Walk at Weaver Hills Wootton, Buttermilk Hill in Marchington, and Fauld Crater in Hanbury.

4.44 The Renewable energy study identified renewable energy and low carbon opportunities across the borough. In addition the East Staffordshire Green Infrastructure Study identified a network of green infrastructure and opportunities that can help combat the effects of climate change.

4.45 Flood risk is a key consideration in the allocation of land for development especially with the current concerns over climate change. A large part of the Burton area is within Flood Zone 2 and 3, which will have to be taken into account and similar known flooding risks in the Dove and Churnet Valleys that must also be addressed. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was undertaken in 2008 to provide a robust assessment of the extent and nature of the risk of flooding and its implications for land use planning. Historically, the key sources of flooding were from the River Trent and River Dove. The recent construction of flood alleviation measures for the town of Burton upon Trent has reduced the risk from the River Trent. However, more recent events have resulted in flooding from more minor watercourses and from surface water run-off. Similarly in certain villages including Barton and Rolleston flood risk constraints need to be understood.

KEY ISSUES FROM THE BASELINE DATA

- The Borough has a growing, but ageing population.
- Population projections predict an increase of some 16,000 people between 2008 and 2033. Migration accounts for a significant proportion of this population change.
- The Borough has a shortage of affordable housing. House prices have increased by 143% since 2001.
- With regards to housing mix, East Staffordshire has a higher proportion of detached properties than the national and regional average.
- In East Staffordshire the number of households is expected to increase by 11,778 (26%) between 2008 and 2033. The largest increase is expected to be in one person households.

- Deprivation in the Borough is concentrated in Burton on Trent. Since 2007 there has been a significant increase in the number of neighbourhoods that fall within the most deprived 10% from two to four.
- Economic activity in the Borough is increasing.
- The Borough has a varied economic base, which has undergone a substantial period of change, driven by industrial re-structuring, globalisation, reforms to agricultural policy and development of the growth of the service led economy.
- Despite the steady decline of the manufacturing industry over the last decade, the sector still is a dominant employer in the Borough.
- Flood risk is a key consideration in the allocation of land for development especially with the current concerns over climate change. A large part of the Burton area is within Flood Zone 2 and 3, which will have to be taken into account.
- The presence of environmental assets (including six SSSIs, a Local Nature Reserve and High Grade Agricultural Land) is a key consideration in the allocation of land for development.

4.46 The SEA Directive requires plan or programme proponents to identify 'the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme'. The baseline review identifies, using available data, the current state of the East Staffordshire area (in economic, social and environmental terms) and can provide clues as to the likely evolution of the Borough in the absence of the new Local Plan and the vision and policies it will include.

4.47 Predicting the nature of future trends is difficult as they will be influenced by a wide range of factors such as the global and national economic climate and decisions made at national and regional level. The baseline review indicated that the following trends may be likely to continue if the Local Plan was not implemented:

- Lack of housing choice – not being able to provide the right mix of housing for the Borough's growing population
- Increasing shortage of affordable housing both in actual numbers and in the range of types available, linked to continuing high house prices
- Increased use of energy i.e. the domestic consumption of gas and electricity
- Growth in economic activity – continued growth in businesses but not necessarily in the right sector, providing the right jobs for local people
- Loss of employment land for new business development
- Continued low skills base level in the Borough
- More incidence of deprivation in Burton – particularly around health deprivation.
- Continued issues and problems with flooding in the Borough.

5. KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

5.1 Based on the evidence base, together with the policy and plan review and a consideration of the types of measures likely to be incorporated in the plan, this section outlines the key sustainability issues for the East Staffordshire Core Strategy. It also indicates how these issues might be addressed by the plan so they can be taken on board at an early stage of plan development.

INTRODUCTION

5.2 The requirement to identify sustainability problems and issues arises from the SEA Directive, where the Environmental Report required under the Directive should include:

“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(Birds) and 92/43/EEC(Habitats)”(Annex I (d))

METHODOLOGY

5.3 Identification of key sustainability issues relevant to the Core Strategy has been carried out. This work has been based on the review of relevant plans and programmes, the analysis of the baseline data, a consideration of potential policies within the Core Strategy, and discussion with key officers in East Staffordshire Borough Council. As the SA develops with further stakeholder involvement the identification of key issues is likely to evolve. Consultees are therefore invited to comment on whether any further key sustainability issues for East Staffordshire should be included to inform the development of the Local Plan.

5.4 Table 5.1 below presents the results of the preliminary identification of key sustainability issues. The list is not intended to be an exhaustive inventory of every potential sustainability issue that the Core Strategy could consider. It is instead an outline of the priority areas where the Local Plan can have significant influence. These issues have then been fed into the development of the SA Framework.

Table 11 Key Sustainability Issues (East Staffordshire Borough)

Key Issues / Problems	Opportunities/Implications for Local Plan	Relevance to SEA Topic
ENVIRONMENTAL		
Conserving and Enhancing	• There are opportunities for the Local Plan to outline measures to	Biodiversity,

<p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Although there are no internationally designated sites in the Borough there are a number of nationally important sites (6 SSSIs), one Local Nature Reserve and approximately 800 Grade 1 locally designated Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs). In addition, there is 2633 ha of land consisting of 155 sites of Biological Interest and 77 Biodiversity Alert sites. There are also 75 areas of Ancient Woodland however these sites overlap considerably with the other sites listed.</p> <p>(Source: Baseline)</p>	<p>support local biodiversity such as through habitat creation and improving linkages to wildlife corridors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green networks should be promoted to improve connectivity of populations and habitats. • Ensure statutory and non-statutory protected habitats are afforded protection including provision of appropriate ecological buffer zones between development and designated sites. • Non designated ecological habitats should be afforded a similar level of protection except in exceptional circumstances. Appropriate mitigation, (e.g. habitat creation, enhancement, restoration, avoidance etc) should be covered in Local Plan Policy. • Ensure that BAP Priority Habitats and Species are afforded protection through the Local Plan which contributes to the UK & Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plans. • New design should be amenable to biodiversity, and embrace possibilities for habitat creation and increase opportunities for increasing 	<p>Flora and Fauna</p>
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	<p>the understanding of local wildlife.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The potential for brownfield sites as important habitats for flora and fauna should be recognised. • There are opportunities for the Local Plan to set out criteria for dealing with provision for National Forest planting in any approved planning permission. 	
<p>Flood Risk</p> <p>Flood risk is a major issue in the Borough. Risk stems largely from the River Trent and its tributaries (including the River Dove), affecting the two major towns in the Borough- Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter.</p> <p>(Source: Baseline, Evidence Base - SFRA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should set out policies restricting development on known floodplains in the Borough in accordance with PPS25 where adequate flood attenuation measures are not in place. • Prevention measures should take into account cumulative effect of flood protection on downstream flooding. • Development should also consider the likely increasing risk of flooding resulting from climate change. • Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) should be encouraged in new development including porous surfaces, green space, wetlands and flood attenuation. 	<p>Water</p>
<p>Water Demand</p> <p>Water demand from all sectors is likely to increase and be exacerbated by climate change. Rising water consumption from new development will put</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan provides the opportunity to encourage measures to reduce water demand in new development through encouraging grey water recycling, the use of water efficient appliances, re-using rain water and matching not potable 	<p>Water</p>

<p>pressure on existing supplies.</p>	<p>supply to non potable demand.</p>	
<p>Air Quality</p> <p>East Staffordshire Borough Council has declared two AQMAs. One adjoins the main roads through Burton-upon-Trent whilst the second is smaller and focuses on the St Peters Bridge Island area in Stapenhill.</p> <p>(Source: Baseline)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment Act requires all Local Authorities to undertake regular reviews of air quality. This is to ensure targets set by the Government on key pollutants are met. • Opportunity for the Local Plan to contribute towards stabilising traffic flows by encouraging the use of public transport and promoting walking and cycling. 	<p>Air</p>
<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</p> <p>Although the figure of 2.5 tonnes CO2 per capita per annum compares similarly to the national figure of 2.6 tonnes per capita per annum, car ownership in East Staffordshire is higher than the national average. Nationally, the growth in the transport sector is likely to have an increasingly higher proportional input into future greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>(Source: Baseline)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should seek to reduce carbon emissions by encouraging: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Energy efficient design, incorporating passive solar gain and energy efficient materials; o Promotion a proportion of new developments energy requirements to be provided by on-site renewable energy sources; and o Encouraging green travel plans for new developments. • The Local Plan should incorporate policies and proposals that help to reduce the number of journeys being undertaken by car in East Staffordshire through creating a more sustainable pattern of development. • A Code for Sustainable Homes level and BREEAM (British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method) standard (for example BREEAM Excellent for new builds) should be 	<p>Climatic Factors</p>

	specified for all developments.	
<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>There are 25 Conservation Areas in East Staffordshire. A regional increase in the number of buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register has the potential to be reflected in the Borough.</p> <p>(Source: Baseline)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Plan should help to protect the variety of cultural heritage assets in the Borough. • Where appropriate East Staffordshire's cultural heritage should be incorporated into new development. • There is a need for policies to encourage the reduction in the number of buildings At Risk in the Borough. 	Cultural Heritage
<p>Reduction in Waste Sent to Landfill</p> <p>It appears that Staffordshire will be able to meet its landfill targets until 2011/12 depending on increases in waste arisings, new schemes being implemented by District Councils and continued improvements in household recycling.</p> <p>(Source: Baseline)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan offers an opportunity to encourage recycling in new development and the reuse of materials. • The reuse and recycling of construction and demolition materials should be encouraged. 	Waste
<p>Landscape and Countryside Character</p> <p>Staffordshire County Council has undertaken a project in partnership with the former Countryside Commission to evaluate the landscapes of the County and map their quality and strength of character. The result has been a framework for policy guidance in five defined categories throughout the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should be informed by the County Council's Supplementary Planning Guidance. • Local Plan Policies should ensure that development proposals contribute to the appropriate land policy objective identified for the area, namely the regeneration, restoration, enhancement, maintenance or active landscape conservation. • Local Plan Policies should ensure that the visual amenity of the Peak 	Landscape

<p>County.</p> <p>(Source: Evidence Base)</p>	<p>National Park is protected.</p>	
<p>SOCIAL</p>		
<p>Health Inequalities</p> <p>Significant issues in East Staffordshire include long-term illness, mental health, particularly among the unemployed, and, in some rural communities, coronary heart disease and diabetes (East Staffordshire Together, Local Strategic Partnership Community Strategy, 2003-2020).</p> <p>In 2010, there are 8 LSOAs in the top 20% most health deprived in England, two of which are in the top 10% most deprived. These are located within Eton Park.</p> <p>Health deprivation has increased within the Borough relative to other areas of England since the ID 2007.</p> <p>(Source: Baseline)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan presents an opportunity to reduce inequalities in health both geographically and demographically. • Increasing provision for recreation may help to reduce death rates particularly from circulatory disease. • The Local Plan provides an opportunity to improve access to health services, through encouraging improved accessibility by sustainable modes of transport or including policies to provide for additional health provision. 	<p>Human Health</p>
<p>Access to Open Space</p> <p>There are significant shortfalls in the provision of public open space in some of the older housing areas of the borough, particularly in Burton-upon-Trent.</p> <p>(Source: Evidence Base)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should address how significant new amounts of public open space can be delivered, either through new development or through developing new areas of open space. <p>A key opportunity should be to ensure that the entire Borough meets standards for accessible natural greenspace</p>	<p>Population and Landscape</p>

<p>Safer Communities</p> <p>East Staffordshire district has slightly higher levels of recorded crimes than Staffordshire County Council for burglary and vehicle crimes and violent crimes. Vehicle crime and violent crime tend to be concentrated in Burton Town Centre (Profiling Staffordshire: East Staffordshire, Staffordshire County Council).</p> <p>(Source: Baseline)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies to require new developments seek to follow ‘secured by design’ principles. • There is an opportunity to encourage the provision of additional leisure and community facilities to provide for additional recreational opportunities for all sections of the community. 	<p>Population</p>
<p>Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>East Staffordshire experiences a number of socio-economic problems, within the borough there are four LSOAs that are within the top 10% most deprived in England. These are within Eton Park, Stapenhill, Shobnall and Winshill.</p> <p>(Source: Baseline)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity to reduce poverty and social exclusion by enhancing local employment opportunities and improving accessibility to/from rural areas. • Working with providers to establish improved facilities for quality key community services that will encourage social interaction. 	<p>Human Health, Population</p>
<p>Ethnic Minorities</p> <p>Around 8% of the population of East Staffordshire are from a Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) background. Burton has the most concentrated BME population in the County with a strong representation from Pakistani backgrounds.</p> <p>(Source: Baseline)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should ensure that it addresses the spatial aspects of the particular concerns of minority ethnic communities. 	<p>Population</p>

<p>Poor Accessibility in Rural Areas</p> <p>Those living in rural areas who do not own cars or are poorly served by public transport inevitably suffer from a degree of social exclusion from larger strategic facilities that are only provided in a small number of locations.</p> <p>(Source: workshop)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should include policies that aim to coordinate the spatial needs of service providers (public, private and voluntary sectors) to improve local provision of services through innovative solutions and work with transport providers to improve accessibility to these facilities. 	<p>Population</p>
<p>Housing Affordability in Rural Areas</p> <p>East Staffordshire has substantial rural areas where pressure exists to provide homes affordable to local people who wish to remain living in the area.</p> <p>(Source: workshop)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan will need to show how rural affordable housing will be delivered whilst preserving the character and quality of the countryside. 	<p>Population and Landscape</p>
<p>ECONOMIC</p>		
<p>Unemployment Trends and Economic Activity</p> <p>Unemployment in the Borough is below the County, Regional and National averages.</p> <p>However there are certain pockets of the Borough around Shobnall, Winshill, Stapenhill and Horninglow which all have low economic activity rates.</p> <p>Additionally, youth unemployment is relatively high at 31.4%, which is</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Local Plan should contain policies that show that a sufficient range of sites for commercial development, in the right locations, will be brought forward to create jobs that maintain and improve economic activity. • Creating improved accessibility in the borough should have significant positive effects for the local economy. 	<p>Population and Material Assets</p>

similar to the national level.

(Source: Baseline)

Town Centre Viability and Vitality

Maintaining and enhancing the viability and vitality of urban areas, in particular town centres, is a key ingredient of sustainability.

(Source: Workshop)

- The Local Plan could include policies to promote healthy town centres by attracting residents into them, encouraging mixed use development, and through other measures such as ‘living above the shop’.

- The evening economy as a vital component to the vitality of town centres

Population and

Material Assets

6. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 This section sets out the objectives, indicators and targets, or 'sustainability appraisal framework' which will form the basis for the assessment of the Core Strategy. Rather than setting out a comprehensive list of generic sustainability objectives and indicators, the SA objectives and indicators have been specifically developed to inform plan development and effectively address the key sustainability issues for the Local Plan.

INTRODUCTION

6.2 The next task in the sustainability appraisal is the development of the sustainability appraisal framework. The SA Framework is a key component in completing the SA by synthesising the baseline information and sustainability issues into a systematic and easily understood tool that allows the prediction and assessment of effects arising from the implementation of the Local Plan. Though the SEA Directive does not specifically require the use of objectives or indicators in the SEA process, they are a recognised and useful way in which environmental effects can be described, analysed and compared at key stages of the Local Plan's development.

METHODOLOGY

6.3 A SA framework has been developed using an iterative process, based on the review of relevant plans and programmes, the evolving baseline, and developing analysis of key sustainability issues.

6.4 The draft SA framework of objectives, indicators and targets against which it is proposed to assess the Local Plan is set out in Table 12. It consists of objectives which may be expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which should be measurable using identified indicators.

6.5 The 16 SA objectives (see Appendix 3: Sustainability Appraisal Framework) have been worded so that they reflect one single desired direction of change for the theme concerned. They include both externally imposed social, environmental and economic objectives and others devised specifically in relation to the context of the Local Plan being prepared and they are distinct from the Local Plan objectives.

6.6 A preliminary set of indicators has been derived to capture the change likely to arise from the Local Plan implementation and will play a role in the assessment itself. As the SA progresses it is likely that the set of indicators will be refined. Where appropriate existing data sources and indicators which are already monitored in the Borough have been used. In some cases, specific new indicators are proposed which will require monitoring by relevant bodies should significant effects relating to the SA objectives concerned be identified as part of the assessment of effects during SA Stage B. Developing a good balance of appropriate and

reliable indicators across the set of SA objectives will be critical in the development of an effective but also practical monitoring programme.

Table 12 - Draft SA Framework (also see Appendix 3: Sustainability Appraisal Framework)

Number	SA Objective	Contextual Indicators	Significant Effects Indicators	Target	SEA Topics

7. REMAINING STAGES OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

7.1 This section describes how the remaining stages of the SA will be carried out and the methodologies for doing so. It also outlines the structure of the final SA Report- the key output for the SA.

Introduction

7.2 This chapter of the Scoping Report describes how the remaining stages of the SA will be carried out. It also outlines the format that will be used in producing the final SA Report.

7.3 As outlined in Section 1 above, the SA process detailed in the ODPM guidance covers five stages, A to E. This Scoping Report has therefore covered Stage A by:

1. Identifying and reviewing other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives that will affect or influence the Planning Framework;
2. Collecting relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information;
3. Identifying key sustainability issues for the SA to address;
4. Developing the SA framework; and
5. Providing the basis for consultation on the scope of the SA.

7.4 Based on the ODPM guidance, the following table outlines the remaining steps involved in the SA:

Table 13 Remaining Stages of the SA

Remaining stages of the SA
<p>Stage B – developing and refining options and assessing effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives - Developing the plan options - Predicting the effects of the draft plan - Evaluating the effects of the draft plan - Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects - Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the plan
<p>Stage C – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</p>

- Preparing the SA Report
Stage D – Consultation on the SA Report and draft Plan
- Public participation on the SA Report and draft Plan - Assessing significant changes - Making decisions and providing information
Stage E – Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Plan
- Finalising aims and methods for monitoring - Responding to adverse effects

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

7.5 During Stage B, the potential effects of the implementation of different alternatives and the preferred options will be assessed. This task will comprise systematic prediction of changes to the sustainability baseline arising from the implementation of the plan.

Predicting and Evaluating Effects

7.6 The prediction of effects will be done in the context of the appraisal framework outlined by this report, specifically the SA objectives and indicators.

7.7 For each of the proposals or options, in line with the ODPM guidance, the following will be considered:

1. What exactly is proposed?
2. Will the option, policy or proposal have a likely significant adverse effect in relation to each of the environmental objectives established during Stage A?
3. If so, can the effect be avoided or can the severity be reduced?
4. If not, can the option be changed or eliminated?
5. If the effect cannot be avoided, can the alternative be changed or eliminated?
6. If its effect is uncertain, or depends on how the plan is implemented, how can the uncertainty be reduced?

Methodologies for Assessing Effects

7.8 The table below, based on Annex 12 of the ODPM guidance, provides a useful summary of the range of techniques that can be used in the prediction and assessment of effects. GIS is useful in assessing the spatial/distributional characteristics of certain types of effect.

Table 14 Prediction and Assessment Techniques for SA

Technique	Prediction	Assessment
Expert judgement	✓	✓
Public participation		✓
Quality of Life Capital		✓
Geographical information systems	✓	✓
Network analysis	✓	
Modelling	✓	
Scenario/ sensitivity analysis	✓	
Multi-criteria analysis		✓
Carrying capacity, ecological footprints		✓
Compatibility assessment		✓

7.9 It will be important to provide some realistic indication of the accuracy of predictions, but particularly in cases where predictions are close to expected thresholds, or are the result of cumulative, synergistic or indirect effects.

Significance

7.10 Assessing the significance of predicted sustainability effects is essentially a matter of judgement. Judgements of significance will therefore be systematically documented, in terms of the particular characteristics of the effect which are deemed to make it significant and whether and what uncertainty and assumptions are associated with the judgement. The assessment of significance will also include information on how the effect may be avoided or its severity reduced, in the case of adverse effects, or enhanced in the case of beneficial effects.

7.11 To gain a clearer understanding of effects' significance, the following aspects will be considered:

- Spatial area of effect
- Sensitivity of area
- Which groups are affected
- Magnitude of effect
- Probability of effect

- Duration of effect
- Frequency of effect
- Reversibility of effect

Mitigation

7.12 For significant sustainability effects predicted to arise from implementation of the plan, recommendations will be proposed in the SA Report for mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or offset adverse effects, as well as enhance positive effects.

Next Steps

7.13 Various spatial options for the East Staffordshire Local Plan will be generated over the next few months. Stage B in the SA process involves assessing the various options put forward against the SA objectives and will include:

- Testing the plan objectives against the SA Framework;
- Developing and refining options;
- Predicting and assessing effects;
- Identification of mitigation measures; and
- Developing monitoring proposals

7.14 This assessment will be undertaken on the basis of professional judgement and will be informed by evidence obtained from the context review, the collection of baseline information and the identification of sustainability problems. Additionally, the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) will be used in the assessment process.

7.15 Each reasonable plan option, including the ‘do nothing’ option or the ‘business as usual’ option will be subject to SA. The findings of the options appraisal will be documented in an ‘Interim SA Report’.

7.16 The following table provides an example of the SA assessment framework:

Table 15

SA Objective	Detailed criteria/ guidance	Key baseline information	Timescale short	Timescale medium	Timescale long	Commentary/ explanation

7.17 Effects will be assessed in relation to the short, medium or long term timescale. Short is defined as being within 0 – 5 years; medium 6 – 10 years; and long term 11 years plus.

7.18 The commentary text within the matrix and summary text within the report will identify possible mitigation measures, in the form of amendments to policy or inclusion/removal of policy to increase the opportunity for sustainable development.

7.19 Where a score is indicated as 'uncertain' the commentary should identify ways in which this uncertainty could be reduced, for example, through additional data collection or further consultation with experts.

7.20 Cumulative effects, as well as the temporary/permanence and likelihood of the effects are identified within the commentary.

7.21 Geographical effects will be noted where the effect is felt differentially within, for example different wards, rural or urban areas or sites outside the District.

7.22 The following scoring criteria will be used:

Table 16 Scoring Criteria

Symbol	Likely effect on the SA Objective
++	The option is likely to have a very positive impact
+	The option is likely to have a positive impact
0	No significant effect/ no clear link
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine impact
-	The option is likely to have a negative impact
--	The option is likely to have a very negative impact

Sustainability Appraisal Report

7.23 The Sustainability Appraisal Report incorporates the SEA Environmental Report, as required by the SEA Directive. Presenting the key effects of the DPDs, the SA Report will be the key written document produced for the SA and will be made available for consultation at the same time as the draft version of the preferred option for consultation. The preparation and consultation of the SA Report will therefore comprise Stages C and D of the SA process.

7.24 Table 12.3 below presents the proposed structure and level of detail for the SA Report, taken from Annex 15 of the ODPM guidance. The SA Report will show that the Directive's requirements in relation to the Environmental Report have been met through clearly sign-posting in the SA report the distinct information required by the Directive.

Table 17 Structure of Sustainability Appraisal Report

Structure of report	Information to include
Components making up the environmental report	Table sign-posting the components of the SA Report which make up the Environmental report for the purposes of the SEA Directive
1 Summary and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Non-technical summary - Statement on the difference the process has made - How to comment on the report
2 Appraisal Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approach adopted to the SA - When the SA was carried out - Who carried out the SA - Who was consulted, when and how - Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment
3 Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purpose of the SA and SA Report - Plan objectives and outline of contents - Compliance with the SEA Directive/ Regulations
4 Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Links to other strategies, plans and programme and sustainability objectives - Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline - Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified - Limitations of the information, assumptions made etc - The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators
5 Plan issues and options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Main strategic options considered and how they were identified - Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the options - Other options considered, and why these were rejected - Any proposed mitigation measures
6	Plan Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred measures - How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals - Proposed mitigation measures - Uncertainties and risks
7	Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (environmental impact assessment, design guidance etc) - Proposals for monitoring

Monitoring

7.25 As highlighted in the table above, a framework for monitoring on-going sustainability effects arising from the plan as they are implemented will be proposed in the SA Report, providing methods by which the sustainability performance of the plan can be recorded. The monitoring framework will be clearly linked to the objectives and indicators developed for the SA framework. Monitoring will comprise Stage E of the Sustainability Appraisal.

GLOSSARY

Adopted Local Plan: A local plan that has been through all of the stages of preparation, including Local Plan Examination, and has been formally adopted by the Local Planning Authority.

Affordable housing: Housing which is provided by a Registered Landlord and accessible to people who cannot afford to buy a house locally on the open market.

Agricultural land classification: The process used to classify land according to its quality in terms of its soil productivity and topography. Grades 1, 2 and 3a are the most versatile classifications.

Ancient woodland: An area of woodland that has had a continuous cover of native trees and plants since at least 1600 AD and in special circumstances semi-natural woods of post 1600 but pre 1900 origin.

Biodiversity: The variety of life on earth embracing all species, communities, habitats and ecosystems associated with the terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments. Usually the term refers to the variety of species within a specified area.

Brownfield land: Previously developed land, including garden land (for a more detailed definition see annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework).

Community Infrastructure Levy: CIL is a levy on new development that will be set by local planning authorities, and can be used to pay for new infrastructure such as schools and roads.

Conservation area: An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, designated under section 69 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Density: The intensity of development within a given area, usually measured for housing in terms of the number of dwellings per hectare.

Development: Defined in section 55 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as 'The carrying out of a building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land; or the making of any material change in the use of any building or land.'

Development Plan: A development plan sets out the policies and proposals for the development, conservation and use of land and buildings in a particular local planning authority area. The development plan is the most important consideration for local planning authorities when they decide on a planning application. The development plan generally includes Development Plan Documents (DPDs) that are part of a local planning authority's Local Plan. This includes waste and minerals documents prepared by county councils. The Localism Act 2011 made two key changes to the development plan. First, the Regional Strategies that have been part

of it since 2004 will be abolished. Secondly, Neighbourhood Plans that have been prepared covering any part of the local planning authority area will become part of the development plan when they have been adopted.

Edge of centre: A location which is just beyond the town centre boundary.

Environmental impact assessment: A procedure and management technique which ensures that the likely effects of a new development on the environment are fully appraised and taken into account before the determination of development proposals.

Evidence Base: The information gathered by a planning authority to support the preparation of development documents. It includes quantitative (numerical values) and qualitative (feelings and opinions) data

Examination in Public: The method of considering public views on a draft Local Plan or proposed changes to it.

Flood plain: All land adjacent to a watercourse over which water flows in times of flood or would flow but for the presence of flood defences where they exist. The limits of the flood plain are defined by the peak level of a 1 in 100 year return period flood or the highest known water level, whichever is greater.

Geodiversity: Geodiversity is the variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils, landforms and natural processes.

Greenfield land: A general term to describe all sites that have not previously been developed.

Government Planning Policy: National planning policies that local planning authorities should take into account when drawing up development plans and other documents and making decisions on planning applications. These policies are mostly included in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with some also included in Minerals Planning Policy Statements and Guidance notes.

Habitats Regulations Assessment: A Habitats Regulations Assessment is the assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on international protected sites for nature conservation. These sites are Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for birds identified under the Birds Directive and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) for habitats and species under the Habitats Directive. Ramsar sites (wetlands of international importance designated under the Ramsar Convention) are also considered under the assessment, as are candidate SACs and proposed SPAs. The purpose of Habitats Regulations Assessment is to ensure that plans will not result in significant damage to protected wildlife sites. The assessment considers the impacts of a land use plan against conservation objectives of the site and identifies whether it would adversely affect the integrity of the site. Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects.

Hectare (Ha): An area of 10,000 m² or 2.471 acres.

Highway: Road and/or footway (usually adopted by the County Council for the purpose of maintenance).

Housing need: Assessed by examining the suitability of present housing and the ability of households to afford market priced housing.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD): This is a single measure of deprivation and contains seven individual indices. The indices are used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams. The indices relate to income, employment, health and disability, education skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime.

Infrastructure: The network of communications and utility services such as roads, drains, electricity, water, gas and telecommunication, required to enable the development of land. The term is also used in relation to community or social services such as schools, shops, libraries and public transport.

Landscape Character Assessment

An assessment to identify different landscape areas which have a distinct character based on a recognisable pattern of elements, including combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.

Listed building: A building of special architectural or historic interest. The planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 gives the Department of Culture, Media and Sport on advice from English Heritage, powers to list buildings of special architectural and historic interest. Listed buildings are graded according to their importance (Grades I, II* and II).

Local centre: A small group of shops and services generally serving the immediate local area.

Local distinctiveness: That which sets a locality apart from anywhere else.

Local Nature Reserve: A Local Authority designation, in consultation with English Nature, under the provisions of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, to protect sites of special wildlife interest and enhance public enjoyment of wildlife.

Local Plan: A portfolio or folder of documents setting out the planning strategy for a local planning authority area. Since the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and until recently, this type of plan was known as a Local Development Framework. The Government now uses the simpler description 'Local Plan'. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 replaced old-style local plans, structure plans and unitary development plans. The key difference between the pre- and post-2004 systems is that new-style local plans are really a 'folder' of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents

(SPDs), each addressing different issues. This is in contrast to the old-style plans which consisted of one Development Plan Document, supported by supplementary guidance.

The Local Plan identifies where future development should take place to meet local needs for homes, businesses, shops and other services, plus the infrastructure to support them. It also decides which areas should be protected from development because they are important to local people or have environmental or heritage qualities that should be conserved.

Local Strategic Partnership: Local Strategic Partnerships are bodies with representatives of the community, public, private sector and other agencies that work to encourage greater public participation in local governance by drawing together local community plans and producing an overall community strategy for each local authority area. Local Plans must have regard to, and should be the spatial expression of, the community strategy.

Localism Act 2011: A major piece of new legislation, which includes wide-ranging changes to local government, housing and planning. Significantly, the Act abolishes regional planning, and introduces the possibility of Neighbourhood Plans as part of the development plan.

LSOA: Lower Super Output Area (See – Super Output Area/ SOA).

Masterplan: Comprehensive plans for an area of renewal or development, where particular attention must be paid to site specific variables, in consultation with the local community.

Material consideration: A legal term describing a matter or subject which is relevant (material) for a local authority to consider when using its powers under planning law.

Monitoring: The regular and systematic collection and analysis of information to measure policy implementation. Planning authorities are required by law to produce a Local Authorities Monitoring Report covering the monitoring of policies in the Local Plan that they are responsible for preparing.

MSOA: Middle Super Output Layer (See - SOA).

Nature conservation: Conservation of natural features, including geographical and geomorphological features, flora and fauna.

Neighbourhood Plan: Neighbourhood Plans, or Neighbourhood Development Plans, were introduced by the Localism Act 2011. The term may also be used by some to refer to Neighbourhood Development Orders, which were also introduced by the Localism Act 2011 and are a second tool to enable neighbourhood planning. Communities will be able to prepare neighbourhood planning documents, outlining how they envisage their area developing in the future.

Planning permission: Needed before carrying out most types of development. To obtain planning permission it is necessary to make a planning application to the local planning authority.

Playing field: Areas reserved or maintained as outdoor playing space principally for organised pitch sports (football, cricket, rugby and hockey).

Proposals map: A map illustrating each of the detailed site specific policies and proposals in the written statement, defining sites for particular developments or land uses, or for protection. The Proposals Maps also includes more detailed Inset Maps.

Ramsar site: A Wetland site listed under the Convention of Wetlands adopted following an international conference in Ramsar, Iran, 1971. A Ramsar site is a statutory nature conservation designation.

Regional Spatial Strategy: Regional Spatial Strategies (or Regional Strategies) were introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and set out planning policies for each of the English regions outside of London. The Localism Act 2011 introduced powers however that will allow the Secretary of State to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies (and other Regional Strategies). Subject to the outcome of Environmental Assessment, these Strategies will be abolished in the near future. For the time being however Regional Strategies must be taken into account when local planning authorities write their Local Plans, and planning decisions should have regard to them.

Renewable energy: The term renewable energy covers those resources that occur and reoccur naturally in the environment. Sources include solar, wind, biomass and wave/ hydroelectric power.

Secretary of State: The secretary of state is the most senior Government minister responsible for the work of his or her department. The Government department responsible for planning is the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).

Site of Special Scientific Interest: A site of special scientific interest is identified by English Nature under section 28 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 as requiring protection from damaging development on account of its flora, fauna, geological and/or physiological features.

Spatial Strategy: The spatial strategy identifies what and how much development is needed to meet local needs, and broadly where it should be concentrated.

Statutory Agencies: Government agencies that are established by statute, or law. There are four environmental statutory agencies: English Heritage, the Environment Agency, the Countryside Agency and English Nature.

Strategic environmental assessment (SEA): is a system of incorporating environmental considerations into policies, plans, programmes and strategies. It is sometimes referred to as *strategic environmental impact assessment*. The specific term *strategic environmental assessment* relates to European Union policy.

SOA (Super Output Areas): have been defined by the ONS and are aggregations of Output Areas. They have the advantages that they are not generally subject to boundary change, and that within each layer of the hierarchy, the SOAs are reasonably consistent in terms of size of population. There are two layers of SOA: Lower and Middle. Lower Layer SOAs are subdivisions of Middle Layer SOAs, which in turn are subdivisions of local authorities.

Lower Layer

- Minimum population:1000
- Average (mean): 1,500
- Total areas in England and Wales: 34,378

Middle Layer

- Minimum population:5000
- Average (mean): 7,200
- Total areas in England and Wales: 7,193

Supplementary planning documents (SPD): Non statutory supporting information and advice which amplifies the policies and proposals of the Local Plan. SPD's will be taken into account as a material consideration in deciding planning applications or appeals if it is consistent with the Development Plan and has been subject to consultation.

Sustainability appraisal: A systematic review of the Borough Council's Local Plan policies, in order to evaluate their impacts on achieving sustainable development. The appraisal is an integral part of the plan making and review process, which allows for the valuation of alternatives and is based on a quantifiable baseline of environmental, social and economic aspects of achieving sustainable development.

Sustainable Community Strategy: Sustainable Community Strategies are prepared for every local authority area. These provide a strategy for promoting or improving the economic, social and environmental well-being of their area and contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. They set out the issues which are important to local people, and how they might be tackled, to move towards a 'vision' of how the place should be in the future.

Sustainable development: The Bruntland Report provides the accepted definition of sustainable development as 'Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (WCED, 1987). The principle of sustainable development may be broadly described as encompassing social, environmental and economic issues, and also entailing concern with intra-generational and inter-generational themes.

Telecommunications: An expanding range of communication services involving radio, television and telephone networks provided by means of cable, microwave and satellite.

Town Centre: A town or traditional suburban centre, which provides a broad range of facilities and services, and which fulfils a function as a focus for both the community and for public transport.

Transport assessment/ travel plan: A system of assessment to be submitted alongside applications for major development, which illustrates the likely modal split of journeys to and from the development together with details of proposed measures to improve access by public transport, walking and cycling.

Trunk road: Roads carrying strategic traffic and under the jurisdiction of the Highways Agency. Also known as the Strategic Road Network.

Vitality and viability: The term relates to the economic health of town centres.

Watercourse: Includes all rivers, streams, ditches, drains, cuts, dykes, sewers (excluding public sewers) and passages through which water flows.

Wildlife corridor: Areas of natural/semi-natural habitat protected from development in order to maintain the movement of wildlife through the urban area.

Windfall site: A site which comes forward and receives planning permission in a location which was not anticipated or allocated in the Local Plan for that purpose.

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A plan may be influenced in various ways by other plans or programmes and by external environmental objectives such as those laid down in policies or legislation. Therefore a review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) is essential to highlight these relationships for the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Through the identification of these relationships it is possible to address potential inconsistencies and constraints, enabling potential synergies to be exploited. The review is also useful in raising issues that have already been addressed in other PPPs and therefore may not need to be addressed further in this exercise. Finally the review also provides a useful focus for refining Sustainability Appraisal objectives.

The SEA Directive states that:

The environmental report should provide information on:

‘the plan’s relationship with other relevant plans and programmes and the environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan ... and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation’.

The following tables outlines all of the policies, plans and strategies at the international, national, regional and local levels which will have a bearing on the Local Development Framework DPD based on the Sustainability Appraisal objectives.

INTERNATIONAL/ EUROPEAN

Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 • The Copenhagen Conference in 2009 • Delhi Summit on sustainable development in 2010 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production patterns. • Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production - 10-year 	No targets or indicators, however actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency; • Support business innovation and take-up of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LDF can encourage greater efficiency of resources. Ensure policies cover the action areas; • The LDF can encourage

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>framework of programmes of action;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse trend in loss of natural resources. • Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency. • Urgently and substantially increase [global] share of renewable energy. • Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. 	<p>best practice in technology and management;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste reduction and producer responsibility; and • Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement. <p>The need to limit global temperatures rising no more than 2C</p> <p>Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technology development; • Push on energy efficiency; • Low-carbon programmes; • Reduced impacts on biodiversity. 	<p>renewable energy. Ensure policies cover the action areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LDF can protect and enhance biodiversity. Ensure policies cover the action areas.
<p>EC Habitats Directive 1992</p>		
<p>The Habitats Directive (together with the Birds Directive) forms the cornerstone of Europe's nature conservation policy. It is built around two pillars: the Natura 2000 network of protected sites and the strict system of species protection. All in all the directive protects over 1.000 animals and plant species and over 200 so called "habitat types" (e.g. special types of forests, meadows, wetlands, etc.), which are of European importance.</p>	<p>The directive requires member states to identify natural habitats and species of community interest, which may occur in their territories. States must maintain or achieve a 'favourable conservation status for these species and habitats through designation of protected 'Special Areas for Conservation' (SACs), and also through special measures to protect individual species. In the UK this has been / will be implemented through the maintenance and extension of the ~8% of land area covered by SSSIs (Sites of Special Scientific Interest). SSSIs were set up under</p>	<p>The SA and Local Plan will need to ensure that biodiversity, habitats and species are addressed.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
	the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.	
UN Convention on Biological Diversity 1992		
<p>Signed by 150 government leaders at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, the Convention on biological Diversity is dedicated to promoting sustainable development.</p> <p>Signed by 150 government leaders at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, the Convention on Biological Diversity is dedicated to promoting sustainable development.</p> <p>Conceived as a practical tool for translating the principles of Agenda 21 into reality, the Convention recognizes that biological diversity is about more than plants, animals and micro organisms and their ecosystems – it is about people and our need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live.</p> <p>Signed by 150 government leaders at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, the Convention on Biological Diversity is dedicated to promoting sustainable development.</p> <p>Conceived as a practical tool for translating the principles of Agenda 21 into reality, the Convention recognizes that biological diversity is about more than plants, animals and micro organisms and their ecosystems – it is about people and our need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment in which to live.</p>	<p>At the Convention it was agreed that member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirm that the conservation of biological diversity is a common concern of humankind, • Concern that biological diversity is being significantly reduced by certain human activities. • Note that it is vital to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity at source, • Note also that where there is a threat of significant reduction or loss of biological diversity, lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize such a threat. • Note further that the fundamental requirement for the conservation of biological diversity is the in-situ conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings, 	<p>The SA and Local Plan will need to ensure that biodiversity, habitats and species are addressed.</p>
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and previous directives (96/62/EC; 99/30/EC; 2000/69/EC &		

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
2002/3/EC)		
<p>New Directive provided that most of existing legislation be merged into a single directive (except for the fourth daughter directive) with no change to existing air quality objectives.</p> <p>Relevant objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases; and • Maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases with respect to sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No targets or indicators. • Includes thresholds for pollutants. 	<p>LDF policies should consider the maintenance of good air quality and the measures that can be taken to improve it through, for example, an encouragement to reduce vehicle movements.</p>
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>Establishes a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; • Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; 	<p>The achievement of “good status” for chemical and biological river quality. Production of River Basin Management Plans.</p>	<p>The LDF policies should consider how the water environment can be protected and enhanced. This will come about through reducing pollution and abstraction. Protection and enhancement of water courses can be can also come about through physical modification. Spatial planning will need to consider whether watercourse enhancement can be achieved through working with developers.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 		
EU Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
This Directive has the objective of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources; and • preventing further such pollution. 	Provides for the identification of vulnerable areas.	LDF should consider impacts of development upon any identified nitrate sensitive areas where such development falls to be considered within its scope. Policies should consider objective to promote environmentally sensitive agricultural practices.
Bathing Water Quality Directive (Council Directive 76/160/EEC)		
Sets standards for bathing waters quality.	Standards are legally binding.	LDF should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources.
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		
Provides for the quality of drinking water.	Standards are legally binding.	LDF should recognise that development can impact upon water quality and include policies to protect the resources.
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)		
Identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for which the Member States are required to designate Special Protection Areas. Makes it a legal requirement that EU countries make provision for the protection of birds. This includes the selection and designation of Special Protection Areas.	Target Actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of protected areas; • Upkeep and management; and • Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. 	LDF should include policies to protect and enhance wild bird populations, including the protection of SPAs.

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
EU Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) & Subsequent Amendments		
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats. Conservation of natural habitats Requires member states to identify special areas of conservation and to maintain, where necessary landscape features of importance to wildlife and flora.</p> <p>The amendments in 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • simplify the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive; • provide a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS); • toughen the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK; • ensure that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit. 	<p>There are no formal targets or indicators.</p>	<p>LDF policies should seek to protect landscape features of habitat importance.</p>
EU Directive on Waste (Directive 75/442/EEC, 2006/12/EC 2008/98/EC as amended)		
<p>Seeks to prevent and to reduce the production of waste and its impacts. Where necessary waste should be disposed of without creating environmental problems</p> <p>Seeks to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.</p>	<p>Promotes the development of clean technology to process waste, promoting recycling and re-use.</p> <p>The Directive contains a range of provision including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass⁵. • Household waste recycling target – the 	<p>LDF policies should seek to minimise waste, and the environmental effects caused by it. Policies should promote recycling and re-use.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>preparing for re-use and the recycling of waste materials such as at least paper, metal, plastic and glass from households and possibly other origins as far as these waste streams are similar to waste from households, must be increased to a minimum of 50% by weight by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and demolition waste recovery target – the preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste must be increased to a minimum of 70% by weight by 2020. 	
EU Directive on the landfill of waste (99/31/EC)		
Sets out requirements to ensuring that where landfilling takes place the environmental impacts are understood and mitigated against.	By 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.	LDF should consideration landfilling with respect to environmental factors.
EU Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)		
This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order, on the one hand, to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and, on the other hand, to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid	No later than five years from the date by which this Directive must be implemented in national law (1996), between 50 % as a minimum and 65 % as a maximum by weight of the packaging waste will be recovered. Within this general target, and with the same time limit, between 25 % as a minimum and 45 % as a maximum by weight of the totality	Again, while this directive dictates national legislation, the LDF itself can play an important role in controlling or providing a basis for better waste management. These targets are incorporated in national legislation – so LDF must adhere to them as appropriate.

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community. To this end this Directive lays down measures aimed, as a first priority, at preventing the production of packaging waste and, as additional fundamental principles, at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, hence, at reducing the final disposal of such waste</p>	<p>of packaging materials contained in packaging waste will be recycled with a minimum of 15 % by weight for each packaging material.</p>	
<p>Renewed EU Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)</p>		
<p>In June 2001, the first European sustainable development strategy was agreed by EU Heads of State. The Strategy sets out how the EU can meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The Strategy proposes headline objectives and lists seven key challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport; • Sustainable consumption and production; • Conservation and management of natural resources; • Public health; • Social inclusion, demography and migration; and • Global poverty. 	<p>The overall objectives in the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard the earth's capacity to support life in all its diversity, respect the limits of the planet's natural resources and ensure a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment. Prevent and reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainable consumption and production to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation; • Promote a democratic, socially inclusive, cohesive, healthy, safe and just society with respect for fundamental rights and cultural diversity that creates equal opportunities and combats discrimination in all its forms; • Promote a prosperous, innovative, knowledge-rich, competitive and eco-efficient economy which provides high living standards and full and high-quality employment 	<p>The LDF should aim to create a pattern of development consistent with the objectives of the Strategy and in turn promote sustainable development.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>throughout the European Union and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the establishment and defend the stability of democratic institutions across the world, based on peace, security and freedom. Actively promote sustainable development worldwide and ensure that the European Union's internal and external policies are consistent with global sustainable development and its international commitments. 	
EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)		
<p>The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source. This will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.</p> <p>There are 4 major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information • Education, training and awareness 	<p>The Strategy contains many objectives, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To fully implement the Habitats Directive, as well as the Birds Directive • To protect wetlands within the Community and restore the ecological character of degraded wetlands • To encourage the ecological function of rural areas • To promote sustainable development based on an integrated spatial planning approach <p>The EU is currently developing biodiversity indicators for assessing progress towards reaching 2010 biodiversity targets.</p>	<p>The LDF should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>
EU Directive 2002/91/EC (2002) Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings		
<p>The European Union Energy Performance of Buildings Directive was published in the Official Journal on the 4th January 2003. The overall objective of the Directive</p>	<p>It aims to reduce the energy consumption of buildings by improving efficiency across the EU through the application of minimum</p>	<p>The Directive will help manage energy demand and thus reduce consumption. As a result it should</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>is to promote the improvement of energy performance of buildings within the Community taking into account outdoor climate and local conditions as well as indoor climate requirements and cost effectiveness.</p> <p>The Directive highlights how the residential and tertiary sectors, the majority of which are based in buildings, accounts for 40% of EU energy consumption.</p>	<p>requirements and energy use certification.</p>	<p>help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensure future energy security.</p>
<p>UNFCCC (1997) The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC</p>		
<p>The Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC established the first policy that actively aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by industrialised countries.</p>	<p>Construction is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions due to the consumption of materials and use of energy. The Kyoto Protocol aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions of the UK by 12.5%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2008 – 2012.</p>	<p>The Kyoto Protocol is influential to achieving sustainable development as it encourages transition to a low carbon economy. Therefore it is an integral factor in planning documents.</p>
<p>World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) Our Common Future (The Brundtland Report)</p>		
<p>The Brundtland Report is concerned with the world's economy and its environment. The objective is to provide an expanding and sustainable economy while protecting a sustainable environment. The Report was an call by the United Nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to propose long-term environmental strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond; • to recommend ways concern for the environment may be translated into greater co-operation among countries of the global South and between countries at different stages of economical and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that take account of the interrelationships 	<p>The report issued a multitude of recommendations with the aim of attaining sustainable development and addressing the problems posed by a global economy that is intertwined with the environment.</p>	<p>The Brundtland Report provided the original definition of sustainable development. The accumulated affect of the SA objectives seek to achieve sustainable development.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>between people, resources, environment, and development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to consider ways and means by which the international community can deal more effectively with environment concerns; and • to help define shared perceptions of long-term environmental issues and the appropriate efforts needed to deal successfully with the problems of protecting and enhancing the environment, a long term agenda for action during the coming decades, and aspirational goals for the world community. 		
<p>European Landscape Convention 2000</p>		
<p>Convention outlined the need to recognise landscape in law, to develop landscape policies dedicated to the protection, management and creation of landscapes, and to establish procedures for the participation of the general public and other stakeholders in the creation and implementation of landscape policies. It also encourages the integration of landscape into all relevant areas of policy, including cultural, economic and social policies.</p>	<p>Specific measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •raising awareness of the value of landscapes among all sectors of society, and of society's role in shaping them; •promoting landscape training and education among landscape specialists, other related professions, and in school and university courses; •the identification and assessment of landscapes, and analysis of landscape change, with the active participation of stakeholders; •setting objectives for landscape quality, with the involvement of the public; and •the implementation of landscape policies, through the establishment of plans and practical programmes. 	<p>SA objectives (Countryside and Historic Environment) must consider the outcomes of the convention should feed into the LDF and associated documents.</p>
<p>European Spatial Development Perspective, 1999</p>		

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>The strategic aim is to achieve a balanced and sustainable spatial development strategy. the key ideas of ESDP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an integrated approach - Not just to look at specific sectors of development activity (e.g. environment, economic development, or transport), but to recognise that they all affect each other; • spatial development - a much wider view of the development, vital for integrative approach; • strategic aspects - interlinked actions to achieve balanced and sustainable territorial development; • indicative views - the responsibility lies with the developed regions and territories to implement the development principals. <p>The European Spatial Development Perspective promoted “balanced competitiveness” based on maximising the development of local potentials across Europe. It represents a commitment to a place-based approach to economic and social development.</p> <p>An important objective of the European spatial development perspective (European Commission, 1999) is to ensure economic and social cohesion and a more balanced competition between European regions, by ensuring the accessibility of regions while preserving natural resources and the cultural heritage.</p>		<p>Spatial policy guidelines</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of a polycentric and balanced urban system, and strengthening of the partnership between urban and rural areas, so as to create a new urban-rural relationship. 2. Promotion of integrated transport and communication concepts, which support the polycentric development of the EU territory, so that there is gradual progress towards parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge. 3. Wise management of the natural and cultural heritage, which will help conserve regional identities and cultural diversity in the face of globalisation.
<p>The UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)</p>		
<p>The Convention aims at the identification, protection,</p>	<p>The Convention sets out the duties of States</p>	<p>The LDF could influence the</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value.</p>	<p>Parties in identifying potential sites and their role in protecting and preserving them. By signing the Convention, each country pledges to conserve not only the World Heritage sites situated on its territory, but also to protect its national heritage. The States Parties are encouraged to integrate the protection of the cultural and natural heritage into regional planning programmes, set up staff and services at their sites, undertake scientific and technical conservation research and adopt measures which give this heritage a function in the day-to-day life of the community.</p>	<p>historic environment in several ways, including protecting and conserving historic structures and features, as well as reducing carbon dioxide emissions.</p>
<p>European Strategy for Sustainable Development 2009</p>		
<p>This strategy provides an EU-wide policy framework to deliver sustainable development, i.e. to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and its effects by meeting commitments under the Kyoto Protocol and under the framework of the European Strategy on Climate Change. Energy efficiency, renewable energy and transport will be the subject of particular efforts. • Limiting the adverse effects of transport and reducing regional disparities and do more to develop transport that is environmentally friendly and conducive to health. • To promote more sustainable modes 	<p>These issues will need to be incorporated into the SA appraisal process.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>of production and consumption with attention paid to how much ecosystems can tolerate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable management of natural resources In particular the EU must make efforts in agriculture, fisheries and forest management; see to it that the Natura 2000 network is completed; define and implement priority actions to protect biodiversity, and make sure that aspects associated with the seas and oceans are duly taken into account. Recycling and re-use must also be supported. • Limiting major threats to public health • Social exclusion and poverty and mitigate the effects of an ageing society. • the fight against global poverty 	
<p>Our Life insurance, Our Natural Capital: An EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)</p>		
<p>This strategy is aimed at reversing biodiversity loss and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy.</p>	<p>The EU 2020 biodiversity target is underpinned by the recognition that, in addition to its intrinsic value, biodiversity and the services it provides have significant economic value that is seldom captured in markets. Because it escapes pricing and is not reflected in society's accounts, biodiversity often falls victim to competing claims on nature and its use.</p>	<p>Ensuring that biodiversity forms part of the SA assessment and that the Local Plan addresses biodiversity mitigation measures to reduce the impact of development upon the environment.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>The 2020 headline target is: Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p>	
<p>Energy Efficiency Plan 2011</p>		
<p>Energy efficiency is at the heart of the EU's Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and of the transition to a resource efficient economy. Energy efficiency is one of the most cost effective ways to enhance security of energy supply, and to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants.</p>	<p>The European Union has set itself a target for 2020 of saving 20% of its primary energy consumption compared to projections.</p>	<p>The need to ensure that energy efficiency forms part of the Local Plans mitigation strategy to reduce the impact of climate change upon the environment.</p>
<p>The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971</p>		
<p>The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) -- called the "Ramsar Convention" -- is an intergovernmental treaty that embodies the commitments of its member countries to maintain the ecological character of their Wetlands of International Importance and to plan for the "wise use", or sustainable use, of all of the wetlands in their territories.</p>	<p>At the Convention it was agreed that members States would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the interdependence of Man and his environment; • Consider the fundamental ecological functions of wetlands as regulators of water regimes and as habitats supporting a characteristic flora and fauna, especially waterfowl; • Being convinced that wetlands 	<p>Ensure that European designations are addressed within the Local Plan and undertake a Habitats Regulations Assessment to assess the impacts of development within the Borough on such European designated sites.</p>

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	<p>constitute a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value, the loss of which would be irreparable;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desire to stem the progressive encroachment on and loss of wetlands now and in the future; • Recognise that waterfowl in their seasonal migrations may transcend frontiers and so should be regarded as an international resource; • Be confident that the conservation of wetlands and their flora and fauna can be ensured by combining far-sighted national policies with co-ordinated international action. 	
<p>Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats 1979</p>		
<p>The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II of the Convention), to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species) listed in Appendix 3. To this end the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p>	<p>At the Convention it was agreed that members States would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that wild flora and fauna constitute a natural heritage of aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational, economic and intrinsic value that needs to be preserved and handed on to future generations; • Recognise the essential role played by wild flora and fauna in maintaining 	<p>Ensure that habitats and species are addressed within the Local Plan and SA.</p>

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	<p>biological balances;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note that numerous species of wild flora and fauna are being seriously depleted and that some of them are threatened with extinction; • Be aware that the conservation of natural habitats is a vital component of the protection and conservation of wild flora and fauna; • Recognise that the conservation of wild flora and fauna should be taken into consideration by the governments in their national goals and programmes, and that international co-operation should be established to protect migratory species in particular. 	

NATIONAL

Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
Securing the Future – the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)		
<p>The Strategy has 5 guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance 	<p>The Strategy contains a new set of indicators to monitor progress towards sustainable development in the UK. Those most relevant at the district level include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas emissions 	<p>Consider how the LDF can contribute to Sustainable Development Strategy Objectives. Consider using some of the indicators to monitor the effects of the LDF and as basis for collecting</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Using sound science responsibly •and 4 strategic priorities: •sustainable consumption and production •natural resource protection and environmental enhancement •sustainable communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Road freight (CO2 emissions and tonne km, tonnes and GDP) •Household waste (a) arisings (b) recycled or composted •Local environmental quality 	<p>information for the baseline review. Rewording of SA objectives to ensure all relevant sustainability objectives are covered.</p>
Government/Department for Transport - 10 Year Transport Plan 2000 (2000)		
<p>Strategy - to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice. The ten-year plan sees the following as key:</p> <p>Integrated transport: looking at transport as a whole, matching solutions to specific problems by assessing all the options.</p> <p>Public and private partnership: government and the private sector working more closely together to boost investment.</p> <p>New projects: modernising our transport network in ways that make it bigger, better, safer, cleaner and quicker.</p> <p>Vision - Sustainability issues raised by the ten year vision are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Improved public transport choice so more people will use public transport; •Integrated light rail systems and bus services; •Park and ride schemes so people do not drive into town centres; •Access to jobs and services through improved transport links especially in regeneration areas; •The role of integrated public transport information, 	<p>Summary of targets/improvements set out in Plan - include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Locally across England; and •10% increase in bus passenger journeys. •Extensive bus priority schemes, and improvements also benefiting coaches. •More cities and towns with park and ride schemes. •Extension of Rural Bus Subsidy Grant to cover more journeys serving market towns. •Support for flexible transport in rural communities. •Modern and integrated transport information, booking and ticketing services. •Safer cycling and walking routes, more 20mph areas and Home Zones for safer roads, particularly around schools. <p>Rail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •50% increase in use, measured by passenger kilometres; •80% increase in rail freight; •Improved commuter services in London 	<p>LDF policies should recognise that an integrated transport network is necessary to promote sustainable economic and social development.</p>

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<p>booking and ticketing systems, with a single ticket or card covering the whole journey; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ensure transport system makes less environmental impact. 	<p>and other cities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Upgrading of freight routes to major ports; and •Better integration with cars, buses, taxis, bicycles and better links to airports. <p>Roads: • 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Accelerated take-up of cleaner vehicles to reduce air pollution and CO2 emissions. <p>Road Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To achieve a 50% reduction in children killed or seriously injured by 2010, compared to 1994 – 1998 average 	
<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</p>		
<p>The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain (NB Council Directive 79/409/EEC has now been replaced by Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of wildlife • Notification and confirmation of SSSIs • Protection of Habitats 	<p>Ensure that the SA and Local Plan address biodiversity, and nature conservation sites.</p>
<p>Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000</p>		
<p>The provisions it contains being brought into force in incremental steps over subsequent years. Containing five Parts and 16 Schedules, the Act provides for public</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act provides a new right of public access on foot to areas of open land 	<p>Ensure that countryside issues are incorporated into Local Plan policies.</p>

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<p>access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act also provides safeguards which take into account the needs of landowners and occupiers, and of other interests, including wildlife. • The Act improves the rights of way legislation by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying uncertainties about existing rights • The Act places a duty on Government Departments and the National Assembly for Wales to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity. 	
<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006</p>		
<p>The act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy. The Act implements key elements of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July 2004.</p>	<p>The Act makes provision in respect of biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife and the protection of birds, and in respect of invasive non-native species. It alters enforcement powers in connection with wildlife protection, and extends time limits for prosecuting certain wildlife offences. It addresses a small number of gaps and uncertainties which have been identified in relation to the law on sites of special scientific interest. And it amends the</p>	<p>Ensure that the SA and Local Plan address biodiversity, and nature conservation sites.</p>

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	functions and constitution of National Park authorities, the functions of the Broads Authority and the law on rights of way.	
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (2003)		
<p>To ensure that all tenants have a decent home by 2010. To improve conditions for vulnerable people in private accommodation. To ensure all tenants, social and private, get an excellent service from their landlord. To ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride. Low demand and abandonment - bring back life to those cities where there is low demand for housing, and where homes have been abandoned. Land, countryside and rural communities - Ensure that in tackling housing shortages the countryside is protected and enhanced rather than creating urban sprawl. Address housing needs of rural communities who are often the guardians of the countryside.</p>	No Targets or indicators.	<p>Encourage housing to be addressed by local partnerships as part of wider strategy of neighbourhood renewal and sustainable communities. Encourage environmental enhancement to be central to regeneration solutions. Encourage restoration and management of brownfield land. Have due regard for landscape character and designations, and encourage green space networks as basis for development. Address affordable housing need in rural areas as well as urban settlements. SA to acknowledge local action to meet local needs. Recognition that Housing should be provided for all groups in society. Environmental improvements can improve quality of life. Review SA framework against these objectives. Affordable housing should be</p>

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		provided in all parts of the Borough where there is need.
Working with the grain of nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England” (Defra, 2002)		
<p>The vision is for ‘a country – its landscapes and water bodies, coasts and seas, towns and cities – where wild species and habitats are part of healthy functioning ecosystems; where we nurture, treasure and enhance our biodiversity, and where biodiversity is a natural consideration of policies and decisions, and in society as a whole.’</p>	<p>Agreement targets have been set to bring 95% of SSSIs into favourable condition by 2010 and to reverse the decline in farmland birds.</p> <p>Headline Indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The population of wild birds; •The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; •Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans; •Area of land under agri-environment agreement; •Biological quality of rivers; •Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits; •Progress with Local Biodiversity Action Plans; and <p>Public attitudes to biodiversity.</p>	<p>Develop policies that support the vision emphasising biodiversity. Include sustainability objectives and criteria that address the headline indicators.</p> <p>Consider targets that require 95% of SSSI’s within region to be of a favourable condition.</p>
Rural Strategy (Defra, 2004)		
<p>The Government’s three priorities for rural policy are:</p> <p>1. Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas. •Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and accompanying poor social conditions. 	<p>No targets or indicators</p>	<p>LDF policies should seek to support the overarching themes contained within the Rural Strategy. In particular promoting economic development in rural areas and tackling social exclusion, including the promotion of good access to services and facilities.</p>

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<p>2. Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social priorities are to ensure fair access to public services and affordable. • In both more and less prosperous areas, to tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs. <p>3. Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</p>		<p>Policies to maintain and to enhance the quality of the countryside should also be considered.</p> <p>The SA framework should consider policies that encompass the overarching actions of the strategy, in particular the promoting access to services and facilities, protecting the countryside and promoting appropriate economic development.</p>
<p>Energy White Paper - Our Energy Future, Creating a Low Carbon Economy (2003)</p>		
<p>Four Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; • to maintain the reliability of energy supplies; • to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity; and • to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	<p>Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of some 60% from current levels by about 2050 with real progress by 2020.</p>	<p>LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>
<p>Energy White Paper - Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)</p>		
<p>Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic Energy Strategy to respond to changing circumstances with respect to tackling climate change and ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel.</p>	<p>Paper sets the following key targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put ourselves on a path to cutting CO2 emissions by some 60% by 2050 with real progress by 2020; • To maintain the reliability of energy 	<p>LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.</p>

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<p>Further it addresses the long term energy challenges faced and delivers four energy policy goals.</p>	<p>supplies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond; and •To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated. 	
<p>Environment Agency (2009) 'Water for people and the environment' - Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales</p>		
<p>Strategy sets out how water resources in England and Wales should be managed and provides a plan of how to use them in a sustainable way, now and in the future. The Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change; •allow the way we protect the water environment to adjust flexibly to a changing climate; •reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use; •encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty; •better protect vital water supply infrastructure; •reduce greenhouse gas emissions from people using water, considering the whole life-cycle of use; and •improve understanding of the risks and uncertainties of climate change. 	<p>Target set for England, that the average amount of water used per person in the home is reduced to 130 litres each day by 2030.</p>	<p>LDF & associated documents should take on board objectives set within the Strategy. These particularly apply to providing efficiency in terms of water use and protecting water resources.</p>
<p>HM Government (2004) Housing Act</p>		
<p>The Act requires the energy efficiency of a building to established and available as part of the Home Information Pack, part of the implementation of EU Directive 2002/91/EC.</p>	<p>Energy efficiency must be at least 20% greater in properties by 2010 than compared with 2000.</p>	<p>The Act requires greater energy efficiency in residential buildings.</p>

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HM Government (2003) Sustainable Energy		
<p>The Act aims to promote sustainable energy development and use and report on progress regarding cutting the UK's carbon emissions and reducing the number of people living in fuel poverty.</p>	<p>Specific targets are set by the Secretary of State as energy efficiency aims.</p>	<p>The act requires the encouragement and reporting on the UK's attempts to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy use.</p>
Defra (2007) Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland		
<p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues; •sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved; •introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and •identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. 	<p>The Air Quality Strategy sets out objectives for a range of pollutants that have not been reproduced here due to space constraints.</p>	<p>The LDF should take account of the Air Quality Strategy where there are likely to be issues relating to air quality.</p>
DCMS (2002) Game plan: A strategy for delivering government's sport and physical activity objectives		
<p>The government has set two overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A major increase in participation in sport; and •A sustained increase in success at international competition. <p>In addition to this the document makes recommendations in 4 areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Grassroots participation; •High performance sport; •Mega sporting events; and <p>Delivery.</p>	<p>A number of targets and indicators identified The long term vision being "to increase significantly levels of sport and physical activity, particularly among disadvantaged groups; and to achieve sustained levels of success in international competition".</p> <p>And the key targets being:</p> <p>To encourage a mass participation culture (with as much emphasis on physical activity as competitive sport). A benchmark for this could be Finland, which has very high</p>	<p>This plan will be relevant in the development of sport and cycle route type facilities and should be considered in the early stage of development.</p>

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	<p>quality and quantity of participation, particularly among older people. Our target is for 70% (currently ~30%) of the population to be reasonably active (for example 30 minutes of moderate exercise five times a week) by 2020.</p> <p>To enhance international success. A benchmark for this could be Australia, which has achieved disproportionate levels of international success. Our target is for British and English teams and individuals to sustain rankings within the top 5 countries, particularly in more popular sports.</p> <p>To adopt a different approach to hosting mega sporting events. They should be seen as an occasional celebration of success rather than as a means to achieving other government objectives.</p>	
<p>DCLG (2006) Code for Sustainable Homes - A step-change in sustainable home building practice</p>		
<p>Sets standards and method for establishing, and rating, the level of sustainability of buildings by how far they exceed the requirements of Building Regulations.</p>	<p>Targets such as percentage improvement over Target Emission Rate of 2006 Building Regulations for Carbon emissions and levels of water consumption.</p> <p>The Code for Sustainable Homes has been introduced to drive a step-change in sustainable home building practice. It is a standard for key elements of design and construction which affect the sustainability of a new home. It will become the single</p>	<p>The code details the need and benefits for sustainable buildings. It details a strategy to improve the sustainability of buildings. The SPD should therefore build upon and compliment the code to encourage the adoption of sustainable construction methods. It has direct relevance to a number of SA objectives.</p>

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	<p>national standard for sustainable homes, used by home designers and builders as a guide to development, and by home-buyers to assist in their choice of home. The design categories included within the Code are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •energy/CO2 •pollution •water •health and well-being •materials •management •surface water run-off •ecology •waste 	
<p>DCMS (2007) Heritage Protection for the 21st Century - White Paper</p>		
<p>The Consultation Paper has three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; •Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and •Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. 	<p>No formal targets, but a number of measures/recommendations</p>	<p>White Paper's principles should be taken into account.</p>
<p>The Planning Act 2008</p>		
<p>Introduces a new system for nationally significant infrastructure planning, alongside further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system. A major component of this legislation is the introduction of an independent Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC), to take</p>	<p>No key targets.</p>	<p>The LDF and associated documents should take into account any relevant National Policy Statements when published. The proposed National Policy Statements relate in particular</p>

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<p>decisions on major infrastructure projects (transport, energy, water and waste). To support decision-making, the IPC will refer to the Government's National Policy Statements (NPSs), which will provide a clear long-term strategic direction for nationally significant infrastructure development.</p>		<p>to energy provision, transport, water supply and waste treatment.</p>
<p>The Climate Change Act 2008</p>		
<p>This Act aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and • to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that the UK is committed to taking its share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year. 	<p>The Act sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legally binding targets - Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%. <p>Further the Act provides for a carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009.</p>	<p>Act sets out a clear precedent for the UK to lead in responding to the threats climate change provides. The LDF and associated documents must ensure that greenhouse gases are reduced or minimised and that energy use comes increasingly from renewable sources.</p>
<p>The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS, 2001)</p>		
<p>Report sets the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to 	<p>No key targets.</p>	<p>LDF policies should ensure the historic environment is utilised as both a learning resource and an economic asset, whilst ensuring it is</p>

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<p>develop policies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised; •the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage; •the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations; and •the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed. 		sustained for future generations.
<p>Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (ETWFs) (DEFRA 2007)</p>		
<p>Key aims for government intervention in trees, woods and forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •to secure trees and woodlands for future generations; •to ensure resilience to climate change; •to protect and enhance natural resources; •to increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to our quality of life; •and to improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and products. <p>These aims will form the basis on which the Delivery plan will be developed by Natural England and the Forestry Commission England (FCE). The strategy provides a national policy direction, which can be incorporated alongside regional priorities within regional forestry frameworks.</p>	<p>Strategy aims to create 2,200 hectares of wet woodland in England by 2010.</p>	<p>Plan policies to protect and enhance trees, woods and forests. In turn ensuring resilience to climate change.</p>
<p>Guidance to Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty 2007</p>		
<p>Local authorities have a Duty to have regard to the</p>	<p>In demonstrating that it has fulfilled its Duty</p>	<p>Incorporate biodiversity into the SA</p>

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<p>conservation of biodiversity in exercising their functions. This Duty was introduced by the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act and came into force on 1 October 2006. The Duty affects all public authorities and aims to raise the profile and visibility of biodiversity, to clarify existing commitments with regard to biodiversity, and to make it a natural and integral part of policy and decision making.</p>	<p>to have regard to biodiversity, a local authority is likely to be able to show that it has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified and taken opportunities to integrate biodiversity considerations into all relevant service areas and functions, and ensured that biodiversity is protected and enhanced in line with current statutory obligations; • Raised awareness of staff, managers and elected members with regard to biodiversity issues; • Demonstrated a commitment and contribution to key local biodiversity initiatives, such as Local Biodiversity Action Plans, Local and/or Regional Records Centres and Local Site systems; • Demonstrated progress against biodiversity indicators and targets. 	<p>process and ensure that the Local Plan addresses the biodiversity, enhancement, creation and protection.</p>
<p>Conserving biodiversity-The UK Approach 2007</p>		
<p>This statement has been prepared by the UK Biodiversity Standing Committee on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership. Its purpose is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework for anyone with a policy interest in biodiversity conservation.</p>	<p>A shared purpose in tackling the loss and restoration of biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The guiding principles that we will follow to achieve it • Our priorities for action in the UK and internationally • Indicators to monitor the key issues on a UK basis 	<p>Incorporate biodiversity into the SA process and ensure that the Local Plan addresses the biodiversity, enhancement, creation and protection.</p>
<p>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy (Department for Energy and Climate Change, July 2009)</p>		

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>This Paper plots out how the UK will meet the cut in emissions set out in the budget of 34% on 1990 levels by 2020. The Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •New money for a ‘smart grid’, and to help regions and local authorities prepare for and speed up planning decisions on renewable and low carbon energy whilst protecting legitimate environmental and local concerns; •Funding to significantly advance the offshore wind industry in the UK; •Funding to cement the UK’s position as a global leader in wave and tidal energy; • Funding to explore areas of potential “hot rocks” to be used for geothermal energy; •Challenging 15 villages, towns or cities to be testbeds for piloting future green initiatives; •Support for anaerobic digestion; •Encouraging private funding for woodland creation; and •Reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill, and better capture of landfill emissions etc. 	<p>Sets out a vision that by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •More than 1.2 million people will be in green jobs; •7 million homes will have benefited from whole house makeovers, and more than 1.5 million households will be supported to produce their own clean energy; •Around 40 percent of electricity will be from low-carbon sources, from renewables, nuclear and clean coal; •We will be importing half the amount of gas that we otherwise would; and •The average new car will emit 40% less carbon than now. 	<p>Strategy covers a number of SA objectives including climate change, energy and air quality; landscape; geology and biodiversity; and waste. LDF & associated documents must recognise the importance to cut emissions in line with national targets.</p>
<p>The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (HM Government, 2009)</p>		
<p>Strategy sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat worth around £30 billion between now and 2020; •Drive delivery and clear away barriers; •Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply; and •Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy. 	<p>A vision is set out in the document whereby by 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables; •12% of our heat generated from renewables; and •10% of transport energy from renewables. 	<p>SA objectives are to provide support for renewable energy.</p>

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Play Strategy for England (DCMS, 2008)		
<p>Strategy aims that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In every residential area there are a variety of supervised and unsupervised places for play, free of charge; • Local neighbourhoods are, and feel like, safe, interesting places to play; • Routes to children's play space are safe and accessible for all children and young people; • Parks and open spaces are attractive and welcoming to children and young people, and are well maintained and well used; • Children and young people have a clear stake in public space and their play is accepted by their neighbours; • Children and young people play in a way that respects other people and property; • Children and young people and their families take an active role in the development of local play spaces; and • Play spaces are attractive, welcoming, engaging and accessible for all local children and young people, including disabled children, and children from minority groups in the community. 	<p>Every local authority will receive at least £1 million in funding, to be targeted on the children most in need of improved play opportunities.</p>	<p>Objectives should relate to this with regard to this Strategy promoting sport and physical activity and promoting healthy lifestyles.</p>
Be active: be healthy A Plan for getting the nation moving 2009		
	<p>The Chief Medical Officer has advised us that adults should aim to achieve at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity on five or more days of the week</p>	<p>The Local Plan will ensure that open space, sport and recreation is provided for and that development sites enhance opportunities to walk and cycle.</p>

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	<p>For children and young people, the Chief Medical Officer recommends that they should achieve a total of at least 60 minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity each day. At least twice a week this should include activities to improve bone health (activities that produce high physical stresses on the bones), muscle strength and flexibility.</p>	
Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England 2009		
<p>The Strategy supports the aims of the EU Thematic Strategy on Soil Protection and demonstrates the value of national action to protect soils which is responsive to local circumstances.</p>	<p>Vision: By 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations.</p>	<p>Inclusion of soil protection in the SA appraisal process and recognition of need to avoid BMV land in the delivery of strategic sites.</p>
Low Carbon Transition Plan 2009		
<p>This White Paper sets out the UK's first ever comprehensive low carbon transition plan to 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This plan will deliver emission cuts of 18% on 2008 levels by 2020 (and over a one third reduction on 1990 levels). • All major UK Government departments have been allocated their own carbon budget and must produce their own plan. • Getting 40% of our electricity from low carbon sources by 2020 with policies to: Produce around 30% of our electricity from 	<p>Consideration of Greenhouse gases and climate change in the SA and mitigation of impacts in the Local Plan.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
	renewables by 2020 by substantially increasing the requirement for electricity suppliers to sell renewable electricity.	
Renewable Energy Strategy 2009		
This strategy shows how the UK will transition to an energy supply that incorporates renewable technologies.	Goal of 15% of energy from renewables by 2020.	Consideration of Greenhouse gases and climate change in the SA and mitigation of impacts in the Local Plan. Promotion of renewable in construction and good design in Local Plan policies.
Noise Policy Statement for England 2010		
The aim of this document is to provide clarity regarding current policies and practices to enable noise management decisions to be made within the wider context, at the most appropriate level, in a cost-effective manner and in a timely fashion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “environmental noise” which includes noise from transportation sources; • “neighbour noise” which includes noise from inside and outside people’s homes; and • “neighbourhood noise” which includes noise arising from within the community such as industrial and entertainment premises, trade and business premises, construction sites and noise in the street. 	Ensure that noise is adequately captured in the SA and Local Plan. Noise mitigation should form an important part of development proposals.
National Infrastructure Plan 2010		
The plan outlines the scale of the challenge facing UK infrastructure and the major investment that is needed to underpin sustainable growth in the UK. It focuses on the networks and systems – in energy, transport, digital communications, floodwater, waste management and in science – that provide the infrastructure on which our	<p>The Plan sets out the Government’s vision for major infrastructure investment in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximising the potential of existing road and rail networks; • transforming energy and transport 	Infrastructure forms an important part of the evidence base that will support the delivery of the Local Plan.

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>economy depends. The plan gives clarity on the role of Government in specifying what infrastructure we need and how it can remove barriers to mobilise both private and public sector resources to maintain our world class infrastructure.</p>	<p>systems to deliver a low carbon economy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transforming the UK’s strategic rail infrastructure; • meeting future challenges in providing sustainable access to water for everyone; • protecting the economy from the current and growing risk of floods and coastal erosion; • reducing waste and improving the way it is treated; • providing the best superfast broadband in Europe; and • ensuring that the UK remains a world leader in science, research and innovation. 	
<p>The White Paper “ Water for Life” (2011)</p> <p><i>Water for Life</i> describes a vision for future water management in which the water sector is resilient, in which water companies are more efficient and customer focused, and in which water is valued as the precious and finite resource it is. And it explains that we all have a part to play in the realisation of this vision.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the long-term we will introduce a reformed water abstraction regime, as signalled in the Natural Environment White Paper earlier this year; • We set out changes we can make now to deal with the legacy of over-abstraction of our rivers; • We re-affirm our new catchment approach to dealing with water quality and wider environmental issues; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new planning approval system for sustainable drainage;

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will remove barriers to the greater trading of abstraction licences and bulk supplies of water to make our supply system more flexible; • With the Environment Agency and Ofwat we will provide clearer guidance to water companies on planning for the long-term, and keeping demand down; • We will consult on the introduction of national standards and a new planning approval system for sustainable drainage; • We will make payments to address the historical unfairness of high bills in the South West; • We will encourage water companies to introduce social tariffs to support vulnerable customers; • We will introduce a package of reforms to extend competition in the water sector by increasing choice for business customers and public sector bodies and by making the market more attractive to new entrants; and • We will collaborate on a campaign to save water and protect the environment, working with water 	

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	<p>companies, regulators and customers to raise awareness of the connection between how we use water and the quality of our rivers.</p>	
<p>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010</p>		
<p>The Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) came into effect on Monday 12 th April 2010. The Act takes forward a number of recommendations from the Pitt Review into the 2007 floods and places new responsibilities on the Environment Agency, local authorities and property developers (among others) to manage the risk of flooding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities across England and Wales are required to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management in their areas. These local strategies must include the risk of flooding from surface water, watercourse and groundwater flooding. • Lead local authorities must establish and maintain a register of structures which have an effect on flood risk management in their areas. • The Act introduces a requirement to improve the flood resistance of existing buildings by amending the Building Act 1984. • The Act introduces the requirements for developers of property to construct Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS). • Local authorities have a duty to adopt these SUDS once completed. By adoption, the Act means become 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of SUDS in mitigation of the effects of flood risk

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	responsible for maintaining the systems.	
Confident Communities, Brighter Futures 2010		
This report is part of a continuing programme of action to improve the mental health and well-being of the whole population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improve the mental health and well-being of the population, and • improving the quality and accessibility of services for people with poor mental health. 	Ensure that the Local Plan addresses access to health services.
White Paper - The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature 2011		
Outlines the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years, backed up with practical action to deliver that ambition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joined-up action at local and national level to create an ecological network resilient to changing pressures. • Growing a green economy and recognising that protected natural areas can yield returns many times higher than their protection. • Recognising the huge benefits of having contact with nature and how it helps well-being through its positive impact on mental and physical health, improves education, encourages social activity and reduced crime. 	The importance of nature not just for species but for people too.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services		
This strategy will guide conservation efforts in England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Nagoya UN Biodiversity 	The importance of biodiversity and

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<p>over the next decade, including setting the ambition to halt overall loss of England’s biodiversity by 2020. In the longer term, the ambition is to move progressively from a position of net biodiversity loss to net gain.</p>	<p>Summit in October 2010, 192 countries and the European Union agreed to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.’ • ‘Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human wellbeing, and poverty eradication..’ <p>In March 2010, the EU agreed to an EU vision and 2020 mission for biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides – its natural capital – are • protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity’s intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided. 	<p>the need to incorporate the impact of development upon it in the SA. Ensure that the Local Plan adequately addresses mitigation, creation, enhancement of biodiversity.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restore them insofar as is feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. <p>The European Commission has adopted a new EU Biodiversity strategy to help meet this goal. The strategy provides a framework for action over the next decade and covers the following key areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserving and restoring nature 2. Maintaining and enhancing ecosystems and their services 3. Ensuring the sustainability of agriculture, forestry and fisheries 4. Combating invasive alien species 5. Addressing the global biodiversity crisis 	
<p>Public Health White Paper 2011</p> <p>The white paper is designed to build on the successes of previous governments whilst addressing some of the key problems experienced by the NHS over the previous years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving patients greater choice and control, and equipping them to make decisions through the provision of a greater range of data. • Focussing on clinical outcomes rather than targets, building on Lord Darzi's review and particularly its focus on quality. The aim is to provide continuous improvement through reduced bureaucracy and greater focus on clinical outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to public health services and facilities

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowering clinicians and other healthcare professionals to use their judgement and innovate. This bottom-up approach is designed to draw upon the strengths and knowledge of front-line staff 	
Healthy Lives, Healthy People White Paper 2011		
<p>The plans set out in this White Paper put local communities at the heart of public health. The Government intends to end central control and give local government the freedom, responsibility and funding to innovate and develop their own ways of improving public health in their area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lifestyle health problems including: Obesity Drugs Alcohol consumption Inequalities between rich and poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that health inequalities are picked up in the SA and that the Local Plan addresses these issues.
Health and Social Care Bill 2012		
<p>The Bill seeks to address the issues facing the NHS and the need for it to change to meet the challenges it faces. The Health and Social Care Bill puts clinicians at the centre of commissioning, frees up providers to innovate, empowers patients and gives a new focus to public health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rising demand and treatment costs – the population is ageing and long-term conditions are becoming more common, sophisticated and expensive to treat. Need for improvement – and learn from other European states. State of Public Finances – the NHS has received the tightest funding settlement ever – simply doing the same thing in the same way will no longer be affordable in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition that the population of the Borough will age and as such will require housing, services and facilities that caters for their needs.
Enabling the Transition to a Green Economy 2011		

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<p>This document sets out the range of policy tools the Government are using to support the transition to a green economy, the opportunities that are created and the implications for the way in which businesses operate.</p>	<p>The Government's vision is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow the economy sustainably and for the long term; • Use natural resources efficiently • Be more resilient (use of fossil fuels) 	<p>The SA and Local Plan needs to take into account the impact of economic development upon the climate and the way in which the SA appraises these impacts and how the plan will mitigate the effects on the environment.</p>
<p>The Carbon Plan 2011</p>		
<p>This plan sets out how the UK will achieve decarbonisation within the framework of the Government's energy policy: to make the transition to a low carbon economy while maintaining energy security, and minimising costs to consumers, particularly those in poorer households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low carbon buildings • Low carbon transport • Low carbon industry • Agriculture, land use, forestry and waste 	<p>Incorporation of carbon initiatives/mitigation to reduce the impact of development proposals on the environment.</p>
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010</p>		
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales.</p>	<p>The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p> <p>Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.</p>	<p>Ensure that biodiversity and nature conservation issues are addressed in the SA and Local Plan.</p>

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Climate Resilient Infrastructure 2011		
<p>Alongside the transition to a low carbon society, increasing infrastructure's resilience to climate change impacts is a high priority for the Government, to help protect the economy and its future growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the resilience of both new and existing infrastructure, we must be prepared to plan ahead and manage the impacts of climate change. This is an important part of the transition to a green economy. 	<p>Ensure that climate change is fully considered by the SA and mitigation adequately addressed in the Local Plan.</p>
Localism Act 2011		
<p>The Localism Act is one of the key pieces of legislation introduced by the Government. It is a radical shift of power from central government to local communities. The aim is to give power back to people and communities and create the conditions for Big Society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abolition of regional strategies Duty to Cooperate Neighbourhood Planning Community Right to Build 	<p>Ensure that evidence collected to support the SA and Local Plan is locally derived rather than top down. Coordinate plan production and plan delivery with neighbouring authorities and parishes through the duty to cooperate and neighbourhood plans.</p>
National Planning Policy Framework		
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.</p>	<p>The entire document presents the Governments approach to development in respect of social, economic and environmental issues.</p>	<p>The Local Plan will be in conformity with the NPPF.</p>

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REGIONAL/ COUNTY

Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands. Regional Sustainable Development Framework version 2 July 2006		
<p>Develop thriving sustainable communities: Provide opportunities for communities to participate in and contribute to the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour Improve health and reduce health inequalities Tackle poverty and disadvantage Promote and improve access to services and opportunity Improve opportunities to participate in diverse cultural and recreational activities Provide decent and affordable housing for all Enhance and protect the environment: Value, enhance and protect the region's environmental assets Value, enhance and protect biodiversity Encourage development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings and creates high quality built environments incorporating high quality green space and encouraging biodiversity Encourage urban development that improves the quality of the urban environment as a whole Encourage local stewardship of local environments Minimise air, water and soil pollution levels Minimise the Region's contribution to the causes of climate change while implementing a managed response to its unavoidable impacts Ensure prudent and efficient use of natural resources: Reduce overall energy use through increasing energy</p>		<p>Defines the meaning of sustainable development for the West Midlands region, and sets out the objectives which need to be achieved in order to implement development which is sustainable. The Local Plan and the SA must take account of these objectives.</p>

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efficiency, and increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources
 Conserve use of natural resources such as water and minerals
 Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings
 Ensure the location of development makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and helps reduce need to travel, especially by private car
 Reduce the production of pollutants and congestion from transport while creating good accessibility for all people in the Region
 Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery
 Encourage local sourcing of goods and materials
 Develop a flourishing, diverse and stable regional economy
 Achieve sustainable economic growth and prosperity for the benefit of all

West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy June 2004

Strategic objectives:
 to make the major urban areas of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest;
 to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region;
 to create a joined-up multi-centred Regional structure where all areas/centres have distinct roles to play;
 to retain the Green Belt, but to allow an adjustment of boundaries where this is necessary to support urban regeneration;
 to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet

A large number of targets are set.

The RSS is to be abolished, however the issues and evidence base it is based on will need to be considered when developing the Local Plan.

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their local and subregional development needs;
to support the diversification and modernisation of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion;
to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region;
to improve significantly the Region's transport systems;
to promote the development of a network of strategic centres across the Region; and
to promote Birmingham as a world city
to secure greenspace as a network of interconnected (protected sites, nature reserves) and green spaces which are linked across a wider area including nearby rural areas so they hang together ecologically and socially in terms of functionality.

Guiding principles:

To secure more sustainable patterns of development throughout the Region

To encourage a better balance between jobs, houses and services within each part of the Region in order to create more sustainable and stable communities

To encourage economic growth and increased prosperity throughout the RPG period which serves the broad sustainable development needs of the Region

To ensure that regional inequalities in education, employment, health, environment, and social and cultural potential are narrowed

To facilitate appropriate development in rural communities where job and service needs exist

To protect and enhance the quality of the environment, strengthening the interrelationship with economic and

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<p>social progress and health and wellbeing To ensure that the Region's economic and social potential is not undermined by congestion and inaccessibility, but is supported through the provision of a better balanced and improved transport system To ensure that every part of the West Midlands has a positive role to play in achieving a wider regional vision, and to have full regard to the linkages and relationships that exist between the West Midlands and adjacent areas. Main Policy Themes Urban renaissance, rural renaissance, communities for all, prosperity for all, quality of environment, energy policies, minerals policies, waste policies, transport and accessibility</p>		
<p>West Midlands Regional Housing Strategy 2005, Regional Housing Board, June 2005</p>		
<p>Prioritises the housing needs for the region to allow decisions to be taken on how housing resources should be allocated. View on housing needs, investment priorities and affordable housing targets. Provides regional context for local authorities in drawing up their own strategies</p>	<p>No specific targets identified. Document sets out various action points rather than specific targets.</p>	<p>SA needs to consider proposals against the need to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent affordable home</p>
<p>Delivering Advantage: West Midlands Economic Strategy and Action Plan</p>		
<p>Enterprise – to develop an enterprise culture where businesses are alive to current and potential markets, and can access the necessary finance, support and information to bring their plans to fruition. Manufacturing – to help our manufacturers reinvent themselves so they can meet changing market</p>	<p>to ensure that all businesses [and 97% of households] have broadband access and use it to maximum effect.</p>	<p>Location of employment sites is important and there is a need to balance between the need to allocate land and the protection of the environment.</p>

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demands.

Innovation – to promote creative talent, nurture innovators and invest in research and development.

Environmental – to make sure that economic development enhances and is enhanced by the environment.

The visitor economy – to develop our visitor economy to attract new visitors and encourage others to return.

Transport – to address the inadequacies of our transport infrastructure by working with partners to create the world-class sustainable transport system we need.

Development Sites – to ensure that Regional Planning Guidance is implemented, so that sites are available to meet the needs of business or reused for other purposes.

Housing – to link housing availability and quality with employment opportunities.

ICT – to ensure that all businesses [and 97% of households] have broadband access and use it to maximum effect.

Skills – to raise basic and higher level skills in the region.

Economic Inclusion – to acknowledge the widening disparities in prosperity across the region, then to address these, particularly in more deprived areas such as North Staffordshire and the Black Country.

Demography – to ensure that changing demographic conditions in the region are taken into account when implementing the strategies which affect people's ability to take up training and employment opportunities

West Midlands Visitor Economy Strategy, AWM

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2004		
<p>Strategic aims: Add value to the West Midlands visitor economy by attracting: more visitors from outside the region more overnight visitors more business and high-value leisure visitors more private sector tourism investment. Enhance the West Midlands for residents and visitors by creating: 'liveable' and 'visitable' places world-class cultural/sport/leisure facilities high standards of quality avenues for learning, business support and careers jobs and economic benefit sustainable development (environmentally, socially, economically) local and regional pride. Support local businesses and cultural life by enhancing and promoting: the quality and quantity of authentic local products what is distinctive and unique about the region/sub-regions the multicultural experience of the region.</p>		<p>Need to ensure balance of other environmental issues related to more trips by car and accessibility of existing attractions</p>
Priorities Action Plan, West Midlands Regional Skills Partnership		
<p>Key priorities for the employer offer: Integrate skills support with business development support to raise demand for skills and encourage enterprise within organisations Develop the skills of the workforce – particularly to expand training for basic skills, level 2 and level 3 qualifications Develop higher level skills for higher value products and services</p>	<p>Gross Value Added Levels of employment (Including employment rate) Levels of worklessness Skills levels across those of working age Percentage of employment in K1 and K2 knowledge intensive sectors Numbers of organisations employing graduates</p>	<p>In addressing the spatial dimension of learning and skills development, the Local Plan should be aware of opportunities to support the priorities set out in the Action Plan.</p>

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<p>Recruit and retain employees (and support progression) Key priorities for the individual offer: Develop management and leadership skills Improve employability and encourage progression Widen access and progression to FE and HE Build skills for enterprise</p>	<p>Total entrepreneurial activity Percentage of employers reporting skills gaps Wages</p>	
<p>Rural Renaissance: Advantage West Midlands Rural Framework. Feb 2005</p>		
<p>Sets out the strategy for implementing the West Midlands Economic Strategy in the rural West Midlands To foster the sustainable development and diversification of the rural economy of the West Midlands. To work with partners to develop the business clusters with greatest potential and reach, with a particular focus in the least well performing areas of the region. To raise skills levels and improve access to skills development opportunities in rural areas, in support of the ten business clusters. To support restructuring in the West Midlands rural economy through development of an accessible, modern, social and economic infrastructure and the environmental conditions appropriate to the growth needs of rural areas. To address the region's most significant rural regeneration needs through a locally targeted approach, which improves social infrastructure and capacity; through improving access to opportunity. To be an effective champion for the rural West Midlands at regional, national and international levels, ensuring that the West Midlands makes the most of all opportunities.</p>	<p>No specific targets identified</p>	<p>Rural Renaissance sets out AWM's integrated approach to rural development, demonstrating its role and strategy for implementing the West Midlands Economic</p> <p>Strategy in the rural West Midlands. LDF strategy and policies should reflect aims and objectives.</p>
<p>Restoring the Regions Wildlife: The Regional</p>		

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Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands, Final Draft, January 2005		
<p>Maintaining and improving the condition of habitats, species and ecosystems</p> <p>Developing an area based approach to restoring wildlife</p> <p>Further develop a coordinated and integrated spatial framework, incorporating other aspects such as landscape and historic elements as appropriate</p> <p>Establish spatial biodiversity objectives for the region, linking to the habitat targets.</p> <p>Monitoring the condition of habitats, species and ecosystems Develop coordinated monitoring between key agencies</p> <p>Link data to key issues e.g. Indicators, Regional Spatial Strategy and climate change</p> <p>Re-connecting and integrating action for biodiversity with other environmental, social and economic activity</p> <p>Develop relationships with other sectors, for example exploring brownfield issues with the business sector</p> <p>Explore economic issues for effective land management Identify data (and gaps) which can be used to demonstrate examples of reconnecting biodiversity with other activities.</p> <p>Investigate extent to which greenspace standards (such as English Nature's) are being applied and develop the application of this and other access standards</p>	No specific targets identified	The Local Plan must place importance on the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and landscape in developing spatial strategies and management policies.
West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy, West Midlands Regional Assembly, AWM and GOWM, Nov 2004		
Climate change not solely a global issue; it impacts at all levels and can be driven by local influences.	Targets have been set, some of which are:	local development frameworks should recognise and reflect the benefits of:

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<p>need to improve energy efficiency; increase the use of renewable energy resources; maximise uptake of business opportunities; ensure focused and integrated delivery and implementation</p>	<p>Industry: reduce CO2 emissions by 18% by 2010 and an additional 32% by 2020 Commercial and public sector: reduce emissions by 36% by 2010 and an 26% by 2020; domestic: reduce emissions by 19% by 2010 and an additional 29% by 2020; transport: stabilise emissions by 2010 and reduce by 7% by 2020; heat from renewable sources providing 0.3% of consumption by 2010 and 1% by 2020; production of 460GWh of liquid biofuels per year (2% of current diesel sales by 2010</p>	<p>security of supply issues community heating and CHP building integration of renewables mitigation measures Core Strategies can also place emphasis on the creation of high quality built and natural environments, including promoting energy efficiency and renewables and sustainable transport patterns.</p>
<p>West Midlands Green Infrastructure Prospectus, Forestry Commission, March 2007</p>		
<p>A 20 year plan to create a high quality environment to help make the region vibrant, prosperous and sustainable. Seeks to reverse environmental decline, enhance existing green assets. Cool urban areas, reduce the impact of noise and air pollution and reduce the risk of flooding.</p>	<p>No targets set but document : Raises awareness that Green Infrastructure (GI) is a “life-support” issue Embed GI in all our regional plans, policies and investment programmes</p> <p>The need to assess greatest priority for investments in GI to support healthy and sustainable communities, wildlife and natural systems.</p> <p>Ensure sufficient funding is allocated for the creation and</p>	<p>Providing Green Infrastructure will need to be an over-arching theme for the Local Plan, and a number of policies and principles will aim to preserve and enhance existing assets as well as provide new ones.</p>

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	long-term management of GI for the Region	
Staffordshire Structure Plan, SCC, 2001		
Key overarching policies and principles which have previously not been incorporated at local level will need to be considered and this provides a useful background. Some of the policies may be saved.	No targets are included	The remaining Structure Plan policies will be superseded, however the LDF will need to consider issues addressed within the document
Planning for Landscape Change Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Structure Plan, SCC, 1996 – 2011		
Influences landscape character across the district.	No targets identified	Relevant to biodiversity, countryside and landscape character will need to be considered as part of LDF and included in the spatial strategy.
Shaping the future of Staffordshire 2006-2021, SCC, 2006		
Five priorities improving quality of life for children and young people creating healthier communities and giving old people greater control over their own lives developing safer and stronger communities facilitating the growth of the local economy and encouraging enterprise sustaining communities through improved transport, enhancing local environment, reducing waste and providing sustainable local development	To be delivered through the Local Area Agreement	Priorities relevant to the LDF. Local Plan needs to ensure District level spatial strategy contributes to Staffordshire priorities and targets in the Local Area Agreement
Staffordshire Local Area Agreements		
Identifies many issues facing the county and identifies ways in which these are being addressed across wide variety of organisations	Many targets within this document	Relevant throughout the LDF and there are many implications from many sources and action plans. The LDF documents will be commented upon by many of these organisations.
Economic Regeneration Strategy, SCC, June 2006		

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Focuses on improving skills, achieving greater economic diversification, modernising the economy and looking to long term sustainable growth	No targets identified	General principles to follow
Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2006-11 – 2006		
<p>Better Accessibility – to improve access to everyday facilities for all, particularly for those without access to a car access to town centres by walking, cycling and public transport access to hospitals access to employment sites, particularly those away from town centres ensure that accessibility issues are considered from an early stage in land use planning enabling higher levels of walking and cycling for shorter journeys through additional infrastructure improvements</p> <p>Creating safer roads – to ensure safe journeys and reduce road casualties main issues relate to speed, children, young adults and motorcyclists</p> <p>Reducing the Impact of Traffic reduce the impact of congestion in strategic centres and inter-urban roads, and to reduce the overall impact of traffic in sensitive areas of the County</p> <p>Use LTADS to improve highway network whilst giving more priority to sustainable modes of transport which will facilitate protection of the historic core from extraneous traffic and regenerate the local economy</p>	<p>increase bus journeys by 5% by 2010/11</p> <p>increase bus passenger satisfaction to 58% by 2009/10</p> <p>No reduction in cycling levels from 2003/4 to 2010/11</p> <p>90% of the population in major settlements within 350m of a bus stop with a min provision of 30 mins to a major centre by 2010/11</p> <p>64% of households in rural areas within 800m of an hourly or better bus service to a major centre by 2007/8 and then maintained until 2010/11</p> <p>increase % of walking network defined as easy to use to 80% by 2008/9 and then maintain this until 2010/11</p>	<p>Implications applicable throughout the LDF. These objectives need to be addressed in the Local Plan and in many general design as well as locational policies</p>
The National Forest Strategy 2004-2014, 2004		
<p>The Southern tip of the forest lies within the district Objectives are to implement the forest strategy convert land to woodland and other forest related</p>	<p>To produce a large forested landscape increasing tree cover from the present 6% to over 30% across its entire area (this extends beyond</p>	<p>Positive Contribution to the natural environment through planting. Unknown implications from proposed developments in the area. Local Plan can contribute to</p>

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<p>purposes</p> <p>encourage public access, sport and recreation</p> <p>promote viable agriculture and rural enterprise</p> <p>promote nature conservation and historic heritage</p> <p>stimulating economic regeneration and enhancement of built</p> <p>development through related landscaping</p> <p>encourage reclamation of mineral workings, derelict land and landfill sites</p> <p>promotion and marketing</p> <p>promotion of community participation</p> <p>ensure the forest is a test bed for sustainable development best practice</p>	District boundary)	delivery of Forest Strategy.
Central Rivers Initiative (CRI)		
<p>The Central Rivers Initiative (CRI) is a broadly based partnership representing key interests who are working together to shape and guide the progressive restoration and revitalisation of the river valley between Burton, Lichfield and Tamworth - an area of central England that covers over 50 square km.</p>	No targets set	LDF should ensure that policies have regard to the Central Rivers Strategy are in place to encourage the restoration of gravel quarries and encourage appropriate recreation uses,.
Staffordshire Declaration		
<p>The Declaration acknowledges that evidence shows climate change is occurring and that climate change will continue to have far reaching effects on the economy, society and environment.</p> <p>The Declaration welcomes the social, economic and environmental benefits which come from combating climate change and commits Staffordshire to achieve the lower carbon emissions targets agreed by central Government. This gives Staffordshire the opportunity to lead the climate change response at a local level by: reducing people's energy costs, allowing adaptation to the impacts of climate change, improving</p>	No targets set- just to reduce carbon emissions.	LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions.

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<p>the local environment and helping deal with fuel poverty.</p> <p>The Staffordshire Declaration commits Staffordshire to:</p> <p>Encourage all sectors in our local community to take the opportunity to adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Encourage residents to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Make public their commitment to action.</p> <p>Help local communities to develop their own renewable energy projects, or to obtain community benefits from such projects in their area.</p>		
<p>Staffordshire County Council Corporate Climate Change Strategy “A Hard Rain”</p>		
<p>Sets out the basis of Staffordshire County Council's response to climate change. It details the actions that the County Council will take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions resulting from its own activities, and those it will take to adapt to the inevitable consequences of climate change. It also includes a suite of policies to support the implementation of these actions.</p>	<p>Aims to reduce Staffordshire County Council's carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.</p>	<p>LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions.</p>
<p>Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Climate Change Risk Register</p>		
<p>Provides information on where in the county the most vulnerable locations to severe weather and climate change are situated. This tool brings together data from various other sources, including the Environment Agency flood data, wind speed data, county demographics, land use data and local information provided by individual districts. It will prove useful for anyone who wishes to plan for the future, in terms of development or emergency preparedness.</p>	<p>No targets set</p>	<p>LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions.</p>
<p>Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Mineral Local</p>		

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Plan 1994- 2006 (1999)		
These documents set out policies to guide the determination of planning applications for mineral extraction and identify areas where important mineral resources should be protected from sterilisation by other forms of development. (Current adopted plan currently being reviewed but at issues and options stage).	Targets are monitored	Local Plan should be in line with the current Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Mineral Local Plan and emerging Mineral Core Strategy.
Staffordshire Waste Core Strategy Issues and Options 2007		
Identifies issues and options to be considered across the County and Stoke for Waste. Currently at consultation and their potential influences	No targets within the borough identified	The Local Plan will engage with the Waste team as part of ongoing consultation associated with the Local Plan.
Staffordshire & Stoke-on-Trent Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) (2007 -2012)		
Staffordshire County Council, Stoke-on-Trent City Council and the eight Staffordshire Borough and District Councils have worked in partnership to agree a Municipal Waste Management Strategy. This Strategy sets an overall vision for sustainable waste management in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent to 2020 and beyond, and contains three overarching principles:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase household recycling: delivering a combined household recycling and composting target of 55% (equivalent to 50% of all municipal solid waste). • To recover benefit from all remaining municipal solid waste: sending approximately 50% of all municipal solid waste for recovery. • To achieve the target of zero municipal waste to landfill: minimising municipal waste to landfill through increased recycling followed by maximum recovery of all remaining residual waste, thus 	The Council will work with the County Council under a Duty to Cooperate as part of ongoing consultation to ensure that waste information is incorporated into Local Plan proposals. The SA will also address this issue.

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	placing landfill as the last and final option.	
Streets for All – Guidance for Practitioners		
Streets for All are practical guidance manuals aimed at all those involved in managing, designing or maintaining the public realm.	No specific targets	Locally distinctive development and quality development will form part of the SA and will be addressed in the Local Plan.
The West Midlands Historic Environment Strategy, Putting the Historic Environment to Work		
<i>Streets for All</i> are practical guidance manuals aimed at all those involved in managing, designing or maintaining the public realm.	No specific targets	Locally distinctive development and quality development will form part of the SA and will be addressed in the Local Plan.

LOCAL

Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
East Staffordshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2020		
<p>The key objective of the partnership is to improve the quality of life in East Staffordshire by addressing important issues affecting those who live and work here, such as health, housing, community safety, transport and education.</p> <p>five broad chapters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Brighter Future for Children and Young People • A Safer and Stronger East Staffordshire • A Healthier East Staffordshire o Sub chapter: Older People • A Growing East Staffordshire 	A number of targets and outcomes identified in relation to each of the themes	Local Plan should be in line with the Sustainable Community Strategy and should reflect the themes

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Cleaner, Greener East Staffordshire <p>To ensure that the LAA is delivered at a local level East Staffordshire produced District Delivery Plans for each block. Each of these Delivery Plans are the responsibility of the various sub-partnerships in the borough and ultimate responsibility for their implementation sits with the LSP Executive.</p>		
East Staffordshire Rural Strategy, 2005		
<p>Overall objective is to improve the economic, social and environmental well being of the borough's rural communities and businesses and to ensure the protection of the wider countryside. It aims to do this through addressing four themes which have in turn been broken down into specific areas of focus:</p> <p>Theme A: Encourage vibrant and thriving rural communities</p> <p>Theme B: Ensure accessible services and facilities</p> <p>Theme C: Support the needs of the Borough's changing rural economy</p> <p>Theme D: Maintain and improve the environmental character of the Borough's rural area</p>		<p>Local Plan must have consideration with for the boroughs rural community and businesses.</p>
East Staffordshire Housing Strategy, 2009-2014		
<p>vision for housing for the borough can be summarised as a combination of growth and renewal to "Provide a diverse range of housing which is attractive and sustainable, which makes the area a popular place to live, work and invest, and which complements an</p>	<p>No targets set</p>	<p>All policies in relation to housing will have to have consideration for this strategy</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>ambitious economic growth agenda” The Council will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Accommodate the building of 12,900 new homes <input type="checkbox"/> Oppose any increase in this number <input type="checkbox"/> Conform with the revised Regional Spatial Strategy unless it can justify otherwise <p>Work with partners through the Delivery Vehicle to deliver <input type="checkbox"/> Growth and associated infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Implement the Local Development Scheme <input type="checkbox"/> Complete the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Consider the need for further design guidance <input type="checkbox"/> Consider the findings of the GTAA and the need for new pitches <input type="checkbox"/> Work with partners to promote housing support services more effectively to Gypsies and Travellers <input type="checkbox"/> Consider the most appropriate way to monitor take-up of services by Gypsies and Travellers 		
<p>Economic Regeneration Strategy 2007 – 2012</p>		
<p>Four strategic ambitions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create vibrant and modern urban Centres with a high quality living & working offer 2. Create a diverse, flexible and high growth economy 3. Drive up the skills base and develop the potential of our workforce 4. Create a sustainable and diverse rural economy 	<p>By 2012 East Staffordshire will be recognised regionally as a centre of enterprise</p> <p>By 2012 East Staffordshire will have a developing knowledge economy with a community of skilled professionals</p> <p>By 2012 East Staffordshire will be renowned for excellence in design and sustainability of developments</p>	<p>Local Plan can contribute to a number of the key objectives, ambitions and targets through delivering development in the borough and allowing for growth</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>A number of performance indicators identified in the document</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GVA per head of population • % local working age population who are economically active • Median annual earnings for FT workforce • Median annual earnings for FT residents <p>Business start up rate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of workforce in self-employment • % of employment in high value clusters • % of employment in manufacturing • Employment rate • % of 16-25 year olds classified as unemployed • % of working age population with no qualification • % of working age population qualified to NVQ2 level • % of working age population qualified to NVQ4 level • % of unemployed residents in Inner Burton wards (Anglesey, Eton Park, Horninglow, Shobnall, Burton) 	
Carbon Management Strategy and Implementation Plan		
Aims:	ESBC has set a target for an annual	The large amount of development

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>1) To reduce the Organisation's own „carbon footprint“ and East Staffordshire's per capita carbon emissions in general.</p> <p>2) To plan how we will „adapt“ to climate change.</p> <p>3) To create a behaviour change in relation to climate change.</p> <p>4) To highlight the economic, social and environmental benefits of taking action on climate change.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>1) To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from our functions and services, in line with national targets as described in the Kyoto Protocol 1997 and the Climate Change Act 2008.</p> <p>2) To effectively record our energy use and transport information to enable carbon dioxide emission reductions to be identified.</p> <p>3) To reduce fossil fuel reliance by improving energy efficiency, moving towards renewable and decentralised energy sources.</p> <p>4) To raise awareness of greenhouse gas reduction across the Organisation to encourage behavioral change.</p> <p>5) To embed carbon management and climate change adaptation into corporate policy, strategies and management practice.</p> <p>6) To lead by example and encourage our partners and the community to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>7) To produce an “adaptation” framework and plans</p>	<p>carbon emission reduction of at least 2% for our own organisation to meet National Indicator 185 (NI 185) “Percentage carbon dioxide reduction from Local Authority operations”.</p> <p>There will be a 1.5% reduction in each local authority area's per capita carbon emissions each year between 2007/8-2010/11.</p>	<p>proposed in East Staffordshire will clearly have an impact on climate change. The key will be to ensure development can minimise the impact on climate change and ensure mitigation measures are in place.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
within ESBC.		
PPG17 Open Space & Playing Pitch Strategy		
<p>East Staffordshire will provide, accessible, affordable and suitable activities for young people within open space, sport and recreation facilities. Their use will be promoted for educational activity and interpretation opportunities. East Staffordshire will continue to utilise play to raise the self-esteem, aspirations and achievements of young people.</p> <p>East Staffordshire will provide and promote the use of safe and usable open space, sport and recreation facilities that are accessible and inclusive for all residents and celebrate community cohesion, equality and diversity.</p> <p>East Staffordshire will promote the use of open spaces, sport and recreation facilities to improve the health and wellbeing of residents by providing a network (i.e. of the right quantity of facilities to meet needs) of high quality, accessible provision that encourages residents to make healthy choices.</p> <p>East Staffordshire will promote high quality open spaces, sport and recreation facilities as being essential to the viability of the growth of East Staffordshire and ensure that any new developments take into account the need for appropriate levels of public open space and leisure facilities.</p> <p>East Staffordshire will protect valuable open space, sport and recreation facilities that meet community needs and increase awareness of the wildlife and</p>	<p>Target quantity standards are a guideline as to how much provision per 1,000 people is needed to strategically serve East Staffordshire over the next ten years.</p> <p>Playing pitch standards on analysis area basis</p> <p>Burton - 1.23 hectares per 1000 population</p> <p>Rural 1 - 1.99 hectares per 1000 population</p> <p>Rural 2 - 1.98 hectares per 1000 population</p> <p>Uttoxeter - 1.18 hectares per 1000 population</p> <p>Calculation for S106 contributions provided</p> <p>Document sets open space provision standards</p>	<p>Development will need to meet open space and playing pitch standards and this will need to be identified in the Local Plan</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
environmental value offered by open spaces.		
Green Infrastructure Study		
<p>The green infrastructure vision for East Staffordshire is based upon three core themes, which are influenced by the borough's natural environment and which reflect the aims and objectives of the relevant stakeholders. These themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodland Wetland Connectivity <p>It presents ten standards, three of which are general to green infrastructure as a whole and seven of which relate to the strategic themes used in this document. Themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green spaces shall not be created or retained in isolation. • New green spaces should be designed to serve more than one function to maximise public benefit • Developers should agree robust delivery and funding mechanisms with East Staffordshire Borough Council prior to commencement of development to secure the ongoing management of green infrastructure. • New green infrastructure should be in keeping with the existing landscape character of development sites, in terms of its habitat type and species selection 	<p>No targets set but study provides a long term vision for GI within East Staffordshire.</p>	<p>Providing Green Infrastructure will need to be an over-arching theme for the Local Plan, and a number of policies and principles will aim to preserve and enhance existing assets as well as provide new ones.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development should identify key biodiversity habitats and features of geological interest at masterplanning stage and where possible enhance these features through positive management, buffering, extension and linkage. • Development design should include street trees and urban woodland, and existing high quality woodland should be retained where possible within development designs with losses replaced to achieve an overall net gain in woodland area. • Development design should respect the historic environment and use green space to protect historic features and their settings and integrate new developments within their historical context through interpretation. New built development sites should be subject to prior archaeological investigation and recording to remove features of interest and improve our understanding of the historic environment. • Developments should be served by Sustainable Urban Drainage systems where feasible and the component features of these systems should be designed and managed to deliver additional green infrastructure benefits, such as wildlife habitat improvement and provision, landscape enhancement and informal recreation. • Developments should provide an adequate quantity of high quality and diverse recreational 		

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>space to cater for the needs of new and existing residents and employees, which should be accessible by foot and bicycle and linked into the wider green infrastructure network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linear green infrastructure should be used within developments to encourage a modal shift to more sustainable modes of transport and should connect to existing footpath and cycleway networks. 		
<p>East Staffordshire Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document 2008</p>		
<p>The document promotes high quality design in new development across East Staffordshire. It sets out the correct approach to design, establishing important ground rules and encouraging better practice.</p>	<p>No targets set</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure that policies promote good design.</p>
<p>East Staffordshire's Water Cycle Study 2009</p>		
<p>The WCS considers the following issues, addressing the constraints that they may pose to future development and discusses the improvements necessary to achieve the required level of development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood Risk; Water Resources; Water Supply; Waste Water Systems and Treatment; and 	<p>In general East Staffordshire is in a good position to accommodate growth. There are local limiting factors to many of the development sites, but as outlined in this WCS, many of these are already being addressed by SSW and Severn Trent Water. These will, however, have an effect on the timing of growth, especially with regards to flood risk mitigation measures.</p>	<p>LDF & associated documents need to address issues and constraints identified within the WCS. These particularly apply to providing efficiency in terms of water use and protecting water resources.</p>

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand Management. <p>The WCS process also provides a benefit to the water companies by providing them with a more detailed indication of the potential development within the Borough. This will reduce the number of assumptions that are necessary in making decisions in relation to future planning of resource and infrastructure requirements.</p>	No specified targets	
East Staffordshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment- Level 1 and 2		
These assessments satisfy requirements in PPS25 (now the NPPF) . The studies consider the detailed nature of flood hazard within the Borough.	Enables planners to better balance risks against the need for development. No specific Targets.	Incorporation of flood risk and climate change into SA and Local Plan mitigation.
Employment Land Review 2009		
Council commissioned evidence. To ensure a portfolio of employment sites is available to deliver council employment aspirations.	No specific targets.	Ensure that employment issues are addressed through the SA and Local Plan.
Retail and Leisure Study 2009		
Council commissioned evidence. To assess Burton and Uttoxeters position in the sub-regional retail hierarchy; assess the performance of Burton and Uttoxeter town centres in relation to key indicators of vitality and viability and reflect the findings from the assessment –	No specific targets.	Ensure that retail and leisure issues are addressed in the SA and Local Plan with regards to provision and retention.

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Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<p>quantification of the capacity for additional retail floorspace.</p>		
<p>East Staffordshire Carbon Management Strategy and Implementation Plan</p>		
<p>This climate change strategy and Implementation Plan sets out what East Staffordshire Borough Council (ESBC) is doing to mitigate the effects of future climate change. It also considers how we will adapt and prepare for climate change. This strategy sets in place a number of aims and objectives to ensure that the actions we take are coordinated and effective.</p>	<p>NI 185- For our own corporate carbon emissions considered under NI 185 for an 80% reduction between 1990-2050 an average carbon reduction of 1.33% would be required each year. For NI 186 & NI 188 the measurability of performance targets is less quantifiable, where performance cannot be quantified, proxy indicators will be used.</p> <p>NI 186 - There will be a 1.5% reduction in each local authority area's per capita carbon emissions each year between 2007/8-2010/11.</p>	<p>LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions.</p>
<p>The Best of Both Worlds – Staffordshire FlexiCare Housing Strategy 2010-2015</p>		
<p>This strategy sets out the framework for the future development of FlexiCare Housing in Staffordshire, our approach to extra care housing.</p> <p>The strategy sets a framework, tied to the needs of the more vulnerable people in the county, which will shape and support development</p>	<p>A potential need for 9,541 units of FCH accommodation by 2030, compared to the current provision of some 634.</p>	<p>Consideration of the housing needs of vulnerable needs to be acknowledged in the Local Plan.</p>

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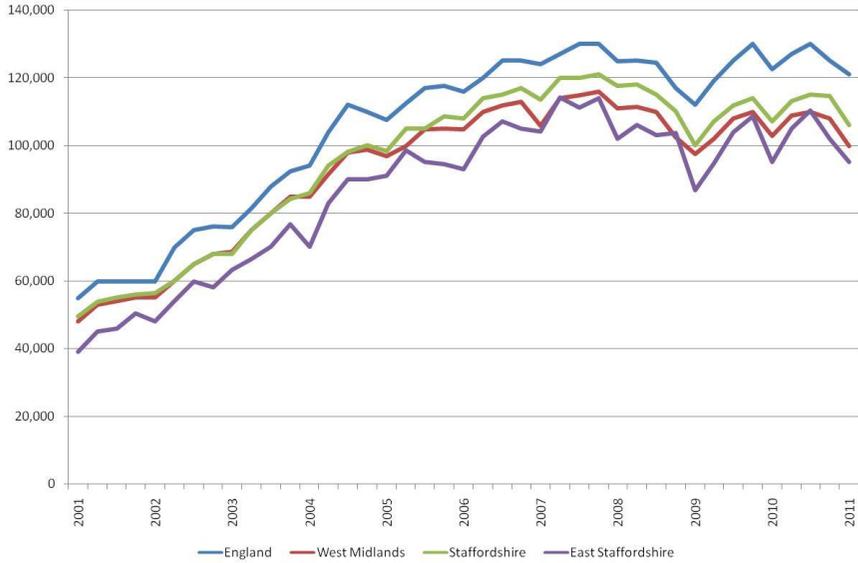
Key Objectives Relevant To The Plan And Sustainability Appraisal	Key Messages, Targets And Indicators Relevant To The LDF And Sustainability Appraisal	Implications For Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
in the varying Districts of the County.		
East Staffordshire Local Climate Impact Profile (LCLIP)		
<p>The LCLIP provides an overview into how current weather patterns affect both the Local Authority (LA) internal services and the Public Organisations" (PO) services (Fire Service, Police, and Environment Agency etc). Completing this study provides a useful insight into how future climate change may affect this LA in terms of business continuity, emergency planning and future planning. This document also provides a foundation for future adaptation work, which we are required to complete through National Indicator 188 (NI 188) - „Planning to adapt to climate change“, on a phased approach.</p>	<p>No targets set</p>	<p>LDF should ensure that policies are in place to encourage the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions.</p>

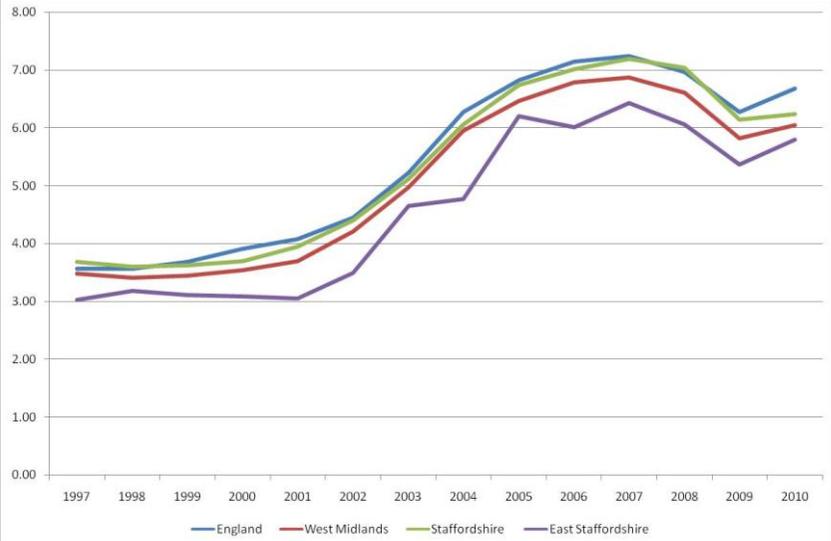
Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
DEMOGRAPHICS					
Population growth	103900 (2001) 109400 (2010)	Staffordshire: 807,200 (2001) 831,300 (2010) West Midlands: 5,280,700 (2001) 5,455,200 (2010) England: 49,449,700 (2001) 52,234,000 (2010)	5.3% increase in population in the Borough	East Staffordshire's population has increased by 5% compared to just 3% for the whole of Staffordshire and 3.3% for the West Midlands. Population is growing more than county-wide and regionally	Mid year population statistics, ONS , 2001 – 2010
Population age structure	Aged 0 – 15: 19.5% Aged 16 – 64: 63% Aged 65 and over: 17.5%	Staffordshire: Aged 0 – 15: 17.7% Aged 16 – 64: 63.6% Aged 65 and over: 18.6% West Midlands: Aged 0 – 15: 19.3% Aged 16 – 64: 63.5% Aged 65 and over: 17.2% England: Aged 0 – 15: 18.7% Aged 16 – 64: 64.8% Aged 65 and over: 16.5%	Young people account for nearly a fifth of the population.	East Staffordshire has a smaller proportion of older people (aged 65 and over) than the Staffordshire average (17.5% compared to 18.6%). By comparison the proportion of younger people in East Staffordshire is higher (19.5% compared to 17.7%). East Staffordshire's age profile is broadly similar to the West Midlands	Mid year population statistics, ONS , 2010
	Births across East Staffordshire have risen from 1,152 in 2000/2001 to 1,460 in 2008/2009 (27%).	NA	NA	Numbers of births within pockets of East Staffordshire have grown significantly.	South Staffordshire Health Authority

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
Components of population change	% Change due to live births: 11.36 (11,800) % Change due to Deaths: -9.14 (-9,500) % Change due to Natural Change: 2.31 (2,400) % Change due to Net Migration & other changes: 2.89 (3,000)	Data gap	Largest population increase due to live births.	Largest population increase due to live births, accounting for an 11% increase in population. Deaths account for a 9% change in population.	Mid year population statistics, ONS , 2001 to 2010
Population Ethnicity	White: 92% Mixed: 1.3% Asian or Asian British: 5.2% Black or Black British: 0.9% Other: 0.6%	Staffordshire: White: 94.7% Mixed: 1.1% Asian or Asian British: 2.8% Black or Black British: 0.8% Other: 0.6% West Midlands: White: 8.56% Mixed: 1.9% Asian/Asian British: 8.5% Black or Black British: 2.75% Other: 1.3% England: White: 87.5% Mixed: 1.8% Asian or Asian British: 5.9% Black or Black British: 2.9% Other: 1.6%	92% of resident population in East Staffordshire are white. 5.2% are Asian or Asian British	Compared to the County average, East Staffordshire has a higher proportion of Asian or Asian British people (5.2%, compared to 2.8%).	Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, Office for National Statistics, 2009
Population	Increase from 2008 based population of	Data Gap	Large increase	Large increase in older	2008

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
Projections	16,000 residents (15.3%) to 124,800 (up to the year 2033).		expected in the number of residents aged 60 and above – expected to increase by 65.5% to 41,200.	people in the Borough – implications for housing provision.	based population projections, ONS
HOUSING					
Dwelling stock by tenure	<p>2001 Total dwelling stock: 44,538 LA: 0% RSL: 14.8% Other public: 0.4% Owned and Private Rented: 84.8%</p> <p>2008 Total dwelling stock: 46,948 LA: 0% RSL: 13% Other public: 0.2% Owned and Private Rented: 86.8%</p>	<p>England: Total dwelling stock: 22,493,858 LA: 8.3% RSL: 9.5% Other public: 0.3% Owned and Private Rented: 81.8%</p>	<p>Total dwelling stock has increased by 2,410 (5.4%) dwellings between 2001 and 2008. The number of owner occupied and private rented dwellings has increased (by some 3,000), the number of RSL dwellings has decreased by 466 (7.1%). Owner occupied and private rented dwelling now represent a larger proportion of the dwelling stock in East Staffordshire (an</p>	<p>Compared to the national average, East Staffordshire has a higher proportion of owner occupied and private rented dwellings.</p>	<p>Communities and Local Government, 2001 - 2008</p>

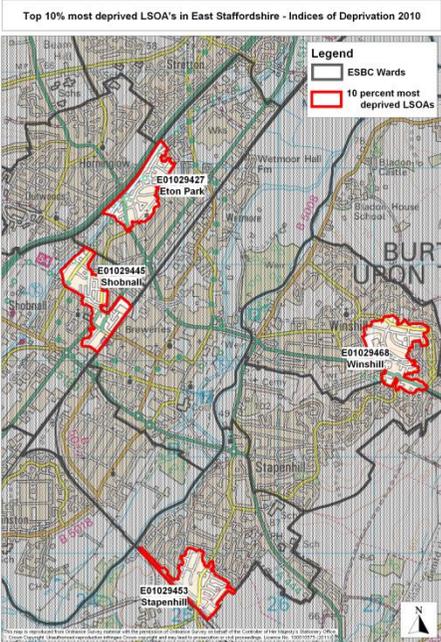
Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
			increase from 84.8% to 86.8%).		
Household types	All household spaces: 44,420 Detached: 31.75 Semi-detached: 32.7% Terraced: 25.6% Purpose built-flats: 7.2% Converted or shared house: 1.2% In commercial building: 0.96% Caravan or other temporary structure: 0.44%	West Midlands All household spaces: 2,153,672 Detached: 23.8% Semi-detached: 37.6% Terraced: 23.8% Purpose built-flats: 11.3% Converted or shared house: 2.01% In commercial building: 0.96% Caravan or other temporary structure: 0.36% England All household spaces: 20,451,427 Detached: 22.5% Semi-detached: 31.5% Terraced: 25.8% Purpose built-flats: 13.9% Converted or shared house: 4.5% In commercial building: 1.1% Caravan or other temporary structure: 0.42%	N/A	East Staffordshire has a higher proportion of detached properties than the national and regional average, as more than 30% of properties in the borough are detached, compared to just 22.5% across England, and 23.8% in the West Midlands. By comparison, the borough has a much lower proportion of purpose built flats or tenements, representing 7.2% of dwelling stock, compared to 11.3% in the West Midlands and 13.9% in England. Although it must be noted that these figures are from 2001, and since then a significant number of purpose built flats have been built in the Borough, particularly in Burton	Census, Office for National Statistics, April 2001

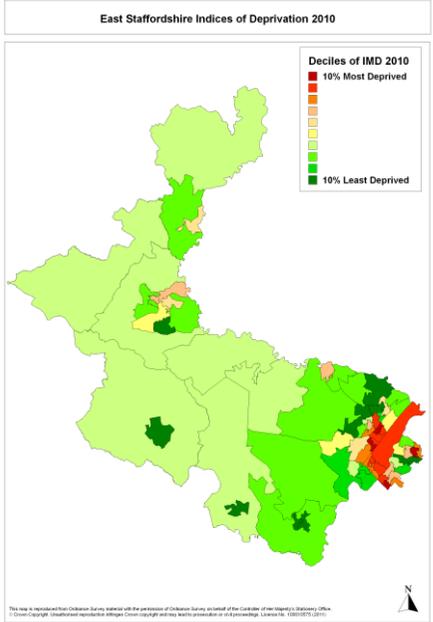
Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
<p>House Prices</p>			<p>House prices in East Staffordshire have broadly followed national and regional trends.</p>	<p>upon Trent. The average price in Q1 of 2011 was £95,000, compared to £106,000 for Staffordshire and £121,000 nationally. Lower-quartile house prices in East Staffordshire have increased by 143% since 2001. By comparison prices in Staffordshire have increased by 114%, and nationally by £121,000.</p>	<p>Land Registry, 2001 to 2011</p>
<p>Housing Affordability</p>	<p>Ratio of lower quartile house price to lower quartile earnings</p>		<p>The affordability ratio has increased from 3.02 in 1997 to 5.80 in 2010. The Affordability Ratio was at it's highest in 2007, since then it has declined.</p>	<p>At the start of 2010 the ratios of lower-quartile property prices to lower-quartile incomes in East Staffordshire were around 6, meaning that house prices were 6 times annual incomes. Since a mortgage has historically been available for 3.5 times annual income, this indicates that house purchase is quite often</p>	<p>Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ONS), and HM Land Registry, 1997 to 2010</p>

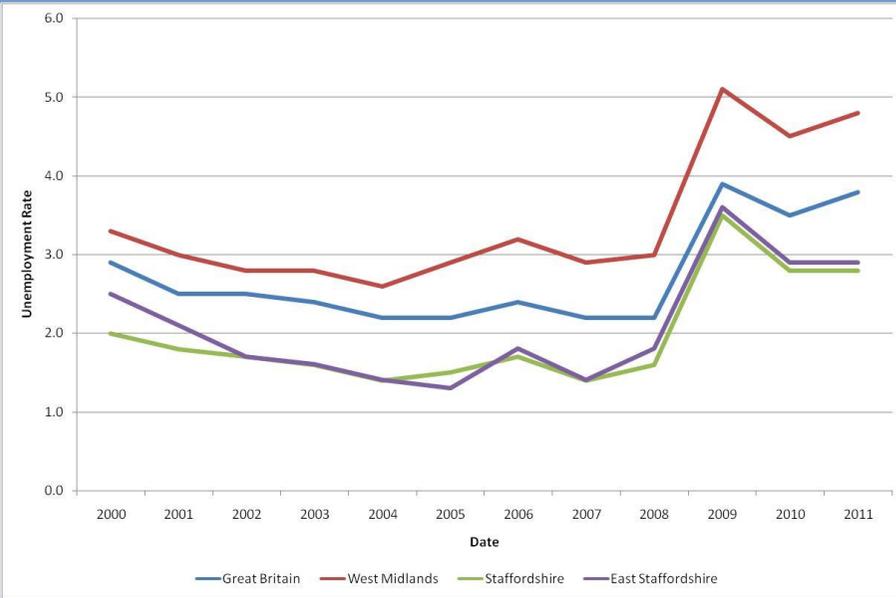
Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
				<p>not an option for households on lower-quartile incomes.</p>	
<p>Housing completions since 2006</p>	<p>2006/07 – 550 2007/08 – 618 2008/09 – 429 2009/10 – 207 2010/2011 – 280 In total 16% of the 13,000 housing target has been met.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The level of house building reached a peak in 2007/08, with 618 completed, since then house building has declined, with 429 completed in 2008/09 and 294 in 2010/11.</p>	<p>Since 2006 a total of 2,098 houses have been built in the Borough, representing 16% of the total required by 2031.</p>	<p>East Staffordshire Borough Council</p>
<p>Household Projections</p>		<p>Not available – Data Gap</p>	<p>Between 2012 and 2031 the average household size in East Staffordshire will fall from 2.34</p>	<p>The projected fall in household size over the longer-term reflects a number of factors with the general ageing of the population, and the</p>	<p>GVA 2012</p>

Indicator	East Staffordshire		Comparators			Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	Projected change in Households 2012 – 2031	Factoring in future vacancy allowance (3%) (a)	Re-use of current vacant properties (above 3%) (b)	Dwellings required 2012 - 2031 (c = (a-b))	Annual Requirement (19 years)	to 2.21. The projections show an increase of over 7,000 persons aged 75+.	linked fact that older person households on average contain only 1 or 2 persons, an important contributor.	
SNPP 2010 Revised	9,050	9,322	387	8,935	470	The projections show a limited growth in family households across the borough. Revised SNPP 2010 population projection. This shows the requirement for approximately 8,900 houses between 2012 and 2031 or 470 per annum (net).	In the short-medium term, given the points above about the retention of family houses by those reaching retirement age and older this increase is still likely to manifest itself in a limited requirement for suitably sized family accommodation Whilst many older person households are keen to remain independent and in their own housing (often the family home), many of those of increasing age will require housing better suited to their needs. This will have an obvious implication in	

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
<p>terms of the demand for smaller suitably located and designed properties.</p> <p>The projected increase in younger single and couple households again is likely to manifest itself in a demand for smaller suitably priced properties to enable them to get on the property ladder. The availability of terraced properties in Burton provides a large amount of housing to meet these requirements.</p>					
DEPRIVATION					
Deprivation	Within ES there are four LSOAs that are within the top 10% most deprived in England. These are within Eton Park, Stapenhill, Shobnall and Winshill.	Not Available – Data Gap	Since 2007 there has been a significant increase in the number of neighbourhoods that fall within the most deprived	At a district level ES falls outside of the top third most deprived local authorities in England. There are 12 LSOAs in ES that fall within the top 20% most deprived	Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	 <p>Top 10% most deprived LSOA's in East Staffordshire - Indices of Deprivation 2010</p> <p>Legend ESBC Wards 10 percent most deprived LSOAs</p>		<p>10% from two to four.</p>	<p>in the country. All of these are located within Burton upon Trent.</p>	<p>deprivation 2010.</p>

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
					
ECONOMIC					

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source			
Unemployment – Jobseekers Allowance Claimants			Unemployment rate for East Staffordshire remains below the national and regional averages and on a par with the County average	Unemployment rate has been variable in East Staffordshire over the last ten years, however the trend has broadly followed national and regional averages.	claimant count with rates and proportions, ONS			
	<p>Numbers unemployed in East Staffordshire 2000 – 1,646; 2011 – 1,979.</p>							
Economic Activity Rate		East Staffordshire	Staffordshire	West Midlands	Great Britain	<p>The economic activity rate for East Staffordshire has varied over the last six years, but generally is increasing. In 2004 it was 61.3%, whereas by 2010 it had risen to 65.8%.</p>	<p>Currently East Staffordshire has a higher economic activity rate (65.8%) than any of its comparators, despite a small decline between 2009 and 2010.</p>	<p>Economic Activity Rate, Aged 16+, annual population survey, ONS,</p>
	Jan 2004-Dec 2004	61.3	63.6	61.7	62.7			
	Jan 2005-Dec 2005	64.9	63.6	61.7	62.9			
	Jan 2006-Dec 2006	63.7	63.7	61.8	63.3			
	Jan 2007-Dec 2007	65.0	63.3	61.5	63.2			
	Jan 2008-Dec 2008	63.4	64.2	61.4	63.3			
	Jan 2009-Dec 2009	66.6	64.2	61.5	63.2			
	Jan 2010-Dec 2010	65.8	63.0	60.3	62.8			
Net additional	NET ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT	N/A	N/A	A total of 8,517 m2 of	Annual			

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
Floorspace provided	FLOORSPACE –			new employment floorspace was completed in the borough in the monitoring year 2009/10. Demolitions totalled 1,086 m2, giving a net additional floorspace figure of 7,431 m2.	Monitoring Report, 2010, ESBC
	Use Class Order	Amount of Floorspace (m²)			
	B1	5,276			
	B2				
	B8	1,504			
	B1, B2 & B8 combined	1,737			
	Total Completed	8,517			
	<i>Less Demolitions</i>	<i>1,086</i>			
Total (Net additional Floorspace)	7,431				
Employment Land Available	106 hectares of employment land is available - consists of sites allocated for employment uses in development plan documents, and sites for which planning permission has been granted, including those under construction but not yet complete.	N/A	The total area of employment land available for this monitoring period is some 9 hectares less than in 2008/09.		Annual Monitoring Report, 2010, ESBC
Retail performance	<p>Of the 2,106 shopping destinations ranked by Venuescore across the UK, Burton-upon-Trent is ranked 83rd, which places it in the top 4% of all UK shopping venues of a significant size.</p> <p>A health check assessment of Burton-upon-Trent town centre in March 2011 identified that 6.9% of all retail units sold convenience goods, compared to a national average figure of 8.8% Comparison traders in Burton-upon-Trent occupy 41.3% of all outlets in the town centre, compared to a national average of</p>	N/A	Although it has suffered a fall in ranking since 2007, when it ranked 64th, Burton-upon-Trent is still identified by Venue score as being a 'Regional' centre.		Burton town centre health check, 2011, WYG

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																																		
	33.5%																																						
EDUCATION																																							
Qualifications of residents	Qualifications of the working age population, 2010.			19% of people aged 16-64 in ES are qualified to degree level or above, compared to 17.8% in Staffordshire and 17.6% in the West Midlands.	Annual population survey, NOMIS, Jan 2010 – Dec 2010																																		
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>East Staffordshire</th> <th>Staffordshire</th> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>Great Britain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>% with degree or equivalent and above</td> <td>19.3</td> <td>17.8</td> <td>17.6</td> <td>22.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% with higher education below degree level</td> <td>11.7</td> <td>11.8</td> <td>8.8</td> <td>9.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% with GCE A level or equivalent</td> <td>24.5</td> <td>23.0</td> <td>21.8</td> <td>22.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% with GCSE grades A-C or equivalent</td> <td>24.5</td> <td>25.8</td> <td>24.4</td> <td>22.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% with other qualifications</td> <td>8.3</td> <td>10.3</td> <td>12.1</td> <td>12.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% with no qualifications</td> <td>11.6</td> <td>11.4</td> <td>15.3</td> <td>11.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		East Staffordshire	Staffordshire	West Midlands	Great Britain	% with degree or equivalent and above	19.3	17.8	17.6	22.6	% with higher education below degree level	11.7	11.8	8.8	9.0	% with GCE A level or equivalent	24.5	23.0	21.8	22.4	% with GCSE grades A-C or equivalent	24.5	25.8	24.4	22.3	% with other qualifications	8.3	10.3	12.1	12.2	% with no qualifications	11.6	11.4	15.3	11.4		The % of people aged 16-64 with a degree or equivalent and above has risen steadily in East Staffordshire from 10.2% in 2004 to 19% in 2010.	
	East Staffordshire	Staffordshire	West Midlands	Great Britain																																			
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GCSE Results	<p>Percentage of Pupils at the End of KS4 Achieving 5+ A* - C East Staffordshire: 73.3%</p> <p>Average GCSE and Equivalent Point Score Per Pupil at the End of KS4 East Staffordshire: 459.1</p> <p>The percentage of pupils in East Staffordshire achieving five or more GCSE A* to C grades including English & Maths GCSEs has increased from 46.7% in 2007 to 54.7% in 2010.</p>	<p>West Midlands: 77.9% England: 76.1%</p> <p>West Midlands: 463.5 England: 448.8</p> <p>County 2007: 46% County 2010: 53.9%</p>	N/A	<p>73.3% of pupils in East Staffordshire achieved 5 GCSEs Grade A* - C; this is below the regional and national average of 77.9% and 76.1% respectively.</p> <p>By comparison the average GCSE point score in the Borough is above the national average and below the regional average.</p> <p>Comparison of 2007 to 2010 data indicates that within East Staffordshire attainment of GCSEs is</p>	<p>GCSE and Equivalent Results for Young People in England (Referenced by Location of Pupil Residence), 2009/2010, ONS</p> <p>East Staffordshire District Profile 2012</p>																																		

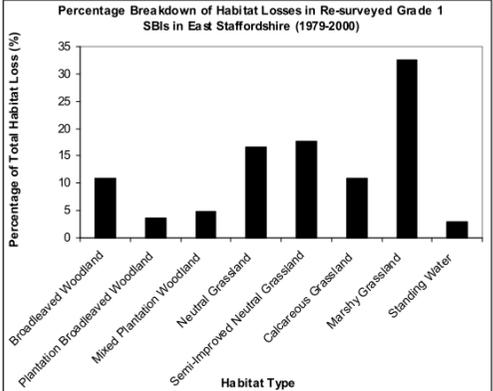
Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
				improving.	(Staffordshire Observatory)
Further Education	<p>The proportion of pupils who continued with structured learning after completing compulsory education increased from 89.9% in 2007 to 94.6% in 2010.</p> <p>27% of total pupils went on to higher education two years after completing their GCSEs (in 2008).</p>	<p>NA</p> <p>The County rate (in 2008) is 26%.</p>	<p>Increase from 89.9% in 2007 to 94.6% in 2010.</p>	<p>Increase in structured learning after completing compulsory education increased from 89.9% in 2007 to 94.6% in 2010.</p> <p>Pupils going on to higher education two years after completing their GCSEs (in 2008) is just above than the County rate</p>	<p>East Staffordshire District Profile 2012 (Staffordshire Observatory)</p>
HEALTH					
Life Expectancy	<p>2007- 2009: Males - 77.4; Females - 82.3</p> <p>2000 – 2002: Males – 74.7; Females – 80.4</p> <p>Life expectancy is low for men with the lowest life expectancy in the most deprived wards. The gap between the ward with the</p>	<p>West Midlands:</p> <p>2007- 2009: Males – 77.5 Females – 81.9</p> <p>2000 - 2002: Males – 75.4 Females – 80.3</p> <p>England</p> <p>2007- 2009: Males – 78.3 Females – 82.3</p> <p>2000 - 2002: Males – 76 Females – 80.7</p>	<p>Life expectancy for males and females has increased between 2000 and 2007.</p> <p>Female life expectancy at 82.3 is slightly higher than that for male at 74.7.</p>	<p>Life expectancy in East Staffordshire is on a par with the regional and national average</p>	<p>Life Expectancy at Birth, ONS,</p> <p>http://www.dh.gov.uk/health/20</p>

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	<p>highest life expectancy and the ward with the lowest life expectancy is nearly 10 years for men and 9 for women</p> <p>There are inequalities in premature mortality, cancer screening and adult immunisation rates which focus on areas of inequality.</p>				12/01/public-health-outcomes/
Aging population				Projected increases in the ageing population – this will mean that community and acute based health services will need to be accessible, but also that developments take account of the needs of older people for appropriate housing and environments	
Benefits claimants	The percentage of people claiming key benefits as a proportion of the working age population: 2001: 12%; 2009: 14%	West Midlands: 2001: 16% 2009: 18% England: 2001: 14% 2009: 15%	The proportion has increased from 12% in 2001 to 14% in 2009.	The proportion of people claiming key benefits in East Staffordshire is 14%, which is below the regional (18%) and national (15%) average.	Benefit Data Indicators: Working Age Client Group, 2009, ONS
Health deprivation	This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor	N/A	Health deprivation has	There are pockets of health deprivation in	Index of Multiple

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
and disability	<p>health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.</p> <p>There are 8 LSOAs in the top 20% most health deprived in England, two of which are in the top 10% most deprived. These are located within Eton Park – around Shakespeare Road, Masefield Crescent and Hunter Street, extending partly along Eton Road and Horninglow Road and in Horninglow – around Harper Avenue, St Chad’s Road, St John’s Road, St Luke’s Road, St Modwen’s Close and part of Rolleston Road.</p> <p>At the opposite end of the deprivation scale there are four LSOAs in the top 20% least deprived in the country (but none in the top 10% least deprived). The least health deprived LSOA in the Borough is within Rolleston on Dove ward.</p>		<p>increased within the Borough relative to other areas of England since the ID 2007. In 2007 there were 6 East Staffordshire LSOAs in the top 20% most health deprived in England, compared to the current 8. And in 2007 none fell within the top 10% most health deprived whereas by 2010 this has increased to two LSOAs.</p>	<p>the Borough, particularly in Burton on Trent.</p>	<p>Deprivation 2010 - Health Deprivation and Disability Domain</p>
Health Inequality	<p>Health inequalities – 19% of the ES population live in the most deprived quintile. Overall 38% of the ES population live in the bottom 2 most deprived quintiles. Most of them live in Burton.</p>	NA	NA	<p>Health inequalities are associated with a range of factors including low aspiration, worklessness, low educational attainment, and poor lifestyles. (Barton & Grant model)</p>	<p>http://eprints.uwe.ac.uk/7863/2/The_health_map_2006_JRSH_article_post_print.pdf</p>

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
Infant Mortality	Infant Mortality in East Staffordshire has normalised although stillbirth rates have been increasing. There is a high fertility rate in East Staffordshire and strong inequalities exist in terms of access to maternity services, immunisation rates & child obesity rates. Consideration of the needs of children and families will need to include the health impacts to ensure that children have access to healthy environments, green spaces, healthy foods and access to appropriate services and support (ref Marmot “Give every child the best start in life”	NA	NA		http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/
ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES					
Air Quality	We have two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the Burton upon Trent area in relation to road traffic pollution, which we have currently drawn up an action plan to improve.	N/A	N/A		
Homes built on Previously Developed Land	2008/09: Brownfield: 397; Greenfield: 9; 98% on PDL 2009/10: Brownfield: 206; Greenfield: 1; 99% on PDL	N/A	Percentage of homes built on PDL remains at a high percentage of over 98%	The vast majority of homes are being built on PDL in recent years, however this will need to be closely monitored as more Greenfield sites come forward for development	ESBC, Annual Monitoring Report 2010
EU Habitats Sites	The European Habitats Directive gives protection to Europes natural resources. Whilst there are no European sites inside	N/A	N/A	The impact of the Core Strategy on these sites will need to be	ESBC

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	the East Staffordshire Borough Boundary, a number surround it. Within 15km of the boundary there is one Ramsar site, one Special Protection Area (SPA) site and nine Special Area of Conservation (SAC) sites.			assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal and Appropriate Assessment	
Nature Conservation Sites	<p>There is 622.43 hectares of land which account for six Sites of Special Scientific Interest (see pages 20-27 for further information on issues and condition of SSIs), one Local Nature Reserve and three Sites of Geological Interest which cover approximately 101.22 ha. There are approximately 800 locally designated Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs) covering an area of 2,076 hectares. In addition, there is 2633 ha of land consisting of 155 sites of Biological Interest and 77 Biodiversity Alert sites. There are also 75 areas of Ancient Woodland however these sites overlap considerably with the other sites listed.</p> <p>Percentage of Habitat losses re-surveyed Grade 1 SBIs in East Staffordshire (1970-2000)</p>	N/A	N/A	The location and scale of development will need to be mindful of these designations	ESBC
		NA			Changes to Staffordshire Habitats (1979-2000)

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																		
	 <table border="1"> <caption>Percentage Breakdown of Habitat Losses in Re-surveyed Grade 1 SBIs in East Staffordshire (1979-2000)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Habitat Type</th> <th>Percentage of Total Habitat Loss (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Broadleaved Woodland</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plantation Broadleaved Woodland</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed Plantation Woodland</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral Grassland</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-improved Neutral Grassland</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Calcareous Grassland</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marshy Grassland</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Standing Water</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Habitat Type	Percentage of Total Habitat Loss (%)	Broadleaved Woodland	11	Plantation Broadleaved Woodland	4	Mixed Plantation Woodland	5	Neutral Grassland	17	Semi-improved Neutral Grassland	18	Calcareous Grassland	11	Marshy Grassland	32	Standing Water	3				
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Marshy Grassland	32																						
Standing Water	3																						
Biodiversity	<p>The Staffordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) incorporates East Staffordshire and has been in place since 1998. This identifies issues relating to the diverse local plant and animal life in the County. 15 Habitat Action Plans and 28 Species Action Plans are currently in place to monitor and protect the biodiversity of the area.</p>	N/A	N/A		www.sbap.org.uk																		
Historic Environment	<p>The historic environment of the borough is also significant with 25 Conservation Areas, 40 Scheduled Monuments and nearly 900 Listed Buildings.</p> <p>2 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.</p> <p>0 Battlefields</p>	N/A	N/A	<p>Whilst these may present a challenge for new development, they do not in themselves inhibit growth and are not considered to restrict the scale of development in the borough</p>	http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/ http://www.english-heritage.org																		

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	<p>HISTORIC BUILDINGS AT RISK REGISTER:</p> <p>2 Conservation Areas at Risk. 13 Scheduled Monuments at risk. 2 Grade II Listed Buildings at risk.</p> <p>Preparation of a Historic Environment Assessment for the Borough utilising information on from the County HER and HLC and helping to inform the sensitivity and capacity of targeted areas to accommodate new development in progress.</p> <p>There is recognition that many heritage assets with archaeological interest are not currently designated as scheduled monuments, but may be of equivalent national significance.</p>				<p>g.uk/carin-g/heritage-at-risk/</p>
Archaeology	Data to follow				
Landscape Character	<p>Detailed surveys of the Borough’s landscapes contributed to the preparation of “<i>Planning for landscape Change: Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Stoke on Trent Structure Plan 1996-2011</i>”.</p> <p>The Regional Character Areas (RCA) which occur within East Staffordshire include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potteries and Churnet valley • White Peak 	NA	NA	<p>Development could result in the significant impact upon landscape/townscape character or quality. The location and scale of development will need to be mindful of landscape character.</p>	<p>Planning for landscape Change: Supplementary Planning Guidance to the Stoke on</p>

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needwood Claylands • Trent Valley Washlands <p>Within each RCA is a Landscape Character Type and the study identifies the distinctive qualities of ESBC’s varying landscapes and evaluate their condition to prioritise their protection or regeneration.</p> <p>The “<i>East Staffordshire Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document</i>” (June 2008) analyses the landscape character East Staffordshire also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Upland Area – to the north of the Borough; • The Hamlets – towards the western and central part of the Borough • The Middle Valleys – towards the south of the Borough; • The Plateau – which extends through the heart of the Borough; and • The Trent and Dove Valleys – wrapping around the east of the Borough. 				<p>Trent Structure Plan 1996-2011</p> <p>East Staffordshire Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (June 2008)</p>
Historic Farmsteads	<p>Historic farmsteads, comprising the farmhouse and most or all of the working buildings, are assets which make a significant and highly varied contribution to the rural building stock, landscape character and local distinctiveness. The study has established that nearly 17,000 (82%) of historic farmsteads in</p>	NA	The historic farmsteads of East Staffordshire, together with those of the Staffordshire Moorlands, have	Development could result in the significant impact upon landscape character or quality. The location and scale of development will need to be mindful of landscape character.	Guidance on Traditional Farmsteads in East Staffordshire March 2011

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	<p>existence at the beginning of the twentieth century have retained some or all of their traditional working building. The main areas into which East Staffordshire can be subdivided are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Uplands 2. The Hamlets/ The Upland Fringe 3. Middle Valleys and Plateau 4. Trent Valley Lowlands 		<p>experienced a low degree of 20th century change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •78.4% of historic farmsteads have retained more than 50% of their historic footprint (see p.7 of this guidance for further information). •The survival and densities of historic farmsteads are lowest in the east of East Staffordshire District, and highest in the upland or pastoral farming landscapes to the north and west. 		
Flood Risk	<p>Flooding is a key issue in the Borough and one that should be considered in all stages of the planning process. Historically, the key sources of flooding were from the River Trent and River Dove. The recent construction of flood alleviation measures for the town of Burton upon Trent has</p>			<p>A sequential test must be undertaken by the Council for all development sites and other sites in accordance with this report finding when</p>	<p>ESBC, SFRA</p>

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	<p>reduced the risk from the River Trent. However, more recent events have resulted in flooding from more minor watercourses and from surface water run-off. Flood risk is a key consideration in the allocation of land for development especially with the current concerns over climate change. A large part of the Burton area is within Flood Zone 2 and 3, which will have to be taken into account similar known flooding risks in the Dove and Churnet Valleys that must also be addressed. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was undertaken in 2008 to provide a robust assessment of the extent and nature of the risk of flooding and its implications for land use planning.</p>			<p>preparing the emerging LDF documents for the Borough. Management of surface runoff from the proposed sites should use a combination of site specific and strategic SUDS measures encouraging 'source control' where possible. These measures should be developed with a strategic approach to flood management in mind. The SFRA has shown the reliance of the majority of the existing development and proposed new development on the continued maintenance and upgrade of the Burton flood defences. The SFRA has also shown the significant residual risk of defence failure, either from overtopping or defence breach. It is essential that this residual risk is</p>	

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
				<p>appreciated and sufficiently mitigated against in the future development of Burton.</p> <p>The SFRA has also highlighted the need for appropriate drainage design for developments on previously undeveloped sites, in order to avoid increasing the flood risk to properties elsewhere.</p>	
Water Demand and Supply	<p>South Staffordshire Water (SSW) potable water supply network comprises a single water resource zone. The Water Resources Management Plan states that “there is no deficit in the supply demand balance under any of the planning scenarios... both the dry year annual average and peak week scenarios show a similar surplus of available headroom throughout the planning period”.</p> <p>Although the SSW network system is robust with the five strategic service reservoir supply areas, interconnected with large diameter water mains, booster stations and remotely controllable valves enabling the transfer of water throughout SSW’s supply area; the existing water supply infrastructure within and around</p>	NA	NA	<p>There appears to be sufficient capacity in the water supply at a strategic level within the Staffordshire Water supply area. The level of water use could lead to problems with water shortages, particularly given the pressure for development in the area, and the possibility of hotter drier summers connected with the changing climate. Further investigation will be needed at a</p>	<p>ESBC Infrastructure Delivery Study Part 1 Growth Options Assessment</p>

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source																														
	Burton and Uttoxeter could restrict large scale growth			local level to evaluate any local level restrictions.																															
Tonnes of Carbon Emitted in 2008 – 2010	2008/09: 4,211 tonnes of carbon transport + stationary sources 2009/10: 3,374 tonnes of carbon transport + stationary sources	N/A	20% reduction over the two years		ESBC																														
NI 185 – Total CO2 emissions	4002 tonnes CO2.	Staffordshire: 114,736 tonnes CO2 West Midlands: 954,600 tonnes CO2			DECC, 2008/09																														
Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area	<table border="1"> <tr><td>2005</td><td>9.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>9.7</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>9.4</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>9.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>8.1</td></tr> </table>	2005	9.5	2006	9.7	2007	9.4	2008	9.2	2009	8.1	<table border="1"> <tr><td>2005</td><td>7.4</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>7.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>7.3</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>7.1</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>6.4</td></tr> </table> <p>Staffordshire:</p> <p>West Midlands</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>2005</td><td>7.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>7.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>7.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>6.7</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>6.0</td></tr> </table> <p>England:</p>	2005	7.4	2006	7.5	2007	7.3	2008	7.1	2009	6.4	2005	7.2	2006	7.2	2007	7.0	2008	6.7	2009	6.0	15% per capita reduction since 2005 in East Staffordshire.	East Staffordshire has higher per capita emissions than it's county, regional and national comparators. However, the borough has seen a 15% reduction in emissions since 2005. However, nationally and regionally the reduction has been 16% (and 13% across Staffordshire).	DECC
2005	9.5																																		
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		<table border="1"> <tr><td>2005</td><td>7.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>7.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>6.9</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>6.8</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>6.1</td></tr> </table>	2005	7.2	2006	7.2	2007	6.9	2008	6.8	2009	6.1			
2005	7.2														
2006	7.2														
2007	6.9														
2008	6.8														
2009	6.1														
Gypsum Resources	West of Burton upon Trent is an area of Gypsum mined at the Fauld Mine near Tutbury which has been operating since the 11th century. Gypsum is used in the building products industry and the Fauld Mine holds the principal source of the UKs indigenous resource and around 80% of the national supply of gypsum and anhydrite which could therefore be considered a strategically significant resource/reserve. Current mining activity is permitted until 2027.	NA	NA	If development were directed to this area it could prevent future mining operations, so the strategy will be not to direct development to areas affected by gypsum mining.	Supporting information for a minerals application										
Sand and Gravel resources	Associated with the River Trent is the extraction of sand and gravel deposits which follow the line of the river. Extraction has been undertaken along the length of the river since the early 20th century and continues to provide an important source of sand and gravel today.	NA	NA	It is not considered appropriate to direct growth to potential extraction areas.	Supporting information for a minerals application										
TRANSPORT ISSUES															
Commuter trips	Census information indicates a relatively high proportion of short work trips in Burton upon Trent and also a high proportion of commuter trips by car from surrounding towns and villages. Only 4% of work journeys in the Borough are by bus and	NA	NA		Draft east staffordshire borough Integrated										

Indicator	East Staffordshire	Comparators	Local Trend	Commentary	Data Source
	less than 1% are by train, however walking and cycling levels are above the national average.				transport strategy 2011 - 2026
Traffic Congestion	Congestion is a concern for local residents in Burton and high volumes of traffic are prevalent on the A38(T) to the north of Burton towards the A50(T), resulting in reduced journey time reliability. Traffic congestion has also contributed to the declaration of two Air Quality Management Areas in Burton along the A5121/A511 and at the A444 St. Peter's Bridge junction in Stapenhill.	NA	NA		staffordshire borough integrated transport strategy 2011 - 2026
HIGH QUALITY DESIGN AND SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES					
	High quality design should be the aim of all those involved in the development process. East Staffordshire Borough Council is committed to raising design standards in all new development. The " <i>East Staffordshire Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document</i> " (June 2008) promotes high quality design in new development across East Staffordshire by setting out the correct approach to design, establishing important ground rules and encouraging better practice.	NA	NA		East Staffordshire Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document " (June 2008)

Issues affecting SSSIs

Blithfield Reservoir

Blithfield Reservoir is Staffordshire's largest area of standing water, situated in the valley of the River Blithe, between Stafford and Burton-upon-Trent. The site is nationally important for goosander *Mergus merganser*, regularly supporting more than 1% of the total British wintering population. The peak wintering waterfowl numbers exceed those for all other Staffordshire water bodies and are second only to Rutland Water, Leicestershire for inland waters in the Midlands. Furthermore, the reservoir and its woodland and farmland surroundings is an important wintering locality for an outstanding variety of birds.

Open water forms the majority of the site and is mostly bordered by a narrow, grazed perimeter. North of the causeway the two long, shallow reservoir arms and their adjacent habitats are the most ecologically diverse and ornithologically rich areas, providing food, shelter and breeding sites for many species. Seasonal fluctuations in water levels have given rise locally to an inundation community with plants such as golden dock *Rumex maritimus*, orange foxtail *Alopecurus aequalis* and trifid bur-marigold *Bidens tripartita*. Occasionally, flats of mud are exposed by drawdown and can attract large numbers of autumn passage wading birds eg dunlin *Calidris alpina*, ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula* and curlew *Numenius arquata*. At such times the value of the reservoir is enhanced as an inland, migratory stop-over point. The western arm shallows grade into an extensive swamp of reed canary-grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, lesser pond-sedge *Carex acutiformis* and reed sweet-grass *Glyceria maxima*, with scattered, developing carr of grey willow *Salix cinerea*. This represents one of the largest examples of this habitat type in the county. The wetland gives way to marshy, semi-improved pasture with much soft rush *Juncus effusus*, a favoured area for grey herons *Ardea cinerea* from the nearby Bagot's wood heronry. Marginal emergent vegetation is best represented along the east side of the eastern arm but is otherwise very restricted by grazing.

Certain of the grass fields adjoining the reservoir are grazed by regionally significant numbers of wigeon *Anas penelope*, a duck which, in inland situations, largely depends on agricultural land for its winter food supply. The woodlands exhibit a varied structure and composition attractive to breeding warblers, tits, finches, thrushes and woodpeckers. They also help to shelter the water areas and screen waterbirds from visual disturbance.

Twenty-one species of waterfowl regularly use the site in winter. These include great crested grebe *Podiceps cristatus*, pochard *Aythya ferina*, pintail *Anas acuta*, Bewick's swan *Cygnus bewickii* and white-fronted goose *Anser albifrons albifrons*. Others occur sporadically such as great northern diver *Gavia immer* and smew *Mergus albellus*. The sizeable wintering population of cormorants *Phalacrocorax carbo* at Blithfield has increased over the last two decades, in parallel with a national trend of inland wintering for this species. The concentration of wintering and

passage birds attracts predatory species such as peregrine *Falco peregrinus* and merlin *Falco columbarius*, whilst ospreys *Pandion haliaetus* are regular visitors on migration.

Condition of Blithfield Reservoir: All units are Favourable. (Source: Natural England)

Bracken Hurst

Bracken Hurst is one of the largest, least-altered remnants of the once extensive plateau woodlands and wood pastures of the former Crown Forest of Needwood. The full range of types of semi-natural woodland occurring in the locality is represented in a variety of stands including former coppice, wood pasture relics and broadleaved high forest. The site shows evidence for a largely continuous history of woodland cover since at least the Middle Ages. The spatial proximity of stands of different management histories, the variety of soil types and the presence of mature and over-mature timber over a long period are features of intrinsic interest which together sustain a characteristic and diverse flora and fauna; this includes several rare plants and a notable assemblage of moths and butterflies.

Woodland composition reflects the differences in soil and drainage conditions. The major woodland type is hazel-pedunculate oakwood *Corylus avellana* – *Quercus robur* on acid boulder clay with similar stands, largely of sessile oak *Quercus petraea*, on lighter soils. Both oakwood canopies typically contain silver and downy birches *Betula pendula* and *Betula pubescens* over an understory of hazel, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, holly *Ilex aquifolium*, dog rose *Rosa canina* and honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*. The field layer largely consists of bramble *Rubus fruticosus* and bracken *Pteridium aquilinum* with abundant bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta* and creeping soft-grass *Holcus mollis*. Other common herbs include wood sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*, yellow pimpernel *Lysimachia nemorum*, enchanter's nightshade *Circaea lutetiana* and broad buckler-fern *Dryopteris dilatata*.

On acidic, better-drained sands and gravels a birch-sessile oak woodland occurs with an open, mature canopy and old pollarded hollies, a structure arising from the practice of wood-pasturage. This stand represents a fragment of the widespread 17th century landscape of common grazings. The hollies support a strong colony of the holly blue butterfly *Celastrina argiolus*.

The high forest oakwood of Hawk Hills and Slade Covert is believed to originate through planting and natural regeneration on an ancient, but largely deforested woodland site subject to a long history of grazing. Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and wych elm *Ulmus glabra* are common constituents and locally give rise to distinct stands, however sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* is a vigorous colonist.

The flood plain of the river Swarbourn contains an excellent example of valley alderwood on wet alkaline soils derived from the Keuper Marl. Alder *Alnus glutinosa*, as coppice and standards, occurs in mixture with ash, pedunculate oak, hazel and shrubs of lesser frequency such as grey willow *Salix cinerea*, guelder rose *Viburnum opulus*, field maple *Acer campestre* and buckthorn *Rhamnus catharticus*. Tufted hair grass *Deschampsia cespitosa* and dog's mercury *Mercurialis perennis* are dominant in the field layer whilst the wettest, peaty or flushed situations are botanically very rich with hemp-agrimony *Eupatorium cannabinum*, meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, opposite-leaved goldensaxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* and ramsons *Allium ursinum*.

The valley flanks and the oak parkland at Round Hill have a few standards of small-leaved lime *Tilia cordata*. These may represent a vestige of a pedunculate oak-limewood type otherwise lost from Needwood Forest.

The mixed scrub and glades of the 'pylon ride' is attractive to birds and invertebrates and holds a population of wood spurge *Euphorbia amygdaloides* at one of its few Staffordshire locations.

Some of the more notable moths recorded are argent and sable *Rheumaptera hastata*, blomers rivulet *Discoloxia blomeri* and the ruddy highflier *Hydriomena ruberata*.

Several rare species of beetle are associated with the mature oaks.

Condition of Braken Hurst: All units are Favourable. (Source: Natural England)

Forest Banks

Forest Banks consists of three of the least modified and most diverse sections of what remains of the scarp woodlands of the former Royal Forest of Needwood. Elsewhere along the scarp the woods have been largely replaced with plantations. The site occupies a steep north facing escarpment and part of the adjacent plateau and is dissected by a number of steep sided valleys. The varied topography and soils give rise to a number of types of semi-natural woodland, certain of which are very uncommon in Staffordshire, being geographically restricted and having declined both locally and nationally in recent years. Together with the nearby Brakenhurst SSSI, the locality supports an outstanding assemblage of moths and butterflies.

The ill-drained, acidic boulder clay of the plateau has uneven aged stands of birch *Betula* spp., pedunculate oak *Quercus robur* and sessile oak *Quercus petraea* with scattered mature chestnut *Castanea sativa*. Holly *Ilex aquifolium* and rowan *Sorbus aucuparia* are frequent in the

Appendix 2 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report – Baseline Information

understorey. The species poor ground vegetation which has been grazed in the past is largely composed of bracken *Pteridium aquilinum*, creeping soft-grass *Holcus mollis*, wavy hair-grass *Deschampsia flexuosa* and honeysuckle *Lonicera periclymenum*.

On the scarp where calcareous and base rich Keuper Marls outcrop there is an abrupt transition to mixed broadleaf woodland. Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, pedunculate oak, wych elm *Ulmus glabra* (now only present as young growth) and lime *Tilia* spp. are the most abundant trees, with frequent wild service-tree *Sorbus torminalis* and locally invading sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*. Forest Banks is the only Staffordshire location where small and large-leaved lime *Tilia cordata* and *T. platyphyllos* are known to occur together. The presence of the latter species in association with ash and wych elm shows an affinity with the lime woods of the Magnesian limestone in central and northern England. Locally, the presence of field maple *Acer campestre* and absence of elm indicates a 'lowland maple-ash-limewood' stand type, here with shrubs such as dogwood *Cornus sanguinea*, crab apple *Malus sylvestris* and spindle *Euonymus europaeus*. Hazel *Corylus avellana*, occurs commonly across the scarp.

At the base of the slope and in the valley bottoms alder *Alnus glutinosa* is prominent, and a further type of alderwood occurs around poorly-drained depressions on the plateau. A few specimens of hornbeam *Carpinus betulus* are present on Buttermilk Hill with small-leaved lime coppice. This is thought to be one of the few localities for native hornbeam in the Midlands.

The ground flora of the escarpment woodland exhibits a range of plant communities with considerable variation in individual species abundance. Differences in surface drainage, soil chemistry and canopy shade are the main factors responsible. Bramble *Rubus fruticosus*, dog's mercury *Mercurialis*

perennis, bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, false brome *Brachypodium sylvaticum*, wood anemone *Anemone nemorosa* and ferns *Dryopteris* spp. are some of the commoner plants. Less frequent, but widespread species include woodruff *Galium odoratum*, yellow archangel *Lamium galeobdolon* and early-purple orchid *Orchis mascula*. In wetter situations in valley bottoms is a characteristically lush flora including meadowsweet *Filipendula ulmaria*, opposite-leaved golden-saxifrage *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, ramsons *Allium ursinum* and great willowherb *Epilobium hirsutum*, often accompanied by the rare thin-spiked wood-sedge *Carex strigosa*. These places are also important habitats for many mosses and liverworts.

Several other Staffordshire rarities are present such as toothwort *Lathraea aquamaria* and oak fern *Gymnocarpium dryopteris* and here, in relative abundance, spurge laurel *Daphne laureola* and soft shield fern *Polystichum setiferum*.

The woodland Lepidoptera include more than 20 notable species, including the scorched wing *Plagodis dolabraria*, and the waved umber *Menophra abruptaria*.

Condition of Forest Banks: Units 1 to 4 are Favourable. Units 5 & 6 are Unfavourable Recovering. (Source: Natural England)

Goat Lodge

Goat Lodge comprises the only part of the once extensive Bagot Forest that has not been planted with conifers, and a meadow thought to be a former deer lawn within the forest which is notable for its population of wild daffodils (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*).

The woodland consists of an even-aged stand of pedunculate oak (*Quercus robur*) and sessile oak (*Q. petraea*) with occasional silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and alder (*Alnus glutinosa*). It is primarily of interest for the heronry, but provides a refuge for a range of oak woodland flora and fauna in a locality where extensive reforestation with conifers has occurred.

The heronry is the largest in the county, supporting a nationally important concentration of breeding grey herons (*Ardea cinerea*).

The adjoining grassland is of some antiquity as evidenced by the vigorous population of wild daffodil. This locally rare plant has declined nationally through the cultivation of old grassland. The present practice of late hay cutting and aftermath grazing favours this species and other spring flowers.

Condition of Goat Lodge: unit is Unfavourable Recovering. (Source: Natural England)

Old River Dove, Marston

The site lies to the south of the village of Marston-on-Dove. It is a meander cut off from the present course of the river. It is a locally important site for aquatic fauna and flora. The open water is surrounded by a band of tall mixed fen and swamp communities locally dominated by reed canary-grass *Phalaris arundinacea*. The drier fen communities include common marsh-bedstraw *Galium palustre* and water figwort *Scrophularia auriculata*. Branched bur-reed *Sparganium erectum* dominates much of the wetter swamp community where water horsetail *Equisetum fluviatile*, common spike-rush *Eleocharis palustris* and water-plantain *Alisma plantago-aquatica* are locally abundant. Of particular interest is a large colony of flowering-rush *Butomus umbellatus*.

Abundant yellow water-lily *Nuphar lutea* grows in the open water. This species has become less common in the county although small populations are still widespread. Also present are white water-lily *Nymphaea alba* and unbranched bur-reed *Sparganium emersum*. In places the banks have a dense band of old alder *Alnus glutinosa* and grey willow *Salix cinerea* with a number of mature ash *Fraxinus excelsior*. In the central section there are only scattered trees and bushes and the water is unshaded, consequently a range of shaded and open conditions exist along the length of the meander. Eight species of dragonfly have been recorded from this site which makes this one of the best sites for dragonflies in Derbyshire.

Condition of Old River Dove, Marston: unit is Unfavourable Recovering. (Source: Natural England)

Stanton Pastures and Cuckoo Cliff Valley

Stanton Pastures and Cuckoo Cliff Valley is an extensive area of unimproved grassland, heathland and deciduous woodland situated between the Weaver Hills and the Dove Valley in north east Staffordshire. Lying astride the junction between Carboniferous limestones and acid Triassic sandstones, the site is notable for its size, diversity of habitats, range of grassland communities and floristic richness.

Neutral grasslands, which occupy the greater part of the site, and the majority of the acidic grasslands, have developed on soils derived from mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Lower Carboniferous. Calcareous grassland is located on outcrops of Ecton and Milldale Limestones, again of the Lower Carboniferous, in the valley of the Ellishill Brook and to the north of Thorswood Plantation. As well as these differences in soil chemistry, drainage characteristics vary considerably across the site, resulting in grassland communities which range from marshy through to dry and free-draining. There are also areas of localised flushing. The variation in soil chemistry and moisture content has given rise to both gradual and sharp transitions between the different grassland types. Plants typically found in separate communities occur here in combination.

The neutral grasslands are mostly of two types and their intermediate form. Where soils are permanently moist, a coarse grassland prevails, characterised by Yorkshire-fog *Holcus lanatus*, tufted hair-grass *Deschampsia cespitosa* and rushes *Juncus* spp. On drier ground there is a shorter, herb-rich sward with many grasses, including red fescue *Festuca rubra*, crested dog's-tail *Cynosurus cristatus*, common bent *Agrostis capillaris*, sweet vernal-grass *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, quaking-grass *Briza media* and heath grass *Danthonia decumbens*. Some of the more abundant herbs include common bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus corniculatus*, common knapweed *Centaurea nigra*, oxeye daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*, betony *Stachys officinalis*, tormentil *Potentilla erecta* and devil's-bit scabious *Succisa pratensis*. Other species found in this community that are rare or uncommon in Staffordshire include adder's-tongue *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, moonwort *Botrychium lunaria*, greater

butterfly orchid *Platanthera chlorantha* and pepper-saxifrage *Silaum silaus*. On gently sloping ground with surface water flushing there is a further community characterised by purple moor-grass *Molinia caerulea* and sedges, especially carnation sedge *Carex panicea*. Many county rarities occur in these situations such as meadow thistle *Cirsium dissectum*, creeping willow *Salix repens*, saw-wort *Serratula tinctoria*, and fragrant orchid *Gymnadenia conopsea*.

On the highest ground to the west of Bullgap Lane, there is an area of acidic grassland and wet heath. Typical species include sheep-fescue *Festuca ovina*, wavy hair-grass *Deschampsia flexuosa* and mat-grass *Nardus stricta* with ericaceous shrubs such as heather *Calluna vulgaris*, bell heather *Erica cinerea*, cross-leaved heath *E. tetralix* and bilberry *Vaccinium myrtillus*. Below this acidic grassland and wet heath community there are several acidic flushes characterised by tightly grazed sedge lawns which include carnation sedge, tawny sedge *C. hostiana* and common yellow sedge *C. demissa*. Other species which occur in these flushes are common butterwort *Pinguicula vulgaris*, grass- of-Parnassus *Parnassia palustris* and lousewort *Pedicularis sylvatica* all of which are rare or uncommon in the County.

Heathland is best developed on the Triassic sandstone outcrops of Brown Edge and Blake Low. Here, heather and wavy hair-grass dominate with lesser amounts of bilberry and cowberry *V. vitis-idaea*. Where drainage is impeded, a thin peat layer supports wet heath vegetation with cross-leaved heath and purple moor-grass. A few small acidic flushes sustain bog mosses *Sphagnum* spp. and other specialised plants of nutrient deficient soils, including round-leaved sundew *Drosera rotundifolia*.

To the north of Thorswood Plantation, the soils are thin and free-draining over limestone. The vegetation is grass-dominated and species-poor with areas of western gorse *Ulex gallii*, but two species that are rare in Staffordshire, moonwort and mountain pansy *Viola lutea*, are frequent. There are also a number of spoil heaps in this area, the result of former mineral workings. Here, the limestone influence is much greater and the tightly grazed sward is herb-dominated and includes species which are rare or uncommon in the County such as autumn gentian *Gentianella amarella*, salad burnet *Sanguisorba minor*, crested hair-grass *Koeleria macrantha* and small scabious *Scabiosa columbaria*.

The ancient woodland in the valley of Ellishill Brook is of mixed composition due to the complex soil patterns. It varies from ash $\text{\textcircled{D}}$ wych elm *Fraxinus excelsior* $\text{\textcircled{D}}$ *Ulmus glabra* woodland on limestone, with field maple *Acer campestre* and hazel *Corylus avellana*, to oak $\text{\textcircled{D}}$ birch *Quercus robur* $\text{\textcircled{D}}$ *Betula pendula* woodland on sandstone, with holly *Ilex aquifolium* and rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*. The diverse shrub and ground layers include a number of uncommon species for example wood vetch *Vicia sylvatica*, toothwort *Lathraea squamaria*, soft shield-fern *Polystichum setiferum* and giant bellflower *Campanula latifolia*. Nan's Wood is oak dominated with ash, hazel and rowan, but it is also extensively flushed and alder *Alnus glutinosa* is abundant. These flushed communities support water avens *Geum rivale* which is locally uncommon and marsh hawk's-beard *Crepis paludosa*, a rare species in Staffordshire and at the south-eastern limit of its range in Britain.

To the west of Bullgap Lane there are two ponds which support a range of aquatic and marginal vegetation including broad-leaved pondweed *Potamogeton natans*, bottle sedge *Carex rostrata* and branched bur-reed *Sparganium erectum*. The northernmost pond also supports whorl grass *Catabrosa aquatica* and bogbean *Menyanthes trifoliata*, both of which are rare in Staffordshire.

Condition of Stanton Pastures and Cuckoo Cliff Valley: units 3 to 5, 7 & 8, 12 to 20, 23 & 24 are Favourable. Units 1 & 2, 6, 9 to 11, 21, 25 are Unfavourable Recovering. (Source: Natural England)

Natural England Terms

Favourable condition means that the SSSI land is being adequately conserved and is meeting its 'conservation objectives', however, there is scope for the enhancement of these sites.

Unfavourable recovering condition is often known simply as 'recovering'. SSSI units are not yet fully conserved but all the necessary management measures are in place. Provided that the recovery work is sustained, the SSSI will reach favourable condition in time.

In many cases, restoration takes time. Woodland that has been neglected for 50 years will take several years to bring back into a working coppice cycle. A drained peat bog might need 15-20 years to restore a reasonable coverage of sphagnum.

Appendix 3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The following table sets out a proposed appraisal framework, developed to meet the requirements of the SA Guidance (including the requirements of the SEA Directive). The proposed scoring criteria is also set out below.

Each policy (or option) being appraised should be considered against each of the SA Objectives in the matrix. This will be undertaken by the appraisal team and informed by the baseline data and evidence gathered as part of this Scoping Report. It should also be informed by expert judgement from various technical specialists including key stakeholders / consultees.

Scoring Criteria

Symbol	Likely effect on the SA Objective
++	The option is likely to have a very positive impact
+	The option is likely to have a positive impact
0	No significant effect/ no clear link
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine impact
-	The option is likely to have a negative impact
--	The option is likely to have a very negative impact

Appendix 3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Detailed criteria/ guidance	Baseline indicators	SEA Directive Topic
<p>1. Housing To provide a suitable mix of decent housing available and affordable to everyone.</p>	<p>Will it encourage more access to affordable housing? Will it encourage access to decent housing? Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to meet residents' needs and aspiration and create balanced communities? Will it reduce the number of unfit and empty homes? Will it reduce the level of homelessness in the District?</p>	<p>* Number of new homes built, providing an appropriate housing mix (Target – in-line with housing trajectory) * Number of new residential developments incorporating high quality layouts and landscaping (target - All) * % of homes meeting Code for Sustainable Homes (target – 100%) *% of new housing that is affordable (target - 30%)</p>	<p>Population Human health</p>
<p>2. Economy To achieve a prosperous and diverse economy, encourage high and stable levels of employment and sustain economic competitiveness</p>	<p>Will it improve the efficiency and competitiveness of the local economy? Will it encourage investment in businesses, people and infrastructure? Will it diversify the economy? Will it increase the number of businesses in the area? Will it increase the local skills base? Will it improve physical access to jobs? Will it meet the employment needs of local people?</p>	<p>* Skills base of resident population (target - % of population qualified to degree level and above in line with national average (currently 22%)) *Employment land available (target – in line with target in Core Strategy) * Net additional floorspace provided (target – in line with target in Core Strategy) *Economic activity rate (target – to maintain current level of 65%) *Unemployment rate (target – to remain below national and regional averages)</p>	<p>Material assets</p>

Appendix 3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Detailed criteria/ guidance	Baseline indicators	SEA Directive Topic
		*Number of VAT registrations per 1,000 populations	
3. Transportation To reduce the need to travel, encourage more sustainable modes of transport and make best use of existing transport infrastructure	Will it reduce the need to travel? Will it encourage walking, cycling and use of public transport? Will it help to reduce traffic congestion and improve road safety?	* Number of developments in sustainable locations, reducing the need to travel (Target – all) * Number of miles of towpath upgraded to Sustrans standard for cyclists *Traffic levels (million vehicle kilometres) on the local road network * Improved bus service – providing more services to a wider area	Air, Climatic Factors
4. Climate change, energy and air quality To reduce the causes and impacts of climate change, and encourage climate change adaptation, and improve air quality, reduce noise pollution, promote energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy	Will it reduce vulnerability to climate change? Will it reduce or minimise greenhouse gas emissions? Will it maintain and improve local air quality? Will it minimise the need for energy? Will it promote prudent and efficient use of energy? Will it help to increase the share of energy generated from renewable sources? Will it result in development that is able to withstand the effects of climate change? Will it assist in climate change adaptation? Will it minimise noise pollution?	*CO2 emissions per capita (target – continuing decline to national and regional levels) *Energy consumption (target – in-line with national and regional levels) *% of electricity produced from renewable sources (target – in-line with target in Core Strategy) * % of developments with Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDS) and other water saving techniques (target – in-line with target in Core Strategy) *Air quality levels in the Borough – reduce number of AQMAs in Borough from 2 at current levels	Air, Climatic Factors

Appendix 3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Detailed criteria/ guidance	Baseline indicators	SEA Directive Topic
		* % of new developments encompassing energy efficient design/layout/features (Target – all new developments) *Average energy efficiency of housing stock (target – in-line with target in Core Strategy)	
5. High quality design and sustainability To encourage sustainable design and practice and create a high quality built environment	Will it use architectural design to enhance the local distinctiveness of development? Will it improve the quality of the built environment through high standards of sustainable design and construction of new and existing buildings? Will it minimise light and noise pollution?	*Number of developments which include design measures to reduce crime/increase natural surveillance (target – all) *Number of developments incorporating landscape as a way of reducing potential noise or light impacts (target – all if required) *Public concern over noise (target - no increase) * public concern over light pollution from residential developments (target - no increase) * Number of developments within town centres incorporating quality landscaping and linkages with the surrounding urban fabric	Material assets Landscape Cultural heritage
6. Green Infrastructure and Open Space To protect, enhance and provide new Green Infrastructure assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will it protect and enhance Green Infrastructure throughout the district? - Will it improve access to urban open space? - Will it contribute to National Forest coverage? 	* Number of development sites that lead to the creation and enhancement of open spaces (target – all) *% of residents within 500m (15	Landscape Biodiversity

Appendix 3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Detailed criteria/ guidance	Baseline indicators	SEA Directive Topic
		<p>minute walk) of public open space (improvements with each development)</p> <p>*Number of National forest plantations (target – increase year on year)</p> <p>*National forest plantations or contributions as part of development requirements (target – ensure appropriate developments meet target)</p> <p>*Hedgerows, trees and water resources created in new developments</p>	
<p>7. Town centre To sustain the vitality and viability of Burton and Uttoxeter town centres</p>	<p>Will it encourage more people to live in town centres?</p> <p>Will it improve provision of shops or services within town centre?</p> <p>Will it make the town centres more attractive to potential visitors and businesses?</p> <p>Will it contribute to a quality built environment?</p>	<p>* Number of vacant units in town centre (target – reduce current levels)</p> <p>* Rank of town centres in comparison to others (target - maintain and ultimately improve position in retail ranking)</p> <p>*Housing densities in town centres</p> <p>*Retail land take up rates (target – to improve current rates)</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Human health</p> <p>Material assets</p>
<p>8. Rural Communities To sustain vibrant rural communities</p>	<p>Will it support the needs of the local rural economy and communities?</p> <p>Will it support economic activity in rural areas?</p> <p>Will it assist with the diversification of the rural economy?</p> <p>Will it assist in the provision of affordable houses</p>	<p>*Number of planning permissions for business premises linked to farm diversification in rural areas (target – improve current position)</p> <p>*Availability of affordable homes to accommodate local needs in rural</p>	<p>Population</p> <p>Human health</p> <p>Material assets</p>

Appendix 3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Detailed criteria/ guidance	Baseline indicators	SEA Directive Topic
	<p>in the rural area? Will it support access to services in rural areas?</p>	<p>areas (target – in-line with target in Core Strategy) *re-use of vacant land and buildings for employment purposes in the rural area (target – improve on current position) *Number of sites identified for affordable housing through rural exception sites (target – in-line with Core Strategy target) * Increased access to services in rural areas (target – increase current levels)</p>	
<p>9. Flood risk To reduce and manage the risk of flooding which would be detrimental to the public well-being, the economy and the environment</p>	<p>Will it help to minimise the risk of flooding to existing and new developments/infrastructure? Will it help to discourage inappropriate development in areas at risk from flooding? Will it reduce vulnerability to flooding? Will it reduce the proportion of development within the floodplain?</p>	<p>*number and types of flooding incidents resulting in damage to property (target – keep to a minimum) *number of residential units granted permission contrary to an EA objection (target – zero) *% of development with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) (target – all) *number of developments within the floodplain (target – none)</p>	Water Climatic Factors
<p>10. Use of land To deliver more sustainable use of land in more sustainable locations</p>	<p>Will it promote the wise use of land (minimise development on greenfield land)? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded & underused land? Will it reduce land contamination?</p>	<p>*Employment land take up rates (target in line with Core Strategy target) *Percentage of development on previously developed land (target</p>	Soil, Material Assets, Landscape

Appendix 3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Detailed criteria/ guidance	Baseline indicators	SEA Directive Topic
	<p>Will it promote the use of previously developed land?</p> <p>Will it encourage urban renaissance?</p> <p>Will it result in the protection/ retention of the Best and Most versatile agricultural land (Grades 1-3a)</p>	<p>in line with Core Strategy target)</p> <p>* Area of statutory contaminated land remedied (target in line with Core Strategy target)</p> <p>*Number of developments given planning permission contrary to EA advice on the risk of contamination to underlying groundwater (target in line with Core Strategy target)</p>	
<p>11. Natural Resources</p> <p>To ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources</p>	<p>Will it minimise the demand for raw materials?</p> <p>Will it promote the use of local resources?</p> <p>Will it reduce minerals extracted and imported?</p> <p>Will it increase efficiency in the use of raw materials and promote recycling?</p> <p>Will it minimise the use of water and increase efficiency in water use?</p> <p>Will it protect water resources?</p> <p>Will it encourage farming practices sensitive to the character of the countryside?</p>	<p>*Origins of sand and gravel used in development (target – majority of locally sourced materials used)</p> <p>*Crushed rock used in development (target – majority of locally sourced materials used)</p> <p>*Increase in % of municipal waste recycled (target in line with Waste Core Strategy target)</p> <p>*Use of local resources in development</p> <p>*Use of 'Forestry Stewardship Council' approved timber in new developments</p>	Material Assets, Soil
<p>12. Quality of Life</p> <p>To improve the quality of life, including the health, safety and well being of those living and working in the District.</p>	<p>Will it reduce actual levels of crime?</p> <p>Will it reduce the fear of crime?</p> <p>Will it reduce death rates and negative health impacts in key vulnerable groups?</p> <p>Will it promote healthy lifestyles?</p> <p>Will it promote sport and physical activity?</p> <p>Will it help to reduce health inequalities?</p>	<p>*Reduction in health inequalities (target – to reduce the number of SOAs deprived in the IMD)</p> <p>*Life expectancy (target – for life expectancy to continue increasing on a par with national and regional averages)</p>	Population, Human Health

Appendix 3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Detailed criteria/ guidance	Baseline indicators	SEA Directive Topic
	Will it promote design that discourages crime?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Reduction in overall British Crime Survey comparator recorded crime * % of residents who say they feel safe in the Borough * Public perceptions of high levels of Anti-social behaviour *Number of new developments incorporating crime prevention design measures (target – all) 	
<p>13. Countryside and Landscape quality To protect, maintain and enhance the character and appearance of the landscape and townscape quality, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote and maintain an attractive and diverse landscape? Will it protect areas of highest landscape quality? Will it improve areas of lower landscape quality? Will it preserve and enhance conservation areas including their settings? Will it achieve high quality and sustainable design for buildings, spaces and the public realm sensitive to the locality? Does it value and protect diverse and locally distinctive settlement and townscape character? Does it safeguard historic views and valuable skylines of settlements? Will it improve access to the countryside and open space? Will it avoid adverse impacts and enhance designated and non-designated landscape features? Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Landscape character and townscape quality of the borough (target - to maintain and enhance a high standard) *Loss of historic landscape features, erosion of character and distinctiveness (target – minimise loss) *Improvements in the quality of the townscape (target – improvements made year on year) 	<p>Material Assets Cultural Heritage Landscape</p>

Appendix 3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Detailed criteria/ guidance	Baseline indicators	SEA Directive Topic
<p>14. Biodiversity and Geodiversity To promote biodiversity and geodiversity through protection, enhancement and management of species and habitats</p>	<p>Will it avoid damage to and enhance species and habitats? Will it minimise habitat fragmentation? Will it provide opportunities for new habitat creation or restoration and link existing habitats as part of the development process? Will it ensure the sustainable management of natural habitats? Will it avoid damage to and protect geologically important sites? What effect will there be on national and local sites? Will it improve the number and diversity of sites and habitats of nature conservation value in the district? What affect will there be on the RIGS site? Will it lead to the enhancement of designated sites?</p>	<p>*Amount of priority habitat created/ recreated *Number of hectares of Local Nature Reserves (target – maintain current levels) *Number and type of internationally/ nationally designated sites (target – maintain current levels) *number of species relevant to the district which have achieved SBAP targets (target – in-line with current SBAP targets) *Number of developments that may affect biodiversity conservation value (Target – none) *Number of developments that may affect features of geological conservation value (Target – none)</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Flora Fauna</p>
<p>15. Water Quality To protect and enhance water quality of the Borough's rivers whilst maximising their carrying capacity through achieving sustainable water resource management.</p>	<p>Will it minimise the adverse effects on ground and/or surface water quality? Will it protect and improve ground and surface water quality? Will it improve the quality of controlled waters? Will it increase the quality and quantity of the water environment? Will it reduce direct or indirect pollution of the water environment? Is there clear opportunity for future maintenance of Sustainable Drainage Systems?</p>	<p>*number of developments that increase water consumption or pollution (target – none) *Quality of rivers, canals and freshwater bodies within the Borough (target – maintain and improve current levels) *Number of new developments incorporating SUDs and other water saving techniques (target – all)</p>	<p>Water</p>

Appendix 3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Detailed criteria/ guidance	Baseline indicators	SEA Directive Topic
		<p>*Number of developments given planning permission contrary to EA advice based on an unacceptable risk of contamination to 'Controlled Waters' (target – none)</p> <p>*Number of developer contributions targeting improvements to education, interpretation and access to waterways</p>	
<p>16. Historic Environment and Heritage Assets</p> <p>To protect and enhance designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings.</p> <p>To protect and enhance landscape character, historic buildings, archaeological sites and cultural features of importance to the community. And to protect and maintain all vulnerable assets (including built and historic).</p>	<p>Will it help to protect and enhance sites, areas and features of historic, cultural archaeological and architectural interest?</p> <p>Will it help to conserve historic buildings, places and spaces that enhance local distinctiveness, character and appearance through sensitive adaptation and re-use?</p> <p>Will it improve and promote access to buildings and landscapes of historic/cultural value?</p> <p>Will it preserve and enhance buildings and structures and their settings which contribute to the District's heritage?</p> <p>Will it improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage, historic sites, areas and buildings?</p> <p>Will it affect areas of historic landscape character and historic urban character.</p>	<p>*Number of conservation areas with an up to date character appraisal</p> <p>*Number of listed buildings on the 'Historic Buildings at Risk' register (target – reduce current levels)</p> <p>*Number of historic and archaeological sites, features and areas with improved management</p> <p>*Number of historic assets providing greater understanding, enjoyment and access (target – increase year on year)</p> <p>*Number or % of area of historic buildings, sites and areas and their settings (both designated and non designated) damaged (target – none)</p> <p>*Number of heritage assets at risk (target reduce current levels)</p> <p>*Number of conservation areas</p>	<p>Material Assets</p> <p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Landscape</p> <p>Soil</p>

Appendix 3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Detailed criteria/ guidance	Baseline indicators	SEA Directive Topic
		considered to be 'at risk' (target – reduce current levels)	