



# Eco-towns Sustainability Appraisal: Scoping Report for the Planning Policy Statement

## **Appendices**





# Eco-towns Sustainability Appraisal: Scoping Report for the Planning Policy Statement

## **Appendices**

Department for Communities and Local Government  
Eland House  
Bressenden Place  
London  
SW1E 5DU  
Telephone: 020 7944 4400  
Website: [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)

© Crown Copyright, 2008

*Copyright in the typographical arrangement rests with the Crown.*

*This publication, excluding logos, may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium for research, private study or for internal circulation within an organisation. This is subject to it being reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading context. The material must be acknowledged as Crown copyright and the title of the publication specified.*

Any other use of the contents of this publication would require a copyright licence. Please apply for a Click-Use Licence for core material at [www.opsi.gov.uk/click-use/system/online/pLogin.asp](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/click-use/system/online/pLogin.asp), or by writing to the Office of Public Sector Information, Information Policy Team, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU

e-mail: [licensing@opsi.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@opsi.gov.uk)

If you require this publication in an alternative format please email [alternativeformats@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:alternativeformats@communities.gsi.gov.uk)

Communities and Local Government Publications  
PO Box 236  
Wetherby  
West Yorkshire  
LS23 7NB  
Tel: 08701 226 236  
Fax: 08701 226 237  
Textphone: 08701 207 405  
Email: [communities@capita.co.uk](mailto:communities@capita.co.uk)  
Online via the Communities and Local Government website: [www.communities.gov.uk](http://www.communities.gov.uk)

July 2008

Product Code: 08SCG05466/A

ISBN: 978-1-4098-0360-7

# Contents

## **Appendix A**

Review of plans, programmes and objectives	5
Table 1: Review of plans, programmes and objectives	6

## **Appendix B**

Compatibility of eco-towns SA objectives and objectives map	69
Compatibility of eco-towns SA objectives	69

## **Appendix C**

Baseline Information	71
Table 2: Biodiversity and green infrastructure baseline	72
Table 3: Heritage assets baseline	110
Table 4: Climate change and flood risk baseline	124

## **Appendix D**

National and regional baseline indicators, trends and issues	137
National and regional baseline indicators, trends and issues	138

## **Appendix E**

Key issues from SAs of LDF Core Strategies	147
Key issues from SAs of LDF Core Strategies	147
Lichfield District Council	175
Stratford-upon-Avon District Council	182
East Hants District Council	183
Cherwell District Council	189
Oxford City Council	193
Arun District Council	193
Restormel Borough Council	196
Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	202

Leeds City Council	203
Selby District Council	207
North Norfolk Council	210
Broadland District Council	211
South Cambridgeshire District Council	212
Bedford Borough Council	215
Mid Bedfordshire District Council	216
Uttlesford District Council	218

# Appendix A

## Review of plans, programmes and objectives

Table 1: Review of plans, programmes and objectives

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<b>INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION</b>		
Directive 92/43/EEC (Habitats Directive) <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31992L0043:EN:HTML</a>		
<p>Directive aimed at protecting biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and plant and animal species. Provides for a network of protected areas across the European Union, known as "Natura 2000" or European Sites. This network includes Special Areas of Protection (SACs), which are normally also protected by being designated as SSSIs. "Appropriate assessment" must be carried out for any project that may affect an SAC. Land use planning and development policies should seek to manage features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora, such as linear features and other features that are essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species. Key elements of the Directive have been transposed into UK legislation through Habitats Regulations.</p> <p>Landscape features of major importance for wild flora and fauna, and which enable movement and migration of species (e.g. rivers, streams, field boundaries and ponds) to be protected and managed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All SACs to be maintained in a "favourable" condition.</li> </ul>	<p>The PPS should be seeking to promote designs and layouts that support biodiversity, and maintain or restore important wildlife habitats such as designated sites and the linear features referred to in the Directive.</p>
The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC 1979 <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/consleg/1979/L/01979L0409-20070101-en.pdf">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/consleg/1979/L/01979L0409-20070101-en.pdf</a>		
<p>This Directive relates to the conservation of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. It covers the protection, management and control of these species and lays down rules for their exploitation. The Directive applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect all birds naturally occurring in the European territory; applies to birds, eggs, nests and habitats.</li> <li>Preserve, maintain or re-establish a sufficient diversity and area of habitats.</li> <li>Maintain populations of species taking into account ecological, scientific, economic and cultural requirements.</li> <li>Pay particular attention to wetlands, especially those of international importance.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>The PPS should consider impacts on wild bird populations and should support overall objectives and requirements of the Directive.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on biodiversity, protected species and wildlife habitats.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change <a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php</a>		
A total of 38 countries, including those in the EU, have signed up to the Protocol, which involves a commitment towards individual, legally-binding targets to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. In total, the reductions that have been agreed add up to a 5% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels between 1998 and 2012.	UK to achieve 8% reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from 1990 rate by 2012.	The PPS should promote designs and layouts that facilitate energy efficiency/ reduction in energy consumption and thereby reduction in carbon footprint of buildings. SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on climate change, air quality and energy consumption.
Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive) <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html</a>		
Sets a framework for the long-term, sustainable management of all waters, including surface water and groundwaters. Aims to manage waters in a “holistic” way in order to protect water resources, water quality and manage the risk of flooding. Establishes a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives will be set, including ecological targets for surface waters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All inland waters to reach “good” ecological status by 2015.</li> <li>• Groundwater abstraction to be limited to that not needed by ecology.</li> </ul>	The design of an eco-towns can have impacts on water quality. The main implication for the PPS is that it should encourage developers to regard water consumption, impact on water quality, and flood risk as key issues that must be considered as part of the design of any eco-towns. SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on water resources and flooding.
Directive 2001/77/EEC (Renewables Directive) <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/electricity_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/energy/res/legislation/electricity_en.htm</a>		
Directive aimed at encouraging greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable sources. Each Member State is expected to meet specified targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable sources to account for 10% of UK electricity consumption by 2010.</li> </ul>	The PPS should encourage developers to regard energy consumption as a key factor that must be considered as part of the design of any eco-towns. SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on energy consumption.
The Renewed E.U Sustainable Development Strategy, June 2006 <a href="http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/st10117.en06.pdf">http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/06/st10/st10117.en06.pdf</a>		
The overall aim of the renewed E.U SDS is to identify and develop actions to enable the EU to achieve continuous improvement of quality of life both for current and for future generations, through the creation of sustainable communities able to manage and use resources efficiently and to tap the ecological and social innovation potential of the economy, ensuring prosperity, environmental protection and social cohesion.	<p>Key Indicators &amp; Targets:</p> <p>a. See Kyoto Protocol targets and indicators. By 2010 12% of energy consumption, on average, and 21% of electricity consumption, as a common but differentiated target, should be met by renewable sources, considering raising their share to 15% by 2015.</p>	The PPS should provide a sustainable vision for the future. SA will assess the extent to which the statement will contribute towards sustainable development.

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<p>The main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. To limit climate change and its costs and negative effects to society and the environment:</li> <li>b. To ensure that our transport systems meet society's economic, social and environmental needs whilst minimising their undesirable impacts on the economy, society and the environment.</li> <li>c. To promote sustainable consumption and production patterns.</li> <li>d. To improve management and avoid overexploitation of natural resources, recognising the value of ecosystem services.</li> <li>e. To promote good public health on equal conditions and improve protection against health threats.</li> <li>f. To create a socially inclusive society by taking into account solidarity between and within generations and to secure and increase the quality of life of citizens as a precondition for lasting individual well-being.</li> <li>g. To 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. In line with the EU strategy on CO2 emissions from light duty vehicles, the average new car fleet should achieve CO2 emissions of 140g/km (2008/09) and 120g/km (2012). Halving road transport deaths by 2010 compared to 2000.</li> <li>c. Improving the environmental and social performance for products and processes and encouraging their uptake by business and consumers.</li> <li>d. Improving resource efficiency to reduce the overall use of non renewable natural resources and the related environmental impacts of raw materials use, thereby using renewable natural resources at a rate that does not exceed their regeneration capacity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gaining and maintaining a competitive advantage by improving resource efficiency, inter alia through the promotion of eco-efficient innovations.</li> <li>• Improving management and avoiding overexploitation of renewable natural resources such as fisheries, biodiversity, water, air, soil and atmosphere, restoring degraded marine ecosystems by 2015 in line with the Johannesburg Plan (2002) including achievement of the Maximum Yield in Fisheries by 2015.</li> <li>• Halting the loss of biodiversity and contributing to a significant reduction in the worldwide rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.</li> <li>• Contributing effectively to achieving the four United Nations global objectives on forests by 2015.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoiding the generation of waste and enhancing efficient use of natural resources by applying the concept of life-cycle thinking and promoting reuse and recycling.</li> <li>e. Improving information on environmental pollution and adverse health impacts. Improving mental health and tackling suicide risks.</li> <li>f. Intensifying efforts to reduce early school leaving to 10% and to ensure that at least 85% of 22 year olds should have completed upper secondary education. By the end of 2007 every young person who has left school and is unemployed should be offered a job, apprenticeship, additional training or other employability measure within six months, and within no more than 4 months by 2010.</li> <li>g. Raise the volume of aid to 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) by 2015 with an intermediate target of 0.56% in 2010.</li> </ul>	
Directive 1996/62/EC on ambient air quality and management <a href="http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&amp;lg=EN&amp;numdoc=31996L0062&amp;model=guichett">http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&amp;lg=EN&amp;numdoc=31996L0062&amp;model=guichett</a>		
<p>This Directive lays down basic principles to maintain and improve air quality within the Community.</p> <p>The general aim of this Directive is to define the basic principles of a common strategy to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define and establish objectives for ambient air quality in the Community designed to avoid, prevent or reduce harmful effects on human health and the environment as a whole.</li> <li>• Assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria.</li> </ul>	<p>No measurable targets and indicators.</p>	<p>The PPS should include/ refer to objectives for air quality given that air quality might be an important issue on some of the proposed eco-towns locations. The plan might also usefully refer to the role of trees and other vegetation in helping to improve and maintain air quality as well as being important wildlife habitats. SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on air quality.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public, inter alia by means of alert thresholds.</li> <li>• Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</li> <li>• Preserve best ambient air quality compatible with sustainable development.</li> </ul>		
Directive 2006/12/EC on waste (Waste Framework Directive) <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/legislation/index.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/legislation/index.htm</a> , <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/l_114/l_11420060427en00090021.pdf">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/oj/2006/l_114/l_11420060427en00090021.pdf</a>		
<p>This Directive provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. The Directive requires all Member States to take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment and includes permitting, registration and inspection requirements. The Directive also requires Member States to take appropriate measures to encourage firstly, the prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness and secondly the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or any other process with a view to extracting secondary raw materials, or the use of waste as a source of energy. The Directive's overarching requirements are supplemented by other Directives for specific waste streams.</p> <p>The essential objective of all provisions relating to waste management should be the protection of human health and the environment against harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste.</p>	No targets and indicators identified.	The PPS should encourage developers to regard waste management and reduction as a key factor that must be considered as part of the design of any eco-towns. SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on waste management.
European Community Biodiversity Strategy <a href="http://www.birdlife.org/eu/eu_biodiversity.html">http://www.birdlife.org/eu/eu_biodiversity.html</a>		
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To seek conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (ecosystems in their natural surroundings).</li> <li>• To share the benefits arising out the utilisation and distribution of genetic resources and information.</li> <li>• To increase research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information relating to biodiversity.</li> <li>• To increase education, training and awareness of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	No targets and indicators identified.	The PPS should encourage the conservation and promotion of biodiversity.

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
European Spatial Development Perspective <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/som_en.htm</a>		
<p>The European Spatial Development Perspective is based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion.</p> <p>The overall objective of the ESDP is to achieve a more spatially balanced development by pursuing the following goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• economic and social cohesion;</li> <li>• conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage; and</li> <li>• more balanced competitiveness of the European territory.</li> </ul>	No targets and indicators identified.	The PPS should promote a balance and sustainable development for the eco-towns by promoting economic and social cohesion within the development.

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<b>UK NATIONAL LEGISLATION</b>		
The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2004/20041633.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2004/20041633.htm</a>		
Gives effect to the SEA Directive.	No targets and indicators identified.	Given effect through Planning Policy Statement 12 and 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (November 2005).
Town and Country Planning Act 1990 <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/Ukpga_19900008_en_1.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/Ukpga_19900008_en_1.htm</a>		
Set out the procedures for the preparation, approval and adoption of Development Plans and for the control of development.	No targets and indicators identified.	
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040005.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040005.htm</a>		
<p>Section 38 – Local Authorities to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.</p> <p>Section 39 – Local planning authorities must prepare development documents with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.</p> <p>Section 42 – (amendment to Section 62 of the Town &amp; Country Planning Act 1990) – Requirement for certain planning applications (to be specified in secondary legislation) to be accompanied by a statement about the design principles and concepts that have been applied to the development, and about how issues relating to access to the development have been dealt with. This provision came into effect on 10 August 2006, through Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1062 and Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1063.</p>	No targets and indicators identified.	Local Planning Authorities are required to produce a Sustainability Appraisal to accompany certain planning documents.
Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006 <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/20060019.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/20060019.htm</a>		
<p>The principal purpose of this Act is to enhance the UK's contribution to climate change.</p> <p>Sections 1 – 4 &amp; 10 – 11 – All public authorities required to have regard to climate change, desirability of alleviating fuel poverty, and desirability of securing a diverse and viable long-term energy supply and to have regard to most recently published "energy measures report" published by Secretary of State (see The Energy Challenge, July 2006). Secretary of State to review GPDO and Building Regulations to facilitate domestic installation of equipment relating to Microgeneration.</p>	No targets and indicators identified.	PPS to provide guidance on how the new eco-towns will address climate change as well as promote the use of sustainable energy sources.

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Habitats Regulations – The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1994/Uksi_19942716_en_1.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1994/Uksi_19942716_en_1.htm</a>		
<p>Regulations 37, 48 – Planning policies should encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora. Before giving permission for any plan or project that is likely to have a significant effect upon a European Site, authorities must also make an “appropriate assessment” of the implications. Consultation Paper on amendments to the Habitats Regulations, May 2006, proposes new Regulations 85A, 85B and 85C – Requirement for “appropriate assessment” to apply to local development documents.</p>	No targets and indicators identified.	<p>The PPS should provide guidance on how development proposals should address statutory requirements to protect and manage existing wildlife habitats, particularly those that are designated for their international and national importance. The plan could also include guidance on the preferred approach towards design, layout and landscaping in situations where new eco-towns may affect the sites, habitats or species referred to.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on biodiversity, protected species and wildlife habitats.</p>
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) <a href="http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3614#download">http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-3614#download</a>		
<p>The Act 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.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <p>The protection of wildlife (birds, animals and plants), countryside, national parks, public right of way and the designation of protected areas such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</p>	No measurable targets and indicators.	<p>Policies within the PPS will have to consider the potential impact of any new eco-town on protected wildlife species and habitats.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on biodiversity, protected species and wildlife habitats.</p>
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CroW) <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2000/20000037.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2000/20000037.htm</a>		
<p>The Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases 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> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides new rights of public access to areas of open land and provisions for extending the right to coastal land.</li> <li>• Improves rights of way legislation, by encouraging the creation of new routes and clarifying existing routes.</li> <li>• Increases protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest.</li> <li>• Strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.</li> </ul>	No measurable targets and indicators.	<p>The PPS should provide guidance on maintaining existing rights of way and footpaths within designs and layouts of new eco-towns, and providing safe and attractive pedestrian access routes through sites to key facilities. The plan could also include guidance on nature reserves or other natural habitats that are to be publicly accessible within the new eco-towns.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on social inclusion and access to key facilities.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979 <a href="http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/02D66156-A8A6-4889-888A-497C95FE6F55/0/AncientMonumentsAct1979forCase3276.pdf">http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/02D66156-A8A6-4889-888A-497C95FE6F55/0/AncientMonumentsAct1979forCase3276.pdf</a>		
<p>The Act is the major piece of legislation concerned with the protection of archaeological sites / ancient monuments. The act supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument Consent for any work to a designated monument. Scheduling is the only legal protection specifically for archaeological sites. However, Heritage White Paper (see below) proposes reforms that will streamline the existing designation and consent regimes.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To consolidate law relating to ancient monuments and to provide for the inspection and recording of matters of archaeological interest and to regulate such activities.</li> <li>• Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</li> </ul>	No measurable targets and indicators.	<p>Although development affecting scheduled ancient monuments is controlled by legislation outside the mainstream planning system, archaeological remains of all kinds may be affected by development proposals that require planning permission. The policies in the plan should therefore seek to preserve and enhance scheduled ancient monuments and other above- and below-ground archaeological remains, including earthworks and other historic landscape features.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on the historic environment, including archaeology.</p>
Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2004/20042204.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2004/20042204.htm</a>		
<p>Regulation 15 – When preparing local development documents, local planning authorities must have regard to the regional economic strategy (RES), local transport plan (LTP), the objectives of preventing major accidents and limiting the consequences of such accidents, the need in the long term to maintain appropriate distances between establishments and residential areas, buildings and areas of public use, major transport routes as far as possible, recreational areas and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest, the need for additional technical measures in relation to notifiable installations, and the national waste strategy.</p>	No targets and indicators identified.	<p>The PPSn should include guidance on the importance of design and environmental quality in supporting local economy, local transport network, and the need to address important environmental and amenity issues through good design.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on the quality of the environment and economic investment.</p>
<p>Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1062: The Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (England) Order 2006 <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2006/20061062.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2006/20061062.htm</a>,</p> <p>Statutory Instrument 2006 No. 1063: The Planning (Applications for Planning Permission, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2006 <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2006/20061063.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2006/20061063.htm</a>, and DCLG Circular 1/2006: Guidance on Changes to the Development Control System <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1500620">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1500620</a></p>		

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<p>Statutory Instruments came into force on 10 August 2006 and brought into effect the requirement for design and access statements to be submitted with certain types of planning applications, in Section 42 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (see above). Such applications must now be accompanied by a statement about the design principles and concepts that have been applied to the development, and about how issues relating to access to the development have been dealt with. Local planning authorities must not register such applications if they do not include a design and access statement. Information that statements are expected to include is explained in more detail in Circular 1/2006 (12 June 2006), and in a practical guide produced by CABE entitled, Design and Access Statements: How to Write, Read and Use Them (June 2006).</p>	<p>Indicator – number of applications submitted per annum of a type that are required to include a design and access statement, and percentage of such applications not registered because they do not include a design and access statement.</p>	<p>The PPS will be expected to make reference to legal requirement for design and access statements with planning applications for certain types of development. However, recently-published CABE guidance, Design and Access Statements: How to Write, Read and Use Them (see below) is comprehensive and there is no need to repeat this in the plan.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on visual amenity, accessibility and the quality of the environment.</p>
<p>Air Quality Limit Values Regulations 2003 <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si2003/20032121.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si2003/20032121.htm</a></p>		
<p>These Regulations transpose into national legislation the requirements of Directive 2002/3/EC. They determine the duty to ensure compliance with limit values of relevant pollutants in ambient air; set target values and long-term objectives for levels of ozone in ambient air; require the assessment of ambient air quality and the production of action plans where there is a risk of exceeding limit values for any of the relevant pollutants.</p>	<p>Limit values and dates by which these are to be achieved are listed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sulphur Dioxide</li> <li>• Nitrogen Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen,</li> <li>• Particulate Matter,</li> <li>• Lead Benzene,</li> <li>• Carbon Monoxide and Ozone.</li> </ul> <p>Please see the Regulations for these limits.</p>	<p>The PPS should encourage designs that are likely to lead to a reduction in air pollution in line with particular limit values within the regulations, such as low carbon buildings, tree planting and layouts that encourage use of less polluting transport modes such as walking and cycling.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on air quality.</p>
<p>The Water Environment (England and Wales) Regulations 2003 <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2003/20033242.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2003/20033242.htm</a></p>		
<p>The Regulations define river basin districts and require an analysis of their character, the impact of human activity on the basin, an economic analysis of water and the identification of the use of water for abstraction intended for human consumption. They also require the production of a register of protected areas lying within the river basin district; establish a monitoring programme for determining water status; set objectives and targets to improve water quality; and require the production of river basin management plans.</p>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>The PPS should reflect the need to protect the water environment and maintain/ improve water quality.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on pollution and water resources.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Transport Act, 2000 <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2000/20000038.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2000/20000038.htm</a>		
<p>The Act contains provision about transport, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air travel – navigation, charges and competition.</li> <li>• Local transport – Production of local transport plans, bus strategies, (quality bus partnerships and contracts, ticketing, provision of information and pollution reduction).</li> <li>• Travel concessions.</li> <li>• Road user charges.</li> <li>• Railways.</li> </ul>	No measurable targets and indicators.	<p>An important issues for this PPS is in relation to the need for new development to support sustainable transport and maintain or improve public access to key facilities, including natural greenspace. The Plan should therefore promote designs and layouts/ urban greenspace networks that are aimed at reducing the need to travel and support more sustainable and less polluting forms of transport, (in particular walking and cycling).</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on accessibility, social inclusion and air quality.</p>
Part IV (Air Quality) Environment Act, 1995 (England and Wales) <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_1.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1995/Ukpga_19950025_en_1.htm</a>		
Part IV of the Environment Act is related to Air Quality. It requires the preparation of a national air quality strategy for assessment and management of air quality. It sets out the requirements for local authority air quality reviews; the designation of air quality management areas and reserves powers of the secretary of state.	No measurable targets and indicators.	<p>The PPS should encourage designs that are likely to lead to a reduction in air pollution, such as low carbon buildings, tree planting and layouts that encourage use of less polluting transport modes such as walking and cycling.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on air quality.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Household (previously Municipal) Waste Recycling Act (2003) <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/20030029.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/20030029.htm</a>		
<p>The Act aims to increase the amount of household waste recycling and makes further provision regarding the collection, composting and recycling of household waste.</p>	<p>Requires waste collection authorities to collect at least two separate recyclables as well as residual waste by 2010.</p> <p>The implementation of the Act will assist Local Authorities in achieving their statutory recycling targets which underpin the Waste Strategy 2000 national targets to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005, 30% by 2010 and 33% by 2015.</p>	<p>The PPS should include guidance on addressing waste management in the design of new eco-towns, for example, by minimising the waste arising from construction and demolition, using reclaimed materials on site where possible, and making provision for sustainable waste management within housing developments, such as providing adequate storage space for segregated waste for recycling and ensuring that layouts are designed to allow access for waste collection vehicles.</p> <p>SA will need to address potential impact of statement on use of resources including buildings and building materials.</p>
The Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations, 2000 <a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2000/20001973.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2000/20001973.htm</a>		
<p>The Regulations aims to control pollution from industrial sources. It requires the prevention or reduction of emissions from installations and promotes techniques that reduce the amount of waste and releases overall.</p>	<p>No measurable targets and indicators.</p>	<p>Planning and pollution control regimes are quite separate and it is not appropriate for planning policies to seek to influence matters that are the responsibility of other authorities. However, the plan should encourage and promote developments that will help to reduce or prevent pollution and enhance land, air, and water quality.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on pollution and natural resources.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<b>UK GOVERNMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICIES</b>		
Building a Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for More Sustainable Construction (April 2000) <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file13547.pdf">http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file13547.pdf</a> and Review Documents <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file21329.pdf">http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file21329.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file21332.pdf">http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file21332.pdf</a>		
<p>Strategy aims to provide a catalyst for change in construction, and encourage the construction industry to adopt a more sustainable approach towards development. It identifies ten Themes for Action which the construction industry is urged to adopt. These embrace the principles of sustainable development, such as re-using existing built assets, designing for minimum waste, minimising energy in construction and use, avoiding pollution, preserving and enhancing biodiversity, conserving water resources and respecting people and their local environment. The Strategy is currently under review. Consultation paper Sustainable Construction Strategy Report (2006) embraces broad themes of the existing strategy but highlights need for urgent action. Built environment identified as major consumer of natural resources, and as responsible for serious environmental change. Construction industry advised to “embrace more sustainable forms of building and make better use of resources.” Six areas for improvement identified, one of which is that the design of new buildings should be based on “whole life value,” involving investment of more time and resources in design phase of the construction process, subjection of proposals to independent challenge, business cases that consider the running costs throughout the life of the building, and assessment of wider economic, social and environmental impacts.</p>	<p>Identifies Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH), Design Quality Indicators (DQI), Environmental Performance Indicators (EPI) and Sustainability Checklists as potential tools that can be used at the design stage to assess the sustainability of buildings, but acknowledges the difficulty of identifying indicators for measuring design quality.</p>	<p>The PPS should include promotion of sustainable design and construction. For example, it should promote the use of building materials that are durable and low-maintenance, designs that minimise running costs, and building types that are flexible and adaptable to new uses. The plan should also encourage developers to use appropriate techniques for assessing the relative sustainability of new buildings, such as the Code for Sustainable Homes (see below) and BREEAM.</p> <p>SA will need to assess impact of statement on natural resources and land use.</p>
Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (February 2008) and Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical Guidance (April 2008) <a href="http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/england/professionals/en/1115314116927.html">http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/england/professionals/en/1115314116927.html</a>		
<p>On the 27 February 2008 the Government confirmed a mandatory rating against the Code will be implemented for new homes from 1 May 2008.</p> <p>The Code measures the sustainability of a new home against categories of sustainable design, rating the ‘whole home’ as a complete package. The Code uses a 1 to 6 star rating system to communicate the overall sustainability performance of a new home. The Code sets minimum standards for energy and water use at each level and, within England, replaces the EcoHomes scheme, developed by the Building Research Establishment (BRE).</p>	<p>All new homes built as part of the eco-towns schemes should achieved Level 6 under the Code for Sustainable Homes (Zero carbon development).</p>	<p>As stated in the eco-towns prospectus, the Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) should be used as a guide on sustainability issues other than energy. Therefore, the plan should stress the need to comply with the Code.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on the quality of new housing, resources and energy.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Urban White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance (November 2000) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/citiesandregions/ourtowns">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/citiesandregions/ourtowns</a>		
<p>Followed Urban Task Force led by Lord Rogers, which recognised that the quality of the environment is crucial to the achievement of urban renaissance, and the creation of places where people want to live, work, bring up children, spend their leisure time, and set up businesses. White Paper identifies three ways in which urban areas could be made “places for people:” better planning and design, bringing derelict land and property back into beneficial use, and better management. Better planning and design is seen as making the best use of land, and building in a sustainable way that is sensitive to the needs of people and the impact urban living has on the environment.</p>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>The PPS would create a framework for the consideration of eco-town planning applications and will support the objectives of the White Paper.</p> <p>SA will need to assess impact of statement on the overall quality of the environment, the local economy and quality of life for local communities.</p>
Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (February 2003) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139868">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139868</a>		
<p>Long-term action plan for delivering sustainable communities; quality of environment seen as integral to delivery. Investment being targeted towards a range of measures, including the regeneration of deprived areas, protecting the Green Belt, and improvements to parks and other public spaces. Most important requirements for sustainable communities considered to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safe and healthy local environment with well-designed public and green space;</li> <li>• Sufficient size, scale and density, and the right layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources (including land);</li> <li>• Buildings – both individually and collectively – that can meet different needs over time and minimise use of resources;</li> <li>• Well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes; and</li> <li>• Sense of place.</li> </ul> <p>Subsequent report Delivering Sustainable Communities: The Role of Local Authorities in the Delivery of New Quality Housing (2005) sets out how Government expects local authorities to deliver high quality new housing to support the Sustainable Communities Plan. Emphasises the need for effective planning services, and the need for quality as well as meeting supply and demand for new homes. Highlights the need for efficient development control services, including the need for access to design advice, and for staff to have the right skills to focus on the delivery of strategic outcomes and “high quality, well-designed residential environments.” Use of “design champions” is recommended.</p>	<p>Although need for monitoring of housing delivery is given particular emphasis in the Delivering Sustainable Communities document, no indicators are identified that could be used to measure quality of schemes.</p>	<p>The PPS is expected to support the broad objectives of the Sustainable Communities Plan, as well as consider how they will be implemented, and how the quality of new development proposals will be assessed. The plan will also need to cover the essential requirements of sustainable communities in terms of the design and layout of schemes, such as local character and identity, community safety, public health and open space as well as the design of buildings, infrastructure and spaces.</p> <p>SA will need to assess impact of statement on health and well being, community safety, access to key facilities, housing quality, land use and use of resources.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (November 2001) <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/fuel-poverty/strategy/index.html">http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/fuel-poverty/strategy/index.html</a>		
<p>Pre-dates Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (see below), whose goals include ensuring that every home is affordably and adequately heated. Fuel poverty is defined as the need to spend more than 10% of income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory level of heat in the home. Identifies poor energy efficiency of homes and under-occupation of large dwellings as important factors contributing towards fuel poverty. Older people, families with children, and people with a disability or long-term illness are identified as the most vulnerable households. Main implications for design – notes potential of renewables in addressing fuel poverty, and local authority responsibilities under the Home Energy Efficiency Act (HECA) 1995 (see below) to identify measures to improve energy efficiency of all housing in their area.</p>	<p>See Fuel poverty monitoring indicators 2007 (<a href="http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file42702.pdf">http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file42702.pdf</a>)</p>	<p>The PPS will promote the provision of zero carbon developments and encourage the incorporation of renewable energy technologies into the eco-towns schemes. The plan is expected to highlight the importance of good standards of insulation and energy efficiency in affordable homes, and provide guidance on how this can be achieved through good design (see also Sustainable Energy by Design below).</p> <p>SA will need to assess impact of statement on energy and the quality of new housing.</p>
Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (May 2007) <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/whitepaper/page39534.html">http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/whitepaper/page39534.html</a> and Review Documents <a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/review/page31995.html">http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/review/page31995.html</a>		
<p>Supersedes 2002 Energy White Paper, and follows on from major review of national energy policy. Main aims of new White Paper are to address the key challenges of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions both within the UK and abroad; and</li> <li>• Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent upon imported fuel.</li> </ul> <p>Main elements of strategy/ proposals relevant to planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy aimed at cutting the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by at least 60% by 2050 and by 26–32% by 2020 against a 1990 baseline;</li> <li>• Promoting energy saving, through better information among other things;</li> <li>• Key goal of tackling fuel poverty, by ensuring that every home is affordably and adequately heated</li> <li>• Implementation of Code for Sustainable Homes (see above) through progressive changes to Building Regulations, which may also have implications for design of new housing;</li> </ul>		<p>Renewable Energy and energy efficiency.</p> <p>The proposed eco-town schemes will play a major role on the shift towards a low carbon economy. The plan will be expected to be as ambitious as possible in regards to renewable energy and energy efficiency matters. The PPS is expected to make references to the proposals to impose minimum standards, and explain that it will be easier to meet them if the development's long-term energy requirements are considered at the outset. It would also advise on orientations and layouts that are likely to maximise solar gain, as well as encourage walking, cycling and other more environmentally-friendly modes of transport. The plan will also need to include guidance on the design issues that will be taken into consideration when considering proposals for energy generation, both large scale</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local planning authorities expected to help develop communities with lower carbon emissions, focusing on reducing the need for travel and making best use of low carbon and renewable energy, which is likely to have implications for the design, layout and landscaping of major regeneration and development schemes (such as eco-towns);</li> <li>Public sector expected to take lead in promoting distributed energy technologies, including biomass – UK Biomass Strategy is proposed, to maximise supply and use of biomass such as wood, energy crops and other materials to generate renewable energy, which may have implications for agricultural land and woodlands;</li> <li>Proposal to remove many Microgeneration projects from planning control – this is likely to affect the appearance of buildings and have cumulative impacts on the local townscape and landscape;</li> <li>Proposal to streamline decision making on major energy infrastructure by improving planning inquiry procedures and transferring responsibility for making decisions on nationally significant projects from local planning authorities to a planning commission, who will base their decisions mainly on national policy statements.</li> </ul>	<p>Government target to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020.</p>	<p>projects and smaller “distributed energy” schemes (assuming that at least some of the latter will remain subject to planning control).</p> <p>SA will need to assess impact of statement on energy, air quality, the quality of new housing and climate change.</p>
<p>Microgeneration Strategy: Our Energy Future – Power From the People (May 2006) <a href="http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/sources/sustainable/microgeneration/strategy/page27594.html">http://www.berr.gov.uk/energy/sources/sustainable/microgeneration/strategy/page27594.html</a></p>		
<p>Main objective – to create the conditions under which renewable energy generation becomes a realistic alternative or supplementary source of energy supply for householders, community groups and small businesses. Estimates that these technologies could provide up to 40% of the UK’s energy needs by 2050. Acknowledges that local authorities can be more pro-active in promoting this through “sensible use of planning policies,” but main emphasis is on the barriers created by the regulatory constraints of the planning system, which is unfortunate.</p>	<p>X % of energy required within the eco-town to come from renewable sources.</p>	<p>The PPS will help to support the aims of the Microgeneration Strategy by focusing attention on the potential of renewable energy technologies that can be applied to the eco-towns schemes. It could also include general advice on the technologies currently available and sources of further information and support.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on energy.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Health White Paper – Choosing Health: Making Healthy Choices Easier (November 2004) <a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4094550">http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4094550</a>		
Acknowledges links between good health, the quality of the environment in which people live, and the choices open to them. Recognises that to encourage people to take healthy exercise, they need access to high quality green spaces, streets where they can walk safely, and more routes that are designed with cyclists and pedestrians in mind.	No targets and indicators identified.	<p>The PPS is expected to promote the design of healthy and sustainable communities; and encourage healthy lifestyles as well as the need to provide access to well designed health and social care facilities within the eco-towns. By promoting well-designed urban open spaces and other places that are attractive to walkers and cyclists, the plan would support its aims. The plan would also highlight links between good health, the quality of the environment where people live and the choices open to them, such as access to green spaces and other places that encourage physical activity, and how good design can improve access to these facilities and help address health inequalities.</p> <p>SA will need to assess impact of statement on health and well being.</p>
Equality and Diversity in Planning: A Good Practice Guide (January 2005) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/diversityequality">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/diversityequality</a>		
<p>General guidance on equality and diversity. Key messages relevant to the preparation of the eco-towns PPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to understand equality and diversity – ensure that use and development of land recognises, respects, values and harnesses different needs;</li> <li>• Equality is not possible without proper understanding of issues – policies and plans that do not address different needs may discriminate even if this was not the intention;</li> <li>• Planning for diversity means being inclusive – need to engage with all relevant parts of the community, and be aware of “barriers” that may prevent some people from participating;</li> <li>• Diversity and equality are integral to sustainable communities – should not be regarded as “add on” but should be embedded in planning process;</li> <li>• Need to recognise that some forms of discrimination are more subtle than others – any disability or racial discrimination is unlawful whether intentional or not;</li> <li>• Main aim of mainstreaming diversity issues is to improve quality of results – outcome is more likely to benefit the community if the process is right.</li> </ul>	Monitoring essential to ensuring that the new planning system is working – including assessing benefits of planning on different people within the community.	<p>One of the key priorities of the eco-towns PPS will be to promote designs and layouts that are inclusive and sensitive to the needs of all those who will live, work or visit the new eco-towns. The PPS must therefore reflect the needs and values of different people within the local community, and must not inadvertently discriminate against anyone on the grounds of race, disability or gender. Understanding of equality and diversity issues should be developed through consultation and community engagement during the preparation of the PPS.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on social inclusion, access to key facilities, equality and diversity and community cohesiveness.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
UK Sustainable Development Strategy – Securing the Future (March 2005) <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm">http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm</a>		
<p>Has replaced previous 1999 UK Sustainable Development Strategy: A Better Quality of Life. Relevant to all plans. New goal for sustainable development – to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. Strategy underpinned by five guiding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy;</li> <li>• Promoting good governance; and</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly.</li> </ul> <p>And four shared priority issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable consumption and production;</li> <li>• Climate change and energy;</li> <li>• Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and</li> <li>• Sustainable communities.</li> </ul> <p>Strategy also includes definition of “sustainable communities” which differs from list of requirements set out in Sustainable Communities Plan. The Strategy identifies the following eight components for sustainable communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active, inclusive and safe;</li> <li>• Well run;</li> <li>• Environmentally sensitive;</li> <li>• Well designed and built;</li> <li>• Well connected;</li> <li>• Thriving;</li> <li>• Well served;</li> <li>• Fair for everyone.</li> </ul>	<p>The Strategy includes 68 indicators consisting of the 20 UK Framework indicators and a further 48 indicators with which to monitor progress. The majority of these indicators would be relevant to the PPS.</p>	<p>One of the key strategies that will inform both the SA framework and the eco-towns PPS. To achieve sustainable development within the eco-towns, it is crucial that all those who are involved in the development process consider all of the relevant issues before they design a new eco-towns. The PPS must therefore highlight the importance of considering these issues, and explain how sustainable development and sustainable communities can become a reality, through careful attention to the design and layout of a development, and consideration of issues relating to the natural environment at the outset.</p> <p>To ensure that the PPS addresses all of the relevant issues, the SA framework will also need to embrace the revised national sustainable development goals, principles and shared priority issues, as is advocated in the Regional Sustainable Development Framework documents for the different regions (see below).</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
UK Climate Change Programme 2006 (March 2006) <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/index.htm</a>		
Sets out the Government's proposals for tackling climate change. Chapter 8, paragraph 15 acknowledges that the planning system has an important role to play in this, given that "the location, design, construction and siting of built development and economic and social activity can significantly affect the level of greenhouse gas emissions."	Greenhouse gases emissions.	The PPS will influence the location of development, the design, and construction and detailed siting of new eco-towns. It would therefore be appropriate for it to describe the main causes of climate change and the likely impacts, and to provide guidance on how careful location selection and attention to design and layout can help minimise contributions to the causes, and manage or mitigate the unavoidable effects.  SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on climate change.
The UK Government Rural Strategy (2004) <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/strategy/rural_strategy_2004.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/strategy/rural_strategy_2004.pdf</a>		
The Rural Strategy 2004 identifies three key priorities for rural policy. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic and Social Regeneration – supporting enterprises across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest needs.</li> <li>• Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion whenever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people.</li> <li>• Enhancing the Value of our Countryside – protecting the natural environment for this and future generations.</li> </ul>	The main objectives identified within each key priority are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic and social regeneration.</li> <li>• Building on the economic success of the majority of rural areas.</li> <li>• Tackling the structural economic weaknesses and the accompanying poor social conditions that exist in a minority of rural areas.</li> <li>• Social justice for all.</li> <li>• Fair access to public services and affordable housing.</li> <li>• Tackle social exclusion wherever it occurs.</li> <li>• Enhancing the value of our countryside.</li> <li>• Protect and enhance the rural and urban environments.</li> <li>• Enhance the value and natural beauty of the countryside for rural communities and for the benefit of society in general.</li> </ul>	

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
	<p>There are key government indicators and targets within the Rural Strategy, including a number of PSA targets. Those measurable PSA targets are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PSA3 – Care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all, and preserve biological diversity by:</li> <li>• Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends; and</li> <li>• Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites.</li> </ul> <p>PSA4 – Reduce the gap in productivity between the least well performing quartile of rural areas and the English median by 2008, demonstrating progress by 2006, and improve the accessibility of services for people in rural areas.</p>	
<p>The UK Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: the Future – a Fair deal for Rural England (2000) <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/ruralwp/rural.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/ruralwp/rural.pdf</a></p>		
<p>The vision is of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services;</li> <li>• a working countryside, with a diverse economy giving high and stable levels of employment;</li> <li>• a protected countryside in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy;</li> <li>• a vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and with its voice heard by Government at all levels.</li> </ul> <p>The aim is to sustain and enhance the distinctive environment, economy and social fabric of the English countryside for the benefit of all.</p>	<p>There are a number of key government indicators and action points included within the White Paper, relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living Countryside (supporting vital village services, modernising rural services, providing affordable homes and delivering local transport solutions)</li> <li>• Working Countryside (rejuvenating market towns and helping to ensure a thriving economy and setting a new direction for farming)</li> </ul>	<p>Eco-towns PPS policy and strategy to contribute to the rural objectives of the White Paper, by including appropriate guidance on development within the Green Belt/ open countryside areas. This will need to be sensitive to the needs of people who live in and visit those areas as well as protecting valuable areas of landscape, historical assets and wildlife habitats.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on quality of life, economic investment, landscape and land use.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protected Countryside (preserving what makes rural England special and ensuring everyone can enjoy an accessible countryside)</li> <li>• Vibrant Countryside (giving local power to country towns and villages and thinking rural)</li> </ul> <p>Indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of households within x km of food shops, post offices, cash points, child nurseries, primary schools, GP surgeries</li> <li>• % of people in rural wards in low income bands</li> <li>• Proportion of rural population disadvantaged in access to housing</li> <li>• Proportion of households in rural areas within about 10 minutes walk of at least hourly bus service</li> <li>• new business start ups and turnover of businesses in rural areas</li> <li>• Change in countryside quality including biodiversity, tranquillity, heritage, and landscape character</li> <li>• % of parishes in four categories (vibrant, active, barely active, sleeping) assessed on numbers of meeting places, voluntary and cultural activities, contested parish elections</li> </ul>	

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994) <a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/</a>		
<p>The UK BAP is the UK Government's response to the Convention of Biological Diversity 9CBD0 signed in 1992. It describes the UK biological resources and commits a detail plan for the protection of these resources. The UK BAP has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.</li> <li>To develop national strategies for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources.</li> </ul>	<p>PPS policies should allow the greatest of gains for local Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs), by promoting development that is likely to enhance local and national biodiversity, by maintaining and managing existing priority habitats and where possible creating new habitats within developments that will support priority species.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on biodiversity.</p>
Working with the grain of nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002) <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm</a>		
<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme for the next five years to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them.</p> <p>The key objective is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally.</li> </ul> <p>Under this objective the key target is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity.</li> </ul> <p>This is undertaken through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture – encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy.</li> <li>Water – aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands.</li> <li>Woodland – with the management and extension of woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life.</li> <li>Urban areas – where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment.</li> </ul>	<p>Key target is to care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends</li> <li>bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites</li> </ul> <p>Headline indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>populations of wild birds</li> <li>condition of SSSIs</li> <li>progress with Biodiversity Action Plans</li> <li>area of land under agri-environment agreement</li> <li>biological quality of rivers</li> <li>fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits</li> <li>progress with Local Biodiversity Action Plans</li> <li>public attitudes to biodiversity</li> </ul>	<p>The location, design and layout of new eco-towns can contribute towards biodiversity for example by helping to maintain or create linkages between habitats. PPS policies will need to ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity, and that it will make a positive contribution wherever possible.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on biodiversity.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
The Stern Report (October 2006) – The Economics of Climate Change <a href="http://www.occ.gov.uk/activities/stern.htm">http://www.occ.gov.uk/activities/stern.htm</a>		
<p>The Review assesses a wide range of evidence on the impacts of climate change and on the economic costs, and use a number of different techniques to assess costs and risks. From all of these perspectives the evidence gather by the review leads to a simple conclusion: the benefits of strong and early action far outweigh the economic costs of not acting.</p> <p>Three elements of policy are required for an effective response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• carbon pricing, through taxation, emissions trading or regulation, so that people are faced with the full social costs of their actions. The aim should be to build a common global carbon price across countries and sectors.</li> <li>• technology policy, to drive the development and deployment at scale of a range of low-carbon and high-efficiency products.</li> <li>• action to remove barriers to energy efficiency, and to inform, educate and persuade individuals about what they can do to respond to climate change.</li> </ul> <p>Fostering a shared understanding of the nature of climate change, and its consequences, is critical in shaping behaviour, as well as in underpinning both national and international action.</p>	<p>This report does not outline any specific measurable targets.</p>	<p>The eco-towns PPS will need to address climate change and encourage developments that minimise emissions. For example, The plan should include guidance on climate change mitigation and adaptation through design.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on climate change.</p>
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/</a>		
<p>The Strategy sets out plans to improve and protect ambient air quality in the UK, to protect people’s health and the environment without unacceptable economic or social costs. It also details national air quality standards and objectives for thirteen pollutants.</p>	<p>The Strategy sets targets for thirteen main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these is monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution. The pollutant targets to protect vegetation and ecosystems. These are monitored away from urban and industrial areas and motorways. The table of concentrations can be found within the summary of the strategy.</p>	<p>The PPS should consider the implications of new development in areas where an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) has been declared. It should also encourage designs that are likely to lead to improve air quality and reduce air pollution, such as low carbon buildings, tree planting and layouts that encourage use of less polluting transport modes such as walking and cycling.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on air quality.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan										
<p>The countryside in and around towns. A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005) <a href="http://www.groundwork.org.uk/upload/publications/publication3.pdf">http://www.groundwork.org.uk/upload/publications/publication3.pdf</a></p>												
<p>The vision presents ten key functions for the countryside in and around towns and suggests their potential contribution if fully realised.</p> <p>The main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To make the countryside in and around towns readily accessible to most people.</li> <li>• Contribute to the health, wealth and well being of urban and rural communities.</li> <li>• Underpin more sustainable living.</li> <li>• Strengthen biodiversity in both town and country.</li> </ul> <p>Ten Key Functions:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1 A bridge to the country</td> <td style="width: 50%;">6 A productive landscape</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 A gateway to the town</td> <td>7 A cultural legacy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 A health centre</td> <td>8 A place for sustainable living</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 A classroom</td> <td>9 An engine for regeneration</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 A recycling &amp; renewable energy centre</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1 A bridge to the country	6 A productive landscape	2 A gateway to the town	7 A cultural legacy	3 A health centre	8 A place for sustainable living	4 A classroom	9 An engine for regeneration	5 A recycling & renewable energy centre		<p>No measurable targets or specific indicators.</p>	<p>The PPS should encompass all the objectives outlined by this Plan as it is in pursuit of sustainable development. Where relevant, the design of new development should reflect the objectives of the plan and should promote access to open spaces, nature reserves, open countryside and other opportunities for recreation.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on access to key facilities, landscape and land use.</p>
1 A bridge to the country	6 A productive landscape											
2 A gateway to the town	7 A cultural legacy											
3 A health centre	8 A place for sustainable living											
4 A classroom	9 An engine for regeneration											
5 A recycling & renewable energy centre												
<p>Power of Place. The Future of the Historic Environment (2000) <a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1447">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1447</a></p>												
<p>Power of Place is about the future of England’s historic environment, its role in people’s lives, and its contribution to the well-being of the nation. It demonstrates that with proper understanding and sensitive and open management, there can be desirable change without losing the places we value.</p>	<p>There are a number of targets for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government</li> <li>• Regional Development Agency’s</li> <li>• Regional Cultural Consortiums</li> <li>• Local Government</li> <li>• Education Sector</li> <li>• Heritage Sector</li> <li>• Owners &amp; Developers</li> </ul> <p>There are no specific indicators or measurable targets.</p>	<p>The PPS will need to include guidance on how a well-designed scheme can help to protect and secure the long-term management of the historic environment, including historic landscapes and features that do not enjoy statutory protection but contribute towards local character.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on landscape and townscape and the historic environment.</p>										

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future (2001) <a href="http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm">http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm</a>		
<p>This report is the Government's statement in on the historic environment. It sets out how the historic environment hold the key to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An inspiring education resource</li> <li>• More attractive towns and cities</li> <li>• A prosperous and sustainable countryside</li> <li>• World class tourist attractions</li> <li>• New jobs</li> </ul> <p>The report contains a number of recommendations for the Government itself, for the heritage sector and for local authorities.</p> <p>The key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies;</li> <li>• the full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised;</li> <li>• the historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage;</li> <li>• the historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations;</li> <li>• the historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skillfully harnessed.</li> </ul>	<p>No indicators or measurable targets. The document sets out a detailed programme of action in support of the Government's vision.</p>	<p>The PPS should provide protection of the historic environment in order to preserve it for future generations.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Tackling Health Inequalities: A Programme for Action (2003) <a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4008268">http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4008268</a>		
<p>This Programme for Action sets out plans to tackle health inequalities over a period of three years. It establishes the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target for 2010 to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere.</p> <p>Strategy Themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supporting families, mothers and children – reflecting the high priority given to them in the Acheson inquiry report</li> <li>• engaging communities and individuals – strengthening capacity to tackle local problems and pools of deprivation, alongside national programmes to address the needs of local communities and socially excluded groups</li> <li>• preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – by tobacco policies, improving primary care and tackling the “big killers” of coronary heart disease (CHD) and cancer. The NHS has a key part to play in contributing to the national health inequalities targets at the local as well as the national level</li> <li>• addressing the underlying determinants of health – emphasising the need for concerted action across Government at national and local level up to and beyond the 2010 target date</li> </ul> <p>Strategy Principles. The themes of the strategy are underpinned by five principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• preventing health inequalities worsening</li> <li>• working through the mainstream</li> <li>• targeting specific interventions</li> <li>• supporting action from the centre and through the regions</li> <li>• delivering at local level</li> </ul>	<p>National PSA Target – By 2010 to reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10 per cent as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth.</p> <p>Two underpinning targets are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10 per cent the gap in mortality between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole</li> <li>• starting with local authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10 per cent the gap between the fifth of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole</li> </ul> <p>National Headline Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to Primary care</li> <li>• Accidents</li> <li>• Child poverty</li> <li>• Diet – 5-a-day</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Homelessness</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Influenza Vaccinations</li> <li>• PE &amp; School Sport</li> <li>• Smoking Prevalence (manual groups &amp; in pregnancy)</li> <li>• Teenage Conceptions</li> <li>• Mortality from the Major Killer Diseases</li> </ul>	<p>The PPS should support the guidance by promoting development that encourages healthy lifestyles such as providing access to walking, cycling and other active recreation.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on health and well being.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
National Cycling Strategy (1996) <a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/cycling/deliveryofthenationalcycling5738">http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/cycling/deliveryofthenationalcycling5738</a>		
<p>The National Cycling Strategy aims to establish a culture favorable to the increased use of bicycles for all age groups; to develop sound policies and good practice; and seek out effective and innovative means of fostering accessibility by bike.</p> <p>The key objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase cycle use.</li> <li>• To achieve convenient cycle access to key destinations.</li> <li>• Improve cycle safety.</li> <li>• Provide for increased cycle use within all local highways and traffic managed schemes.</li> <li>• Cycle parking facilities to be available at all major destinations, including town centres, shopping developments, education establishments, hospitals, and leisure facilities.</li> <li>• Reduce cycle theft – by improving cycle safety.</li> <li>• Raise awareness and expertise amongst transport providers, service providers and employees.</li> <li>• Unlock financial resources to meet strategy objectives.</li> <li>• Progress to National Cycling Strategy.</li> </ul>	<p>A review of the delivery mechanisms that are in place to support cycling (the National Cycling Strategy 1996) was undertaken and the review believes that the original 1996 targets will not be achieved. (Targets re-addressed in The Future of Transport White Paper 2004 see below).</p> <p>Headline target related to the number of trips it is hoped that this will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doubled by 2002</li> <li>• Quadrupled by 2012</li> </ul> <p>In addition a number of subsidiary targets concerning related issues such as land-use planning, safety and security.</p>	<p>The PPS should promote designs and layouts that are likely to encourage cycling in support of the key objectives of the national strategy, such as plans that make use of existing cycle routes or link in with the existing cycle route network/ greenways.</p> <p>SA will need to assess impact of statement on health and well being and access to key facilities.</p>
Transport 2010: the 10 Year Plan (2000) <a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/162259/165259/tenyearplan">http://www.dft.gov.uk/162259/165259/tenyearplan</a>		
<p>The vision is that by 2010 we will have a transport system that provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modern, high quality public transport, both locally and nationally. People will have more choice about how they travel, and more will use public transport</li> <li>• more light rail systems and attractive bus services that are fully accessible and integrated with other types of transport</li> <li>• high quality park and ride schemes so that people do not have to drive into congested town centres</li> <li>• easier access to jobs and services through improved transport links to regeneration areas and better land use planning</li> <li>• a modern train fleet, with reliable and more frequent services, and faster trains cutting inter-city journey times</li> <li>• a well-maintained road network with real-time driver information for strategic routes and reduced congestion</li> </ul>	<p>Indicators and targets include the DETRs PSA targets and indicators. Additional measurable targets for the 10 Year Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2010, to triple the number of cycling trips compared with a 2000 base</li> <li>• To achieve a one-third increase in the proportion of households in rural areas within about 10 minutes walk of an hourly or better bus service by 2010</li> </ul>	<p>The PPS will need to incorporate policies aimed at addressing transport and accessibility issues, such as encouraging locations, designs and layouts that demonstrate good connectivity with surrounding areas, maintain or improve access to key facilities that people need, and are likely to encourage walking, cycling and use of the existing public transport network.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on access to key facilities.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fully integrated public transport information, booking and ticketing systems, with a single ticket or card covering the whole journey</li> <li>safer and more secure transport accessible to all</li> <li>a transport system that makes less impact on the environment.</li> </ul> <p>Overarching objective is to promote modern and integrated transport for the public and industry and to reduce the impact of transport on the environment.</p>		
Transport White Paper – The Future of Transport (a network for 2030) (2004) <a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/fot/thefutureoftransportwhitepap5710">http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/fot/thefutureoftransportwhitepap5710</a>		
<p>The Government Strategy is built around three central themes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sustained investment over the long term.</li> <li>improvements in transport management.</li> <li>planning ahead.</li> </ul> <p>Main Objectives</p> <p><i>Roads</i> – a road network that provides a more reliable and freer-flowing system for motorists, other road users and businesses, where travellers can make informed choices about how and when they travel, and so minimise the adverse impact of road traffic on the environment and other people.</p> <p><i>Rail</i> – a reliable, safe and efficient rail industry fit for the next 30 years. Supported by light rail, where it offers best value, underground and metro services, our rail networks will continue to play a central role in meeting travellers’ and businesses’ needs.</p> <p><i>Bus</i> – bus networks that provide flexible and convenient services tailored to local needs, offering a reliable way to travel to and from jobs, schools, shops and other services. This is crucial for people without access to a car and providing genuine choice for those who do.</p> <p><i>Walking &amp; Cycling</i> – offering a healthy and enjoyable alternative, particularly for short trips. Need to encourage more people to choose to walk and cycle more often.</p> <p><i>Freight, Aviation &amp; Shipping</i> – support the continued success of the UK and global economy by facilitating the free movement of people and goods around, in and out of the country improving international and domestic links, while minimising the effects on the communities around our major ports and airports and on the environment.</p>	<p>The objectives and targets listed within the white Paper are those covered by the departmental Public Service Agreements (PSA) targets, eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12 per cent in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region.</li> <li>Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40 per cent and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50 per cent, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994–98, tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities.</li> <li>Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets.</li> <li>Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5 per cent below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment.</li> </ul>	<p>The PPS should encourage designs that are aimed at supporting the existing transport network for example, locations, designs and layouts that demonstrate good connectivity with surrounding areas and will support use of existing pedestrian access routes, cycle routes, the bus and rail network and park and ride facilities.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on access to key facilities.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Heritage White Paper – Heritage Protection for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century (March 2007) <a href="http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D1933A0E-14F6-4AE0-8DDF-E6745380E88B/0/hrp_whitepaper_doc1.pdf">http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D1933A0E-14F6-4AE0-8DDF-E6745380E88B/0/hrp_whitepaper_doc1.pdf</a>		
<p>Proposes reforms to heritage protection regime. Main aims are to develop a more unified approach towards the historic environment, to maximise opportunities for inclusion and involvement, and putting the historic environment at the heart of the planning system. Key proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unified approach towards legislation, designation and consents, e.g. single register with details of all historic assets, propose to merge Listed Building Consent and Scheduled Monument Consent, and to consult on merging Conservation Area Consent with Planning Permission</li> <li>• Opening up designation system to greater scrutiny, providing more information to the public and opportunities for engagement, and allowing owners of assets the opportunity to comment before they are designated</li> <li>• Speed up designation and consent process, with “new tools” available to address heritage in major developments (e.g. protecting locally designated buildings – but giving greater responsibilities to local authorities to address management of the historic environment, e.g. through agreements)</li> </ul>	Heritage Counts indicators may be relevant.	The PPS should provide protection of the historic environment in order to preserve it for future generations.
Planning White Paper – Planning for a Sustainable Future (May 2007) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningsustainablefuture">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningsustainablefuture</a>		
<p>Proposes further reforms to the planning system in an effort to address problems (many of which were created by the 2004 reforms). Wants to see a more responsive, streamlined, efficient and predictable system, but with full opportunities for public consultation and community engagement, transparency and accountability and with decisions being made at the right level. Key proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce national policy statements for key infrastructure sectors, setting out the national need for development and how this relates to other policies</li> <li>• Remove many minor householder developments from planning control and streamline decision-making process for “significant” infrastructure projects</li> <li>• Greater flexibility over consultation and engagement at early stages in plan-making/ greater integration between Core Strategies and Sustainable Community Strategies</li> <li>• Improve delivery of nationally important infrastructure projects by taking them out of the control of local planning authorities, to be determined by a Planning Commission, having regard to national policy statements</li> </ul>	No targets and indicators identified.	SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on a wide range of sustainability objectives.

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Target and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<p>Recommendations also include one relating to high design standards (Recommendation 24) – suggests that this should be given a higher priority by decision makers with greater use of design coding, pre-application discussions, design champions, and design review panels. Consultation papers also published on proposed reforms to householder applications/ permitted development.</p>		
<p>National Waste Strategy – Waste Strategy for England 2007 (May 2007) <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/index.htm</a></p>		
<p>Supersedes Waste Strategy 2000. Overall objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– decouple waste growth from economic growth with more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use,</li> <li>– meet and exceed Landfill Directive diversion targets,</li> <li>– increase diversion from non-municipal waste,</li> <li>– secure investment in infrastructure,</li> <li>– realise economic benefits of recycling of resources and recovery of energy from waste.</li> </ul> <p>Maintains support for “waste hierarchy” concept (from Waste Strategy 2000), with reduction, re-use and recovery at the top, and disposal at the bottom, but pyramid is inverted, to emphasise that disposal should be significantly reduced/ a last resort.</p>	<p>Sets more challenging national targets for the recycling and composting of household waste: 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015, and 50% by 2020, and for the recovery of municipal waste: 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020. Indicates that there is an “expectation” that the level of commercial and industrial waste sent to landfill will reduce by 20% of 2004 levels by 2020, and that this will be set as a target (but this is not entirely clear). Also hints that Government is considering setting a target to halve the amount of construction and demolition waste sent to landfill by 2012.</p>	<p>The PPS should encourage developers to consider the implications of proposals for waste at the earliest possible stage, and to move towards more sustainable methods of managing waste, both during the construction process and once the new buildings are in use, for example, advising applicants to submit Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP)* with major applications in line with new guidelines. The PPS should also advise on designs and layouts that allow for sustainable waste management, such as access for refuse collection vehicles and space for storage of segregated waste materials for recycling.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on resources.</p> <p>*The Site Waste Management Plan Regulations 2008 require any person intending to carry out a construction project with an estimated cost greater than £300,000 to prepare a SWMP.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<b>NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY GUIDELINES</b>		
Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1): Delivering Sustainable Development (February 2005) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1</a>		
<p>Establishes sustainable development as “core principle underpinning planning.”</p> <p>The Government set out four aims for sustainable development in its 1999 strategy. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;</li> <li>– effective protection of the environment;</li> <li>– the prudent use of natural resources; and,</li> <li>– the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</li> </ul> <p>Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people’s quality of life;</li> <li>– contributing to sustainable economic development;</li> <li>– protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside, and existing communities;</li> <li>– ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources; and,</li> <li>– ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>PPS1 is the most important national Planning Policy Statement relating to sustainable development and design, therefore essential for the PPS to reflect sustainability issues referred to in it.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement a on a wide range of sustainability objectives.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (December 2007) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppsclimatechange">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppsclimatechange</a>		
<p>Planning and Climate Change sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable.</p> <p>Key Planning Objectives:</p> <p>To deliver sustainable development, and in doing so a full and appropriate response on climate change, regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should prepare, and manage the delivery of, spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– make a full contribution to delivering the Government’s Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability;</li> <li>– in providing for the homes, jobs, services and infrastructure needed by communities, and in renewing and shaping the places where they live and work, secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions;</li> <li>– deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;</li> <li>– secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change; and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion;</li> <li>– conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change;</li> <li>– reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and</li> <li>– respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on climate change.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Planning Policy Guidance Note 2 (PPG2): Green Belts (January 1995) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance</a>		
<p>The use of land in Green Belts has a positive role to play in fulfilling the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population;</li> <li>• to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas;</li> <li>• to retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near to where people live;</li> <li>• to improve damaged and derelict land around towns;</li> <li>• to secure nature conservation interest; and</li> <li>• to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses.</li> </ul> <p>When any large-scale development or redevelopment of land occurs in the Green Belt (including mineral extraction, the tipping of waste, and road and other infrastructure developments or improvements), it should, so far as possible contribute to the achievement of the objectives for the use of land in Green Belts (paragraph 3.13).</p>	No targets and indicators identified.	<p>The PPS would need to include guidance on how to comply with the objectives for land use set up within PPG2.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on landscape and land use.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3): Housing (November 2006) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps3housing">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps3housing</a>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable housing.</li> <li>• Provide wider housing opportunity and choice, a better mix in the size, type and location of housing, and seek to create mixed and balanced communities.</li> <li>• Provide sufficient housing land but give priority to re-using previously developed land.</li> <li>• Create more sustainable pattern of development by building in ways which exploit and deliver accessibility by public transport to the full range of infrastructure and services.</li> <li>• Seek to reduce car dependency by facilitating more walking and cycling, through mixed uses, and by improving linkages by public transport to infrastructure and services.</li> <li>• Promote good design in new housing in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments in which people choose to live.</li> </ul>	<p>The only specific targets are in relation to the proportion of new development to be built on previously-developed land and density of housing – the PPS includes national minimum targets of 60% of housing development on previously-developed land, and density of 30 dwellings per hectare.</p>	<p>SA will need to assess potential impact of PPS on access to key facilities, quality of life, housing quality, equality and diversity, biodiversity, landscape, townscape and visual amenity.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Planning Policy Guidance Note 4 (PPG4): Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms (November 1992) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance04">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance04</a>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide for choice, flexibility and competition and aim to ensure sufficient land is available readily capable of development and well served by infrastructure.</li> <li>• Ensure that there is a wide variety of sites available to meet differing needs,</li> <li>• Businesses should be appropriately located to transport facilities, goods and services, and their business catchment areas,</li> <li>• Businesses should be located to reduce the need for travel and achieve sustainability objectives,</li> <li>• Many businesses can be carried on with few environmental effects so it may not be appropriate to separate them from the communities they serve,</li> <li>• New residential development close to existing industrial users may however detrimentally curb business activities,</li> <li>• Ensure that development by some industries is separated from sensitive land uses,</li> <li>• Areas under used or vacant industrial land should be identified, with appropriate alternatives uses indicated including industrial and commercial uses.</li> </ul>	No targets and indicators identified.	The PPS will aim to relate business potential in the new settlements to nearby towns while encouraging working from home and providing for local business support.  SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on economic investment and growth.
Planning Policy Statement 6 (PPS6): Planning for Town Centres (March 2005) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps6">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps6</a>		
<p>The key objective for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and</li> <li>– promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all (paragraph 1.3).</li> </ul> <p>Other objectives which need to be taken account of in the context of the key objective above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enhancing consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, which allow genuine choice to meet the needs of the entire community, and particularly socially-excluded groups;</li> <li>• supporting efficient, competitive and innovative retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors, with improving productivity; and</li> <li>• improving accessibility, ensuring that existing or new development is, or will be, accessible and well-served by a choice of means of transport.</li> </ul> <p>PPS6 also states that in areas of significant growth or where deficiencies are identified in the existing network of centres, new centres may be designated through the plan-making process, with priority given to deprived areas (paragraph 2.7).</p>	No targets and indicators identified.	SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on community safety, access to key facilities, quality of life and economic investment.

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Planning Policy Statement 7 (PPS7): Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (August 2004) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143824">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143824</a>		
<p>The Key objectives for rural areas are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities, ensuring people have decent places to live by improving the quality and sustainability of local environments and neighbourhoods;</li> <li>– sustainable economic growth and diversification;</li> <li>– good quality, sustainable development that respects and, where possible, enhances local distinctiveness and the intrinsic qualities of the countryside; and</li> <li>– continued protection of the open countryside for the benefit of all, with the highest level of protection for our most valued landscapes and environmental resources.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. To promote more sustainable patterns of development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– focusing most development in, or next to, existing towns and villages;</li> <li>– preventing urban sprawl;</li> <li>– discouraging the development of ‘greenfield’ land, and, where such land must be used, ensuring it is not used wastefully;</li> <li>– promoting a range of uses to maximise the potential benefits of the countryside fringing urban areas; and</li> <li>– providing appropriate leisure opportunities to enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential – by developing competitive, diverse and thriving rural enterprise that provides a range of jobs and underpins strong economies.</li> <li>4. To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors where farming achieves high environmental standards, minimising impact on natural resources, and manages valued landscapes and biodiversity; contributes both directly and indirectly to rural economic diversity; is itself competitive and profitable; and provides high quality products that the public wants.</li> </ol>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>PPS would highlight the need to take proper account of the context and surroundings of the new towns.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on the landscape and local countryside character.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9): Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (August 2005) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps9">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps9</a>		
<p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to promote sustainable development by ensuring that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of social, environmental and economic development, so that policies and decisions about the development and use of land integrate biodiversity and geological diversity with other considerations.</li> <li>• to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England’s wildlife and geology by sustaining, and where possible improving, the quality and extent of natural habitat and geological and geomorphological sites; the natural physical processes on which they depend; and the populations of naturally occurring species which they support.</li> <li>• to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments so that they are used by wildlife and valued by people, recognising that healthy functional ecosystems can contribute to a better quality of life and to people’s sense of well-being; and ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity in supporting economic diversification and contributing to a high quality environment.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>PPS should provide guidance on the implications for the new eco-towns in or near designated sites for nature conservation importance, including legal requirements and how to comply with them, how to ensure that habitats are properly managed, and how to integrate areas that are important for biodiversity and geodiversity into new developments without compromising their value.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10): Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (July 2005) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement10">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement10</a>		
<p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable waste management in line with the ‘waste hierarchy’ and by providing facilities for the re-use, recovery and disposal of waste.</li> <li>• Ensure sufficient waste management facilities, and incorporation of re-use/ recycling facilities in the new developments is properly considered.</li> <li>• Avoid potential adverse effects on the environment resulting from handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste.</li> </ul> <p>Development proposals are expected to be accompanied by site waste management plans (SWMP) setting out the amounts of waste generated during construction and how it will be managed or disposed of. New waste management facilities are also expected to be well designed and to contribute positively to the character and quality of the area (PPS10, paragraphs 35 – 36).</p>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>PPS should highlight the need to make adequate provision for waste management in all eco-towns and the types of facilities that need to be accommodated. It should also provide guidance on the use of SWMP.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on access to key facilities and natural resources.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 (PPG13): Transport (March 2001) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance6">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance6</a>		
<p>Main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide more sustainable choices of transport for people;</li> <li>• To promote access to jobs, shopping, leisure and services by public transport, walking and cycling;</li> <li>• To reduce the need to travel, especially by private car;</li> <li>• To focus major generators of travel demand in town centres near to major public transport interchanges;</li> <li>• To use parking policies as well as other planning and transport measures to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys;</li> <li>• To give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres and local neighbourhoods;</li> <li>• To protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both, passengers and freight movements.</li> </ul>	No targets and indicators identified.	<p>PPS should address issues relating to sustainable travel and provide guidance on how well designed places can it easier to travel more sustainably between homes, services and jobs within settlements as well as nearby communities and large urban areas.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on community safety, quality of life and access to key facilities.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15): Planning and the Historic Environment (September 1994) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance8">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance8</a>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas and other elements of the historic environment;</li> <li>• historic environment should not be sacrificed in favour of short term interests (sustainable) but also recognise that the historic environment cannot be preserved entirely unchanged;</li> <li>• therefore the special aspects of the historic environment together with its capacity for change should be identified and defined through the development plan system;</li> <li>• conservation and economic growth not in conflict;</li> <li>• economic prosperity can secure the continued vitality of the historic areas and buildings provided there is a realistic and imaginative approach to their alteration and change of use;</li> </ul>	No targets and indicators identified.	<p>PPS should provide guidance on the protection of the various elements of the historic environment including townscapes, landscapes and countryside character.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on landscape, townscape and visual amenity and on the historic environment.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conservation a key part in economic prosperity by offering attractive conditions that encourage inward investment;</li> <li>• positive management of development in conservation areas to ensure vitality and prosperity;</li> <li>• design in historic area needs careful consideration in terms of scale, height, mass alignment and materials but not necessarily copies of old style buildings;</li> <li>• integrate old buildings into the townscape;</li> <li>• establish lists of locally important buildings;</li> <li>• economically viable uses for Listed buildings;</li> <li>• balance the economic viability of possible uses against the possibly destructive alterations;</li> <li>• need for flexibility where new uses have to be considered to secure a building's survival.</li> </ul>		
Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16): Archaeology and Planning (November 1990) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance9">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance9</a>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning policy guidance on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan system;</li> <li>• A finite and non-renewable resource requiring appropriate management to ensure preservation of remains;</li> <li>• Important therefore that development plan policies deal with the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their setting and seek to reconcile the need for development with conservation;</li> <li>• Importance and need for archaeological field evaluations, preservation of remains and archaeological agreements in the development process.</li> </ul>	No targets and indicators identified.	PPS should include guidance on how sensitive choice of location and design can help to protect and enhance archaeological remains and general advice for developers on the importance of determining the extent of archaeological remains before the detailed design stage.  SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on the historic environment, including archaeology.

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17): Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (July 2002) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance17">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicyguidance17</a>		
<p>Well designed and implemented planning policies for sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering the broader Government objectives which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting urban renaissance – through well managed facilities;</li> <li>• Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion, through well planned and maintained good quality sports and recreational facilities;</li> <li>• Health and well being – sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy lifestyles;</li> <li>• Promote more sustainable development – by ensuring that sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling and more heavily used facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>The PPS could include guidance on the types of open space and other public spaces, how they are currently used and by whom, which types are suitable for different situations, and how urban greenspace and other public spaces should be integrated into new eco-towns. Also provide guidance on how open spaces may contribute towards biodiversity, whilst acknowledging that in the case of playing fields, this is not their primary function.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on access to health and well being, quality of life, and access to key facilities.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 22 (PPS22): Planning for Renewable Energy (December 2004) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps22">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps22</a>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewable energy projects should be accommodated where the technology is viable, and the environmental, economic, and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily.</li> <li>• Promote and encourage rather than restrict the development of renewable energy sources.</li> <li>• Foster community involvement in renewable energy projects to promote knowledge and acceptance.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>The PPS will be expected to promote energy efficiency and use of renewable energy within the new EcoTowns by including guidance on low and zero carbon energy sources, and guidance on the renewable energy technologies available, their benefits, and how different technologies can be incorporated into the design of the eco-towns.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on energy and climate change.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Planning Policy Statement 23 (PPS23): Planning and Pollution Control (October 2004) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement23">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement23</a>		
<p>Plans should work to compliment existing pollution control regimes by controlling development and use of land through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying land or establishing criteria, for the acceptable location of potentially polluting developments and the reviewing the availability of alternative sites.</li> <li>• Highlighting the need to separate necessary but potentially polluting land uses to reduce conflicts.</li> <li>• Include appropriate policies for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land, reuse previously developed land and protect uncontaminated Greenfield land.</li> <li>• Ensuring compliance with other statutory environmental quality standards or existing action / management plans.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>PPs would need to address the need to reduce the risk of pollution and deal with contamination for example by including guidance on potential sources of air pollution and the types of uses that can cause contamination, impacts on the natural environment, recommended methods of remediation for contaminated sites, and how design and landscaping can help reduce the impact of air pollution and overcome the blight caused by contamination.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on quality of life, pollution, natural resources and land use.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance Note 24 (PPG24): Planning and Noise (September 1994) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg24">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/ppg24</a>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that new 'noisy' developments should be sited away from noise sensitive landuses (housing).</li> <li>• Consideration of feasibility of controlling or reducing noise levels, mitigation through use of contributions or planning conditions.</li> <li>• Minimise adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>The PPS could provide guidance on buildings and places that are considered sensitive to noise, the types of use that are likely to generate a lot of noise and/ or other environmental nuisances, and on designs and layouts that will help to control the source of noise and limit exposure.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on quality of life.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Planning Policy Statement 25: Planning and Flood Risk (December 2006) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps25floodrisk">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps25floodrisk</a>		
<p>Advocates positive planning to manage present and future flood risk and working in partnership with the Environment Agency, other operating authorities and key stakeholders. Recommends the following approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessing risk – by identifying areas at greatest risk/ carrying out Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA);</li> <li>• Managing risk – “sequential approach” towards site selection, so that development is only permitted in areas of flood risk where there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and where the benefits of the development outweigh the risk of flooding; and</li> <li>• Reducing risk – safeguarding land required for flood management and using opportunities created by new development to reduce causes and impacts of flood risk, e.g. incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) into designs and layouts.</li> </ul> <p>Annex D explains the sequential approach in more detail, Annex E provides guidance on the requirements for flood risk assessments, and Annex F provides guidance on managing surface water, including SUDS.</p>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>Water can have important implications for the location, design and layout of new developments, particularly in areas of flood risk, and in areas that include important groundwater sources. The PPS should address flood risk, sustainable drainage and other issues relating to water, such as the protection and conservation of water resources. It should also highlight the need for early discussions with the Council and the Environment Agency, when contemplating development in areas of flood risk. In line with the PPS25 it should also provide appropriate guidance on the approach towards designs and layouts in locations that are within or near to floodplains or groundwater protection areas, as well as advice on the incorporation of measures to conserve water and sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) and how to integrate these with natural habitats.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of statement on quality of life and natural resources.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<b>GOOD PRACTICE GUIDANCE ON DESIGN AND RELATED ISSUES</b>		
Better Places to Live: By Design (2001) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/betterplaces">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/betterplaces</a>		
<p>Prepared as a companion guide to the former PPG3, and to complement By Design, Places, Streets and Movement and Sustainable Communities Plan (see above). Aims to draw attention to key principles of good design (as set out in By Design, and to promote better standard of design in new housing developments. However, focuses on making efficient use of land, need to include safe, direct and convenient walking and cycling routes, and need to make provision for a range of housing markets and types. Also acknowledges that creation of attractive, sustainable and inclusive places that can be enjoyed by all depends on developing appropriate skills and “culture of investing in good design” and includes 12 illustrated “best practice” case studies. Identifies following attributes of successful housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement – framework that is safe, direct and attractive to all users;</li> <li>• Mix – rich mix of housing opportunities;</li> <li>• Community – sense of neighbourhood and community ownership;</li> <li>• Layout – Street layout and design that is appropriate to use and context;</li> <li>• Place – Attractive and clearly defined public and private spaces;</li> <li>• Amenity – Pleasant gardens and private amenity space;</li> <li>• Parking – Convenient but unobtrusive car parking;</li> <li>• Safety – A safe and secure environment;</li> <li>• Space – Well-planned homes that provide space and functionality;</li> <li>• Adaptability – Housing which is robust and adaptable to changing requirements;</li> <li>• Maintenance – An environment that can be well maintained over the long-term;</li> <li>• Sustainability – Housing design to minimise resource consumption; and</li> <li>• Detail – Well considered detailing of buildings and spaces.</li> </ul>	No targets and indicators identified.	<p>The PPS will need to provide appropriate guidance on designs and layouts that deliver higher densities, adequate parking, safety and other important design issues, whilst at the same time, maintaining the character of established residential areas.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on community safety, quality of life, access to key facilities, housing quality and townscape, landscape and visual amenity.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (February 2004) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/saferplaces">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/saferplaces</a>		
<p>Prepared by ODPM and Home Office to support Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future and PPS1 (see above). Aims to be a practical guide to designs and layouts that may help with crime prevention, although acknowledges that such designs may sometimes conflict with other key sustainable development principles.</p> <p>Includes detailed guidance on safer places whose key attributes are defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access and Movement – places with well-defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security;</li> <li>• Structure – places structured so that different uses do not cause conflict;</li> <li>• Surveillance – places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked;</li> <li>• Ownership – places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community;</li> <li>• Physical Protection – places that include necessary, well-designed security features;</li> <li>• Activity – places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times; and</li> <li>• Management and Maintenance – places designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and future.</li> </ul> <p>Also includes checklists for assessing proposals against the above criteria, illustrated case studies and detailed advice on issues such as layouts of buildings and spaces, footpaths, signage, lighting, landscaping and boundary treatments. Planning and crime prevention “toolkit” summarises role of planning policy documents in crime prevention and promoting community safety.</p>	<p>None suggested in guidance, although the following could be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of residents who say they feel very or fairly safe outside a) during the day and b) after dark; and</li> <li>• Total number of major planning applications submitted, and number/percentage achieving Secured by Design standard.</li> </ul>	<p>PPS to address crime prevention and community safety issues.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on community safety.</p>
Designing for Accessibility (March 2004)		
<p>Produced by RIBA and Centre for Accessible Environments (CAE) to supplement Part M of the Building Regulations and British Standard BS 8300:2001. Explains current legislative framework and provides good practice guidance on design of both external and internal spaces. Recommends use of access audits, access plans and Access Statements (at the time of publication these were not mandatory) to demonstrate that all relevant access issues have been adequately considered in the light of current guidance. Suggests that people with different disabilities or disability groups should be consulted on these.</p>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>PPS to take account of broad principles of designing for accessibility such as use of audits and checklists. Design of internal spaces, which is covered in some detail in the guidance, is a matter to be dealt with under the Building Regulations rather than through planning. However, the PPS cannot ignore this issue, and should include appropriate advice about compliance with other legislation, regulations and standards.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on equality and diversity.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Using Historic Landscape Characterisation (2004) <a href="http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.7716">http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.7716</a>		
<p>Guidance on methodology as well as how to apply historic landscape characterisation (HLC) to design process. HLC is considered to have wide range of potential applications, including providing a useful starting point for consideration of spatial planning policies and development proposals – helps to ensure that historic context is fully understood and thereby taken into account. HLC usually includes two broad phases: detailed assessment and strategy. Neither is an end in itself but they provide technical evidence, which can help inform spatial planning policy at both regional and local level.</p>	No targets and indicators identified.	<p>It is proposed that the PPS will include guidance on the use of historic landscape characterisation in the design process.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on townscape, landscape and visual amenity and the historic environment.</p>
The Planning Response to Climate Change – Advice on Better Practice (September 2004) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningresponse">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningresponse</a>		
<p>Defines key causes of climate change as greenhouse gas emissions, and energy supply, use of energy in buildings and transport as key areas for mitigating emissions. Recommends risk-based approach towards policy formulation, involving identification of key climate change issues and assessment of risks and potential alternatives. Main potential impacts/ mitigation measures are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooding – developments in floodplains at risk, other areas may also be at risk if floodplain reduced, and from any development that increases area of impermeable ground and thus run-off – promotion of SUDS recommended;</li> <li>• Water Resources – water becoming scarce resource in some areas, which can affect various land uses – recommended to understand current availability, adopt precautionary principle and allow for change/ uncertainty in water supply, also recognise wider impacts on landscape and biodiversity;</li> <li>• Transport – accounts for more than a quarter of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the UK, and is the only major sector not reducing emissions – recommended to consider transport and accessibility, implications of other strategies such as air quality, require Travel Plans for high traffic generating schemes;</li> <li>• Waste and Resources – landfill sites generate over a quarter of UK's emissions of methane – recommended to minimise emissions through restricting landfill and encouraging controlled extraction of methane for energy;</li> <li>• Built Environment – buildings are major consumers of energy, buildings and other infrastructure may also be at risk from effects of climate change such as flooding, subsidence due to drought, overheating due to temperature rise, damage due to extreme weather and water shortages – recommend integrated approach to design which seeks to prevent causes of climate change and mitigate effects, and encourage developers to develop low carbon buildings that are resilient to climate change impacts and to climate variability.</li> </ul>	No targets and indicators identified.	<p>PPS to include policies aimed at reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and addressing main impacts of climate change, such as promoting a more sustainable pattern of development, reducing the need to travel/ requiring Transport Assessments, increasing tree planting/ cover, addressing flood risk and encouraging sustainable drainage, promoting re-use of materials, and encouraging use of energy efficiency and renewable energy. Guidance also specifically recommends integrated approach towards design of new buildings therefore PPS will need to include appropriate guidance on prevention of causes of climate change and mitigation of likely local effects. PPS will therefore need to highlight all these issues and may include appropriate guidance on design and layout of new development and recommended tools and techniques for assessing potential contribution of developments to climate change and resilience, such as use of climate-sensitive development checklist and modelling techniques.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on climate change.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<p>Advises that SA/SEA is an effective tool for ensuring that climate change is addressed in planning policy. Also includes climate-sensitive checklist for new development and guidance on modelling techniques for assessing contributions to climate change and resilience.</p>		
<p>Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (September 2004) <a href="http://www.tcpa.org.uk/downloads/TCPA_biodiversity_guide_lowres.pdf">http://www.tcpa.org.uk/downloads/TCPA_biodiversity_guide_lowres.pdf</a></p>		
<p>Produced by TCPA to support Sustainable Communities Plan, in particular, objective of environmental enhancement to help balance proposed scale of housing growth. Supporting “richness of biodiversity” is seen as route to building more sustainable neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Identifies three “core principles” that provide the basis of a “biodiversity by design” approach, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological Function – understanding the ecological systems supported by the habitats present, communities of flora and fauna and the environment and conditions they rely on for support, and size/ spatial relationships of habitats to each other;</li> <li>• Realising the Benefits – recognising “services” vegetation provides (e.g. trees acting as carbon sink/ filtering pollution/ providing air conditioning), how natural greenspace contributes to quality of life (e.g. health and wellbeing, social cohesion), and economic value of greenspace (eg increase in property values).</li> <li>• Connecting with Nature – culture change in attitudes towards nature, through positive experience, use of greenspace as educational resource, and community involvement, e.g. allotments, community gardens, city farms.</li> </ul> <p>Guidance on context relates to existing green infrastructure, landscape character, local distinctiveness and protected habitats and species. Should consider ecological potential of all areas including Brownfield sites. Landscape character assessments/ area profiles recommended as aids to defining landscape character and local distinctiveness. Local authorities and developers have particular responsibility to mitigate impacts of development on designated sites and priority habitats and species and avoid damage to ecosystems. Section on master planning provides guidance on creating new green infrastructure (the types and sizes of spaces and habitats required to provide a network), regional parks, green grids and community forests (creating and managing large-scale areas of ecological interest), parks and natural green spaces (adapting existing parks, creating new parks and managing</p>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>PPS to include appropriate guidance on the benefits of designing for biodiversity, relating the design and layout of new eco-towns developments to the existing open space networks, how biodiversity can be incorporated into different types of schemes, and the importance of management and maintenance.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on a range of sustainability objectives, including quality of life, biodiversity and townscape, landscape and visual amenity.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<p>existing nature reserves), greenway linkages (maintaining, extending and creating wildlife corridors, such as woodlands and wetlands), and street trees (incorporating existing trees and new trees into designs and layouts). Also includes guidance on detailed design, such as creating communal “doorstep” spaces for wildlife, making provision for biodiversity in “green” buildings and private spaces such as gardens, roof gardens and green roofs, and guidance on short, medium and long-term management and stewardship.</p>		
<p>Achieving Excellence in Construction: Procurement Guide 11 – Sustainability (May 2005) <a href="http://www.ogc.gov.uk/documents/CP0016AEGuide11.pdf">http://www.ogc.gov.uk/documents/CP0016AEGuide11.pdf</a></p>		
<p>Guidance produced by the Office of Government Commerce (OGC) on the procurement of construction projects that best promote sustainable development, whilst achieving optimum “whole life” value for money, as advocated in Strategy for Sustainable Construction (see above). Not aimed at planners but at people who are directly involved in procuring or taking forward a building project. Advocates “project procurement lifecycle” approach, which identifies key decisions to be made/ critical outputs at each of the following stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business justification</li> <li>• Project brief and procurement process</li> <li>• Design brief</li> <li>• Construction process</li> <li>• Operation and management</li> <li>• Disposal and re-use.</li> </ul>	<p>None identified, although it makes reference to national targets for development on brownfield land and reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p>	<p>Although the guidance is slightly outdated as it refers to previous UK Sustainable Development Strategy, it covers all of the key sustainability issues that developers need to take into account when designing a new scheme, and crucially, it also highlights the need for these to be considered at the outset, when preparing business case for the scheme. All these aspects could be covered in the PPS which could also include this guidance in its select bibliography as a useful reference document.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on a range of sustainability objectives.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning (June 2005) <a href="http://www.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/environmentalplanningguidance.asp">http://www.countryside.gov.uk/LAR/environmentalplanningguidance.asp</a>		
<p>Guidance prepared by Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and Environment Agency on incorporating natural, built and historic environment and rural issues into plans and strategy. Comprises general guidance document and supplementary files (checklists) on key topic areas. Main thrust of guidance is that plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be properly resourced and evidence-based;</li> <li>• Be genuinely visionary, whilst embracing objectives of Community Strategy;</li> <li>• Be ambitious about what can be done to enhance and manage environment and plan for future change, but deliverable;</li> <li>• Be inclusive, involving the public and key stakeholders in preparation;</li> <li>• Be better connected to, as well as being consistent with, existing plans, policies and strategies;</li> <li>• Be integrated, with policies that seek to achieve “win-win-win” solutions that meet economic, social and environmental objectives;</li> <li>• Respect ability of environment to accommodate change, taking account of future impacts;</li> <li>• Be objectives led, with policies flowing from objectives and objectives flowing from vision;</li> <li>• Facilitate locally distinctive and valued development, that fits in with, and enhances context – use of landscape character assessment and historic landscape characterisation recommended;</li> <li>• Facilitate more sustainable development – commends policies that encourage use of recycled building material, avoidance of pollution, reducing waste, addressing dereliction and contamination, reducing water and energy consumption, using renewable energy, reducing need to travel, increasing density and using less land;</li> <li>• Be rigorously tested through sustainability appraisal/ SEA – includes checklists designed to assist with this process;</li> <li>• Be well delivered, with high quality outcomes – promoting schemes that are “good enough to approve,” rather than “not bad enough to refuse;”</li> <li>• Be adequately monitored and regularly reviewed – suggested indicators are included in one of the checklists.</li> </ul>	<p>Supplementary File 11 points to a number of sources of indicators that can be used for monitoring (<a href="http://www.countryside.gov.uk/Images/Supplementary%20Files%20-%20envqual_tcm2-26886.pdf">http://www.countryside.gov.uk/Images/Supplementary%20Files%20-%20envqual_tcm2-26886.pdf</a>)</p>	<p>Guidance post-dates the revised UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future, but still retains the “three-legged stool” approach towards sustainability. Nevertheless, general guidance is valid, and in most cases, relevant to the PPS, given that it aims to promote environmental quality through better plans and policies. Preparation of PPS will therefore have regard to this.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on a range of sustainability objectives including those relating to overall environmental quality.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Start with the Park: Creating Sustainable Urban Green Spaces in Areas of Housing Growth and Renewal (June 2005) <a href="http://www.cabe.org.uk/default.aspx?contentitemid=386">http://www.cabe.org.uk/default.aspx?contentitemid=386</a>		
<p>Produced by CABE Space to inform Sustainable Communities Plan (see above). Provision of high quality urban green spaces is seen as key to delivery of sustainable communities. Urban green spaces can add value to developments, as well as having benefits for health, wellbeing, encouraging more sustainable transport and biodiversity. Design of green space is therefore as important as design of buildings and should be planned for at outset. Areas undergoing change may be subject to two types of challenge: housing growth and low demand.</p> <p>In areas of housing growth, main issues are identified as: need to integrate new development with existing neighbourhoods, pressure on infrastructure, potential detrimental impact of poorly designed schemes, competing demands on land, and requirement for higher housing density coupled with need for flood control. Suggested solutions based on examples include: developing greenspace as part of first phase of development, using it as framework for creation of diverse, pleasant new neighbourhoods, making most of heritage and landscape assets, using greenspace to link communities and bridge barriers, using it to address local open space deficiencies/ as “dividend” for existing communities, creating a hierarchy/ network of complementary but different types of spaces addressing the needs of a range of users, addressing contamination and dereliction through reclamation and laying out as open space, and using greenspace for flood storage/ to protect and enhance biodiversity and ecology of area. Also includes practical guidance on approaches likely to lead to well-designed green spaces, involving local communities, addressing sustainability issues such as flood risk, promoting local character and distinctiveness, improving image, addressing other urban design issues such as legibility, enclosure and connectivity, making provision for biodiversity, and creating open spaces that are adaptable, flexible and inclusive. Also provides guidance on funding and making provision for long-term maintenance.</p>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>The PPS will need to cover issues such as how new open spaces should be integrated within a new development, which types of space are appropriate in different situations, and how to ensure that such spaces are properly managed and maintained in the long-term. SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on quality of life, access to key facilities, housing quality, townscape, landscape and visual amenity.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Sustainable Energy by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (January 2006) <a href="http://www.tcpa.org.uk/downloads/TCPA_SustEnergy.pdf">http://www.tcpa.org.uk/downloads/TCPA_SustEnergy.pdf</a>		
<p>Produced by the TCPA to support the Sustainable Communities Plan (see above), and aimed at promoting low-carbon and carbon-neutral developments thereby addressing impact of proposed housing growth on greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption. Acknowledges that funding is often an issue, and includes examples of how schemes can be financed. Considers different scales and locations of development and which measures/ new energy technologies are likely to be most applicable in each case. Guidance defines three types of location: urban, suburban and rural/ urban fringe. In rural/ urban fringe locations, there is more space and scope for technologies such as wind and biomass, but low density development means that supply to all properties may not be viable. Guidance defines three types of development scale: neighbourhood/ city, street/ block, and building. In very large developments of neighbourhood/ city scale the creation of integrated energy networks is likely to be cost-effective, particularly if these are integrated into the overall master plan. Schemes of street/ block scale are considered to offer similar potential for creating sustainable energy networks such as CHP or community heating, although sites may vary in terms of micro-climate, and site analysis/ detailed design will be important to maximise potential. Smaller developments of a single building scale provide opportunities for integrating sustainable energy into or around them, which can either be stand-alone systems or link into the national grid or a local energy network where one exists. Detailed attention should be given to design of buildings and surrounding areas to maximise potential. Includes illustrated case studies and guidance on reducing energy demand, incorporating energy efficiency, and renewable energy generation.</p> <p>Guidance on reducing energy demand through design includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of height and aspect of buildings on solar gain; and</li> <li>• How passive measures can reduce energy consumption of individual buildings.</li> </ul> <p>Guidance on incorporating efficient energy supplies into designs and layouts includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community heating schemes using CHP and geothermal heat; and</li> <li>• Ground source heat pump systems for individual buildings.</li> </ul>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>The PPS should also include guidance on incorporating sustainable energy into the design and layout of larger-scale developments, such as eco-towns, to ensure, this will be taken into account in the master plan or brief for the area.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on energy.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<p>Guidance on layouts and designs incorporating renewable energy generation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large- and medium-scale community energy schemes with energy supplied by wind turbines; and</li> <li>• Individual buildings with heating supplied by biomass systems or small wind turbines.</li> </ul>		
<p>Building a Better Environment: A Guide for Developers (November 2006) <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/444304/502508/1506471/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/444304/502508/1506471/</a></p>		
<p>Guidance by the Environment Agency for developers on how to address key environmental issues through the development process. Provides an overview of what the Agency does, and at what stage they should be contacted for advice. Covers the environmental issues that are dealt with by the Agency and issues that have a bearing on these i.e. managing flood risk, surface water management, use of water resources, wildlife and greenspace, preventing pollution, managing waste, dealing with contamination, sustainable construction and recreation and health.</p>	<p>No targets and indicators identified.</p>	<p>Largely re-iterates what is in existing guidance, but in plain language. Is also useful in that it emphasises the importance of early liaison with the Agency and the importance of addressing the causes and effects of climate change through the design and layout of schemes, such as designing schemes that address flood risk and incorporate sustainable drainage and measures to conserve water. This is a document that the PPS could refer to in their bibliographies as useful guidance for developers.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on a range of sustainability objectives including biodiversity, pollution and natural resources.</p>
<p>Manual for Streets (March 2007) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/manualforstreets">http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/manualforstreets</a></p>		
<p>New guidance produced to replace Places, Streets and Movement and intended to complement PPS3. Focuses primarily on development of streets and road networks, and aims to create streets that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help to build and strengthen the communities they serve</li> <li>• Meet the needs of all users, by embodying inclusive design</li> <li>• Form part of a well-connected network</li> <li>• Are attractive and have their own distinctive identity</li> <li>• Are cost-effective to construct and maintain, and</li> <li>• Are safe.</li> </ul>	<p>Advocates use of “quality audit systems” that demonstrate how designs will meet objectives for local environment, which implies that we need to identify the objectives and the criteria for assessing whether or not these are met.</p>	<p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on a range of sustainability objectives, including quality of life, economic investment and townscape, landscape and visual amenity.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<p>Discourages building of streets that are primarily designed to meet the needs of motor traffic, bland and unattractive, unsafe and unwelcoming for pedestrians and cyclists, difficult to serve by public transport, and poorly designed and constructed. Recommends the following approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applying a user hierarchy to the design process, with pedestrians at the top</li> <li>• Collaborative approach towards the design of streets</li> <li>• Recognising importance of community function of streets as spaces for social interaction</li> <li>• Promoting inclusive environment that recognises needs of people of all abilities and ages</li> <li>• Reflecting and supporting pedestrian “desire lines” in networks and detailed designs</li> <li>• Developing master plans/ design codes for major developments, and using design and access statements for all scales of development</li> <li>• Creating networks of streets that provide permeability and connectivity to main destinations and a choice of routes</li> <li>• Moving away from hierarchies of standard road types based on traffic flows</li> <li>• Developing street character types on location-specific basis, with reference to place and movement functions for each street</li> <li>• Encouraging innovation with flexible approach to street layouts and use of locally distinctive, durable and maintainable materials and street furniture</li> <li>• Using quality audit systems that demonstrate how designs will meet key objectives for the local environment</li> <li>• Designing to keep vehicle speeds to 20 mph on residential streets unless there are overriding reasons for higher speeds</li> <li>• Using minimum highway design features necessary to make streets work properly.</li> </ul> <p>Provides guidance on the seven key stages that should be followed in the design process – policy review, objective setting, design, quality auditing, planning approval, implementation and monitoring.</p>		

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<b>REGIONAL &amp; SUB-REGIONAL POLICY</b>		
<b>East of England</b>		
<p>The Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England – Our Environment, Our Future (July 2003).  <a href="http://www.eera.gov.uk/Documents/About%20EERA/Policy/Environment/RENS.pdf">http://www.eera.gov.uk/Documents/About%20EERA/Policy/Environment/RENS.pdf</a></p>		
<p>The main purpose of the Strategy is to raise awareness of the environment among key regional stakeholders, and to inform and advise other regional strategies to ensure that environmental objectives are integrated with social and economic issues.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies the main environmental challenges facing the Region and a series of aims for responding to these challenges. It also sets out the key actions that will need to be undertaken in order to meet the aims of the Strategy, and indicators for measuring success.</p> <p>Environmental Challenges facing the East of England and objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delivering sustainable patterns and forms of development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accommodate population and economic growth whilst protecting and enhancing the environment.</li> <li>Reduce the need to travel and achieve a switch to more sustainable modes of transport.</li> <li>Deliver sustainable design.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Meeting the challenges and opportunities of climate change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce vulnerability of the Region to climate change.</li> <li>Promote energy conservation and a switch to renewable energy sources.</li> <li>Harness environmental benefits arising from climate change.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Ensuring environmental sustainability in the economy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve the environmental awareness, skills, and housekeeping of business and the workforce.</li> <li>Promote the environmental economy.</li> <li>Deliver more sustainable agriculture.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>A number of Key indicators are identified for each of the key actions (see document).</p> <p>Biodiversity Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and % of regional strategies including biodiversity benefits</li> <li>% area of SSSIs destroyed, part destroyed, or in favourable condition</li> <li>Area or number of locally important wildlife sites</li> <li>Achievement of regional and local BAP targets</li> <li>% area of farms with Countryside or Arable Stewardship or ESA Agreements</li> <li>Hectares in the region covered by large scale habitat creation</li> <li>Flow in rivers and/or ground water levels</li> <li>Number and % of local authorities with guidance for developers on biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>No targets identified.</p>	<p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on a range of environmental sustainability objectives.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<p>4. Enhancing environmental capital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and strengthen landscape and townscape character.</li> <li>• Enhance biodiversity.</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance the historic environment.</li> </ul> <p>5. Achieving sustainable lifestyles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the region's global environmental impact.</li> <li>• Increase understanding and ownership of environmental issues.</li> </ul>		
Regional Biodiversity Targets (East of England Biodiversity Forum Publication May 2004) <a href="http://www.eastspace.net/biodiversity/documents/RegionalBiodiversityTargets.pdf">http://www.eastspace.net/biodiversity/documents/RegionalBiodiversityTargets.pdf</a>		
<p>This leaflet details the Regional Habitat Biodiversity Targets for the East of England. It is aimed at decision-makers in regional and local government, at environmental organisations, and at land owners and managers and provides information for all those with an interest in delivering biodiversity in the region. The targets would influence policy and delivery, focussing the priorities and funding for the region.</p> <p>Regional Biodiversity Targets form an important component of the Sustainable Development Framework and the Regional Environment Strategy (see above) key action to "Implement Biodiversity Action Plans to enhance the region's biodiversity."</p>	<p>Priority Regional Habitats Biodiversity Targets:</p> <p><u>Lowland grass and heath:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain: 100% of existing resource</li> <li>• Restore: 100% in sympathetic management by 2010</li> <li>• Create: 2385 ha by 2010</li> </ul> <p><u>Freshwater:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain: 100% of existing resource</li> <li>• Restore: Initiate restoration of water quality, flow and level by 2010</li> <li>• Create: N/A</li> </ul> <p><u>Hedges:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain: No loss of existing</li> <li>• overall resource</li> <li>• Restore: 100% in sympathetic management by 2010</li> <li>• Create: 200km by 2010</li> </ul>	<p>PPS should provide guidance on how the proposed eco-towns will protect, enhance and manage existing biodiversity in the area, particularly those habitats and species that are a priority at the regional / local level.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on Regional Biodiversity objectives and targets.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
	<p><u>Semi-natural woodland:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain: 100% of existing resource</li> <li>• Restore: 1700 ha by 2010</li> <li>• Create: 1400 ha by 2010</li> </ul> <p><u>Coastal habitats:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain: 100% of existing resource but allowing dynamic natural processes</li> <li>• Restore: 100% in sympathetic management</li> <li>• Create: 2300 ha by 2010</li> </ul> <p><u>Reedbeds and fens:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain: 100% of existing resource but allowing dynamic natural processes</li> <li>• Restore: Identify key potential sites, from LBAPS</li> <li>• Create: 2000 ha by 2010</li> </ul> <p><u>Arable, cereal margins:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain: No loss of overall resource</li> <li>• Restore: N/A</li> <li>• Create: 3500 ha by 2010</li> </ul>	
East of England Biodiversity Audit (East of England Wildlife Trust Consultancies (October 2002) <a href="http://www.eastspace.net/biodiversity/documents/Final_report_10.pdf">http://www.eastspace.net/biodiversity/documents/Final_report_10.pdf</a> )		
<p>The objectives of the Biodiversity Audit are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collate and compile existing information to identify, locate and, where possible, quantify the biodiversity resource in the East of England;</li> <li>• provide a framework to better understand and illustrate the extent and distribution of BAP habitats and species within the East of England;</li> <li>• present a baseline picture at one moment in time of this biodiversity resource;</li> <li>• form the basis for further work by the East of England Biodiversity Forum on the appropriateness of regional BAP targets, the key issues influencing the delivery of the BAP agenda, and the prioritisation for BAP implementation;</li> <li>• feed into and influence the forthcoming Regional Environment Strategy (see above).</li> </ul>	<p>Criteria to assess significance of regional BAPs to national BAPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status change of habitats in the past 25 years, reflecting the seriousness of recent decline.</li> <li>• Current status of habitats, reflecting the relative proportion of the UK resource which occurs in the East of England .</li> </ul> <p>No targets identified.</p>	<p>PPS should provide guidance on how the proposed eco-towns will protect, enhance and manage existing biodiversity in the area, particularly those habitats and species that are a priority at the regional / local level.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on Regional Biodiversity objectives and targets.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<b>East Midlands</b>		
Regional Environment Strategy (East Midlands Regional Assembly, August 2002) <a href="http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/env_strat_part1and2full.pdf">http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/env_strat_part1and2full.pdf</a>		
<p>The key Sustainable Development Objectives for the environment theme of the IRS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect, improve and manage the rich diversity of the natural, cultural and built environmental and archaeological assets of the region.</li> <li>• To manage change by enhancing and conserving the environmental quality of the region including high standards of design and to maximise the re-use of previously used land and buildings.</li> <li>• To manage the natural resources of the region including water, air quality and minerals in a prudent manner and to seek to minimise waste and to encourage re-use and recycling of waste materials.</li> <li>• To involve people, through changes to lifestyles and activities in minimising adverse local, regional and global environmental impacts.</li> </ul> <p>In order to help meet these objectives, the strategy suggests a number of policies that will help contribute to a more sustainable region and a better quality of life by enhancing the environment. These are organised under five components of the environment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. people and heritage</li> <li>2. water</li> <li>3. air</li> <li>4. natural heritage</li> <li>5. land and land use</li> </ol> <p>The overall key challenge for the environment is '<i>to integrate considerations of the environment in all decision making as part of the move towards a sustainable region</i>'.</p>	<p>Indicators and targets have been developed to monitor the progress for each of the proposed policies (see document for further details.)</p> <p>The Regional Environment Strategy includes the following biodiversity indicators and targets, which require the implementation of effective recording and monitoring programmes if progress is to be accurately measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent and condition of SSSIs: 95% in favourable condition by 2010. Increase the area of land that qualifies as SSSI to 7% (the current national average) of the regional land area by 2010.</li> <li>• Condition of Wildlife Sites: Net improvement in condition on a 5 year cycle.</li> <li>• Populations of wild birds and of five key BAP species: Halt and reverse the decline by 2008.</li> <li>• Extent of priority BAP habitats created or enhanced: see document.</li> </ul>	<p>PPS should provide guidance on how the proposed eco-towns will protect, enhance and manage existing biodiversity in the area, particularly those habitats and species that are a priority at the regional / local level.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on a range of environmental sustainability objectives.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
Putting Wildlife Back on the Map: A Biodiversity Strategy for the East Midlands (May 2006) <a href="http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/EMRBS-May2006.pdf">http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/EMRBS-May2006.pdf</a>		
<p>The aim of the strategy is to promote the creation of the policy, strategic and communications framework within which conservation and enhancement of biodiversity can best be achieved.</p> <p>The Strategy identified 5 challenges for halting and reversing biodiversity decline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keeping wildlife on the map</li> <li>• Putting wildlife back on the map</li> <li>• People and wildlife</li> <li>• Wildlife and the economy</li> <li>• Keeping track of wildlife</li> </ul> <p>In order to meet these challenges the following objectives have been set out:</p> <p><u>Agriculture:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To manage effectively the remaining wildlife habitats and reduce fragmentation by extensive habitat creation.</li> <li>2. To minimise the effects of diffuse pollution in aquatic and wetland habitats.</li> </ol> <p><u>Water and Wetlands:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. To promote the management, restoration and creation of wetlands</li> <li>4. To manage water resources sustainably</li> <li>5. To improve water quality</li> </ol> <p><u>Forestry and Woodlands:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. To enhance the character and quality of the region's environment by a landscape scale approach to woodland management, tree planting and woodland creation</li> <li>7. To identify, protect, and sustainably manage the ancient woodlands, veteran trees and other historic features such as parklands and wood pasture</li> </ol> <p><u>The Coast and Sea:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. To conserve existing coastal and marine habitats and species</li> <li>9. To increase the extent of coastal habitats, particularly through coastal management by natural processes and by managed retreat</li> <li>10. To increase knowledge of coastal habitats and species</li> <li>11. To increase knowledge of marine habitats and species</li> </ol>	<p>Targets are identified for each action required to meet the objectives set out on the column on the right (see document).</p>	<p>PPS should provide guidance on how the proposed eco-towns will protect, enhance and manage existing biodiversity in the area, particularly those habitats and species that are a priority at the regional / local level.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on Regional Biodiversity objectives and targets.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<p><u>Urban and Post Industrial Regeneration:</u></p> <p>12. To protect and conserve urban and post-industrial habitats of significant biodiversity value</p> <p>13. To manage urban and post-industrial habitats to enhance their biodiversity value</p> <p>14. To involve local communities in urban green space conservation</p> <p><u>Sustainable Communities and Green Infrastructure:</u></p> <p>15. To develop a clear spatial framework for GI delivery at regional and sub-regional levels to help guide prioritisation</p> <p>16. To provide clear guidance on how to deliver a high quality biodiversity network as part of multifunctional GI</p> <p>17. To recognise opportunities for delivering GI and support through reliable funding and data provision</p> <p>18. To ensure that economic regeneration initiatives, biodiversity projects and multi-functional GI delivery are developed in an integrated way</p> <p><u>Education, Community Engagement and Enjoyment:</u></p> <p>19. To listen, understand and be more open to ensure effective communication of biodiversity concepts and messages</p> <p>20. To ensure meaningful community engagement in biodiversity activities</p> <p><u>Business and Industry:</u></p> <p>21. To engage business in priority biodiversity conservation projects</p> <p>22. To secure the management of industry owned / managed land to benefit biodiversity</p> <p>23. To increase the accessibility of biodiversity information relevant to business</p> <p><u>Tourism and Recreation:</u></p> <p>24. To increase annual tourism spend within areas of high quality natural environment.</p> <p>25. To increase visitor and resident awareness of the region's environmental assets and opportunities to experience them</p> <p>26. To ensure that increased tourism and leisure use of high quality natural environments does not increase environmental impacts upon these areas or the region.</p>		

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<b>West Midlands</b>		
Restoring the Region's Wildlife (Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands, 2005) <a href="http://www.wmbp.org/assets/userfiles/000424.pdf">http://www.wmbp.org/assets/userfiles/000424.pdf</a>		
<p>Key challenges for the Region and associated objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintaining and improving the condition of habitats, species and ecosystems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set a baseline for condition and location of habitats and species.</li> <li>Identify a sub-set of priority habitats and species from the full list, and identify and focus activity to meet targets for these.</li> <li>Identify data gaps and data needs.</li> <li>Raise awareness of habitat management.</li> <li>Assess skills needs for land management.</li> <li>Develop integrated training for land management.</li> <li>Assess funding and resource base of LBAPs and work towards securing on-going commitment to funding, linked to a clarification of roles at the local, regional and national levels.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Developing an area based approach to restoring wildlife: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further develop a coordinated and integrated spatial framework, incorporating other aspects such as landscape and historic elements as appropriate.</li> <li>Agree methodology, incorporating relevant raw data and local biodiversity expertise.</li> <li>Establish spatial biodiversity objectives for the Region, linking to the habitat targets set out in Appendix 3.</li> <li>Identify gaps in spatial information.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Monitoring the condition of habitats, species and ecosystems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop coordinated monitoring between key agencies.</li> <li>Develop mechanisms for the delivery of regional information.</li> <li>Link data to key issues e.g. Indicators, Regional Spatial Strategy and climate change.</li> <li>Promote awareness of changes detected in habitats and species.</li> <li>Establish data needs for all users at different levels.</li> <li>Develop a set of regional Biodiversity Indicators.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<p>A set of Regional Biodiversity targets and indicators is included in the RSS. The West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership is working with local biodiversity partnerships to further develop these.</p> <p>Targets for priority habitats are identified from Regional Planning Guidance.</p>	<p>PPS should provide guidance on how the proposed eco-towns will protect, enhance and manage existing biodiversity in the area, particularly those habitats and species that are a priority at the regional / local level.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on Regional Biodiversity objectives and targets.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess funding and resource base of LRC's and work towards securing on-going commitment to funding.</li> </ul> <p>4. Re-connecting and integrating action for biodiversity with other environmental, social and economic activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop relationships with other sectors, for example exploring brownfield issues with the business sector.</li> <li>Explore economic issues for effective land management.</li> <li>Identify data (and gaps) which can be used to demonstrate examples of re-connecting biodiversity with other activities.</li> <li>Investigate extent to which greenspace standards (such as English Nature's) are being applied and develop the application of this and other access standards.</li> </ul> <p>5. Coping with the impacts of climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish level of current knowledge and activity.</li> <li>Clarify climate change issues for the Region.</li> <li>Raise awareness of issues amongst policy-makers.</li> </ul>		
<b>South East England</b>		
<p>Action for Biodiversity in South East England (South East England Biodiversity Forum 2000)  <a href="http://www.sitatrust.org.uk/resources/documents/nature/South_East_action_for_Biodiversity.pdf">http://www.sitatrust.org.uk/resources/documents/nature/South_East_action_for_Biodiversity.pdf</a></p>		
<p>This document provides an overview of regional biodiversity priorities for the South East and sets out regional biodiversity objectives, priorities (habitats) and targets.</p> <p>Conservation objectives for the identified priority habitats are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain the wildlife interest of existing current sites where the habitats are well managed;</li> <li>Restore the habitat of existing sites where these have become degraded, or introduce positive management to prevent further lost in extent; and</li> <li>Increase the extent of habitat by its re-creation on sites with little current wildlife value.</li> </ul>	<p>Regional biodiversity indicators and targets for the South East:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The extent and condition of Regional Priority Biodiversity Habitats: for each Regional Priority Habitat, targets have been assigned to each of the conservation objectives (see document for further details).</li> <li>The condition of SSSI: No further loss or damage. All SSSI to be in favourable condition by 2010.</li> </ul>	<p>PPS should provide guidance on how the proposed eco-towns will protect, enhance and manage existing biodiversity in the area, particularly those habitats and species that are a priority at the regional / local level.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on Regional Biodiversity objectives and targets.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The population of wild birds: Halt the decline in the indicator by 2005 and a year-on-year increase thereafter until favourable conservation status is achieved.</li> </ul> <p>Updated Regional Biodiversity Targets for priority habitats have been published by the South East England Biodiversity Forum for 2010 &amp; 2026.  <a href="http://www.sebiodiversity.org.uk/assets/library/documents/BIODIVERSITY_IN_SE_-_Regional_targets.doc">http://www.sebiodiversity.org.uk/assets/library/documents/BIODIVERSITY_IN_SE_-_Regional_targets.doc</a></p>	
<b>South West England</b>		
<p>Our Environment, Our Future – Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004–2014 (South West Regional Assembly, 2004)  <a href="http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/media/SWRA/Environment/ENV-strat-main.pdf">http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/media/SWRA/Environment/ENV-strat-main.pdf</a></p>		
<p>The purpose of the Strategy is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Generate awareness of the importance of the South West environment to people living in, working in and visiting the South West;</li> <li>Identify priorities for protecting and enhancing the environment for the benefit of current and future generations;</li> <li>Ensure decisions are based on an understanding that social and economic activity must be undertaken within the carrying capacity of the region’s environment by highlighting key issues for the region;</li> <li>Provide a framework for action in the South West.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy identifies 6 key issues for the environment of the South West and associated objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food, farming and forestry: To enhance the ability of the food, farming and forestry sectors to provide the environmental and social benefits that people in the region need and expect, and help to secure a viable future for them.</li> <li>Tourism and leisure: To promote a tourism and leisure industry that conserves and enhances the environment and recognises the region’s distinctiveness.</li> <li>Spatial planning: To promote the wise use of land and a safe and healthy environment for local communities, through the provision of well designed, resource efficient development, contributing to sustainable development through environmental enhancement and ensuring that the South West remains a region of diverse and distinctive heritage, wildlife and landscapes.</li> </ol>	<p>A set of targets and indicators were identified relating to the regional aims for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landscape and the historic environment;</li> <li>natural resources;</li> <li>nature conservation; and</li> <li>people and their environment.</li> </ul> <p>Similarly, a set of targets and indicators were identified for the six key regional issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development &amp; Planning Targets &amp; Indicators:</li> <li>Increase number of car free developments: No. of car free developments.</li> <li>Additional organisations to sign up to Future Foundations, the regional sustainable construction charter: Number of organisations signed up to Future Foundations.</li> </ul>	<p>PPS should provide guidance on how the proposed eco-towns will protect, enhance and manage existing biodiversity in the area, particularly those habitats and species that are a priority at the regional / local level.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on a range of environmental sustainability objectives.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<p>d) Transport: To minimise the environmental impact of the travel and transport necessary to support the social and economic needs of the region.</p> <p>e) Climate change; To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and respond to the risks, challenges and opportunities presented by climate change.</p> <p>f) Wiser use of natural resources: To ensure that our natural resources are used sustainably, with minimum environmental damage and waste generation, so as to reduce pollution and protect the quality of the region's environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase number of conservation areas with a conservation area appraisal to national average by 2010: Number of conservation areas with conservation area appraisals.</li> </ul>	
<p>South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan (South West Regional Biodiversity Partnership, July 2004) <a href="http://www.swbiodiversity.org.uk/Regional/SWBIP_Final.pdf">http://www.swbiodiversity.org.uk/Regional/SWBIP_Final.pdf</a></p>		
<p>The plan sets out a framework of policy, priorities and actions to assist in a more joined up approach to biodiversity delivery.</p> <p>It identifies key programmes of work (objectives, indicators and targets), under five specific sectors:</p> <p>a) Farming and Food</p> <p>b) Water and Wetlands</p> <p>c) Woodlands and Forestry</p> <p>d) Towns, Cities and Development (objectives):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that planning decisions take full account of biodiversity and avoid negative outcomes.</li> <li>2. Co-ordinate the management and enhancement of natural green spaces.</li> <li>3. Improve access to natural greenspaces.</li> <li>4. Enhance people's awareness of wildlife in the urban areas.</li> <li>5. Involve communities in biodiversity creation and management in their own areas.</li> </ol> <p>e) Coastal and Marine Environment</p>	<p>Towns, cities and Development – indicators / Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All Local Plans / Development Frameworks to have comprehensive biodiversity policies.</li> <li>2. All Open Space Strategies to have biodiversity objectives; and 1ha of LNR per 1,000 population.</li> <li>3. Natural green spaces to be within 300m of people's homes.</li> <li>4. Number of participants involved in National Surveys i.e. urban mammal survey – Target to be determined.</li> <li>5. Organisations contributing to LBAP partnerships – Target to be determined.</li> </ol>	<p>PPS should provide guidance on how the proposed eco-towns will protect, enhance and manage existing biodiversity in the area, particularly those habitats and species that are a priority at the regional / local level.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on Regional Biodiversity objectives and targets.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>		
Yorkshire & Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy – Consultation Document (Yorkshire & Humber Biodiversity Forum, 2007) <a href="http://www.yhbf.org/siteassets/documents/yhbf/C/D/CD9C84A6-9E24-4EC5-BA63-B1BE3260507B/2/YH%20Regional%20Biodiversity%20Strategy%20Consultation%20Document.pdf">http://www.yhbf.org/siteassets/documents/yhbf/C/D/CD9C84A6-9E24-4EC5-BA63-B1BE3260507B/2/YH%20Regional%20Biodiversity%20Strategy%20Consultation%20Document.pdf</a>		
<p>Consultation document to inform the development of the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy (RBS) being developed by the Yorkshire and Humber Biodiversity Forum. The document provides a vision of how biodiversity should be integrated within different economic, social or environmental sectors, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change;</li> <li>• Economy;</li> <li>• Housing;</li> <li>• Education &amp; Skills;</li> <li>• Health;</li> <li>• Transport;</li> <li>• Tourism &amp; marketing;</li> <li>• Water;</li> <li>• Coastal &amp; marine issues;</li> <li>• Agriculture;</li> <li>• Forestry;</li> <li>• Minerals;</li> </ul> <p>Proposed aims of the Regional Biodiversity Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To safeguard and enhance the existing biodiversity resource that helps to provide the Yorkshire and Humber Region with its unique character;</li> <li>• To embed biodiversity within all sectors of the Region to ensure that all strategic plans and policies give full consideration to the threats and opportunities for biodiversity;</li> </ul>	<p>No targets or indicators have been identified.</p>	<p>PPS should provide guidance on how the proposed eco-towns will protect, enhance and manage existing biodiversity in the area, particularly those habitats and species that are a priority at the regional / local level.</p> <p>SA will need to assess potential impact of guidance on Regional Biodiversity objectives and targets.</p>

Key Objectives relevant to the Plan	Key Targets and Indicators relevant to the Plan	Implications for the Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote the economic, social and environmental values of biodiversity and thus ensure that its role in sustainable development is fully appreciated;</li> <li>• To restore and create habitats for biodiversity to maintain and enhance ecological connectivity across the region and create an important biodiversity network;</li> <li>• To raise public awareness and understanding of biodiversity, and promote its multi-functional value for wildlife and people;</li> <li>• To promote the role of biodiversity and maximise its contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation; by increasing habitat creation, restoration and ecological connectivity to improve the region’s resilience to climate change.</li> </ul>		

# Appendix B

## Compatibility of eco-towns SA objectives and objectives map

### Compatibility of eco-towns SA objectives

Eco-towns SA Objective																				
Climate change mitigation	Climate change mitigation	Consumption & production																		
Consumption & production	pc																			
Waste	pc	pc	Waste																	
Water resources	pc	pc	n	Water resources																
Climate change adaptation	pc	pc	pc	pc	Climate change adaptation															
Biodiversity & green infrastructure	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	Biodiversity & green infrastructure														
Mobility & transport	o	o	pi	pi	o	pi	Mobility & transport													
Heritage assets	n	pc	pc	n	n	pc	pc	Heritage assets												
Flood risk	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pi	pc	Flood risk											
Environmental quality & pollution	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pi	pc	pc	Environmental quality & pollution										
Decent, affordable homes	pi	pi	pi	pi	pi	o	o	pi	pi	pi	Decent, affordable homes									
Health & wellbeing	n	n	pc	pc	n	pc	pc	n	pc	pc	pc	Health & wellbeing								
Crime & safety	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	pc	pc	Crime & safety							
Work & employment	pi	pi	pi	pi	pi	o	pc	o	pi	pi	pc	pc	pc	Work & employment						
Equalities	n	n	pc	pc	n	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	Equalities						
Social capital	o	n	n	n	n	pc	pc	pc	n	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	Social capital					
Services, culture & leisure	o	o	pi	pi	pi	pc	pc	pc	n	pc	n	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	Services, culture & leisure			
Learning & skills	n	n	n	n	n	n	pc	n	n	n	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	Learning & skills		
Economic growth	pi	pi	pi	pi	pi	pi	pc	pc	pi	pi	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	Economic growth	
Enterprise & innovation	pi	pi	pi	pi	o	pi	pc	n	pc	o	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	Enterprise & innovation
Regional businesses	pi	pi	pi	pi	pi	pi	pc	n	pc	pi	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc
Spatial efficiency	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	pc	o	pc	pc	pc	o	pc	n	n	n	pi

- pc potentially compatible
- o opportunity for compatibility rather than incompatibility depending on plan
- n neutral
- pi potentially incompatible

Eco-towns SA Objectives Map		East Midlands	West Midlands	South East	South West	Yorks & Humberside	East of England
Issue Type	Eco-towns SA Issue						
1	Climate change mitigation	9 Energy	12 Energy use & efficiency	17 Greenhouse gas emissions	4 Resource efficiency, energy, water, waste, pollution	14 Greenhouse gas emissions, climate change adaptation	1 Natural resources, energy & water
			13 Decentralised, low & zero carbon generation	25 Energy efficiency & renewables	10 Long term approach, climate change mitigation & adaptation	15 Energy, natural resources, waste	2 Greenhouse gas emissions
			14 Greenhouse gas emissions	22 Consumption & production	4 Resource efficiency, energy, water, waste, pollution	15 Energy, natural resources, waste	1 Natural resources, energy & water
			8 Natural resources		1 Natural resources		6 Resources & waste
2	Consumption & production	10 Lifestyles	8 Renewable resources	23 Waste	7 Consumption & production	15 Energy, natural resources, waste	11 Life styles
			18 Consumption & production		6 Resources & waste		
3	Waste	16 Waste	6 Waste & materials	24 Water resources & quality	4 Resource efficiency, energy, water, waste, pollution	15 Energy, natural resources, waste	6 Resources & waste
4	Water resources				4 Resource efficiency, energy, water, waste, pollution		1 Natural resources, energy & water
7	Mobility & transport	17 Transport	4 Transport, safety & health	21 Transport	6 Access & travel	9 Transport	17 Transport
6	Climate change adaptation		15 Climate change adaptation	18 Climate change adaptation	10 Long term approach, climate change mitigation & adaptation	14 Greenhouse gas emissions, climate change adaptation	3 Climate change adaptation
5	Biodiversity & green infrastructure		18 Biodiversity	19 Biodiversity	8 Local distinctiveness, biodiversity, natural, cultural & heritage assets	12 Biodiversity, natural assets	
8	Heritage assets	6 Natural, cultural & heritage assets	17 Natural & heritage assets	20 Natural & heritage assets	8 Local distinctiveness, biodiversity, natural, cultural & heritage assets		4 Natural & heritage assets
9	Flood risk		16 Flood risk	15 Flood risk			
10	Environmental quality & pollution	7 Environmental quality	21 Environmental quality & local distinctiveness	16 Air quality	4 Resource efficiency, energy, water, waste, pollution	10 Environmental quality, land use efficiency, brownfield development	
			19 Pollution			13 Pollution	
11	Decent, affordable homes	1 Housing	28 Decent & affordable homes	1 Decent & affordable homes	3 Decent & affordable homes, access to services, employment, learning & leisure	11 Quality housing	8 Decent & affordable homes
12	Health & wellbeing	2 Health	27 Health	2 Health	2 Safety, health, environmental quality & community	5 Health	9 Health & income equality
13	Crime & safety	4 Safety & crime	29 Crime & antisocial behaviour	5 Crime		4 Safety & security	
14	Work & employment	11 Employment	32 Employment & unpaid work	9 Employment		1 Employment	
15	Equalities		23 Environmental justice	3 Poverty & social exclusion			7 Poverty & exclusion
			25 Equalities				
			26 Poverty & deprivation				
16	Social capital	5 Social capital	22 Local stewardship & community involvement	6 Community & community involvement	9 Participation & citizenship	7 Participation & community	13 Social capital, cohesion & wellbeing
			24 Community engagement				10 Social infrastructure & services
17	Services, culture & leisure	3 Culture & leisure	30 Culture & leisure	8 Culture & tourism	3 Decent & affordable homes, access to services, employment, learning & leisure	6 Culture, leisure & recreation	
18	Learning & skills			13 Skilled workforce			3 Education & training
				4 Education & skills			
19	Economic growth			10 Enterprise & smart growth			14 Economic growth
20	Enterprise & innovation	12 Enterprise & innovation	10 Enterprise & innovation	10 Enterprise & smart growth	5 Innovation, enterprise, environmental technology, local supply chains		
				12 Innovation & knowledge economy			
21	Regional businesses	13 Economic infrastructure	11 Regional prosperity	11 Economic regeneration		2 Business success, growth, investment	15 Regional economic strength
22	Spatial efficiency	14 Spatial efficiency	20 Spatial efficiency	14 Spatial efficiency & renaissanceurban		10 Environmental quality, land use efficiency, brownfield development	

# Appendix C

## Baseline information

Table 2: Biodiversity and green infrastructure baseline

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources	
<b>Biodiversity &amp; Green Infrastructure</b>				
<b>Designated Sites for Nature Conservation</b>				
<b>East of England</b>				
The region contains some 567 notified Sites of Special Scientific Interest covering an area of around 115,700ha. In recognition of their significant importance, many of these are also protected by European and international designations, including candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar Sites. The Norfolk and Suffolk Broads are one of Europe's most important wetlands and have the equivalent status of a National Park.	None identified	See below for specific locations.	The Regional Environmental Strategy for the East of England. <a href="http://www.eera.gov.uk/Documents/About%20EERA/Policy/Environment/RENS.pdf">http://www.eera.gov.uk/Documents/About%20EERA/Policy/Environment/RENS.pdf</a>  East of England Biodiversity Audit (Oct 2002) <a href="http://www.eastspace.net/biodiversity/documents/Final_report_10.pdf">http://www.eastspace.net/biodiversity/documents/Final_report_10.pdf</a>	
<b>Coltishall</b> (North Norfolk DC, part in Broadland District, Norfolk CC)				
Designated areas within North Norfolk (2006): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AONB: 22,550 ha</li> <li>• Ramsar &amp; SPA: 6,908ha</li> <li>• National Nature Reserves: 3,767 ha</li> <li>• SSSI: 7,091ha</li> <li>• County Wildlife Sites: 2,952 ha</li> <li>• Special Area of Conservation: Being updated with the new sites designated in 2005.</li> </ul>	No trends identified.	The proposed site lies close to the river Bure. About 30km downstream lies the Bure Broads and Marshes SSSI. This also forms part of the Broads SAC and Broadland SPA/Ramsar. This wetland site is a functioning floodplain in direct hydrological connection to the river Bure.  Much of the Bure Broads and Marshes SSSI is currently in an unfavourable condition, the reasons being water quality – point sources, water abstraction and diffuse pollution.	Noth Norfolk Annual Monitoring Report 2006–2007 ( <a href="http://www.northnorfolk.org/ldf/documents/Annual_Monitoring_Report_2007_FINAL_WEB.pdf">http://www.northnorfolk.org/ldf/documents/Annual_Monitoring_Report_2007_FINAL_WEB.pdf</a> )  New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).	
The area of land designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within North Norfolk in 2005 was 8,306ha.	National mean: 5614.21ha			Audit Commission – Area Profiles: <a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(f5qrourj4a0mcqidva1h0pil)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=10000063">http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(f5qrourj4a0mcqidva1h0pil)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=10000063</a>
The % area of land designated as a SSSI within North Norfolk which is found to be in favourable condition, in 2005 was 69.7%.	National Mean value: 50.5%			
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population within North Norfolk in 2006 was 1.17ha.	National Mean Value: 1.41ha			

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
		<p>The Catchment Abstraction Management Plan identifies the Upper Bure catchment as 'over abstracted', while the River Ant and Lower River Bure have been assessed as 'no water available'.</p> <p>These water issues, relating to a European site, could represent a showstopper. Furthermore there is the potential for additional recreational pressure on the European site, alone and in combination.</p>	
<b>Hanley Grange</b> (South Cambridgeshire DC, Cambridgeshire CC)			
<p>Designated areas within South Cambridgeshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Sites of International Importance have been identified.</li> <li>• 38 SSSIs (948.16 ha)</li> <li>• County Wildlife Sites: No information on the number of CWS has been found.</li> </ul>	None identified.	<p>Groundwater and spring flows to nearby wetland SSSI eg Sawston Hall Meadows, Dernford Fen, Thriplow Peat Holes, Thriplow Meadows, Fowlmere Watercress Beds. Some of these sites are already in unfavourable condition due to water stress, and large scale development will place additional pressure on an overstretched system. The river has faced reduced flows in recent summer droughts. Surface run-off and pollution into the River Cam would reduce water quality, and provide pathways for eutrophication of aquatic and riparian habitats as well as SSSI.</p>	<p>South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2004)</p> <p>New Growth Points and eco-town proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).</p> <p>South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2006–2007 (December 2007):  <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=906215">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=906215</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
Total area designated as SSSI within South Cambridgeshire in 2007: 948.16ha	In 2004: 948.17 In 2005: 948.17 In 2006 : 948.17	The district has a relatively small amount of SSSI designated land compared to many other rural districts South Cambridgeshire is a very rural district, with built-up areas forming a very low proportion of its total land area. The district has a relatively small amount of SSSI designated land compared to many other rural districts, a fact explained principally by the arable farming based nature in the district. The amount of land designated as SSSI has remained consistent at 948 hectares over the past couple of years.	
The % of SSSI in favourable or recovering condition (2007): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Cambridgeshire: 92%</li> <li>• Cambridgeshire: 72%</li> </ul>	In 2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Cambridgeshire: 89%</li> <li>• Cambridgeshire: 69%</li> </ul> In 2006: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Cambridgeshire: 77%</li> <li>• Cambridgeshire: 65%</li> </ul>	The percentage of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition within the district has increased significantly since the last monitoring period to 92%. This is only 3% behind the Government's Public Service Agreement target of 95% by 2010.	
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population within South Cambridgeshire in 2007 was 0.22ha.	National Mean Value: 1.41ha	None identified.	

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Marston</b> (Bedford BC, Bedfordshire CC)			
Designated areas within Bedford BC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Borough does not contain any internationally designated areas and there are no designated sites of regional or sub-regional significance.</li> <li>• 8 SSSIs: 166.73ha</li> <li>• 7 LNR: 55.2 ha</li> <li>• 130 CWS approx.</li> <li>• 2 Regionally Important Geomorphological Sites (RIGS)</li> </ul>	None identified.	The area has a number of SSSI in the vicinity: Marston Thrift SSSI (1.5km to the west), Kings Wood & Glebe Meadow SSSI (1.5km to the east), Maulden Wood SSSI (3km to the east), Coopers Hill SSSI (3km to the south).  The eco-town site itself consists of a network of CWS due to the presence of large open waterbodies (former brickworks).	Bedford BC Annual Monitoring Report 2006–07 (December 2007): <a href="http://www.bedford.gov.uk/GetResource.aspx?file=Annual%20Monitoring%20Report%202006-2007.pdf">http://www.bedford.gov.uk/GetResource.aspx?file=Annual%20Monitoring%20Report%202006-2007.pdf</a>  New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).
Total Area designated as SSSI within Bedford in 2007: 166.73ha	Up 1.91 from 2006.	Although a country park is being developed, there is potential for negative impacts in terms of additional recreation pressures on SSSI and CWS nearby.	
The % of SSSI in favourable condition in Bedford (2007): 712.6%	Down 1.4% from 2005.	The number of sites in favourable condition has not yet met the target of 95% by 2010. Since 2004/05 there has been a decrease of 3.14% of land in favourable condition. Of the land in unfavourable condition, 21.52 hectares are recovering and just 5.51 hectares are declining.  Source: Natural England September 2007	
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population within Bedford in 2007 was 0.7415ha.	Up 0.3734 from 2004/05.	None identified.	

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>North East Elsenham</b> (Uttlesford DC, Essex CC)			
Designated areas within Uttlesford: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internationally designated sites: None</li> <li>• 2 NNR (401 ha)</li> <li>• 12 SSSI (632 ha)</li> <li>• LNR: None identified</li> <li>• 239 CWS (2141.69 ha)</li> </ul>	No change has been identified in designated areas of international and national significance (NNR, SSSI).	None identified (No NE site assessment provided for this site).	Uttlesford District Council. Annual Monitoring Report (December 2007). <a href="http://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/planning/local+plans+and+local+development+framework/annualmonitoringreport07.doc">http://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/planning/local+plans+and+local+development+framework/annualmonitoringreport07.doc</a>
Total Area designated as SSSI within Uttlesford in 2007: 632 ha	None identified		
The % of SSSI in favourable condition in Uttlesford (2007): 85.4%	None identified.		
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population within Essex in 2006 was 0.64ha.	National Mean Value: 1.41ha		Audit Commission – Area profiles (Uttlesford DC)
<b>East Midlands</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Ramsar</li> <li>• 10 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)</li> <li>• 4 Special Protection Areas (SPA)</li> <li>• 15 National Nature Reserves (NNR)</li> <li>• 94 Local Natural Reserves (LNR)</li> <li>• 1 National Park (Peak District)</li> <li>• 393 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), covering a total of 105,000 hectares of land; this is about 10 per cent of England's total area of SSSIs, but is only around 2 per cent of the East Midlands area</li> </ul>	None identified	See below for specific locations.	Environment Agency – The Estate of the Environment: <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/835324/835524/1100848/?version=1&amp;lang=_e">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/835324/835524/1100848/?version=1&amp;lang=_e</a>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Pennbury (Stoughton)</b> (Harborough DC, Oadby & Wingston BC, Leicester City Council, Leicestershire CC)			
Designated areas within Harborough: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internationally designated sites: None</li> <li>• 14 SSSI</li> <li>• 17 RIGS</li> <li>• 29 CWS</li> </ul>	None identified.	No statutory designated sites have been identified within the proposed eco-towns site.	Harborough District Local Plan: <a href="http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/wps/portal/?PpAction=select_document&amp;select_type_id=102&amp;select_object_id=1088081016254&amp;text_category=PC&amp;select_loc">http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/wps/portal/?PpAction=select_document&amp;select_type_id=102&amp;select_object_id=1088081016254&amp;text_category=PC&amp;select_loc</a>  New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).
The area of land designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within Harborough in 2005 was 531.11ha.	National Mean Value: 5614.21ha		Audit Commission – Area profiles (Harborough DC)
The % area of land designated as a SSSI within Harborough, which is found to be in favourable condition, in 2005 was 7.1%.	National Mean Value: 50.5%		<a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(qi0litprd4ale55pa3b1gqx)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0">http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(qi0litprd4ale55pa3b1gqx)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0</a>
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population within Harborough in 2006 was 0.18ha.	National Mean Value: 1.41ha		
<b>Manby</b> (East Lindsey DC, Lincolnshire CC)			
Designated areas within East Lindsey: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internationally designated sites: The District contains National Nature Reserves at Saltfleet covering some 600 hectares, and at Gibraltar Point, south of Skegness, which extends to 370 hectares.</li> <li>• There are 376 Sites of Special Scientific Interest / Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SSI's / SNCI's) identified in the District.</li> <li>• 4 LNR</li> </ul>	No change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance has been identified.	No designated wildlife sites have been identified within the proposed eco-towns site.  The site is located in the Lincolnshire Grazing Marshes, where Natural England is working through a local partnership to maintain this special habitat, trying to maintain local landscape features, and maintaining traditional grazing. The water management of the grazing marshes is carefully managed. Creating a new development, could potentially impact on downstream areas in terms of impact of quantity and quality of water that will emerge. There are several nature reserves, such as SSSIs	East Lindsey District Council. Annual Monitoring Report 2006–2007: <a href="http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/environment/planning/policy-local-plan/upload/ELDC%20AMR%202007.pdf">http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/environment/planning/policy-local-plan/upload/ELDC%20AMR%202007.pdf</a>  New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
Area of land designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within East Lindsey in 2005 was 13595.04ha	National Mean Value: 5614.21ha	(cont'd) near the coast, which could be indirectly affected by significant changes in water flow or quality.	Audit Commission: <a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(wvb3oq45j5ss2445k5izr45)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0">http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(wvb3oq45j5ss2445k5izr45)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0</a>
The % area of land designated as a SSSI within East Lindsey, which is found to be in favourable condition in 2005 was 74.4%	National Mean Value: 50.5%		
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population in 2006 was 0.65ha	National Mean Value: 1.41ha		
<b>Rushcliffe</b> (Rushcliffe BC, Nottinghamshire CC)			
Designated sites within Rushcliffe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 SSSI: Rushcliffe's SSSIs cover 0.15% of the land area</li> <li>• 171 SINCs: 3.65% of Rushcliffe is designated as SINCs</li> <li>• 4 LNR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSSIs cover 8% of Britain's land.</li> </ul>	None identified (No NE site assessment provided for this site).	Rushcliffe Community Nature Strategy: <a href="http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/59/TAconservationstrategy.pdf">http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/59/TAconservationstrategy.pdf</a>
The area of land designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within Rushcliffe in 2005 was 62.77ha.	National Mean Value: 5614.21ha		Audit Commission: <a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(aopha3uppf5oje45cr3yg045)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0">http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(aopha3uppf5oje45cr3yg045)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0</a>
The % area of land designated as a SSSI within Rushcliffe, which is found to be in favourable condition, in 2005 was 12.5%.	National Mean Value: 50.5%		
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population within Harborough in 2006 was 0.38ha.	National Mean Value: 1.41ha		
<b>West Midlands</b>			
Some key parts of the West Midlands countryside are protected by national and international laws. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)</li> <li>• 1 Special Protection Areas (SPA)</li> <li>• 16 National Nature Reserves (NNR)</li> <li>• 129 Local Nature Reserves (LNR)</li> <li>• 1 National Park (Peak District)</li> <li>• 5 Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs)</li> <li>• 441 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), covering an area of 26,000 hectares; this is the smallest area of SSSI land in any government region except London.</li> </ul>	None identified.	See below for specific locations.	Environment Agency – State of the Environment West Midlands: <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/835324/835577/1025715/?version=1&amp;lang=_e">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/835324/835577/1025715/?version=1&amp;lang=_e</a>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Curborough</b> (Lichfield DC, Staffordshire CC)			
Designated areas within Lichfield (2007): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 AONB: 550.3ha</li> <li>• 1 SAC: 16.9ha</li> <li>• 5 SSSIs: 230.6ha</li> <li>• 33 Biodiversity Alert Sites (BAS): 226.3ha</li> <li>• 66 Site of Biological Interest (SBI): 971.3ha</li> </ul>	In 2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 AONB: 550.3ha</li> <li>• 1 SAC: 16.9ha</li> <li>• 5 SSSIs: 230.6ha</li> <li>• 38 BAS: 225.2ha</li> <li>• 64 SBI: 984.5ha</li> </ul> In 2006: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 AONB: 550.3ha</li> <li>• 1 SAC: 15.4ha</li> <li>• 5 SSSIs: 230.6ha</li> <li>• 33 BAS: 297.3ha</li> <li>• 63 SBI: 953ha</li> </ul>	No designated wildlife sites have been identified within site boundary.  The Trent & Mersey Canal meets River Trent at Alrewas. There could be cumulative impacts on Humber SAC.	Lichfield DC. Annual Monitoring Report 2007. <a href="http://www.lichfielddc.gov.uk/downloads/AMR_2007.pdf">http://www.lichfielddc.gov.uk/downloads/AMR_2007.pdf</a>  New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).
Area of land designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within Lichfield in 2005 was 144.63ha.	National Mean Value: 5614.21ha		Audit Commission: <a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(wvb3oq45j5ss2445k5izrr45)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0">http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(wvb3oq45j5ss2445k5izrr45)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0</a>
The % area of land designated as a SSSI within Lichfield, which is found to be in favourable condition in 2005 was 1.9%	National Mean Value: 50.5%		
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population in 2006 was 1.18ha	National Mean Value: 1.41ha		

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Middle Quinton</b> (Stratford upon Avon DC , Warwickshire CC and Wychavon DC, Worcestershire CC)			
Designated areas within Stratford-on-Avon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 AONB (Cotswolds)</li> <li>• 37 SSSI</li> <li>• 4 LNR</li> <li>• 30 RIGS</li> <li>• Ecosites: There are over two thousand Ecosites within Warwickshire and many of these fall within Stratford-on-Avon District. The District Council has not been able to monitor whether development has been allowed within any Ecosite.</li> </ul>	None identified.	No designated wildlife sites have been identified within the site.  The site is not within the Cotswolds AONB but the proposal may impact on views out of Cotswolds AONB. The south east boundary to the proposed eco-towns adjoins the AONB boundary along the B 4632 road.	Stratford on Avon District  Local Plan Review 1996–2011 (July 2006). <a href="http://www.stratford.gov.uk/localplan/Local%20Plan%20Review.pdf">http://www.stratford.gov.uk/localplan/Local%20Plan%20Review.pdf</a>  Stratford on Avon District. Annual Monitoring Report 2007 <a href="http://www.stratford.gov.uk/files/seealsodocs/8012/Annual%20Monitoring%20Report%202007.pdf">http://www.stratford.gov.uk/files/seealsodocs/8012/Annual%20Monitoring%20Report%202007.pdf</a>  New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).
Area of land designated as a SSSI within Stratford on Avon in 2005 was 662.65ha.	National Mean Value: 5614.21ha		Audit Commission: <a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(wvb3oq45j5ss2445k5izrr45)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0">http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(wvb3oq45j5ss2445k5izrr45)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0</a>
The % area of land designated as a SSSI within Stratford on Avon which is found to be in favourable condition in 2007 was 97%.	These figures IS much better than those at the national level where only 45% is in favourable condition. It is also better than the regional and county figures (37% and 78% respectively).		Stratford on Avon District. Annual Monitoring Report 2007 <a href="http://www.stratford.gov.uk/files/seealsodocs/8012/Annual%20Monitoring%20Report%202007.pdf">http://www.stratford.gov.uk/files/seealsodocs/8012/Annual%20Monitoring%20Report%202007.pdf</a>
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population in 2006 was 1.80ha.	National Mean Value: 1.41ha		Audit Commission (see above)

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>South East</b>			
<p>The environment in the South East is an important asset with over 47 per cent of the region protected by some form of conservation designation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One third of the region is designated as Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, nearly one third of the total in England.</li> <li>• There are 700 Sites of Special Scientific Interest covering over 131,000 hectares or nearly 7 per cent of the region.</li> <li>• The region has one National Park, the New Forest, with another one proposed for the South Downs.</li> <li>• The South East is the most wooded of all English regions with over 14 per cent of the region covered by woodland, including nearly 40 per cent of England's total ancient woodlands.</li> </ul>	<p>The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest is improving with 80 per cent being in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition in 2006/07.</p>	<p>See below for specific locations.</p>	<p>State of the Environment 2007(Environment Agency, 2007)  <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commodata/acrobat/soe07final_1941006.pdf">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commodata/acrobat/soe07final_1941006.pdf</a></p>
<b>Bordon – Whitehill</b> (East Hants DC, Hampshire CC)			
<p>Designated areas within East Hampshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AONB: About 40% of District (20,600 ha)</li> <li>• 4 SAC covering 1,539 ha</li> <li>• 1 SPA covering 1,752 ha (Wealden Heaths Phase II)</li> <li>• 15 SSSI covering 2,705ha</li> <li>• SINC: 516 covering 5767.79ha</li> </ul>	<p>Net increase of 6 SINC: giving a net increase of 10.7ha 2006/7</p>	<p>The following designated sites have been identified that could be affected by the proposed development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Woolmer Forest SAC</li> <li>• Wealden Heath Phase II SPA</li> <li>• Shortheath Common SAC</li> <li>• Broxhead and Kingsley Commons SSSI</li> <li>• Shortheath Common SSSI</li> <li>• Woolmer Forest SSSI</li> <li>• Alexandra Park SINC</li> <li>• Hogmoor Enclosure SINC</li> <li>• The Slab (North) SINC</li> </ul>	<p>East Hampshire DC. Annual Monitoring Report 2006–2007 (December 2007).  <a href="http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/localplanweb.nsf/0/A594E7E107BE6113802571240045C446/\$File/AMR+2007+submitted+to+GOSE+Dec+2007.rtf">http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/localplanweb.nsf/0/A594E7E107BE6113802571240045C446/\$File/AMR+2007+submitted+to+GOSE+Dec+2007.rtf</a></p>
<p>Area of land designated as a SSSI within East Hants in 2007 was 2,705ha</p>	<p>None identified.</p>		<p>East Hampshire Second Review Local Plan (March 2006).  <a href="http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/localplanweb.nsf/webpages/Local+Plan">http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/localplanweb.nsf/webpages/Local+Plan</a></p> <p>New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
The % area of land designated as a SSSI within East Hants which is found to be in favourable or recovering condition in 2007 was 79%.	Increase from 63% to 79% of SSSIs in favorable or recovering condition 2006/7 (increase of 39ha as "favorable" and 377ha to "unfavorable recovering" from "unfavorable")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broxhead Common South and West SINC</li> </ul> Potential impacts on designated sites are largely recreational including disturbance of Annex 1 birds and land taken from SINCS.	
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population in 2006 was 4.43ha	National Mean Value: 1.41ha		Audit Commission – Area profiles (East Hants DC)
<b>Weston Otmoor</b> (Cherwell DC, Oxfordshire CC, Oxford City Council)			
Designated areas within Cherwell (2007): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAC: 83ha</li> <li>• SSSI: 543.4ha</li> <li>• RIGS: 34ha (8 sites) plus 5 unmapped sites</li> <li>• 2 LNR: 15.6ha</li> <li>• CWS: 962.1ha</li> </ul>	In 2006: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAC: 83ha</li> <li>• SSSI: 543.4ha</li> <li>• RIGS: 34ha</li> <li>• 2 LNR: 11.6ha (no increase in designations though)</li> <li>• CWS: 911.9ha</li> </ul>	The following designated sites have been identified that could be affected by the proposed development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wendlebury Meads SSSI</li> <li>• Mansmoor Closes SSSI</li> <li>• Otmoor Nature Reserve</li> </ul> Part of the land identified within the eco-town boundary is SSSI & under a Higher Level Stewardship Scheme (HLS). The SSSI is noted for its extremely rare grassland (MG4) and is also a historically important ridge and furrow landscape feature which is likely to be affected by increased visitor use.	Cherwell District Council. Annual Monitoring Report 2007 (December 2007). <a href="http://www.cherwell-dc.gov.uk/utilities/action/act_download.cfm?mediaid=4600">http://www.cherwell-dc.gov.uk/utilities/action/act_download.cfm?mediaid=4600</a>  New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).
Area of land designated as a SSSI within Cherwell in 2007 was 543.4ha	None identified.		
The % area of land designated as a SSSI within Cherwell which is found to be in favourable or recovering condition in 2007 was 70.01%	In 2006: 70.01 % <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxfordshire (2006): 84.2%</li> <li>• Oxfordshire (2007): 82.2%</li> </ul>	An area identified within the eco-town boundary is a BBOWT Nature Reserve. The reserve currently has	

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South East England (2006/2007): 79%</li> <li>• England (2006/2007): 73%</li> </ul>	(cont'd) access adequately controlled by the nature of the site. Current levels are suitable for this type of site. An adjacent eco-town could increase this and put undue pressure on the site leading potentially to degradation of the sites important and rare grassland.	
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population in 2006 was 0.05ha	National Mean Value: 1.41ha	Otmoor and Wendlebury Meads Conservation Target Area (County targeting). The presence of Breeding waders is included in the Conservation Target Area criteria due to the importance of the site for this species.	Audit Commission <a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(wvb3oq45j5ss2445k5izr45)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0">http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(wvb3oq45j5ss2445k5izr45)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0</a>
<b>Ford</b> (Arun DC, West Sussex CC)			
Designated areas within Arun (2007): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AONB: 9577.36ha</li> <li>• Ramsar: 135.52ha</li> <li>• SPA: 135.52ha</li> <li>• SSSI: 450ha</li> <li>• LNR: 199.23ha</li> <li>• SNCI: 1701.82ha</li> </ul>	None identified.	Climping Beach SSSI is 2.5 km SE of the proposal. Main interest features are vegetated shingle & sand dune system (BAP habitat). The proposal is unlikely to have a significant effect on the interest features of the SSSI but any potential for extra visitor pressure here should be considered.  There is a SNCI (Littlehampton golf course) 2km SE of the Airfield proposal site. It is unlikely that the proposals will have any effect on this site.	Arun District Council. Annual Monitoring Report 2006–07. <a href="http://www.arun.gov.uk/assets/pdf/Planning/Arun_Annual_Monitoring_Report_07.pdf">http://www.arun.gov.uk/assets/pdf/Planning/Arun_Annual_Monitoring_Report_07.pdf</a>  New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).
Area of land designated as a SSSI within Arun in 2007 was 450ha	None identified.		
The % area of land designated as a SSSI within Arun which is found to be in favourable or recovering condition in 2007 was 69.23%	West Sussex (2007): 83.2%  South East Region (2007): 79.84%		
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population in 2006 was 4.68ha	National Mean Value: 1.41ha		Audit Commission – Area profiles (Arun DC)

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>South West</b>			
<p>Key Nationally Important Wildlife Sites in the South Wests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 46 NNR (covering 13,092 hectares)</li> <li>• 978 SSSI</li> <li>• 115 LNR</li> </ul>	<p>SSSIs in PSA target condition have increased from almost 68% in 2003 to over 81% in February 2008, some way ahead of the national average of 80%. Within the South West, Cornwall had the highest proportion in target condition (89.29%), closely followed by the Former Avon area (89.15%). Although still relatively high, Somerset had the lowest proportion (69.92%).</p> <p>(Natural England, 2008)</p>	<p>See below for specific locations.</p>	<p>South West Observatory:  <a href="http://www.swenvo.org.uk/environment/biodiversity.asp">http://www.swenvo.org.uk/environment/biodiversity.asp</a></p> <p>State of the South West 2008 (South West Observatory):  <a href="http://www.swo.org.uk/observatory/links-1/state/state-of-the-south-w-1.shtm">http://www.swo.org.uk/observatory/links-1/state/state-of-the-south-w-1.shtm</a></p>
<b>St Austell (China Clay Community)</b> (Restormel BC, Cornwall CC)			
<p>Designated areas identified in Restormel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AONB: 5015ha</li> <li>• SAC: 863ha</li> <li>• SSSI: 1701.17ha</li> <li>• LNR: 55.9ha</li> </ul>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>SACS and SSSIs near the proposed site might be affected by the proposed development.</p> <p>The new eco-town should not negatively impact on SSSI and SACs in the area or on the new heath and woodland that are being created locally.</p>	<p>Restormel Borough Council. Spatial Planning Annual Monitoring Report (December 2007).  <a href="http://www.restormel.gov.uk/media/adobe/9/9/AMR_2007.pdf">http://www.restormel.gov.uk/media/adobe/9/9/AMR_2007.pdf</a></p> <p>New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).</p>
<p>Area of land designated as a SSSI within Restormel in 2007 was 1701.17 ha</p>	<p>None identified</p>		
<p>The % area of land designated as a SSSI within Restormel which is found to be in favourable in 2005 was 20.5%.</p>	<p>National Mean Value: 50.5%</p>		<p>Audit Commission. Area profiles: Restormel.</p>
<p>Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population in 2006 was 0.30ha</p>	<p>National Mean Value: 1.41ha</p>		

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>			
<p>National Parks – North York Moors, Yorkshire Dales, and the Peak District;</p> <p>27 internationally important Natura 2000 sites , including Special Protection Areas for birds (SPAs) and Special Areas for Conservation (SACs);</p> <p>384 nationally important Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSIs);</p> <p>Numerous Local Nature Reserves, non-statutory ‘Local Sites’ and other sites managed by non-governmental organisations such as Wildlife Trusts, the RSPB and the Woodland Trust.</p> <p>(Yorkshire &amp; Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy – Consultation Document, 2007)</p>	<p>20 per cent of the Yorkshire and the Humber region is designed as National Park (2005), compared with an overall designation of 8 per cent across the England.</p> <p>Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty account for 6 per cent of the region, below the national average of 15 per cent.</p> <p>Only 36% of the region’s SSSIs are in a favourable condition (Environment Agency)</p> <p>(Regional Sustainable Indicators, 2008)</p>	<p>See below for specific locations.</p>	<p>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy – Consultation Document (2007):  <a href="http://www.yhbf.org/siteassets/documents/yhbf/C/D/CD9C84A6-9E24-4EC5-BA63-B1BE3260507B/2/YH%20Regional%20Biodiversity%20Strategy%20Consultation%20Document.pdf">http://www.yhbf.org/siteassets/documents/yhbf/C/D/CD9C84A6-9E24-4EC5-BA63-B1BE3260507B/2/YH%20Regional%20Biodiversity%20Strategy%20Consultation%20Document.pdf</a></p> <p>Yorkshire &amp; the Humber – Regional Sustainable Development Indicators Fact sheet, 2008:  <a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/regional/documents/yorkshire_and_humber_factsheet.pdf">http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/progress/regional/documents/yorkshire_and_humber_factsheet.pdf</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Rossington</b> (Doncaster Metropolitan BC)			
Designated areas within Doncaster: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites of International Importance for Nature Conservation: 2,682.8 ha (5% Borough)</li> <li>• 15 Sites of National Importance for Nature Conservation: 566.4ha (1% Borough)</li> <li>• 300 Sites of Regional / Local Importance for Nature Conservation: 5,188.5ha (9% Borough)</li> <li>• 29 RIGS</li> </ul>	None identified.	The proposed development site is just south of Potteric Carr SSSI. Potteric Carr is a wetland; further development on the area could impact of movement of water. The catchment for the SSSI has been overused over the years.	Doncaster LDF. Annual Monitoring Report March 2007). <a href="http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/Images/78-0292_tcm2-53567.pdf">http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/Images/78-0292_tcm2-53567.pdf</a>  New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).
Area of land designated as a SSSI within Doncaster in 2007 was 566.4 ha.	National Mean Value: 5614.21ha		
The % area of land designated as a SSSI within Doncaster which is found to be in favourable or recovering condition in 2005 was 5.7%.	National Mean Value: 50.5%		Audit Commission. Area profiles: Doncaster.
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population in 2006 was 0.58ha.	National Mean Value: 1.41ha		
<b>Leeds City Region</b> (Leeds City Council)			
Designated sites within Leeds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 150 designated nature conservation sites across Leeds City.</li> <li>• 8 LNR</li> </ul>	In 2006–7 there was no change affecting designated sites, although the impact of the South Leeds School PFI project on Middleton Woods Local Nature Reserve has still to be assessed.	None identified (No NE site assessment provided for this site).	Leeds LDF – Annual Monitoring Report 2007: <a href="http://www.leeds.gov.uk/files/Internet2007/2008/week4/inter__4eb04e9f-c2cd-4439-a913-d8094871ca66_b3599b3d-bee5-498a-926c-45cbe7e639ff.pdf">http://www.leeds.gov.uk/files/Internet2007/2008/week4/inter__4eb04e9f-c2cd-4439-a913-d8094871ca66_b3599b3d-bee5-498a-926c-45cbe7e639ff.pdf</a>
Area of land designated as a SSSI within Leeds in 2005 was 410ha.	National Mean Value: 5614.21ha		
The % area of land designated as a SSSI within Leeds which is found to be in favourable or recovering condition in 2005 was 60.5%.	National Mean Value: 50.5%		Audit Commission. Area profiles: <a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(aopha3uppf5oje45cr3yg045)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0">http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(aopha3uppf5oje45cr3yg045)/DataProfile.aspx?entity=0</a>
Area of land designated as a Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population in 2006 was 1.14ha.	National Mean Value: 1.41ha		

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Priority Habitats &amp; Species</b>			
<b>East of England</b>			
<p>There are action plans for a total of 249 different species and habitats within the East of England.</p> <p><u>Priority Regional Habitats:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowland grass and heath: lowland calcareous grassland, lowland dry acid grassland, lowland meadows, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, and lowland heath.</li> <li>• Freshwater: aquifer-fed naturally fluctuating water bodies, chalk rivers, eutrophic standing waters (generally high in nutrients), mesotrophic lakes (usually low in nutrients).</li> <li>• Hedges: ancient and / or species rich hedgerows.</li> <li>• Semi-natural woodland: lowland wood-pasture and parkland, lowland mixed deciduous woodland (most ancient woodland) and wet woodland).</li> <li>• Coastal: coastal saltmarsh, coastal sand dunes, coastal vegetated shingle, maritime cliffs and slopes, mudflats, saline lagoons, and sublittoral sands and gravels.</li> <li>• Reedbeds and Fens: reedbeds, fens and lowland raised bogs.</li> <li>• Arable, Cereal margins: cereal field margins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suffolk sandlings heaths have declined by 90% since 1783.</li> <li>• Essex coastal grazing marshes have declined by 64% since the 1930s.</li> <li>• 97% of wetlands in the Fens have disappeared since the 1650s, with 40% lost since 1930.</li> <li>• 46% of saltmarshes on the Stour and Orwell estuaries has been lost since 1975.</li> <li>• Over a hundred species, such as the Norfolk damselfly, have disappeared from the region in the last century.</li> <li>• Woodland cover has increased by 25% since 1980.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quality of habitats is declining due to pollution, disturbance and neglect.</li> <li>• Farmland wildlife has suffered as agricultural production has increased dramatically.</li> <li>• In urban areas remnants of countryside still exist, but they too are fragmented and altered.</li> <li>• Brownfield sites in urban areas that have developed nature conservation interest continue to be developed for other uses.</li> </ul>	<p>East of England Biodiversity Audit (Oct 2002)  <a href="http://www.eastspace.net/biodiversity/documents/Final_report_10.pdf">http://www.eastspace.net/biodiversity/documents/Final_report_10.pdf</a></p> <p>Regional Biodiversity Targets (East of England Biodiversity Forum, May 2004) <a href="http://www.eastspace.net/biodiversity/documents/RegionalBiodiversityTargets.pdf">http://www.eastspace.net/biodiversity/documents/RegionalBiodiversityTargets.pdf</a></p> <p>The Regional Environmental Strategy for the East of England.  <a href="http://www.eera.gov.uk/Documents/About%20EERA/Policy/Environment/RENS.pdf">http://www.eera.gov.uk/Documents/About%20EERA/Policy/Environment/RENS.pdf</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Coltishall</b>			
<p>The Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) published in 1999 contained 29 species action plans and 9 Habitat action plans. To date the Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership has published 34 species action plans and 19 Habitat action plans.</p>	<p>Progress against the targets set in the action plans is now reported on using the online Biodiversity Action Reporting (BARS).</p>	<p>Great crested newts are known to be present on site and bats may roost in the existing buildings.</p> <p>(New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment, 2008).</p>	<p>Norfolk Biodiversity website: <a href="http://www.norfolkbiodiversity.org/news/default.asp">http://www.norfolkbiodiversity.org/news/default.asp</a></p> <p>Noth Norfolk Annual Monitoring Report 2006–2007 (<a href="http://www.northnorfolk.org/ldf/documents/Annual_Monitoring_Report_2007_FINAL_WEB.pdf">http://www.northnorfolk.org/ldf/documents/Annual_Monitoring_Report_2007_FINAL_WEB.pdf</a>)</p>
<b>Hanley Grange</b>			
<p>The South Cambridgeshire District Council BAP builds upon the list of County priority actions and sets a focus for biodiversity conservation within South Cambridgeshire. It contains 12 habitats action plans and 8 species action plans as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rivers and streams</li> <li>• Woodland</li> <li>• Scrub</li> <li>• Old orchards</li> <li>• Hedgerows</li> <li>• Farmland</li> <li>• Ponds</li> <li>• Churchyards and cemeteries</li> <li>• Parks, shelterbelts and open spaces</li> <li>• Lowland calcareous grassland</li> <li>• Roadside verges</li> <li>• Meadows and pastures</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Otter</li> <li>• Water vole</li> <li>• Skylark</li> <li>• Great crested newt</li> <li>• House sparrow</li> <li>• Barn owl</li> <li>• White-clawed crayfish</li> <li>• Native black poplar</li> </ul>	<p>The number of BAP habitats and species affected by new developments in 2006–2007 has increased significantly from the previous year.</p>	<p>The river and surrounding land supports a wide range of protected species and it is likely that the standard suite of Cambridgeshire protected species will be present (i.e. great crested newts, bats, badger, water vole, otter, and reptiles) as well as brown trout and many notable invertebrates. In addition to this, the chalk substrate in the area is quite a hot-spot for scarce arable plants, and this is a prime location for enhancement to encourage stone curlew back into the Cambridgeshire.</p>	<p>South Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Strategy 2006 <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=904818">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=904818</a></p> <p>South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2006–2007 (December 2007): <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=906215">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=906215</a></p> <p>(New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment, 2008)</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Marston</b>			
<p>Priority habitats and species that are present in the Borough (the list includes national priority habitats and species and those identified as local priorities by the Bedfordshire and Luton Biodiversity Forum):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient and/or species rich hedgerows</li> <li>• Cereal field margins</li> <li>• Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh</li> <li>• Eutrophic standing waters</li> <li>• Lowland calcareous grassland</li> <li>• Lowland Meadows</li> <li>• Lowland wood pasture and parkland</li> <li>• Reedbeds</li> <li>• Lowland mixed deciduous woodland</li> <li>• Wet woodland</li> <li>• Marshy grassland, marsh and swamp (local priority)</li> </ul> <p>In addition, 35 National Priority species are known to maintain populations in Bedfordshire and Luton.</p>	<p>No trends identified.</p>	<p>The whole area has a thriving population of great crested newts, and this should be considered at the earliest stage due to the difficulties in providing sufficient suitable alternative habitat for them and the timescales involved (ref Orton Pit SSSI/ SAC in Peterborough). Although under recorded, this is rich area for wildlife, both in terms of protected and BAP species including rare butterflies, diverse grassland communities, ancient woodland, and the diverse nature of the brickpits themselves. Full suite of protected species expected i.e. bats, great crested newts, breeding birds, badgers, otter, water vole etc).</p> <p>Large scale development has commenced adjacent to the proposed eco-towns boundary (e.g. 'The Wixams' to the south of Bedford), this will place additional pressures on species in the area. Potentially for major problems with great crested newts if not considered at the earliest stage. There is also risk to cause significant damage to less high profile brownfield species such as invertebrates/reptiles.</p>	<p>Bedfordshire &amp; Luton BAP: <a href="http://www.bedsbionet.org.uk">http://www.bedsbionet.org.uk</a></p> <p>Bedford BC Annual Monitoring Report 2006–07 (December 2007): <a href="http://www.bedford.gov.uk/GetResource.aspx?file=Annual%20Monitoring%20Report%202006-2007.pdf">http://www.bedford.gov.uk/GetResource.aspx?file=Annual%20Monitoring%20Report%202006-2007.pdf</a></p> <p>(New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment, 2008)</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>North East Elsenham</b>			
<p>The Essex Biodiversity Action Plan was published in 1999 and currently contains action plans for 25 species and 10 habitats. The action plans of relevance to Uttlesford are listed below:</p> <p><u>Species:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brown hare</li> <li>• Dormouse</li> <li>• Otter</li> <li>• Pipistrelle bats</li> <li>• Water vole</li> <li>• Great crested newt</li> <li>• Desmoulins' whorl snail</li> <li>• Grey Partridge</li> <li>• Skylark</li> <li>• Song Thrush</li> <li>• Stone Curlew</li> <li>• Black Poplar</li> <li>• Oxlip</li> </ul> <p><u>Habitats:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hedgerows</li> <li>• Ancient Woodland</li> <li>• Cereal field margins</li> <li>• Heathlands</li> <li>• Old Orchards</li> <li>• Urban Areas</li> </ul>	<p>No change in priority habitats and species due to development has been identified for the majority of species and habitats.</p>	<p>None identified (No NE site assessment provided for this site).</p>	<p>Uttlesford Local Development Framework. Annual Monitoring Report 2007. <a href="http://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/planning/local+plans+and+local+development+framework/annualmonitoringreport07.doc">http://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/planning/local+plans+and+local+development+framework/annualmonitoringreport07.doc</a></p> <p>Essex BAP: <a href="http://www.essexbiodiversity.org.uk/Default.aspx?pageid=47">http://www.essexbiodiversity.org.uk/Default.aspx?pageid=47</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>East Midlands</b>			
<p>Habitats for which the East Midlands has a significant proportion (more than 10%) of the English total include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowland wood pasture and parkland – 22.3%</li> <li>• Lowland hay meadows – 12%</li> <li>• Saltmarsh – 15.4%</li> <li>• Mudflats – 18.4%</li> </ul> <p>The region’s habitats support scores of UK BAP priority species, including many with nationally and internationally important populations. The 17 following numbers of priority species (of selected groups – this list is not exhaustive) are known to occur in the East Midlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 mammals (water vole, brown hare, otter, dormouse, harbour porpoise, pipistrelle and barbastelle bats)</li> <li>• 14 birds (including bittern, nightjar, skylark and common scoter)</li> <li>• 2 amphibians (natterjack toad and great crested newt)</li> <li>• 1 fish (burbot)</li> <li>• 2 ants</li> <li>• 7 beetles (including stag beetle)</li> <li>• 2 crustaceans (including freshwater white clawed crayfish)</li> <li>• 13 moths</li> <li>• 1 lichen</li> <li>• 2 fungi</li> <li>• 6 mosses</li> <li>• 2 stoneworts</li> <li>• 14 vascular plants (including cornflower, sea lavender, Deptford pink and shepherd’s needle)</li> </ul>	<p>Many key habitat areas in the East Midlands have become much smaller in size or patchy over recent decades, but still provide more than 10% of the country’s total.</p>		<p>Putting Wildlife Back on the Map: A Biodiversity Strategy for the East Midlands (May 2006)  <a href="http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/EMRBS-May2006.pdf">http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/EMRBS-May2006.pdf</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources	
<b>Pennbury (Stoughton)</b>				
<p>LBAP <u>Habitats</u> (ha) relevant to Harborough (2006/07):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hedgerows: 0.24</li> <li>• Calcareous grassland: 0.06</li> <li>• Marsh: 0.01</li> <li>• Neutral grassland: 1.45</li> <li>• Running water: 4.61</li> <li>• Open water: 0.05</li> <li>• Rock &amp; waste: n/a</li> <li>• Broadleaved woodland: 27.15</li> <li>• Mixed woodland: 6.64</li> </ul>	<p>LBAP <u>Species</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Otter</li> <li>• Dormouse</li> <li>• Water vole</li> <li>• Bats</li> <li>• Barn owl</li> <li>• Redstart</li> <li>• Nightingale</li> <li>• Sand martin</li> <li>• Black hairstreak</li> <li>• White-clawed crayfish</li> <li>• Black poplar</li> <li>• Violet helleborine</li> <li>• Wood vetch</li> <li>• Purple small-reed</li> </ul>	<p>LBAP Habitats (ha) in 2005/06:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hedgerows: 0.22</li> <li>• Calcareous grassland: 0.08</li> <li>• Marsh: 0.01</li> <li>• Neutral grassland: 1.39</li> <li>• Running water: 1.47</li> <li>• Open water: 0.01</li> <li>• Rock &amp; waste: 9.40</li> <li>• Broadleaved woodland: 32.10</li> <li>• Mixed woodland: 8.53</li> </ul>	<p>No protected / BAP species have been identified on site.</p> <p>The most valued habitats on site will be woodlands, hedges, rivers and streams.</p>	<p>Harborough District Council. Local Development Framework – Annual Monitoring Report (December 2007) <a href="http://www.marketharboroughonline.co.uk/ppimageupload/Image62301.PDF">http://www.marketharboroughonline.co.uk/ppimageupload/Image62301.PDF</a></p> <p>Leicestershire &amp; Rutland BAP: <a href="http://www.lrwt.org.uk/bap.asp">http://www.lrwt.org.uk/bap.asp</a></p> <p>(New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment, 2008)</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources	
<b>Manby</b>				
<p>BAP Habitats in East Lindsey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient semi-natural woodland</li> <li>• Arable field margins</li> <li>• Calcareous grassland</li> <li>• Chalk rivers</li> <li>• Churchyards and cemeteries</li> <li>• Coastal sand dunes</li> <li>• Heathland and peatland</li> <li>• Hedgerows and hedgerow trees</li> <li>• Meadow, pasture and grazing marsh</li> <li>• Parks and open spaces</li> <li>• Ponds, lakes and reservoirs</li> <li>• Reed beds</li> <li>• Rivers, canals and drains</li> <li>• Road verges,</li> <li>• Saline lagoons</li> <li>• Saltmarsh</li> <li>• Springs and flushes</li> <li>• Wet woodland</li> </ul>	<p>BAP species in Lincolnshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crucifix beetle</li> <li>• Marsh moth</li> <li>• Natterjack toad</li> <li>• Bastard toadflax</li> <li>• Early Gentian</li> <li>• Pasqueflower</li> <li>• Bats</li> <li>• Brown hare</li> <li>• Duke of Burgundy butterfly</li> <li>• Farmland birds</li> <li>• Hazel pot beetle</li> <li>• Mire pill beetle</li> <li>• Compressed river mussel</li> <li>• Grass-wrack pondweed</li> <li>• Greater water-parsnip</li> <li>• Otter</li> <li>• Ribbon-leaved water plantain</li> <li>• Spined loach</li> <li>• Water vole</li> <li>• Witham orb mussel</li> <li>• White-clawed crayfish</li> <li>• Song Thrush</li> </ul>	<p>No Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including change in priority habitats and species (by type) has been identified.</p>	<p>There are not known protected / BAP species and habitats on site.</p> <p>The Lincolnshire Grazing Marshes Partnership has been established for several years, and is trying to retain and restore the traditional landscape with associated wildlife sites. Established nature reserves tend to be nearer the coast, so indirect impacts in terms of water quality and quantity need to be considered further downstream.</p> <p>The Lincolnshire Grazing Marshes are a priority BAP habitat, and the development would need to be complementary to the local environment.</p>	<p>East Lindsey District Council. Annual Monitoring Report 2006–2007: <a href="http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/environment/planning/policy-local-plan/upload/ELDC%20AMR%202007.pdf">http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/environment/planning/policy-local-plan/upload/ELDC%20AMR%202007.pdf</a></p> <p>New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008). <a href="http://www.lincsbap.org">http://www.lincsbap.org</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources	
<b>Rushcliffe</b>				
<p>Nottinghamshire LBAP Habitats found in Rushcliffe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mixed ash-dominated woodland</li> <li>• Wet broad-leaved woodland</li> <li>• Unimproved neutral grassland</li> <li>• Lowland dry acid grassland</li> <li>• Lowland calcareous grassland</li> <li>• Lowland wood pasture and parkland</li> <li>• Lowland wet grassland</li> <li>• Reedbed</li> <li>• Rivers &amp; streams</li> <li>• Canals</li> <li>• Fens and Marshes</li> <li>• Eutrophic &amp; mesotrophic standing waters</li> <li>• Urban &amp; post-industrial habitats</li> <li>• Farmland</li> <li>• Hedgerows</li> <li>• Coniferous Forests</li> </ul>	<p>Important LBAP species found in Rushcliffe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bats Otter</li> <li>• Water vole</li> <li>• Harvest mouse</li> <li>• Grass snake</li> <li>• Slow worm</li> <li>• Great crested newt</li> <li>• Dingy &amp; grizzled skippers</li> <li>• Black poplar</li> <li>• Bluebell</li> <li>• Barn owl Raptors(inc. hobby and common buzzard)</li> <li>• Farmland birds</li> <li>• Trent salmon</li> </ul>	<p>No change in priority habitats / species has been identified during the reporting period 2006–2007.</p>	<p>None identified (No NE site assessment provided for this site).</p>	<p>Rushcliffe Annual Monitoring Report 2006–2007:  <a href="http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/241/AMR_0607.pdf">http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/241/AMR_0607.pdf</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>West Midlands</b>			
<p>The West Midlands occupies approximately 9% of the area of England. Habitats where the regional resource is 9% or more of the England total are (West Midlands Regional Biodiversity Audit, 2000):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowland meadows 20%</li> <li>• Broadleaved woodland 10%</li> <li>• Lowland dry acid grassland 10%</li> <li>• Lowland heathland 9%</li> <li>• Lowland wood parkland and pasture 9%</li> </ul> <p>The Region's rich diversity of habitats supports important populations in most groups of animals and plants, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mammals: Water vole, lesser horse-shoe bat, dormouse</li> <li>• Amphibians: Great crested newt</li> <li>• Birds: Corn bunting, song thrush</li> <li>• Fish: Allis shad, bullhead, river lamprey</li> <li>• Invertebrates: Pearl-bordered fritillary, violet click beetle, freshwater pearl-mussel</li> <li>• Plants: Floating water-plantain, early gentian</li> </ul>	None identified.	None identified.	<p>Restoring the Region's Wildlife (Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands, 2005)</p> <p><a href="http://www.wmbp.org/assets/userfiles/000424.pdf">http://www.wmbp.org/assets/userfiles/000424.pdf</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Curborough</b>			
<p>The second edition of the Staffordshire BAP contains 15 Habitat Action Plans (HAPs), consisting of 3 woodland HAPs, 7 farmland, grassland &amp; heathland HAPs and 5 wetland HAPs.</p> <p>In addition, 28 Species Action Plans are currently in place in Staffordshire. These include mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians &amp; fish, invertebrates and plants &amp; fungi.</p>	<p>No change in priority habitats / species has been identified.</p>	<p>The presence of protected species within the site is unknown. However, Great Crested Newts have been found at other development sites in the area.</p> <p>Probable priority habitats in or near the site include wet woodland and ancient woodland.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Strategy for Lichfield District 2003–2013.  <a href="http://www.lichfielddc.gov.uk/downloads/Biodiversity_Strategy_front_and_intro.pdf">http://www.lichfielddc.gov.uk/downloads/Biodiversity_Strategy_front_and_intro.pdf</a></p> <p>Staffordshire BAP:  <a href="http://www.sbp.org.uk/actionplan/index.php">http://www.sbp.org.uk/actionplan/index.php</a></p> <p>New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Middle Quinton</b>			
<p>The Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull Biodiversity Action Plan is divided into six broad habitat groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grassland</li> <li>• Farmland</li> <li>• woodland</li> <li>• urban</li> <li>• post-industrial; and</li> <li>• wetland</li> </ul> <p>Each habitat group is then divided into a number of action plans for each specific habitat type or land use. There are a total of 24 Habitat Action Plans for this sub-region.</p> <p>The LBAP also contains a list of 26 species action plans, including many threatened and declining local species i.e. barn owl and otter.</p>	<p>The LBAP progress reporting highlights some areas of success, e.g. the increase in the number of barn owls, the restoration work which is improving the biodiversity of traditional orchards and increases in the area of field margins and woodlands.</p> <p>However, the news is not good for species such as the adder and water voles which appear to be on their way to extinction in the area covered by the LBAP unless remedial action is taken quickly.</p> <p>As regards habitats there has been a major loss of lowland neutral grassland, mainly due to changes in agricultural practice. Loss of other habitats is also recorded, namely allotments, lowland heathland, ponds, lakes &amp; reservoirs, quarries and gravel pits, together with scrub and carr.</p>	<p>The presence of protected species / habitats within the site is unknown.</p>	<p>Warwickshire, Coventry &amp; Solihull LBAP:  <a href="http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/biodiversity">http://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/biodiversity</a></p> <p>Stratford on Avon District. Annual Monitoring Report 2007  <a href="http://www.stratford.gov.uk/files/seealsodocs/8012/Annual%20Monitoring%20Report%202007.pdf">http://www.stratford.gov.uk/files/seealsodocs/8012/Annual%20Monitoring%20Report%202007.pdf</a></p> <p>New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>South East</b>			
<p>Regional Priority Habitats in the South East Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grassland habitats: Lowland acid grassland, lowland meadows, lowland calcareous grassland, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, lowland heath, cereal field margins.</li> <li>• Woodland habitats: lowland beech and yew woodland, wet woodland, ancient semi-natural woodland, lowland wood pasture and parkland, ancient and / or species rich hedgerows.</li> <li>• Wetland habitats: reedbeds, fen, purple moor grass and rush pasture.</li> <li>• Freshwater habitats: chalk rivers, mesotrophic standing water, eutrophic standing water.</li> <li>• Coastal and Maritime habitats: sand dunes, saltmarsh, coastal vegetated shingle, saline lagoons, maritime cliffs and slopes, seagrass beds, litoral and sub-litoral chalk, intertidal mud flats.</li> </ul> <p>Regional priority species: None identified.</p>	<p>State of the Environment 2007 Indicators (Environment Agency):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wild bird populations (2005).</li> <li>• Numbers of salmon and sea trout (2007).</li> <li>• Distribution of otters: The distribution of otters varies in different areas, but there has been an overall decline between 2006 (2007) and 2007.</li> <li>• Distribution of water voles: Water voles across the region remain constant.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over the last 11 years, the South East has recorded the highest decline in woodland bird populations and the joint highest decline in forest bird populations compared with other regions. This is believed to be the result of agricultural intensification and the resulting habitat loss and degradation.</li> <li>• Salmon numbers declined substantially from the 1970s, but are now showing signs of stabilising. However, numbers remain below the conservation targets for the Rivers Test, Itchen and Thames. Sea trout stocks are stable.</li> <li>• Otter populations in the River Thames and its tributaries upstream of Oxford are good, similarly with water courses feeding into the Thames from the Cotswolds, but downstream of Oxford they are sparse. Hampshire sees good population trends but Sussex, Surrey and Kent do not.</li> <li>• In the last decade, water voles have disappeared from three quarters of their previously known sites across the South East. Populations of otters vary in different areas.</li> </ul>	<p>Action for Biodiversity in South East England (South East England Biodiversity Forum 2000)  <a href="http://www.sitatrust.org.uk/resources/documents/nature/South_East_action_for_Biodiversity.pdf">http://www.sitatrust.org.uk/resources/documents/nature/South_East_action_for_Biodiversity.pdf</a></p> <p>State of the Environment 2007 – South East England (Environment Agency):  <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/soe07final_1941006.pdf">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/soe07final_1941006.pdf</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Bordon – Whitehill</b>			
<p>Key Habitats of Nature Conservation Concern in Hampshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient semi-natural woodland</li> <li>• Lowland pasture woodland/parkland</li> <li>• Ancient hedgerows</li> <li>• Arable field margins</li> <li>• Unimproved neutral grassland/fen</li> <li>• Calcareous grassland</li> <li>• Floodplain grazing marsh</li> <li>• Lowland heath/bog/acid grassland</li> <li>• Fen/carr/marsh/swamp/reedbeds</li> <li>• Standing open water</li> <li>• Chalk rivers</li> <li>• Canals</li> <li>• Maritime cliffs</li> <li>• Shingle</li> <li>• Saltmarsh</li> <li>• Coastal grazing marsh</li> <li>• Sand dunes</li> <li>• Mudflats/eelgrass beds</li> <li>• Saline lagoons</li> <li>• Road verges</li> <li>• Urban</li> </ul>	None identified.	<p>The presence of protected / BPA species or habitats within the site is unknown, although records of white-clawed crayfish have been identified in the area.</p> <p>There should be no net loss of wetland habitat (the River Wey and River Slea are the main rivers, with other watercourses also present in the area). All development will need to incorporate a vegetated buffer zone adjacent to habitat and seek to create new habitat, particularly BAP habitat.</p> <p>The main problem with the eco-towns proposals at Whitehill/Bordon is that the urban area is surrounded by land of very high environmental quality. It would be extremely difficult to accommodate the levels of development that are being discussed without serious environmental impacts on Statutory sites.</p> <p>New development should strive to achieve a net gain for biodiversity through restoration, enhancement or creation of habitat that is in keeping with Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP). This should include various generic issues including the impact of climate change, ancient woodland and veteran trees, habitats of principle importance for the conservation of</p>	<p><a href="http://www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk">http://www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk</a></p> <p>New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<p>In Hampshire, 776 species of concern have been identified. This includes all the species of national conservation concern which occur in the county, species identified from Biodiversity Challenge (an audit of nationally important species undertaken by a consortium of voluntary organisations) and other species of local concern.</p>		<p>(cont'd) biodiversity, protected species and species of principal importance to meet important BAP targets and provision of countryside recreational opportunities</p>	
<b>Weston Otmoor</b>			
<p>UK BAP Priority <u>Habitats</u> in Cherwell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal &amp; floodplain grazing marsh</li> <li>• Eutrophic standing water</li> <li>• Fens</li> <li>• Lowland beech &amp; yew woodland</li> <li>• Lowland calcareous grassland</li> <li>• Lowland dry acid grassland</li> <li>• Lowland heathlands</li> <li>• Lowland meadows</li> <li>• Lowland mixed deciduous woodland</li> <li>• Lowland wood pastures and parkland</li> <li>• Reedbeds</li> <li>• Rush pasture &amp; purple moor grass</li> <li>• Wet woodland</li> </ul> <p>Total area of BAP priority habitat in Cherwell in 2006: 1343.7ha (changes between 2005 and 2006 represent what has been added through mapping or removed through a better understanding of site habitat structure, rather than the creation or loss of the priority habitat itself on the ground).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total area of BAP priority habitat in Cherwell in 2005: 1290.7ha</li> <li>• Total area of BAP priority habitats in the County context in 2005: 6974ha</li> <li>• Total area of BAP priority habitats in the County context in 2006: 9259ha</li> <li>• No regional / national data available.</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed eco-towns site lies within an important area for breeding waders. Breeding waders are susceptible to disturbance which would be inevitable should the proposal go ahead.</p> <p>Great Crested Newts known to inhabit the SSSI site. Disturbance likely to have a detrimental effect on this legally protected species. Mitigation &amp; the issuing of wildlife licences from Natural England would need to be considered.</p> <p>New development should strive to achieve a net gain for biodiversity through restoration, enhancement or creation of habitat that is in keeping with Local Biodiversity Action Plans (LBAP). This should include various generic issues including the impact of climate change, ancient woodland and veteran trees, habitats of principle importance for the conservation of biodiversity, protected species and species of principal importance to meet important BAP targets and provision of countryside recreational opportunities.</p>	<p>Cherwell District Council. Annual Monitoring Report 2007 (December 2007). <a href="http://www.cherwell-dc.gov.uk/utilities/action/act_download.cfm?mediaid=4600">http://www.cherwell-dc.gov.uk/utilities/action/act_download.cfm?mediaid=4600</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/lbap.aspx?id=454">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/lbap.aspx?id=454</a></p> <p>New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<p>UK BAP <u>species</u> identified in Cherwell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tassel Stonewort (Plant)</li> <li>• Perfoliate Penny-Cress (Plant)</li> <li>• Shepherd’s-needle (Plant)</li> <li>• True Fox Sedge (Plant)</li> <li>• A Freshwater Mussel (Mollusc)</li> <li>• A Pea Mussel (Mollusc)</li> <li>• Large Garden Bumble Bee</li> <li>• Ground Beetle</li> <li>• Pearl Bordered Fritillary (Butterfly)</li> <li>• Marsh Fritillary (Butterfly)</li> <li>• Chalk Carpet (Moth)</li> <li>• Buttoned Snout (Moth)</li> <li>• Four-spotted (Moth)</li> <li>• Freshwater Crayfish</li> <li>• Great Crested Newt</li> <li>• Common Scoter</li> <li>• Bittern (Heron)</li> <li>• Grey Partridge</li> <li>• Turtle Dove</li> <li>• Nightjar</li> <li>• Skylark</li> <li>• Song Thrush</li> <li>• Spotted Flycatcher</li> <li>• Red Backed Shrike</li> <li>• Tree Sparrow</li> <li>• Linnet</li> <li>• Bullfinch</li> <li>• Reed Bunting (Bird)</li> <li>• Corn Bunting (Bird)</li> <li>• Bechstein’s Bat</li> <li>• Pipistrelle (Bat)</li> <li>• Brown Hare</li> <li>• Water Vole</li> <li>• Otter</li> </ul>			

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Ford</b>			
<p>UK BAP priority <u>Habitats</u> found in Arun:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient woodland (sites over 2ha only): 1698.20ha</li> <li>• Broadleaved woodland: 1718.76ha</li> <li>• Chalk grassland: 440.67ha</li> <li>• Grazing marsh: 1313.64ha</li> <li>• Heathland: 2.56ha</li> <li>• Lowland dry acid grassland: 9.83ha</li> <li>• Lowland meadows: 7.82ha</li> <li>• Notable road verge: 12.20ha</li> <li>• Reedbed: 62.45ha</li> <li>• Vegetated shingle: 30.16ha</li> <li>• Wet woodland: 106.28ha</li> </ul> <p>Key priority species present in Arun District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Juniper</li> <li>• Spiked rampion</li> <li>• Green-winged orchid</li> <li>• Basil thyme</li> <li>• Lapwing</li> <li>• Bullfinch</li> <li>• Skylark</li> <li>• Cuckoo</li> </ul>	None identified.	<p>The following protected species records have been identified within the proposed Airfield site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slow worm (BAP species)</li> <li>• Common lizard (near the river Adur) (BAP species)</li> <li>• Grass snake (BAP species)</li> <li>• European water vole (Environment Agency's lead role) (BAP species)</li> <li>• Great crested newt (Environment Agency's lead role) (BAP species)</li> <li>• Eurasian common shrew</li> <li>• Adder (BAP species)</li> <li>• Mentha pulegium</li> <li>• Eptesicus serotinus</li> </ul> <p>Arundel bypass site: AONB to north. At the western end the road would cross through 1.5km of Tortington Common Ancient Woodland and through Binstead Wood Complex SSSI. There are also protected species in this area (adder (BAP species), grass snake (BAP species), common lizard (BAP species), and common pipistrelle (BAP species)). The eastern section crosses the Adur, but is unlikely to affect the SSSI.</p>	<p>Arun District Council. Annual Monitoring Report 2006–07. <a href="http://www.arun.gov.uk/assets/pdf/Planning/Arun_Annual_Monitoring_Report_07.pdf">http://www.arun.gov.uk/assets/pdf/Planning/Arun_Annual_Monitoring_Report_07.pdf</a></p> <p>West Sussex BAP: <a href="http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/heritage-wildlife-and-landscape/biodiversity-action-plans.en?page=2">http://www.westsussex.gov.uk/ccm/content/environment/heritage-wildlife-and-landscape/biodiversity-action-plans.en?page=2</a></p> <p>New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2007).</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nightingale</li> <li>• House sparrow</li> <li>• Swift</li> <li>• Dunnock</li> <li>• Small heath</li> <li>• Silver-washed fritillary</li> <li>• Cinnabar moth</li> <li>• Grizzled skipper</li> <li>• Silver-studded blue</li> <li>• White admiral</li> <li>• Stag beetle</li> <li>• Water vole</li> <li>• Hedgehog</li> <li>• Brown hare</li> <li>• Common toad</li> <li>• Brown / sea trout</li> </ul>		<p>Bognor northern relief road: Protected species issues again (common pipistrelle, great crested newt (EA lead, BAP species), water voles (EA lead, BAP species) – surveys needed. Also crosses a lot of ditches and watercourses.</p> <p>Ford parkway (railway station): May be issues with watercourse, ditches and water voles, depending if footprint changes.</p> <p>Residential development site: Issue with watercourses and ditches.</p> <p>Industrial/commercial development site: Watercourses and protected species (great crested newt and water voles (EA lead, BAP species).</p> <p>Marina: Climping Beach SSSI and Littlehampton golf course SNCI to the south (see Ford Airfield above). Issues with protected species, flood risk, and watercourse.</p>	

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>South West</b>			
<p>The South West supports a high proportion of some of the UK's rarest and most endangered habitats. Many are priority habitats. These include (figures taken from the Audit of the South West Biological Resource 1996):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calcareous grassland – 62 % of the UK total – e.g. Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire</li> <li>• Lowland heathland – 25 % of the UK total – e.g. Dorset heathlands.</li> <li>• Flower rich pastures – 57 % of the UK total – e.g. Culm grasslands, Somerset Levels and Moors</li> <li>• Saline lagoons – 37 % of the UK total – e.g. The Fleet, Dorset is the largest brackish lagoon in England</li> <li>• Offshore reefs – e.g. those off south and east Devon are among the best in the country.</li> </ul> <p>The South West supports 25 species that are globally important, over 700 species that are of national conservation concern, and 34 species endemic to the UK, 11 of which are only found in the South West. Some specific examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater horseshoe bat – 70 % of the UK population occurs in the South West</li> <li>• Sand lizard – once occurring throughout the South West but now only found on fragmented heathland in southeast Dorset</li> <li>• Freshwater pearl mussel – an outlying population occurs in the Taw and Torridge, isolated from the main population in the North West and Wales</li> <li>• Hairy click beetle – the only known population in the world occurs in reedbeds alongside the River Parrett in Somerset</li> <li>• Triangular club-rush – one of only two populations in England is found on the River Tamar.</li> </ul>	<p>UK Index of wild bird populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 1994 and 2005, the South West population indices for all native bird species, for farmland birds and for woodland birds showed no significant change. In all cases, the indices were broadly in line with the national trend.</li> </ul> <p>Trend in otter populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Fourth Otter survey of England co-ordinated by the Environment Agency between 2000 and 2002 surveyed a total of 399 sites – 83% of which showed positive signs of otters ( an increase of 24% since the last survey 1991–1994).</li> </ul>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>South West Observatory  <a href="http://www.swenvo.org.uk/environment/biodiversity.asp">http://www.swenvo.org.uk/environment/biodiversity.asp</a></p> <p>South West BAP (1997). South West Biodiversity Partnership  <a href="http://www.swbiodiversity.org.uk">http://www.swbiodiversity.org.uk</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>St Austell (China Clay Community)</b>			
<p>Cornwall BAP includes the following habitat action plans.</p> <p><u>Farmland:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows</li> <li>• Cereal field margins</li> <li>• Lowland dry acid grassland</li> <li>• Lowland heathland</li> <li>• Lowland meadows</li> <li>• Maritime cliffs and slopes</li> <li>• Purple moor grass and rush pastures</li> </ul> <p><u>Coastal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh</li> <li>• Coastal saltmarsh</li> <li>• Coastal sand dunes</li> <li>• Coastal vegetated shingle</li> <li>• Maerl beds</li> <li>• Mudflats</li> <li>• Sabellaria Alveolata reefs</li> <li>• Saline lagoons</li> <li>• Seagrass beds</li> </ul> <p><u>Woodland:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowland wood-pasture and parkland</li> <li>• Upland oakwood</li> <li>• Wet woodland</li> </ul> <p><u>Wetland:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fens</li> <li>• Reedbeds</li> <li>• Standing open water</li> </ul> <p>Volume 2 includes the following HAPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heathlands</li> <li>• Arable and horticulture</li> <li>• Boundary and linear features</li> <li>• Fen, marsh and swamp</li> <li>• Sea Birds and Waders of the Hard Coast</li> </ul> <p>In addition, the LBAP has produced 24 species action plans for a variety of taxonomic groups including seaweeds, stonewort and mosses.</p>	<p>Overall Trends (1988–1995):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife habitats on the mainland of Cornwall have been lost at a rate of approximately 3% (over 1,500 ha) across the county. This includes both gradual degradation of the quality of wildlife habitats, and the conversion to other land uses such as agriculture, mineral extraction and built development.</li> <li>• A total of over 200 ha of wildlife habitat changed to other habitat mosaics between 1988–1995. These changed habitats are often degraded in terms of their wildlife value and are consequently more susceptible to agricultural improvement.</li> </ul>	<p>A variety of protected / BAP species and habitats might be present within the site i.e. <i>Marsupella profunda</i>.</p>	<p>Cornwall Wildlife Trust:  <a href="http://www.wildlifetrust.org.uk/avon/www/Regional/LBAPs/Cornwall/cornwall.htm">http://www.wildlifetrust.org.uk/avon/www/Regional/LBAPs/Cornwall/cornwall.htm</a></p> <p>New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).</p> <p>Cornwall Biodiversity Initiative project:  <a href="http://www.cornwallwow.org.uk/bap1/trends.htm">http://www.cornwallwow.org.uk/bap1/trends.htm</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sheltered muddy gravels</li> <li>• Sublittoral sands and gravels</li> <li>• Tidal rapids</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately 80 ha of wildlife habitat was lost to marginal grassland between 1988–1995 and a further 673 ha directly to agriculture.</li> <li>• Wildlife habitats are being lost directly to built environment and mineral extraction, with approximately 284 ha of wildlife habitat lost in this manner.</li> </ul>		

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>			
<p>The Region supports a total of 35 national priority habitats and 105 national priority species. Some of the Region's habitats are particularly important in a national context. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upland moorland and heathland – the North York Moors National Park contains the largest continuous tract of upland heather moorland in England, and along with the Pennine Moors, the Region holds 28% of the upland heathland in England, and extensive areas of blanket bog.</li> <li>• Limestone habitats – the Yorkshire Dales contains the most extensive series of limestone pavements in the UK, and important areas of upland calcareous grassland. The Region supports over 50% and 20% respectively of the area of these habitats in England.</li> <li>• Lowland hay meadows – the Lower Derwent Valley contains a greater area of high-quality examples of this habitat than any other UK site.</li> <li>• Lowland raised bog – Thorne and Hatfield Moors are England's largest area of raised bog and are home to 8 Red Data Book (RDB) invertebrate species.</li> <li>• Along the coast, Flamborough Head is an east coast representative of hard chalk cliffs, which occur more frequently on the south coast of England. There are larger numbers and a wider range of cave habitats at Flamborough than at any other chalk site in Britain.</li> <li>• The Humber is the second-largest coastal plain estuary in the UK, and the largest coastal plain estuary on the east coast of Britain. During the breeding season it supports more than 10% of the UK's population of Bittern and in winter it regularly hosts more than 150,000 waterfowl.</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the various important priority habitats, the Yorkshire and Humber region is important for a number of rare (i.e. UK BAP priority/ Vascular Plant Red List) species i.e. Lady's Slipper Orchid.</p>	None identified.	None identified.	<p>Yorkshire &amp; Humber Regional Biodiversity Strategy – Consultation Document (2007):</p> <p><a href="http://www.yhbf.org/siteassets/documents/yhbf/C/D/CD9C84A6-9E24-4EC5-BA63-B1BE3260507B/2/YH%20Regional%20Biodiversity%20Strategy%20Consultation%20Document.pdf">http://www.yhbf.org/siteassets/documents/yhbf/C/D/CD9C84A6-9E24-4EC5-BA63-B1BE3260507B/2/YH%20Regional%20Biodiversity%20Strategy%20Consultation%20Document.pdf</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Rossington</b>			
<p>A list of the 18 Habitat Action Plans have been produced for the Doncaster LBAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ancient and Species</li> <li>• Rich Hedgerows</li> <li>• Arable Field Margins</li> <li>• Crags, Caves and Tunnels</li> <li>• Limestone Grassland</li> <li>• Lowland Heathland</li> <li>• / Acid Grassland</li> <li>• Mosaic</li> <li>• Neutral and Wet Grasslands</li> <li>• Greenways</li> <li>• Lowland Raised Mire</li> <li>• Parkland, Wood</li> <li>• Pasture and Veteran Trees</li> <li>• Post Industrial and Brownfield Land</li> <li>• Urban Greenspace</li> <li>• Marshes and Swamps, Lakes and Ponds, Ditches and</li> <li>• Drains</li> <li>• Minor Streams, Springs, Fens, Flushes, Mires and Fenny</li> <li>• Fields</li> <li>• Reedbeds</li> <li>• Rivers, Canals, Oxbows, Major</li> <li>• Streams and Subsidence Flashes</li> <li>• Limestone Woodlands</li> <li>• Lowland Heathy Oak Woodland</li> <li>• Wet Woodland</li> </ul> <p>The production of Species Action Plans (SAPs) has already begun, based upon 'A Species Audit of Doncaster Borough'. Draft SAPs have been compiled for the following species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Petty Whin</li> <li>• Wild Service Tree</li> <li>• Scarce Vapourer moth</li> <li>• True fox sedge</li> </ul>	None identified.	<p>Great crested newts are likely to be in any water bodies affected by proposals. Other protected species may also be present in the area.</p> <p>It is highly likely that species and habitats of 'principal importance' for nature conservation will be present within the area and might be affected by the proposal.</p>	<p>Doncaster LBAP:</p> <p><a href="http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/Living_in_Doncaster/Environment/Biodiversity/Biodiversity_Action_Plan/Doncaster_Biodiversity_Action_Plan.asp">http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/Living_in_Doncaster/Environment/Biodiversity/Biodiversity_Action_Plan/Doncaster_Biodiversity_Action_Plan.asp</a></p> <p>New Growth Points and eco-towns proposals – Natural England proforma for reporting assessment (2008).</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with Natural England)	Sources
<b>Leeds City Region</b>			
Leeds BAP habitats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Magnesian limestone grassland</li> <li>• Reedbed</li> <li>• Lowland wet grassland</li> <li>• Hedgerow and field margins</li> </ul>	Leeds BAP Species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pasqueflower</li> <li>• Thistle broomrape</li> <li>• Harvest mouse</li> <li>• Pipistrelle bat</li> <li>• White-clawed crayfish</li> <li>• Great crested newt</li> </ul>	None identified.	None identified (No NE site assessment provided for this site).
Leeds BAP: <a href="http://www.leeds.gov.uk/files/Internet2007/2004/week1/5B570C9D1C52EC3A80256E20003C.ADFD.pdf">http://www.leeds.gov.uk/files/Internet2007/2004/week1/5B570C9D1C52EC3A80256E20003C.ADFD.pdf</a>			

Table 3: Heritage assets baseline

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
<b>Heritage Assets</b>			
<b>East of England</b>			
<p>The East of England region had 57,623 listed buildings in April 2007 (15% of the total for England). There were 1,741 listed Grade I and 3,421 listed Grade II* (17% of the national total).</p> <p>There were 1,725 scheduled ancient monuments recorded in the region in April 2007 (about 9% of the total for England).</p> <p>The East of England had 209 Registered Parks and Gardens in 2007. The East of England has the third highest total of Registered Parks and Gardens in England.</p> <p>The East of England has one of England's 43 registered historic battlefields, at Maldon in Essex.</p> <p>English Heritage's Register of Buildings at Risk in 2007 recorded 115 entries of Grade I and II* buildings and structural Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk through neglect or decay in the East of England.</p> <p>The East of England has the lowest proportion of Grade I and II* buildings at risk of any region.</p>	<p>The number of listed buildings in the East of England has increased by 246 (0.4%) since 2002.</p> <p>The number of Registered Parks and Gardens has increased by 9 since 2002.</p> <p>The number of monuments in the East of England has increased by 86 (5%) since 2002, the largest increase of any English region.</p> <p>Forty-eight (44%) of the 108 entries that were included on the baseline 1999 Register of Buildings at Risk have now been removed.</p> <p>The percentage of Grade I and Grade II* buildings at risk in the East of England was 1.7% in 2007, the same percentage as in 1999.</p>	None identified	<p><a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HCEE2007.pdf">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HCEE2007.pdf</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
<b>Coltishall</b> (North Norfolk DC, part in Broadland District, Norfolk CC)			
<p>The Norfolk Historic Environment Record is a comprehensive record of historic data and it contains information and documents relating to historic landscapes, buildings, archaeological sites and ancient monuments. At Sept 2007 North Norfolk had the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2254 Listed Buildings, comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 95 Grade I</li> <li>– 201 Grade II*</li> <li>– 1958 Grade II</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 53 Listed Buildings are recorded on the 'Buildings at Risk Register'.</li> <li>• 81 Conservation Areas covering 10,423 hectares in total</li> <li>• 87 Scheduled Ancient Monuments</li> <li>• 33 Historic Parks and Gardens</li> </ul>	No data publicly available.	The fighter pen (WW2) and 1950s Blast Walls are currently being recommended for scheduling. The setting of these will need to be preserved which could in part be achieved by maintaining the line of the runway and taxiways. We would also hope to see a visual link retained whereby the blast walls can be seen from the line of the runway. The late 1930s layout has some design value and English Heritage is currently funding a characterisation study.	<a href="http://www.northnorfolk.org/ldf/documents/Annual_Monitoring_Report_2007_FINAL_WEB.pdf">http://www.northnorfolk.org/ldf/documents/Annual_Monitoring_Report_2007_FINAL_WEB.pdf</a>
<b>Hanley Grange</b> (South Cambridgeshire DC, Cambridgeshire CC)			
The total number of listed buildings in South Cambridgeshire in 2006/07 was 2,665, a comparatively high number relative to other Cambridgeshire districts.	<p>Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk:</p> <p>2004/ 2005: 2,630, 51  2005 / 2006: 2,633, 50  2006 / 2007: 2, 665, 41</p> <p>The general trend of the last few years has been that the number of listed buildings has been increasing, while the numbers which are at risk has been decreasing. The number at risk represents only 1.5% of all listed buildings.</p>	There are a number of historic sites in the eco-towns area. Brent Ditch scheduled monument in NE corner should be protected, including its setting. Major archaeological interest is likely therefore early assessment is required. Hinxtion Grange and Pampisford Hall are both Grade II listed buildings, grade II, and Pampisford Historic Park Grade II*. Several historic environment constraints and significant sites and settings will potentially be compromised. EH would like to see a map and information on the existing historic environment. Appraisal work is needed in advance of a decision on suitability/capacity of the site.	<a href="http://www.scamb.gov.uk/admin/documents/retrieve.asp?pk_document=906215">http://www.scamb.gov.uk/admin/documents/retrieve.asp?pk_document=906215</a>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
<b>Marston</b> (Bedford BC, Mid Beds DC, Bedfordshire CC)			
No data publicly available.	<p>Number of properties on the national at risk register in Bedford Borough Council:</p> <p>2006/ 2007: 1 (Cardington Air Shed No. 1 grade II*)</p> <p>2005/ 2006: 1 (Cardington Air Shed No. 1 grade II*)</p> <p>2004/ 2005: 2 (records grades I and II*)</p> <p>2003/ 2004: 24</p> <p>1999/ 2000: 33</p>	<p>Significant industrial heritage and a complex area with a number of heritage constraints including listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments and historic parks/gardens. The recently Grade II listed Stewartby Brickworks is important (and also forms part of a conservation area) and will need to be protected (it is currently shown as “residential” on one of the submission documents). Concern regarding impact on the historic environment of nearby settlements. Appraisal work will need to be undertaken to ascertain whether this is a suitable location for an eco-town from a historic environment perspective.</p> <p>There are four medieval scheduled ancient monuments which may be within the boundary of the proposals (not possible to tell on the basis of current available information), while two important medieval churches (Houghton Conquest and Marston Moretaine) may also have their settings affected. Also there is good evidence of further undesignated archaeological sites.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.bedford.gov.uk/GetResource.aspx?file=Annual%20Monitoring%20Report%202006-2007.pdf">http://www.bedford.gov.uk/GetResource.aspx?file=Annual%20Monitoring%20Report%202006-2007.pdf</a></p>
<b>North East Elsenham</b> (Uttlesford DC, Essex CC)			
No data publicly available.	No data publicly available.	<p>Significant issue here relating to existing Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and Local Development Framework (LDF) allocations. The proposed new settlement at Elsenham was presented at the RSS Examination in Public (EiP) and the potential here taken into account in determining the district housing allocation. It is currently the preferred option in the Uttlesford LDF for 3000 houses. Uttlesford is a district of exceptional historic interest where recent additions to the main settlements of Saffron Walden and Great Dunmow have put pressure on their historic quality and character. At the RSS EiP an argument was put forward that a new settlement at Elsenham would take pressure from the key historic settlements. Any growth at Elsenham should therefore be considered as a contribution to existing RSS housing, not additional to, given the difficulty of finding alternative sites in this sensitive district.</p> <p>To note that above the 3,000 proposals, Uttlesford still have 1,200 to allocate in their emerging LDF. Some of this may need to be accommodated in Elsenham if capacity exists.</p>	None identified

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
		This is an area of pressure overall and EH would not want to see the impact of development being spread elsewhere, particularly to Saffron Walden and Great Dunmow. The new settlement development area should also be distinct and separate from Henham village to the North-East.	
<b>East Midlands</b>			
<p><u>Scheduled Monuments</u> In 2002, the State of the Historic Environment Report (SHER) reported that the 1,503 Scheduled Monuments in the region represented 8% of the national total. With an increase of only 9 sites since 2002, the East Midlands has experienced the lowest increase in Scheduled Monument designation outside London.</p> <p><u>Listed Buildings</u> The listing system has been reactive over the last 5 years, responding to requests for listing rather than actively designating assets. From 2002 to 2007, the number of listed buildings in the East Midlands appears to have increased by 146. Proportionately this is similar to the increase in other regions.</p> <p><u>Registered Parks and Gardens</u> In 2007, the East Midlands had 135 registered parks and gardens, up from 127 in 2002. The register of Historic Parks &amp; Gardens grew in all regions from 2002 to 2007. The 6% increase experienced in the East Midlands was similar to the national average.</p> <p><u>Historic Battlefields</u></p> <p>There are 5 designated battlefields in the East Midlands.</p>	<p>English Heritage's Register of Buildings at Risk for 2007 recorded 140 entries of Grade I and II* buildings and structural Scheduled Monuments at risk in the East Midlands. This compares with 161 entries on the baseline 1999 Register, a reduction of 21 over the whole period but an increase of 7 since 2006. The proportion of building entries at risk fell from 5.1% in 1999 to 4.4% in 2007.</p> <p>12 entries were added to the East Midlands Buildings At Risk Register in 2007 and 5 removed. Many of the new entries were non-beneficial monuments or managed ruins, which do not require full-scale restoration. The 2007 Register also reported a positive trend with 15 sites being moved to a category denoting they were less at risk.</p>	None Identified	<a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HCEM2007_20071115135210.pdf">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HCEM2007_20071115135210.pdf</a>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
<b>Pennbury (Stoughton)</b> (Harborough DC, Oadby & Wingston BC, Leicester City Council, Leicestershire CC)			
<p>No data publicly available relating specifically to Pennbury.</p> <p>There are 392 listed buildings in Leicester: 12 Grade I (3%), 35 Grade II* (9%) and 336 Grade II (86%). No new buildings have been formally listed in the monitoring period.</p>	<p>No data publicly available.</p>	<p>The site lies within a green wedge, designated in the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Structure Plan 1996 to 2016 (Strategic Policies 5 and 6). Development would also conflict with Policy 7 "Separation of Settlements" and Strategy Policy 8 "Development in the Countryside". It lies between Oadby and Leicester City. The area is well used by local people for recreation and includes a number of nationally designated historic sites. EH commented on potential directions/ sites for growth Oadby and Wigston Local Development Framework Allocations Development Plan Document – Issues and Options paper (August 2007) and noted a high level of historic interest in the area.</p> <p>Appendix F of the prospectus refers to constraints on the site, which 'will be taken onto account':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– An 'area of particularly attractive countryside';</li> <li>– Stretton Magna scheduled monument (Deserted Medieval Village);</li> <li>– Other significant archaeology.</li> <li>– Surrounding village conservation areas and listed buildings.</li> </ul> <p>The development area includes Stretton Magna deserted village scheduled monument (No. 17080) and the 3 listed buildings at Great Stretton, including the Grade II* listed church of St Giles. The proposal would impact on the setting of Stoughton moated grange scheduled monument (No. 17056) and the 11 listed buildings at Stoughton including the Grade II* St Mary's church and churchyard cross (also scheduled No. 30227). Stoughton lies immediately to the west of the site. Similarly, Little Stretton, with 6 listed buildings, including the Grade II* Church of St John the Baptist lies to the immediate south-east of the site. Stretton Hall (Grade II*) lies immediately to the south. There are also listed buildings at nearby Thurnby and Houghton on the Hill.</p> <p>As well as the designated historic sites within or adjacent to the proposed site, the area has significant undesignated historic interest. The site includes the WWII airfield opened in 1943, now a civil airport. LCC Archaeology has provided the following comments on the level of undesignated historic interest in the area: "The Leicestershire &amp;</p>	<p>None identified</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
		<p>Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) hold data on a significant number (42) of non-scheduled archaeological sites within the vicinity of the Pennbury site (as defined by a 1.5km band around the perimeter of the airfield). It should be recognised that this is not a definitive record but rather a sample to be viewed as indicative of a wider potential. The area has been the subject of a desk-based archaeological assessment prepared by the Leicestershire Museums Arts &amp; Records Service (Liddle P &amp; Hartley R 1994 Stoughton Estate – An Archaeological Survey), however, this work is now some 14 years out of date and warrants further consideration and revision.</p> <p>The available archaeological data indicates a landscape utilised and occupied from the Mesolithic to the early medieval periods. The medieval and later periods have left a far more obvious impression on the present day landscape. The villages, both current and former (e.g. the deserted medieval settlement of Great Stretton, MLE2485; SM17080), are likely to have originated from a more dispersed pattern of Anglo-Saxon settlement during the 9th and 10th centuries. The formation of the villages is probably accompanied by parallel restructuring of the surrounding agricultural land, with the creation of the open field system, farmed in common and characterised by strip fields, the latter having left their trace as ridge and furrow earthworks. The Pennbury development area preserves some significant blocks of ridge and furrow earthworks, notably around Great Stretton DMV, Stoughton, Houghton-on-the-Hill, around the fringes of Oadby and Great Glen. These earthwork features contribute significantly to the landscape character, otherwise typified by evidence of reorganised piecemeal enclosure to the north of the Gartree Road and planned enclosure to the south.”</p> <p>Ridge and furrow, which is characteristic of this part of the Midlands, is regionally important and a diminishing resource, as a result of its loss due to ploughing and development.</p> <p>It is clear, therefore, that the proposal would have a significant adverse effect on the historic environment.</p>	

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
<b>Manby</b> (East Lindsey DC, Lincolnshire CC)			
Manby was identified by English Heritage as having listable structures in a thematic study of military aviation sites and structures. 7 buildings were identified for spot listing and subsequently listed.	No data publicly available.	The former RAF Armament Training School became the RAF Flying College in 1949. This closed in 1974. Louth Park Abbey scheduled monument lies to the north-west: "After Hullavington, the best remaining example of Expansion Period architecture in Britain, some of the instructional buildings being particularly well-handled." “(The) Airfield with perimeter track (are) now in agricultural use.”	English Heritage consultation.
Strubby is also a former RAF site. There are no listed buildings on this site. There are a number of scheduled monuments, including upstanding sites such as Toot Hill motte and Castle Hill motte and bailey, close to Strubby.	No data publicly available.	The area around both of these sites, which are close by to each other, is rich in archaeology, particularly related to the medieval period. There are also listed buildings, including a number of Grade I and II* churches. Woodthorpe Hall (Grade II), which lies immediately to the south of Strubby Airfield.	English Heritage consultation.
<b>Rushcliffe</b> (Nottinghamshire)			
No data publicly available.	No data publicly available.	No EH comments have been provided.	None identified
<b>West Midlands</b>			
<p>The total number of listed buildings of all grades in the region in April 2007 was 34,129.</p> <p>Five Parks and Gardens have been added to the Register since 2002. The total now stands at 148.</p> <p>There is one World Heritage Site (Ironbridge) and six Registered Historic Battlefields in the West Midlands.</p> <p>The proportion of Grade I and II* buildings and structures considered by English Heritage to be ‘at Risk’ has fallen from 5.8% in 1999 (the baseline year) to 4.9% in 2007. There were 155 Buildings at Risk in English Heritage’s register in 1999 and 134 in 2007.</p>	<p>There was an increase of 203 listed building entries in the West Midlands between 2002 and 2007, which is relatively modest and in keeping with the national trend.</p> <p>The number of scheduled monuments rose by 34 to 1,424 in 2007. This represents an increase of 2.4%, which is in keeping with the national average.</p> <p>The number of entries in the priority or most urgent categories dropped between 1999 and 2007 by about 3%, a trend that better the national average of 0.5%. 38 entries are in categories which suggest positive progress is being made, representing an improvement of 9 when set against 1999 figures.</p>	None identified	<a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HCWM2007.pdf">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HCWM2007.pdf</a>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
<b>Curborough</b> (Lichfield DC, Staffordshire CC)			
No data publicly available.	No data publicly available.	<p><u>RSS fit</u>: Lichfield not identified as a settlement of significant growth. Issue of proximity to Major Urban Area and potential to undermine RSS aspirations for regeneration of these areas and reverse flow of people to shires.</p> <p>Site has a long and complex development history through county structure plan and Lichfield Local Development Plan.</p> <p>EH already consulted on EIA Scoping Opinion for a planning application – noted omission of considering landscape and visual impacts. Wider issue of proposal being pursued as a planning application, not part of the LDF planning process with only at Issues and Option stage. [Update at 11 May – Outline Planning Application and supporting EIA received by English Heritage on 3 April for comment by 1 May for a ‘new settlement’ at Curborough. Application avoids the term ‘eco-town’.</p> <p>Implications for landscape and setting of Lichfield – and potential implications for historic core (e.g. added development pressure).</p> <p>Argument by developer consortium that development would benefit historic character needs to be carefully appraised as to basis – notwithstanding inclusion of services as part of design nearest large service centre will remain Lichfield and potential pressures for new offer, parking etc.</p> <p>Priority to use completed county HLC to inform sensitivity and capacity of landscape. Preferably this should inform overall LDF preparation and options.</p> <p>Curborough eco-town has not emerged through the LDF nor is Lichfield identified as a settlement of significant growth in the emerging WMRSS. Consequently this proposal appears contrary to the regions spatial strategy and regeneration logic of reversing the flow of people to shires. The submission fails to address the local and wider impacts on the historic environment, particularly the landscape setting and Lichfield’s historic core and how these effects could be mitigated e.g. traffic constraint. The completed historic landscape characterisation for the county should inform the capacity of the site to accommodate a development of this scale.</p>	None identified

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
<b>Middle Quinton</b> (Stratford upon Avon DC , Warwickshire CC, Wychavon DC, Worcestershire CC)			
No data publicly available.	No data publicly available.	<p>Appears to relate to former MOD site (airfield to north)</p> <p>No fit with the RSS – issue of whether in conflict with RSS objectives and regeneration of the MUAs.</p> <p>Likely to be contentious – already local press campaign against the proposal (being led by site owners and a local land owner)</p> <p>Initial indication that surrounding area is sensitive in terms of designated sites (scheduled monuments) and wider landscape character.</p> <p>Priority to apply HLC and other data sets.</p> <p>As per Lichfield argument by developer consortium that development would benefit historic character of Stratford (by relieving pressure) needs to be carefully appraised as to basis – notwithstanding inclusion of services as part of design nearest large service centre will remain Stratford and potential pressures for new offer, parking etc. Existing HGV traffic which uses site already goes through Stratford with implications for character and bridge crossings.</p> <p>This proposal appears inconsistent with the principles of the emerging WMRSS, its spatial strategy and regeneration emphasis.</p> <p>The surrounding landscape character is particularly sensitive and includes the adjacent Multivallate Ironage Hillfort on Meon Hill, a scheduled monument. The impact on this monuments setting will be significant.</p> <p>Warwickshire’s Historic Landscape Characterisation (to be completed in 2008) must be applied to inform the principle of this proposal.</p> <p>As with the proposed eco-town at Lichfield an argument is proposed by the developer consortium that development would benefit the historic character of Stratford (by relieving pressure). However, notwithstanding the inclusion of certain services as part of the proposal, the nearest large service centre will remain Stratford with the resultant demands and pressures placed upon it. In addition the impact of traffic and resultant congestion on Stratford, associated with the proposal must not be underestimated.</p>	None identified

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
<b>South East</b>			
<p>World heritage sites: 2  Conservation areas: 2,090  Listed buildings total: 75,855  Registered battlefields: 6  Listed buildings grade I: 1,706  Protected wreck sites: 19  Listed buildings grade II*: 3,828  Areas of outstanding natural beauty: 9  Listed buildings grade II: 70,321  National parks: 1  Scheduled monuments: 2,640  Designated heritage coastline: 5 areas or 72km  Registered parks and gardens: 364  Ancient woodland: 123,600ha approx</p>	<p>Overall, the numbers of designated historic assets have not changed greatly since 2002, in keeping with the national picture.</p> <p>Nationally, protected landscape designation has changed little since 2002, except for the designation of the New Forest as a national park in the South East in 2005. This one major change reflects that the region faces intense development pressures due to rising population and economic prosperity.</p>	<p>None identified</p>	<p><a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HCSE2007_20071026120548.pdf">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HCSE2007_20071026120548.pdf</a></p>
<b>Bordon – Whitehill (East Hants DC, Hampshire CC)</b>			
<p>At April 2007, there were 43 Conservation Areas, 1636 Listed Buildings and 28 Listed Buildings at risk.</p>	<p>There at April 2007, there was no change in the number of conservation areas, the number of Listed Buildings increased by 4 and the number of Listed Buildings at risk reduced by 15.</p>	<p>Poor mapping. A number of archaeological sites of national importance lie within MoD boundaries. These issues need to be reflected in the emerging area action plan.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/localplanweb.nsf/0/A594E7E107BE6113802571240045C446/\$File/AMR+2007+submitted+to+GOSE+Dec+2007.rtf">http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/localplanweb.nsf/0/A594E7E107BE6113802571240045C446/\$File/AMR+2007+submitted+to+GOSE+Dec+2007.rtf</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
<b>Weston Otmoor</b> (Cherwell DC, Oxfordshire CC, Oxford City Council)			
No data publicly available.	No data publicly available.	No direct impacts although archaeological potential as evidenced by proximity to site of nearby Roman Alchester SAM. Potential for a cumulative effect with Bicester which is itself undergoing expansion.	None identified
<b>Ford</b> (Arun DC, West Sussex CC)			
No data publicly available.	No data publicly available.	The bid refers to no archaeological constraints on site but fails to consider the potential impact associated with an Arundel bypass and the potential for serious adverse impact upon the setting of this historic town, and high archaeological potential of the area. The SAM at Tortington Priory could be affected by the proposed by-pass. Two conservation areas at nearby Yapton and listed buildings in the vicinity.	None identified
<b>South West</b>			
<p>In April 2007, there were 88,486 listed building entries in the South West, nearly a quarter of all listed buildings entries in England. Of these, 7,059 (nearly 8 per cent) were Grade I or II*.</p> <p>The region had 6,979 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in April 2007, 35 per cent of the total for England.</p> <p>There were 290 Registered Parks and Gardens in 2007, 18 per cent of the England total.</p> <p>There are 8 Registered Historic Battlefields.</p> <p>Four of England's 17 World Heritage Sites are in the South West: (Stonehenge and Avebury, City of Bath, the Jurassic Coast and the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape). A key development in 2006/07 was the National Trust's acquisition of Godolphin House and Garden, part of a major historic estate within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape.</p>	No data publicly available.	None identified	<a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HCSW2007.pdf">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HCSW2007.pdf</a>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
<p>There were 23 Designated Wreck Sites off the South West's coast in 2006/07, half of the total for England.</p> <p>It is estimated that there were 1,518 conservation areas in the region in 2007.</p>			
<b>St Austell (China Clay Community)</b> (North Cornwall District Council, Restormel BC, Cornwall CC)			
<p>Statutory designations include: 3,328 listed buildings, 29 conservation areas, 6 historic settlements, 425 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and historic parks and gardens.</p> <p>North Cornwall contains the highest number of listed buildings by district in Cornwall and is 11th highest of such a count in England.</p> <p>There are 2 listed buildings 'at risk' in North Cornwall.</p>	<p>No data publicly available.</p>	<p>The proposal appears inconsistent with the emerging SWRSS spatial strategy and the growth point bid proposed by local and county councils.</p> <p>The area has a variety of designations including important industrial archaeology.</p> <p>Whilst the bid is rather vague, at this stage, the commitment to an initial masterplan to consider the areas distinct built and cultural heritage and landscape is welcomed. This should acknowledge emerging national good practice in the preparation of historic landscape characterisation and reflect English Natures 'Joint Character Area' report which suggests the restoration of the redundant china clay workings 'lunar landscape' provides an excellent opportunity to create areas of wildlife, heritage and amenity interest. The impact of significant development will obviously be considerable and perhaps effect these more subtle suggestions. Whether or not an eco-town may, or may not, be acceptable cannot, as yet, be determined.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ncdc.gov.uk/media/adobe/b/k/Complete_AMR_06-07_Part_1.pdf">http://www.ncdc.gov.uk/media/adobe/b/k/Complete_AMR_06-07_Part_1.pdf</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>			
<p>There were 31,331 listed buildings in the region at April 2007, 6.9 per cent of which are Grade I or Grade II*.</p> <p>A survey in 2004/05 found that 55 per cent of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the region were at either high or medium risk.</p> <p>Yorkshire and the Humber was the pilot region for the English Heritage Landscapes At Risk project. In 2004, all 14 cemeteries on the register of historic parks and gardens for Yorkshire were surveyed along with 14 unregistered cemeteries of local historic interest. The pilot found that eight of the 28 cemeteries had suffered irreversible changes which affected the sites in a negative way.</p> <p>One fifth of the region is within a National Park (Yorkshire Dales and North York Moors). There are two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty wholly within the regional boundary (the Howardian Hills and Nidderdale), and two partly within (Forest of Bowland and Lincolnshire Wolds).</p> <p>It is estimated there are approximately 800 Conservation Areas in the region.</p>	<p>Of the highly graded buildings, 102 were 'at risk in 2007. The region has seen the most significant decline in the proportion of buildings at risk of any region in England, from 7.1% in 1999 to 4.7% in 2007 (see figure below). The overall number has fallen by a third since 1999. In 2007, eight entries, seven of which have been repaired with the aid of English Heritage grant, have been removed from the Yorkshire and the Humber Register</p> <p>The region had 2,632 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in May 2007, a modest increase of 75 on the 2002 total.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HCYORK2007.pdf">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/hc/upload/pdf/HCYORK2007.pdf</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with English Heritage)	Sources
<b>Rossington</b> (Doncaster Metropolitan BC)			
There are 786 listed buildings and 46 conservation areas which cover 896.9ha which represents 2% of Doncaster Borough.	No data publicly available.	Extension to a model mining town and located on the southern Magnesium limestone ridge (area where there is a high likelihood of important archaeological remains, some of which may potentially be of national importance). The site of a Roman villa (which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument) lies some 450m to the south of this site. Archaeological mitigation strategy would need to be undertaken.	<a href="http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/Images/78-0292_tcm2-53567.pdf">http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/Images/78-0292_tcm2-53567.pdf</a>
<b>Leeds City Region</b> (Leeds City Council)			
3,300 listed Buildings, 63 Conservation Areas, 13 Registered Historic Parks & Gardens and 58 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.	No data publicly available.	Given the lack of a specific location for this settlement, it is not possible to assess what impact an eco-town within the LCR area might have upon the historic environment. It should be noted that the Leeds City Region includes significant historic assets including the World Heritage Site at Saltaire and the historic City of York.	<a href="http://www.tourism-culture.com/location.html">http://www.tourism-culture.com/location.html</a>

Table 4: Climate change and flood risk baseline

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with the Environment Agency)	Sources
<b>Climate Change and Flood Risk</b>			
<b>East of England</b>			
<p>The Department of Environment Farming and Rural Affairs (Defra) estimates that there are around 283,000 residential properties and 14,000 commercial properties at risk from fluvial or coastal flooding in the Anglian region, 305,000 hectares of Grade 1 and 2 agricultural land at risk of fluvial flooding, and 54,000 ha at risk from coastal flooding.</p> <p>Increased coastal flooding due to thermal expansion of water and glacial melting, but also due to isostatic recovery which means that the land surface is sinking.</p> <p>Carbon dioxide emissions from human activity for 2004 are shown on the UK Carbon Map. The urban areas of Cambridge, Norwich, Ipswich and Southend are clearly visible, along with main road corridors, the M1, M11, A1 and A12. Emissions in these areas are greater than 1,995 tonnes per square km.</p> <p>2005 emissions for the region 46,808kt CO<sub>2</sub></p>	<p>Changes in climate have been projected using the UKCIP02 scenarios for the 2020s, 2050s and 2080s. Changes are relative to 1961–1990 mean climate conditions. The key trends for the high emissions scenario are quoted below as a worst case scenario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in average annual temperatures by between 3.5 and 4.5°C by 2090s.</li> <li>• Increase in average summer temperatures of up to 5°C by 2080s</li> <li>• 25–35% wetter winters</li> <li>• 40–60% drier summers</li> <li>• Net sea level rise of 82cm</li> <li>• Increase in frequency and height (up to 1.4m) of extreme sea levels.</li> <li>• Greater seasonality and variability in weather conditions</li> </ul>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>Carbon Trust UK Carbon Map – East of England Region <a href="http://www.carbonmap.co.uk/index.php?m=4">http://www.carbonmap.co.uk/index.php?m=4</a></p> <p>UK Climate Impacts Programme UKCIP02 modelling scenarios (<a href="http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php">http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php</a>)</p> <p>East of England Climate Change Partnership – Review of Climate Change Adaption and Mitigation Report, May 2007 <a href="http://www.sustainabilityeast.org.uk/reports.php">http://www.sustainabilityeast.org.uk/reports.php</a></p> <p>Local and Regional Carbon Emissions by End User 2005 <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2emissions2005.xls">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2emissions2005.xls</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with the Environment Agency)	Sources
<b>Coltishall</b> (North Norfolk DC, part in Broadland District, Norfolk CC)			
The site is located within Flood Risk Zone 1, close to the River Bure, and currently has a large surface water discharge to the river. The River Bure to the west and southwest of Lamas at risk of flooding (Flood Zone 3).	None identified	<p>Surface water management required to prevent an increase in flood risk for the River Bure downstream of the proposed site. This should be addressed by a Flood Risk Assessment for the development.</p> <p>There is a requirement for a strategic overview of surface water management requirements for the proposed development. Sustainable Urban Drainage should be considered for the site.</p>	<p>Environment Agency Flood Risk Map</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/</a>.</p> <p>Environment Agency Eco-Towns Assessment Form – RAF Coltishall (provided by DCLG).</p>
<b>Hanley Grange</b> (South Cambridgeshire DC, Cambridgeshire CC)			
The site is located close to the River Cam and according to the Environment Agency assessment is in Flood Zone 1 (low risk). Permission for development would be in accordance with the Sequential Test.	None identified	<p>Increased surface run-off from the site could discharge into River Cam upstream of Cambridge, meaning a potential increase in flooding of the Cam. This would require investigation and there would be a need to mitigate against potential of the scheme to cause or exacerbate flooding elsewhere.</p> <p>Strategic surface water drainage system incorporating SuDS would be required. If possible the development should seek to better the flooding situation in the area.</p> <p>Development would require a Flood Risk Assessment and review of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</p>	<p>Environment Agency Flood Risk Map</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/</a>.</p> <p>Environment Agency Eco-Towns Assessment Form – Hanley Grange (provided by DCLG).</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with the Environment Agency)	Sources
<b>Marston</b> (Bedford BC, Mid Beds DC, Bedfordshire CC)			
<p>Land within the area local to the site does fall within Flood Zones 3 and 2 (medium to high risk). The Environment Agency flood risk map indicates there is available land in areas of lesser flood risk, including Flood Zone 1, which can accommodate the growth proposals.</p> <p>A majority of the area has the land drainage controlled by the Bedford Group of Internal Drainage Boards.</p>	None identified	<p>The key issue is for the development of the site to not cause or exacerbate flooding elsewhere and the scheme should attempt to improve the existing flood situation in the area.</p> <p>'Strategic' Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) would be required to be incorporated for any drainage system for the area.</p> <p>A Flood Risk Assessment and review of the Strategic flood Risk Assessment would be required for any development in the area.</p>	<p>Environment Agency Flood Risk Map</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/</a>.</p> <p>Environment Agency Eco-Towns Assessment Form – Marston Vale and New Marston (provided by DCLG).</p>
<b>North East Elsenham</b> (Uttlesford DC, Essex CC)			
<p>Some of the proposed site falls within Flood Zone 3 (high risk), however there are other areas of lower risk which may be suitable for development.</p>	None identified	<p>A key issue regarding flooding is the potential for development at this location to increase flood risk downstream. Sustainable drainage systems will be required to ensure increase in flood risk downstream.</p> <p>A Flood Risk Assessment for the site and a review of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will be required to assess surface water management options and mitigation across the proposed area.</p>	<p>Environment Agency Flood Risk Map</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/</a>.</p> <p>Environment Agency Eco-Towns Assessment Form – North East of Elsenham (provided by DCLG).</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with the Environment Agency)	Sources
<b>East Midlands</b>			
<p>Around 17.5% of land in the East Midlands has a 1% chance of flooding in any one year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 210,000 properties in the region are at risk from flooding; that's around 10% of properties</li> <li>Nearly 87% of these properties (~184,000) are residential properties; around 13% (~27,000) are commercial properties</li> <li>Nearly 60,000 properties are at significant risk from flooding, including around 52,000 residential properties</li> <li>Nearly 70,000 properties are at moderate risk from flooding, including around 60,000 residential properties</li> </ul> <p>The East Midlands Region includes much of the catchments of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River Trent</li> <li>River Derwent</li> <li>River Soar</li> <li>River Nene</li> <li>River Welland</li> <li>River Witham</li> </ul> <p>And also includes the headwaters of the River Rother.</p> <p>The Region also includes a 105 km length of North Sea coastline (including that of the Wash) in Lincolnshire, as well as the tidal reaches of the Lower Trent, Nene and Welland.</p> <p>There are also extensive networks of arterial drainage channels in certain parts of the Region which enable the Drainage Boards to maintain effective management of low-lying fenland in Lincolnshire and, to a lesser extent, in Nottinghamshire.</p>	<p>Changes in climate have been projected using the UKCIP02 scenarios for the 2020s, 2050s and 2080s. Changes are relative to 1961–1990 mean climate conditions. The key trends for the high emissions scenario are quoted below as a worst case scenario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average annual temperature increase between 3.5 and 4.5°C by 2080s</li> <li>Increase in average summer temperatures of more than 4.5°C by 2080s</li> <li>30% increase in winter rainfall</li> <li>50% reduction in summer rainfall</li> <li>Doubling of the frequency of extreme weather events.</li> <li>20% increase in peak river flows</li> <li>Net sea level rise of 82cm</li> </ul>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>East Midlands Regional Flood Risk Assessment, July 2006 <a href="http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file1128.pdf">http://www.emra.gov.uk/files/file1128.pdf</a></p> <p>The Potential Impact of Climate Change in the East Midlands, April 2004 <a href="http://www.emra.gov.uk/sust_dev/documents/CimateChangeFinalReport010404.pdf">http://www.emra.gov.uk/sust_dev/documents/CimateChangeFinalReport010404.pdf</a></p> <p>Carbon Trust UK Carbon Map – East Midlands Region <a href="http://www.carbonmap.co.uk/index.php?m=5">http://www.carbonmap.co.uk/index.php?m=5</a></p> <p>UK Climate Impacts Programme UKCIP02 modelling scenarios (<a href="http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php">http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php</a>)</p> <p>Local and Regional Carbon Emissions by End User 2005 <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2emissions2005.xls">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2emissions2005.xls</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with the Environment Agency)	Sources
<p>Carbon dioxide emissions across the region are shown on the UK Carbon Map. The urban areas of Nottingham and Leicester are clearly visible, as in the M1 corridor. Emissions in these areas are greater than 1,995 tonnes per square km. The Peak district, to the north of the region is shaded lighter where emissions are lower.</p> <p>2005 emissions for the region 41,331kt CO<sub>2</sub></p>			<p>State of the Environment – Flooding in the East Midlands</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/835324/835524/1135949/?version=1&amp;lang=_e">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/835324/835524/1135949/?version=1&amp;lang=_e</a></p>
<b>Pennbury (Stoughton)</b> (Harborough DC, Oadby & Wingston BC, Leicester City Council, Leicestershire CC)			
<p>According to the Environment Agency Assessment the River Sence runs adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site. The Flood Risk Map shows a narrow area of land classified as Flood Risk Zone 3 (high risk) immediately adjacent to the river. This will impact on the type and location of appropriate development in this area.</p>	None identified	<p>The amount of water entering the River Sence can have a significant impact on other watercourses (Thurnby Brook, Washbrook and Evington Brook) and may exacerbate flooding downstream. This will need to be considered as part of a Flood Risk Assessment/Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the proposed development. It is essential that surface water is adequately managed within the site to prevent adverse impacts downstream.</p> <p>Sustainable Drainage Systems should be integral to the development and will need to be operational from the outset of occupancy of the development.</p>	<p>Environment Agency Flood Risk Map</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/</a>.</p> <p>Environment Agency Eco-Towns Assessment Form – Pennbury (provided by DCLG).</p>
<b>Manby</b> (East Lindsey DC, Lincolnshire CC)			
<p>The site lies within Flood Zone 1 (lowest risk). Surrounding areas are at risk of flooding (Flood Risk zones 2 and 3) with flooding likely from land drains.</p> <p>Surface water drainage will need to be carefully managed. Some nearby villages were flooded during the summer.</p>	None identified	<p>The eco-town will present an opportunity to reduce the number of people living in an area that is at a high risk from flooding and will be seriously affected by climate change and sea level rise.</p> <p>Surface water drainage will need to be carefully managed. Some nearby villages were flooded during the summer</p>	<p>Environment Agency Flood Risk Map</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/</a>.</p> <p>Environment Agency Eco-Towns Assessment Form – North East of Elsenham (provided by DCLG).</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with the Environment Agency)	Sources
<b>Rushcliffe</b> (Rushcliffe BC, Nottinghamshire CC)			
None identified	None identified	No EA assessment has been provided	None identified
<b>West Midlands</b>			
<p>Around 6% of land in the East Midlands has a 1% chance of flooding in any one year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 94,000 properties in the region are at risk from flooding; that's around 4% of properties</li> <li>• Nearly 83% of these properties (~78,000) are residential properties; around 17% (~16,000) are commercial properties</li> <li>• Nearly 34,000 properties are at significant risk from flooding, including around 27,000 residential properties</li> <li>• Nearly 27,000 properties are at moderate risk from flooding, including around 22,000 residential properties</li> </ul> <p>The region includes the following major river systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Severn and tributaries</li> <li>• River Wye</li> <li>• River Avon</li> <li>• River Trent and tributaries.</li> </ul> <p>Major urban areas of Worcester, Hereford, Stratford and Birmingham are on these major rivers.</p> <p>Carbon Dioxide emissions across the region are shown on the UK Carbon Map. The urban areas of Birmingham, Coventry and Stoke-on-Trent as are the main road corridors (M40, M6, M42 and M5). These areas are shaded darkest representing emissions greater than 1,995 tonnes per square kilometre. To the west of the region close to the Welsh borders emissions are lower.</p> <p>2005 emissions for the region 46,006kt CO<sub>2</sub></p>	<p>Changes in climate have been projected using the UKCIP02 scenarios for the 2020s, 2050s and 2080s. Changes are relative to 1961–1990 mean climate conditions. The key trends for the high emissions scenario are quoted below as a worst case scenario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average annual temperature increase between 3.5 and 4.5°C by 2080s</li> <li>• Increase in average summer temperatures of between 4.0 and 5.5°C by 2080s</li> <li>• Up to 30% increase in winter rainfall</li> <li>• 30–60% decrease in summer rainfall</li> <li>• Increased frequency of extreme events</li> </ul>	None identified	<p>The Potential Impacts of Climate Change in the West Midlands Technical Report December 2003</p> <p><a href="http://www.ukcip.org.uk/images/stories/Pub_pdfs/WM_tech.pdf">http://www.ukcip.org.uk/images/stories/Pub_pdfs/WM_tech.pdf</a></p> <p>Carbon Trust UK Carbon Map – West Midlands Region</p> <p><a href="http://www.carbonmap.co.uk/index.php?m=12">http://www.carbonmap.co.uk/index.php?m=12</a></p> <p>UK Climate Impacts Programme UKCIP02 modelling scenarios (<a href="http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php">http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php</a>)</p> <p>Local and Regional Carbon Emissions by End User 2005</p> <p><a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2emissions2005.xls">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2emissions2005.xls</a></p> <p>State of the Environment – Flooding in the West Midlands</p> <p><a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/835324/835577/1098243/?version=1&amp;lang=_e">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/835324/835577/1098243/?version=1&amp;lang=_e</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with the Environment Agency)	Sources
<b>Curborough</b> (Lichfield DC, Staffordshire CC)			
The site is not located in a flood risk area, though land drains in the surrounding area are at risk of flooding.	None identified	No flooding issues have been identified by the Environment Agency.  Even though not identified as an area at risk of flooding a Flood Risk Assessment may be required due to the size of the development. This should consider whether the development would exacerbate flood risk elsewhere.	Environment Agency Flood Risk Map  <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/</a> .  Environment Agency Eco-Towns Assessment Form – Curborough (provided by DCLG).
<b>Middle Quinton</b> (Stratford upon Avon DC, Warwickshire CC and Wychavon DC, Worcestershire CC)			
Flood risk is not a major issue on this site and is located in Flood Zone 1 (low risk). Local water courses (Marchford Brook to the north and an unnamed tributary of the Brook to the west) are both at risk of flooding. The Marchford Brook is a tributary of the River Avon, just 2km north.	None identified	Provided Sustainable urban drainage systems are used in this development there should be little impact from surface water drainage.  A Flood Risk Assessment will be required for the site and should address potential for exacerbating flows to the River Avon. The Strategic flood Risk Assessment should be reviewed.	Environment Agency Flood Risk Map  <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/</a> .  Environment Agency Eco-Towns Assessment Form – Middle Quinton (provided by DCLG).

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with the Environment Agency)	Sources
<b>South East</b>			
<p>280,000 properties are identified as being at risk from flooding within the region. Major river catchments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Test</li> <li>• River Thames</li> <li>• River Medway</li> <li>• River Arun</li> </ul> <p>There is a substantial length of coastline susceptible to coastal flooding due to higher sea levels and falling land levels due to isostatic recovery.</p> <p>Carbon Dioxide emissions across the region are shown on the UK Carbon Map. London is clearly shown, as is the M25 and radial routes. Greater London emissions are given as 50,754,000 tonnes and 1,583,000 for the City of London. Other main cities are shown on the map – Brighton, Portsmouth, Southampton, Reading and Oxford.</p> <p>2005 emissions for the region 67,016kt CO<sub>2</sub></p>	<p>Changes in climate have been projected using the UKCIP02 scenarios for the 2020s, 2050s and 2080s. Changes are relative to 1961–1990 mean climate conditions. The key trends for the high emissions scenario are quoted below as a worst case scenario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual average temperature increase between 2.5 and 4.5°C by 2080s</li> <li>• Summer temperatures could rise by up to 6°C</li> <li>• Between 20 and 30% increase in winter rainfall</li> <li>• Up to 60% decrease in summer rainfall</li> <li>• Up to 79cm rise in sea level, rising to 140cm for storm surge events</li> <li>• Increase in extreme events</li> </ul>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>South East Climate Change Guide <a href="http://www.climatesoutheast.org.uk/publications_reports.php?back=publications.php">http://www.climatesoutheast.org.uk/publications_reports.php?back=publications.php</a></p> <p>Carbon Trust UK Carbon Map – South East Region <a href="http://www.carbonmap.co.uk/index.php?m=2">http://www.carbonmap.co.uk/index.php?m=2</a></p> <p>UK Climate Impacts Programme UKCIP02 modelling scenarios (<a href="http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php">http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php</a>)</p> <p>Local and Regional Carbon Emissions by End User 2005 <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2emissions2005.xls">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2emissions2005.xls</a></p>
<b>Bordon – Whitehill</b> (East Hants DC, Hampshire CC)			
<p>The broad site location contains two main rivers, the River Wey and River Slea, both with tributaries. The natural flood plain of these rivers and tributaries contain land designated as flood zones 3 &amp; 2 (medium to high risk).</p> <p>Exact flood risk can only be determined once development proposals finalised, but there are areas within Flood Zone 1 (low risk) which would be suitable for development, dependent on the Sequential Test.</p>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>A Flood Risk Assessment would be required for development of the site. This will need to include a surface water drainage strategy, which should cover the site as a whole, not divide it into different areas.</p> <p>Level, cost and type of flood infrastructure will depend on results of the FRA as well as the design and location of the development proposed.</p> <p>Sustainable Drainage Schemes would be required and should be included in the design stage. Appropriate land must be made available within the layout to provide for drainage schemes.</p>	<p>Environment Agency Flood Risk Map <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/</a>.</p> <p>Environment Agency Eco-Towns Assessment Form – Whitehill Bordon (provided by DCLG).</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with the Environment Agency)	Sources
<b>Weston Otmoor</b> (Cherwell DC, Oxfordshire CC, Oxford City Council)			
<p>There is a small section of the site that lies within Flood Zone 2 and 3 (medium to high risk) along the western boundary and in the south of the site. This is due to flooding of a tributary of the River Ray.</p> <p>The rest of the site is in Flood Zone 1 and may be suitable for development, dependent on the Sequential Test.</p>	None identified.	<p>There should be no impact on site providing a site sequential approach is administered to avoid built development within flood zones 2 and 3.</p> <p>A Flood Risk Assessment will be required and this should address any risks from development of parts of the site within flood risk zones.</p> <p>Sufficient land for above ground sustainable drainage systems will need to be allocated at the earliest stage. This will not only manage flood risk but will improve biodiversity and promote groundwater recharge. Green Infrastructure within these areas should be utilised as flood mitigation measures.</p>	<p>Environment Agency Flood Risk Map <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/</a>.</p> <p>Environment Agency Eco-Towns Assessment Form – Weston Otmoor (provided by DCLG).</p>
<b>Ford</b> (Arun DC, West Sussex CC)			
<p>Flooding has not been covered as part of the Environment Agency Assessment.</p> <p>The Flood Risk Map identifies land to the west, north and south of the airfield is at risk of flooding (flood zones 2 and 3), from the River Arun to the east and tributaries of the Arun to the north and south. The airfield itself lies within flood zone 1 (low risk).</p> <p>Flood defences are present along this stretch of the River Arun.</p>	None identified	<p>The Environment Agency Assessment doesn't account for flood risk. However a Flood Risk Assessment should be carried out to address the potential to exacerbate flooding in the surrounding areas.</p> <p>Sustainable drainage systems should be employed to mitigate against any additional surface run-off.</p>	<p>Environment Agency Flood Risk Map <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/</a>.</p> <p>Environment Agency Eco-Towns Assessment Form – Ford Airfield (provided by DCLG).</p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with the Environment Agency)	Sources
<b>South West</b>			
<p>The following number of residential properties in the region are at risk of flooding:</p> <p>30,170 (1.3%) are at significant risk 57,466 (2.4%) are at moderate risk 62,872 (2.6%) are at at low risk</p> <p>The following number of commercial properties in the region are at risk of flooding:</p> <p>8,574 (0.4%) are at significant risk 14,773 (2.4%) are at moderate risk 10,064 (0.4%) are at low risk</p> <p>The county of Cornwall includes the following major river catchments: the Tamar, the Fal and the Fowey, as well as a long coastline.</p> <p>Carbon dioxide emissions across the region are shown on the UK Carbon Map. Urban areas and roads are shaded darker, including Exeter, Bristol, Bournemouth and the M5 and M4 corridors which are shaded darkest (1,995tonnes per square km or more). Exmoor, Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor are clearly visible as areas of low emissions.</p> <p>2005 emissions for the region 43,202kt CO<sub>2</sub></p>	<p>Changes in climate have been projected using the UKCIP02 scenarios for the 2020s, 2050s and 2080s. Changes are relative to 1961–1990 mean climate conditions. The key trends for the high emissions scenario are quoted below as a worst case scenario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual average temperature increase between 3.5 and 4.5°C</li> <li>• Summer temperatures could rise between 4.5 and 5.5°C by 2080s, with a maximum summer temperature increase of more than 6°C</li> <li>• 10–30% increase in winter precipitation</li> <li>• 40–60% decrease in summer precipitation</li> <li>• Sea level rise up to 36cm by 2080s</li> </ul>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>Warming to the idea : Meeting the challenge of climate change in the South West, 2003 <a href="http://www.ukcip.org.uk/images/stories/Pub_pdfs/SW_Tech.pdf">http://www.ukcip.org.uk/images/stories/Pub_pdfs/SW_Tech.pdf</a></p> <p>South West Observatory Environment Module – Properties at Risk and property flooding <a href="http://www.swenvo.org.uk/environment/flooding.asp">http://www.swenvo.org.uk/environment/flooding.asp</a></p> <p>Carbon Trust UK Carbon Map – South West Region <a href="http://www.carbonmap.co.uk/index.php?m=1">http://www.carbonmap.co.uk/index.php?m=1</a></p> <p>UK Climate Impacts Programme UKCIP02 modelling scenarios (<a href="http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php">http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php</a>)</p> <p>Local and Regional Carbon Emissions by End User 2005 <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2emissions2005.xls">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2emissions2005.xls</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with the Environment Agency)	Sources
<b>St Austell (China Clay Community)</b> (Restormel BC, Cornwall CC)			
<p>According to the Environment Agency flood Risk map the site and the surrounding area are within flood risk zone 1 (low risk). Gover Stream to the east of the study area is identified as being at risk of flooding though the flood zone is constrained by steep topography.</p>	None identified	<p>The Environment Agency Assessment doesn't account for flood risk. However a Flood Risk Assessment should be carried out to address the potential to exacerbate flooding in the surrounding areas, due to the size of the development.</p>	<p>Environment Agency Flood Risk Map  <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/</a>.            Environment Agency Eco-Towns Assessment Form – Imerys (provided by DCLG).</p>
<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humberside</b>			
<p>More than 244,000 properties are at risk from flooding within this region.</p> <p>The region includes a significant number of river systems, the largest being the Esk, Humber and Ouse, plus a long coastline.</p> <p>Carbon dioxide emissions are shown across the region on the UK Carbon Map. The urban areas of York, Leeds, Sheffield and Hull are visible, as are the main road corridors connecting these large cities. The North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales are visible being shaded lighter indicating low emissions.</p> <p>2005 emissions for the region 53,283kt CO<sub>2</sub>.</p>	<p>Changes in climate have been projected using the UKCIP02 scenarios for the 2020s, 2050s and 2080s. Changes are relative to 1961–1990 mean climate conditions. The key trends for the high emissions scenario are quoted below as a worst case scenario.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual average temperature 3.5 – 4.0°C increase</li> <li>• Increase in average summer temperatures of 4.0–4.6°C.</li> <li>• Up to 32% more winter precipitation</li> <li>• Up to 52% decrease in summer precipitation</li> <li>• Sea level rise up to 75cm by 2080s</li> </ul>	None identified	<p>Warming up the region The impacts of climate change in the Yorkshire and Humber region,2002  <a href="http://www.ukcip.org.uk/images/stories/Pub_pdfs/Y%26H_tech.pdf">http://www.ukcip.org.uk/images/stories/Pub_pdfs/Y%26H_tech.pdf</a></p> <p>Carbon Trust UK Carbon Map – Yorkshire and Humberside Region  <a href="http://www.carbonmap.co.uk/index.php?m=1">http://www.carbonmap.co.uk/index.php?m=1</a></p> <p>UK Climate Impacts Programme UKCIP02 modelling scenarios (<a href="http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php">http://www.ukcip.org.uk/index.php</a>)</p> <p>Local and Regional Carbon Emissions by End User 2005  <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2emissions2005.xls">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/globalatmos/download/regionalrpt/local-regionalco2emissions2005.xls</a></p>

Eco-towns SA objectives / Baseline Data (Indicators, quantified information)	Trends	Issues / Constraints (as raised through consultation with the Environment Agency)	Sources
<b>Rossington</b> (Doncaster Metropolitan BC)			
The site does not lie within either flood zone 2 or 3. However it lies on the eastern side of the River Torne which has flooding problems on the western side.	None identified	<p>Applying a precautionary approach a strategic flood risk assessment specific to the eco-town would be needed to ensure there are no flooding problems from the river Torne. In addition, this assessment should incorporate a full analysis of surface water drainage.</p> <p>The increase in surface water run-off could increase the risk of flooding to existing properties. It is essential that this risk is fully considered in the flood risk assessment.</p>	<p>Environment Agency Flood Risk Map <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/maps/info/floodmaps/</a>).</p> <p>Environment Agency Eco-Towns Assessment Form – Rossington (provided by DCLG).</p>
<b>Leeds City Region</b> (Leeds City Council)			
None identified	None identified	No EA assessment has been provided.	None identified



# Appendix D

## National and regional baseline indicators, trends and issues

## National and regional baseline indicators, trends and issues

FWI = Framework Indicator

Eco-towns SA objective / Associated UK-Regional Indicator	Status & Trends										Issues
	UK				EM	WM	SE	SW	YH	EE	
	FWI	Change since 1990	Change since 1999	Direction latest year							
<b>1. Climate Change Mitigation</b>											
<b>Greenhouse gas emission – Million tonnes (CO2 equivalent)</b>	✓	✓	✓	≈	11.2 million tonnes = 2.7 tonnes / resident	12.4 million tonnes = 2.4 tonnes / resident	18.3 million tonnes = 2.3 tonnes / resident	11.5 million tonnes = 2.3 tonnes / resident	14.4 million tonnes = 2.9 tonnes / resident	12.6 million tonnes = 2.3 tonnes / resident	<p>Average rate for England (tonnes per resident) = 2.4</p> <p>SE emits the highest amount of CO2 of the regions; however it is just below the average rate (tonnes/ resident) for England.</p> <p>NE emits less CO2 than any other region (9.7 million tonnes). However, this equates to 3.9 tonnes / resident; the highest rate of the regions.</p>
<b>CO2 emissions by end user</b>											
• Industry	☐	✓	✓	n/a	44%	41%	36%	39%	51%	37%	England's average CO2 emissions from industry is 44%
• Domestic	☐	✓	≈	n/a	26%	28%	30%	30%	24%	29%	England's average CO2 emissions from domestic sources is 28%
• Transport	☐	✗	✗	n/a	30%	31%	34%	31%	24%	33%	England's average CO2 emissions from road transport is 28%
<b>2. Consumption and Production</b>											
Ecological Footprint (gha/cap)			5.36		5.47	5.36	6.29	5.24	5.3	5.64	SE worst / SW best. UK average 5.36 gha/cap

FWI = Framework Indicator

Eco-towns SA objective / Associated UK-Regional Indicator	Status & Trends										Issues
	UK				EM	WM	SE	SW	YH	EE	
	FWI	Change since 1990	Change since 1999	Direction latest year							
<b>3. Waste</b>											
Waste arising	✓	...	≈	≈	11%	11%	15%	10%	13%	11%	*% waste of the England total in 2004–2005.
<b>Household waste per person</b>											
• Waste arising	☐	✗	≈	n/a	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	LON best / NW worst
• Recycled or composted	☐	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	EE Best / LON worst
<b>4. Water resources</b>											
<b>Water resource use</b>											
• Abstractions	☐	≈	✓	n/a							No regional indicators have been found for this issue.
• Leakage losses	☐	✓ (1992)	✗	n/a							
Domestic water consumption		≈ (1995)	≈	n/a							
Water stress – To be developed to monitor the impacts of water shortages											
<b>5. Climate Change Adaptation</b>											
See Climate change and Flood Risk Baseline Table											
<b>6. Biodiversity</b>											
Bird populations	✓										
• Farmland	☐	✗	≈	≈	✗	≈	✗	✗	≈	✗	
• Woodland	☐	≈	≈	≈	✓	≈	✗	≈	✓	≈	
• Coastal	☐	≈	≈	≈	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
<b>7. Mobility &amp; Transport</b>											
<b>Mobility</b>											
• Walking & cycling	☐	✗	✗	✗	≈	≈	✗	✗	≈	✗	LON best – WM/SE worst
• Public transport	☐	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	LON best / SW worst
<b>Getting to school</b>											
• Children walking or cycling to school	☐	≈	≈	n/a	✓	≈	≈	≈	✓	✗	NE best / SW worst

FWI = Framework Indicator

Eco-towns SA objective / Associated UK-Regional Indicator	Status & Trends										Issues
	UK				EM	WM	SE	SW	YH	EE	
	FWI	Change since 1990	Change since 1999	Direction latest year							
<b>Accessibility</b>											
• Differences in access for those with and without a car	<input type="checkbox"/>	...	≈	n/a							
• Accessibility – super market / corner shop	<input type="checkbox"/>				x	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	WM/EE/LON best – NE/NW/EM worst
• Accessibility – post office	<input type="checkbox"/>				x	x	x	x	x	x	NE best / NW worst
• Accessibility – doctor / hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>				x	x	x	x	≈	≈	LON best / EM worst
<b>8. Heritage Assets</b>											
See Heritage Assets Baseline Table											
<b>9. Flood Risk</b>											
See Climate change and Flood Risk Baseline Table											
<b>10. Environmental quality and pollution</b>											
<b>River quality</b>	✓										
• Biological	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	≈	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	SW best / LON worst
• Chemical	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NE best / LON worst
<b>Environmental equality</b>	✓	...	...	...	a) 1%	a) None	a) None	a) less than 1%	a) 1.5%	a) None	a) % of people living in the least deprived areas in the region that experience 3 or more environmental conditions that are 'least favourable'.
					b) 17%	b) 17%	b) 13%	b) 18%	b) 18%	b) 1%	b) % of the population in the most deprived areas that experience 3 or more environmental conditions that are 'least favourable'
<b>Local environment quality</b>	✓	...	✓ (2001)	n/a	≈	✓	≈	✓	✓	x	SE best / NW worst
<b>Satisfaction in local area</b>		...	≈	n/a	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	SW best / LON worst

FWI = Framework Indicator

Eco-towns SA objective / Associated UK-Regional Indicator	Status & Trends										Issues
	UK				EM	WM	SE	SW	YH	EE	
	FWI	Change since 1990	Change since 1999	Direction latest year							
<b>Emissions of air pollutants (NH3, NOX, PM10, SO2)</b>		✓	✓	n/a	In 2004:	In 1999:	In 2004:	In 2004:	In 2004:	In 2004:	(% of the total England and Wales NOx, SO2 and PM10s emissions)
					NOx = 12%	NOx = 12%	NOx = 16%	NOx = 7%	NOx = 16%	NOx = 9%	
					SO2 = 28%	SO2 = 19%	SO2 = 15%	SO2 = 2%	SO2 = 21%	SO2 = 8%	
					PM10S = 10%	PM10S = 11%	PM10S = 14%	PM10S = 11%	PM10S = 13%	PM10S = 12%	
<b>Air quality and health</b>											
• PM10 concentrations	☐	✓ (1993)	≈	n/a	Out of 4 monitoring sites, levels increased in 2 and remain the same in the other 2 (2004–2005).	Out of 5 monitoring sites, levels increased in 4 (2004–2005)	Out of 5 monitoring sites, levels increased in 4 and decreased in 1 (2004–2005)	Out of 2 monitoring sites, levels decreased in 1 and increased in the other (2004–2005)	Out of 5 monitoring sites, levels increased in 3 sites (2004–2005)	Out of 3 monitoring sites, levels increased in 2 (2004–2005)	
• Urban ozone concentrations	☐	× (1992)	×	n/a	Out of 6 monitoring sites, levels decreased in 2, increased in 2 others and remained the same in one site (2004–2005)	Out of 6 monitoring sites, levels decreased in 2 sites, increased in 2 and remained the same in 1 site.	Out of 7 monitoring sites, levels decreased in 3 (2004–2005).	Out of 4 monitoring sites, levels decreased in 2, increased in 1 and stayed the same in the other (2004–2005)	Out of 6 monitoring sites, levels decreased in 5 sites (2004–2005).	Out of 7 monitoring sites, levels increased in 4 (2004–2005)	
• Rural ozone concentrations	☐	×	×	n/a							

FWI = Framework Indicator

Eco-towns SA objective / Associated UK-Regional Indicator	Status & Trends										Issues
	UK				EM	WM	SE	SW	YH	EE	
	FWI	Change since 1990	Change since 1999	Direction latest year							
<b>11. Decent, affordable homes</b>											
Housing conditions		✓ (1991)	✓	n/a	27%	32%	29%	34%	32%	27%	% of the region's stock of dwellings meeting the 'Decent Homes' standard in 2003 (England average 31%).
Households and dwellings		18.7 million households (1971).	24.5 million households (2001).	70% increase in No. of households was due to increase in number of single person households.	In 2006, 1.88 million dwellings (up from 1.63 million in 1991).	In 2006, 2.29 million dwellings (up from 2.08 million in 1991).	In 2006, 3.54 million dwellings (up from 3.10 million in 1991).	In 2006, 2.29 million dwellings (up from 1.97 million in 1991).	In 2006, 2.22 million dwellings (up from 2.02 million in 1991).	In 2006, 2.41 million dwellings (up from 2.09 million in 1991).	No. of dwellings in the region in 2006.
		18% households were single person households (1971).	30% households were single person households (2001)		In 2004, 1.8 million households (up from 1.6 million) and 524,000 1 person households (up from 396, 000).	In 2004, 2.2 million households (up from 2.04 million) and 657,000 1 person households (up from 514, 000).	In 2004, 3.37 million households (up from 3.03 million) and 0.99 million 1 person households (up from 771,000).	In 2004, 2.16 million households (up from 1.9 million) and 662,000 1 person households (up from 498,000).	In 2004, 2.12 million households (up from 1.99 million) and 643,000 1 person households (up from 537,000).	In 2004, 2.3 million households (up from 2.04 million) and 677,000 1 person households (up from 502,000).	
<b>12. Health</b>											
Healthy life expectancy											
• Males	<input type="checkbox"/>	≈	≈	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	≈	SE best / NE worst
• Females	<input type="checkbox"/>				✓	✓	✓	≈	✓	✓	SE best / NE worst

FWI = Framework Indicator

Eco-towns SA objective / Associated UK-Regional Indicator	Status & Trends										Issues
	UK				EM	WM	SE	SW	YH	EE	
	FWI	Change since 1990	Change since 1999	Direction latest year							
<b>Mortality rates</b>											
• Circulatory	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ (1993)	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	SW best / NW worst
• Cancer	<input type="checkbox"/>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	SW best / NE worst
• Suicide	<input type="checkbox"/>				✓	≈	✓	✓	✓	✓	EM best / NE worst
<b>Smoking</b>		...	≈ (2001)	n/a	≈	✓	≈	≈	✓	≈	WM/LON/SE best – NE worst
<b>Childhood obesity</b>		× (1995)	×	n/a	14.50%	16%	13%	14%	11%	14%	% of 2 to 10 year-olds in the region that were obese in 2001–2002. England’s average is 15.5%. YH is the lowest amongst the regions.
<b>Road accidents (No. killed or seriously injured)</b>											
• Road accidents – all people	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a
• Road accidents – children	<input type="checkbox"/>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	n/a
<b>13. Crime &amp; safety</b>											
<b>Recorded crime (British crime survey)</b>											
• Vehicles and burglary since	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	SW best / LON worst
• Robbery since	<input type="checkbox"/>	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	SW best / LON worst
<b>Fear of crime</b>											
• Fear of crime – burglary	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ (1992)	✓	n/a	≈	✓	≈	✓	✓	≈	EE/SE/SW best – LON worst
• Fear of crime – theft of car	<input type="checkbox"/>				≈	≈	≈	✓	✓	≈	SW best / LON worst
• Fear of crime – physical attack	<input type="checkbox"/>				≈	✓	✓	✓	✓	≈	SW best / LON worst
<b>14. Work &amp; Employment</b>											
<b>Employment</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	≈	≈	≈	≈	✓	✓	✓	≈	≈	SE best / LON worst
<b>Workless households</b>											
• Workless households – all people	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	✓ (1992)	✓	✓	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	SE best / LON worst
• Workless households – children	<input type="checkbox"/>				✓	≈	≈	≈	✓	≈	SE best / LON worst

FWI = Framework Indicator

Eco-towns SA objective / Associated UK-Regional Indicator	Status & Trends										Issues
	UK										
	FWI	Change since 1990	Change since 1999	Direction latest year	EM	WM	SE	SW	YH	EE	
<b>15. Equalities</b>											
<b>Economically inactive</b>		≈ (1992)	≈	n/a	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	SE best / NE worst
<b>Childhood poverty</b>	✓										
• Childhood poverty – before housing costs	□	✓	✓	✗	≈	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	SE best / LON worst
• Childhood poverty – after housing costs	□				✓	≈	✓	✓	✓	✓	SE best / LON worst
<b>Pensioner poverty</b>	✓										
• Pensioner poverty – before housing costs	□	✓	✓	✓	≈	≈	≈	✓	✓	✓	SE best / EM worst
• Pensioner poverty – after housing costs	□				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	SE/SW best – EM/LON worst
<b>Health inequality</b>											
• Infant mortality gap	□	✗ (1994)	≈	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Life expectancy gap	□	✗ (1991)	✗	✗							
<b>Households living in fuel poverty</b>		...	✓	n/a	✓	≈	≈	✓	✓	≈	In 2004 SE had the joint lowest proportion of households classed as fuel poor.
<b>Homelessness</b>											
• Rough sleepers	□	✓ (1992)	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NE best / LON worst
• Homeless households	□	✗ (1992)	✗	n/a	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	NE best / LON worst
<b>16. Social Capital</b>											
<b>Active community participation</b>	✓	...	✓	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	≈	SW best / NE worst
<b>17. Culture &amp; Leisure</b>											
											No consistent indicators have been identified at Regional Level (Indicators at LPA level have been identified).

FWI = Framework Indicator

Eco-towns SA objective / Associated UK-Regional Indicator	Status & Trends										Issues
	UK				EM	WM	SE	SW	YH	EE	
	FWI	Change since 1990	Change since 1999	Direction latest year							
<b>18. Learning &amp; Skills</b>											
Education (educational attainment)		✓	✓ (2004)	✓	≈	✓	✓	≈	✓	✓	SW best / NM worst
<b>19. Economic output</b>											
Economic growth	✓	✓	✓	✓	£16,451	£15,812	£20,375	£16,685	£15,419	£18,993	*GVA level per head in 2005. YH – is lower than all regions with exception of NE. SE- is the 2nd highest.
<b>20. Enterprise &amp; Innovation</b>											
No indicators have been identified at Regional Level											
<b>21. Regional businesses</b>											
Productivity (output per worker)		✓	✓	n/a	45% increase	42% increase	46% increase	44% increase	36% increase	39% increase	* Average labour productivity in England increased by £10,000 GVA per job, or 42% during 1996–2004, and in 2004 was £33,800 GVA per job. SE – is the 2nd highest after London
<b>Investment</b>											
• Total Investment	☐	✓	✓	n/a	a) (2004) = 1.5% (constant between 1998–2004).	a) (2002) = 1.3% (decrease 0.4%).	a) (2004) = 1.9% (decrease 0.6%).	a) (2004) average (decrease 0.2%).	a) (2004) = 1.4% (increase by 0.7% between 1998–2003).	a) (2004) = 1.3% (decrease 1.1%).	a) Average level of investment from foreign-owned companies, as a % of regional Gross Value Added (GVA) for England was 1.4% in 2004. Between 1998–2004, investment from foreign – owned companies decrease by 0.2 % for England as a whole.

FWI = Framework Indicator

Eco-towns SA objective / Associated UK-Regional Indicator	Status & Trends										Issues
	UK				EM	WM	SE	SW	YH	EE	
	FWI	Change since 1990	Change since 1999	Direction latest year							
• Social investment	☐	...	...	n/a	b) = 6.4% (decline by 2.1%)	b) (decline by 2.3%)	b) = 6.4% (decline by 1.7%)	b) = 5.5% (decline by 2.3%)	b) = 7.1% (decline by 2.2%)	b) = 5.7% (decline by 1.7%)	b) Average investment from UK-owned companies in England in 2004 was 5.9%. Between 1998–2004, investments from UK – owned companies decrease by 3.2 % for England.
<b>22. Spatial efficiency</b>											
<b>Land use</b>		51% of land grass / rough grazing; 19% crops / bare fallow; 3% other forms of agriculture; 12% forest, 14% urban land, 1% inland water (2005).	n/a	6% region National Pak.	2% region National Park.	3% region National Park.	7% region National Park.	20% region National Park.	2% region National Park.	Overall National Park designation across England in 2005 was 8%.	
				3% region AONB.	10% region AONB.	33% region AONB.	29% region AONB.	6% region AONB.	6% region AONB.	England's Area of Outstanding National Beauty average was 15%.	
						74km Defined Heritage Coasts.	638km of Defined Heritage Coasts.	80km of Defined Heritage Coasts.	121km of Defined Heritage Coasts.		
<b>Land recycling</b>		✓	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	LON best / SW worst
<b>Dwelling density</b>		✓ (1993)	✓	n/a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	LON best / EM worst

FWI = Framework Indicator

# Appendix E

## Key issues from SAs of LDF Core Strategies

### Key issues from SAs of LDF Core Strategies

#### **Harborough District Council**

#### Key Sustainability Issues<sup>1</sup>

##### Housing:

- Need to meet housing need
- High percentage of housing development on greenfield land
- High house prices
- Need for affordable housing
- Low level of density achieved (regional level)

##### Transport:

- High car ownership
- Decline in bus usage
- Increasing traffic in the towns of Market Harborough and Lutterworth
- Increasing traffic in District's settlements

##### Population:

- Increasing population
- Increasingly ageing population
- Increasing demand on energy

##### Tourism:

- Promotion and improvement of tourism facilities required
- Natural Environment and Landscape
- Landscape protection and enhancement
- Declining population of wild birds and 5 key BAP species
- SSSI in the District are in an unfavourable condition
- 4% of land in the District is at risk of flooding

<sup>1</sup> SUSTAINABILITY REPORT, Sustainability Appraisal of the Draft Core Strategy (Preferred Options), Harborough District Council. April 2006 <http://www.marketharboroughonline.co.uk/ppimageupload/Image24116.PDF>

Crime:

- Increasing reported crime
- Increasing fear of crime

Business:

- Meet the need for employment
- Fall in the number of new business registered 1996–2002
- Average weekly earnings below the national average

Services and infrastructure:

- Provide the retail, leisure and community services that are needed
- Provide infrastructure to support development

Built Heritage and Design:

- Bland design is eroding the character of the District
- 15.5% of listed buildings are ‘at risk’

**Oadby & Wigston Borough Council<sup>2</sup>**

Table 5.2 Key Sustainability Issues		
Sustainability Issue	Implications for the LDF	Potential influence of the LDF
High unemployment rate for all those over 16.	LDF needs to consider the provision of employment sites and access to those sites.	Moderate
Pockets of deprivation in some wards.	LDF should seek to address issues which contribute to social deprivation such as lack of access to jobs, facilities and services and poor quality of the built environment. Regeneration of deprived areas could help to tackle this issue.	Minor
The need to tackle health inequalities.	Health inequalities in the borough are related to deprivation. The LDF should seek to address issues which contribute to social deprivation such as lack of access to jobs, facilities and services and poor quality of the built environment. Regeneration of deprived areas could help to tackle this issue.	Minor
The need to improve facilities for young people.	LDF should ensure that future developments do not compromise existing youth facilities. Encourage the development of more youth facilities particularly in areas where anti social behaviour is an issue.	Minor
The need to tackle road safety.	Future development could increase the number of cars on the roads and lead to further road safety issues. The LDF should consider the location of development so as to avoid an increase in car use.	Minor

<sup>2</sup> Scoping Report, Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Development Framework. Oadby and Wigston Borough Council, June 2005.  
<http://www.oadby-wigston.gov.uk/Home/Planning/Forward%20Plans/attachments/ldf/scoping%20report%2018-39.pdf>

<b>Table 5.2 Key Sustainability Issues</b>		
<b>Sustainability Issue</b>	<b>Implications for the LDF</b>	<b>Potential influence of the LDF</b>
The need to address the shortfall in equipped children's play space.	Future developments could impact upon existing children's play spaces. The LDF should ensure that these are protected. It should also encourage the development of new children's play space in locations where there is a shortfall.	Major
Future flooding risk associated with climate change.	Future development in the floodplain could increase flood risk to properties. The LDF should restrict development in the floodplain.	Moderate
The need to improve the condition of the Kilby Foxton Canal SSSI.	New development could impact upon the SSSI. The LDF should afford special protection to the SSSI and ensure that no developments will contribute to its further decline.	Moderate
The need to protect and enhance additional non statutory sites designated for nature conservation.	New developments could impact upon nature conservation sites. The LDF should afford protection to identified conservation sites.	Major
The need to protect habitats and species listed in the Biodiversity Action Plans.	New developments could impact upon priority species and habitats. The LDF should to ensure that priority species and habitats are protected and encourage developers to provide space to enhance these where possible.	Moderate
The need to create new habitats.	The LDF should consider provision of land for creation of new habitats. It should also encourage the provision of new habitats within new developments.	Moderate
The need to protect and enhance the Green Wedge area.	New developments could impact upon the landscape quality of the Green Wedge area. The LDF should protect this area from such developments and also consider expanding the designated area.	Major
The need to protect other areas of urban open space.	New development could impact upon the area of urban open space in the borough. The LDF should protect these areas from unsuitable development.	Major
The need to preserve sites of archaeological and cultural heritage interest.	New development could impact upon archaeological and cultural heritage resources. The LDF should afford protection to all designated archaeological / cultural heritage sites. It should also require new developments to undertake an archaeological assessment and implement appropriate mitigation where necessary.	Major
Noise pollution associated with the road corridors in the borough.	The LDF should consider the location of development in relation to road corridors.	Minor
The need to improve air quality in the AQMAs.	Future development could increase the number of cars on the roads in AQMAs and thus have implications for air quality. The LDF should consider the location of development in relation to the AQMAs.	Moderate
The need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	The LDF should plan for more sustainable patterns of development in order to reduce the need for people to travel. The LDF should also encourage renewable energy developments where appropriate.	Minor
Potential climate change related impacts upon Oadby and Wigston.	The LDF needs to take into consideration the likely increase in the risk of flooding when planning future developments.	Minor

## **Leicester City Council<sup>3</sup>**

### ***Sustainability Issues***

#### **Issue: Population Size and Structure**

The 2001 Census showed that the City's population fell from 281,500 to 279,921 (0.5%). Following various adjustments and corrections, the 2002 figure was up rated to 283,500 and by 2005 the figure had risen to 288,000. (ONS Mid-Year Estimates).

The rise in population is mainly attributable to migrant populations arriving in Leicester from European Union states. Dutch Somalis are one group; workers from the various new accession states are another group e.g. Poland. Nationally, it was reported that the Census showed the population of the country to be aging; in Leicester this is not the case. Due to both the student population and the youthfulness of the ethnic minority communities, the City has a younger population than that of England & Wales. The average age of the population illustrates this well with a City figure of 35.5 against a figure for England of 38.5.

Women outnumber men 1.08:1 and have an average age about 2 years greater than men.

Demographic change has implications for the provision of health and education facilities as well as trends in housing provision. There is a need to ensure that range of homes, jobs, services and community facilities as well as the appropriate supporting infrastructure are available in sustainable locations to support a diverse and increased population.

#### **Issue: Climate Change**

The City of Leicester recognises the implications that climate change has for the continuing prosperity and the environmental and social well being of the city.

The objectives set out in the consultation draft PPS on Climate Change (December 2006) are issues which the Core Strategy will need to address including the government's target to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by some 60%. In March 2007 the Council adopted its Climate Change Action Plan on the need to reduce its own greenhouse emissions and those of the City.

The City Council has recognized for some time the impacts of climate change and adopted its Climate Change Strategy for Leicester (2003) Climate Change unlike other threats to our society, is a gradual change, and has already begun to take place. The strategy notes:

Even if greenhouse gas emissions were stabilised immediately, there would still be a 1° C temperature rise and a 1 metre rise in sea level over the next century. To achieve this stabilisation we would need to reduce our emissions by over 60%. Carbon dioxide is by far the most significant human produced greenhouse gas. Its contribution to global warming is as much as all the other human produced greenhouse gases combined.

<sup>3</sup> SA of the Core Strategy - Scoping Report. Leicester City Council, May 2007.  
<http://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council--services/ep/planning/plansandpolicy/ldf/ldfcore-strategy/sustainability-appraisal>

The reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Leicester through the range of partnership working and strategic policy initiative remains a priority. The Strategy set 1990 as a base year with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at 8.32 kt, and in 2000 this was 7.53 kt. The 2004 estimates were 7.37kt.

The Leicester Climate Change Strategy sets out the predicted changes to the Leicester climate in terms of temperature and rainfall by the 2080s within the context of the rest of the East Midlands. Climate Change will have an impact on all aspects of life. It is based on scientific predictions made by the United Kingdom Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP).

This data was used for a report commissioned by the East Midlands Round Table for Sustainable Development into the Impacts of Climate Change for the East Midlands (2000).

By around 2080 Leicester's climate is predicted to have changed in the following ways:

- An annual average temperature increase of about 3.2°C;
- An average winter temperature increase of about 3.6°C;
- An average summer temperature increase of about 2.6°C;
- An average annual increase in rainfall of about 8%;
- An average winter increase in rainfall of about 11%;
- An average summer decrease in rainfall of about 4%;
- More intensive rainfall during winter months;
- An increase in the number of storms; and
- A significant decrease in the occurrence of frost and snow.

The Strategy also identified other significant impacts of climate change. These are also set out under the other sustainability issues.

**Health:** Increased incidence of heat related illnesses and deaths during the summer; increased incidence of illnesses and deaths related to exposure to sunlight (e.g. skin cancer, cataracts); increased incidence of pathogen related diseases (e.g. legionella and salmonella); increase in health problems related to rise in local ozone levels during summer; and increased risk of injuries and deaths due to increased number of storm events.

**Water Resources & Quality.** Climate change could affect the regions water resources. Availability of surface water in reservoirs and rivers for abstraction would be reduced in summer. Low river levels and turbulent rivers flow after heavy rain water both have an adverse effect on water quality which may lead to enhanced water quality treatment being required. Reduction in water flow could also lead to a drop in water quality, as there is less water to dilute discharges.

**Flood Risk.** Flood risk is high for the floodplains of major rivers in the region. 15% of the East Midlands is vulnerable to 1:100 year floods. Climate change could lead to increased risk of flooding in low-lying urban regions across significant portions of

the region. There could be a need to increase the capacity of waste water treatment plants and sewers. Flood defences may need to be upgraded. New development in flood plains will need to be carefully assessed or restricted.

**Water and Biodiversity.** Some crops will become less viable while new crops would become viable, but this would change the exposure of soils to erosion and have implications for biodiversity. Reduction in summer rainfall could have an impact on the amount of grassland. (The impacts on biodiversity are discussed separately.) Increased drought and flood related problems such as soil shrinkages and subsidence will be more prominent.

The increased level of precipitation together with the changes in the annual precipitation pattern, are likely to put an additional strain on the city's waste water drainage and flood defences.

Leicester's main river, the Soar, has been susceptible to flooding in Leicester in the past but current flood defence systems have greatly reduced the risk. Increasing levels of precipitation, particularly if concentrated in intense rainfall events, may mean that the flood defence systems and the water runoff systems will be operating outside their design criteria, collection and storage components. Reduced summer rainfall will lead to increased risk of summer drought and water shortages. There are many industries in Leicester which have a high demand for water and which would suffer if water were in short supply. Domestic users of water would also suffer if shortages became extreme. In addition low water levels in rivers lead to problems with water quality. This has implications not only for the human users of river water, but also for the biodiversity of the river.

The River Soar is an important site for urban biodiversity in Leicester. Addressing the problems of water shortages will require action by a number of partners, probably at a regional level. There are however opportunities at a local level. Rainwater systems at building level offer opportunities for reducing demand for water. This will then reduce the stress on the water supply infrastructure. The City will also need to play an active part in raising awareness of reducing water demand and incorporating developments which reduce water demand.

**Renewable Energy.** The Council's Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (November 2005) which contains a range of measures on renewable energy developments and seeks efficient use of energy resources. The SPD set a figure of 12% on site renewable energy provision from 2006 to increase by 1% increments per annum (3 % in 2007 and so on) By 2020 the target should increase to at least 20%.

The Leicester Core Strategy needs to identify what is likely to be needed to protect the city's communities and businesses from impacts across a broad range of issues and topics.

However the city recognises that any strategy must meet sustainable development criteria.

In particular adaptations that lead to increasing greenhouse gas emissions must be avoided. The potential impacts of climate change are identified in the Climate Change Strategy and indicate their relevance to Leicester.

**Issue: Environmental and Green Infrastructure**

Environmental infrastructure is the overarching framework that seeks to provide for the sustainable use of environmental resources, sustainable design and construction, sustainable travel, heritage and the historic environment, and a high quality built environment.

It also includes air, water, energy, soil and minerals. Similarly 'Green' Infrastructure is the overall framework of networks of multi functional green space, landscapes and features (including river corridors) which contribute to a high quality built and natural environment. These include infrastructure such as sport and recreation space in urban environments to areas such as green wedges and open landscapes which contain a variety of flora and fauna sites of ecological value.

The capacity of the City's Green and Environmental Infrastructure is finite. Therefore the physical features and natural resources that provide services and essential support to society should be used and managed sustainably in order to be able to continue to meet the needs of society. The context for this will need to take account of the emerging new Growth Points and balancing green and environmental infrastructure with housing and regeneration. This is a key overarching issue for the Core Strategy.

**Issue: Green Spaces, Sport and Landscape**

The City's Green Wedges provide important strategic open space links between the City and the surrounding areas. District parks provide much of the public open space in the City and are reasonably accessible by most of the population. However there is a lack of public open space serving the city centre, which with increasing numbers of population living in the city centre is becoming a real issue that needs to be addressed. Abbey Park,

Victoria Park, New Walk and Welford Road Cemetery are listed in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest. Open space provision also varies in its quality and particularly some of the smaller parks and amenity spaces that provide very local provision vary greatly in their quality. Quality and accessibility of provision is therefore very much an issue that will need to be addressed.

Open space will be of little value to the community if it is not easily accessible and it is poor quality with security issues when they get there.

There are many opportunities in Leicester to participate in more formal and team based sporting activities. Within Leicester there is a range of major and minor indoor and outdoor sporting facilities. This provision includes the indoor leisure centres, sports provision on parks, which includes 76 football pitches, 26 cricket wickets, bowling greens and Abbey Park boating lake. These are managed by the City Council. There are also a number of private facilities that complement this provision

and provide access to a range of other activities e.g. tennis clubs, bowling, football and cricket (often providing provision for higher level sport).

As with open space provision the issues with sporting facilities relate to creating a good range and network of sports facilities across the City that are as accessible as possible and meet the needs of residents. There will be in instances the need to raise the quality of some facilities e.g. through improving drainage on the pitches or providing changing facilities etc. There will also be a need to protect land for its sporting use against the pressure for development.

The requirements and debate on how to accommodate the projected increase in households will place emphasis on the need to make urban areas more attractive and to retain and provide open space for the recreational needs of residents.

### **Issue: Waste**

17.4% of municipal waste was recycled in Leicester in 2005/2006, this is an increase of over 3% on last monitoring periods figures. A further 9.7% was composted, an increase of over 5% from the last monitoring period and 10.6% incinerated (for heat, power and other energy sources) an increase of about 1% from the last monitoring period. 62.2% of waste was sent to landfill. This shows continued improvement which a reduction of over 10% on the amount being sent to land fill during this monitoring period.

Significant increases in recycling are expected to continue which the Core Strategy will need to address especially with increased development and regeneration. However with the City's new facilities now working at full capacity, currently 27.1% of all waste is either recycled or composted, compared with 18% in the previous monitoring period, and if this rate of increase continues Leicester should meet its recycling target for 2010. The use of natural resources more efficiently and sustainable forms of development will contribute to the minimisation waste production and increase the re use and recycled of waste materials.

### **Issue: Townscape, Conservation and Heritage**

Leicester is an historic city with extensive archaeological remains from the Roman and Medieval periods. As well as 17 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, there are currently 392 Listed Buildings in Leicester. The City is also covered by 25 Conservation Areas and six Grade II registered historic parks and gardens. The 25 designated conservation areas within the City total approximately 326 hectares (about 4.5% of the total area of the city). The first conservation areas were designated in 1969 (New Walk, Castle Gardens and Cathedral/Guildhall), and the most recent designations were Church Gate and Granby Street in 2006.

Leicester has a clearly defined historic core. This is the area within the town defences that were first established in the Roman period and readopted in the medieval period, along with areas outside those defences in which it is known that there were Roman cemeteries, Roman or medieval suburbs and medieval religious houses. This historic area is defined as the Archaeological Alert Area in order to indicate to prospective developers where development is most likely to have an impact upon archaeological

remains (though archaeological remains are not confined to the Archaeological Alert Area).

The Conservation and continued viability of the cultural heritage of the City is a key issue to be addressed in the Core Strategy. The policies will need to incorporate the implications of additional development pressure in the City on historical assets and their setting and the retention of Leicester's local distinctiveness by ensuring sustainable construction and design.

### **Issue: Flood Risk and Water**

The River Soar and its floodplain is of strategic importance for flood relief and biodiversity. Floodplains should not be built on as any development will be at risk of flooding and will also affect the flow of water and the capacity of the floodplain to store excess water. As a consequence, river levels could rise causing problems elsewhere. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been undertaken in 2004 and the City Council is working with the EA on the River Soar Flood Risk Management Strategy. Water Quality in rivers needs to be addressed with high nitrate (72.1 %) and phosphate levels (97.6 %) in 2005. 7.8% of river length was identified as having good biological quality in 2004. New developments will need to address water efficiency and maintaining a balance between supply and demand.

**The impact of increased flood risk.** An increase in the intensity of rainfall during the winter months is likely to increase the risk of flooding. In the past most design choices were made assuming a steady future climate risk and this approach will not be appropriate. Further changes in rainfall are likely and there is a possibility of accelerating change as time goes on.

Other methods of reducing flood risk will also need to be appraised, in particular the wider use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS). They can help improve the biodiversity of the river and provide opportunities for increased biodiversity elsewhere. In addition low water levels in rivers lead to problems with water quality. This has implications not only for the human users of river water, but also for the biodiversity of the river.

Rainwater systems at building level offer opportunities for reducing demand for water. This will then reduce the stress on the water supply infrastructure. The City will also need to play an active part in raising awareness of reducing water demand.

The impact on open spaces and recreation will need to be addressed as sports pitches and associated facilities will need to be safeguarded.

### **Issue: Air Quality**

The Council has declared an Air Quality management Area (AQMA see plan) where action plans to improve air quality will continue. Air quality has implications for health and the quality of life.

The air quality assessment of Leicester identified the pollutant nitrogen dioxide as being of concern to local health. This is attributable to emissions from motor vehicles

on the main road network. There are now two national air quality limit values relating to nitrogen dioxide. The first relates to short term exposure where the one hour mean should not exceed 200 µgm<sup>3</sup> more than 18 times per year. The second objective relates to long term exposure, where the annual mean should not exceed 40 µgm<sup>3</sup>. The target date for these two limit values is 2010.

New targets have been set in connection with the Central Leicestershire Local Transport Plan (CLTP) 2006 - 2011, where it is predicted that there will be a failure in the City to meet the 2010 limit values.

**Issue: Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna**

Leicester has one nationally important Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - The Gypsy Lane Pit. There are 32 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in Leicester covering 516.9 hectares. There is a need to maintain, add and enhance biodiversity which is important in itself, for the protection of flora and fauna and as a quality of life issue. Climate change will have an impact on biodiversity. There will be winners and losers, but there will be a change in the geographic distribution of some species, with many populations shifting northwards. Species living in isolated habitats will have no escape routes if the local climate changes around them, but a network of habitats connected by wildlife corridors will allow species to disperse naturally to a more favourable climate zone.

Therefore, the best way that the Core Strategy can help biodiversity cope with and adapt to climate change is to identify regionally important strategic wildlife corridors, protect them from adverse development and enhance them through the planning process. This approach will also help habitats and species cope with threats other than climate change such as pollution and habitat degradation. Identifying, protecting and enhancing locally important wildlife corridors is therefore also important.

Collectively, the regionally and locally important wildlife corridors through Leicester, and the wildlife sites and habitats that are connected by them, are Leicester's 'Biodiversity Network.' In Leicester, the regionally important strategic wildlife corridors are the River Soar and Grand Union Canal; the Rothley Brook; and the Mainline Railway and Ivanhoe Railway. Locally important corridors are mainly centred on Leicester's brooks and Green Wedges. The prime wildlife sites, supporting locally and nationally important habitats and species, are the designated Local Wildlife Sites.

**Issue: Transport and Travel**

There is a need to improve accessibility by sustainable modes of transport to services and facilities. The Core Strategy will need to integrate transport and access with spatial objectives which reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable forms of development.

Tackling congestion remains a key issue. Imbalances between job availability within the City and the residents' skills leads to substantial commuting into and out of the City. Since 1971 the number of workers travelling in both directions has increased. In 2001, those commuting into the City numbered nearly 71,000 with a further

27,700 going in the opposite direction. Both figures were higher than in 1991. Those commuting within the City has remained about the same at 83,500. Leicester has a much greater level of households who own no cars. 38% of households in Leicester own no cars compared to 16% in Leicestershire and 27% nationally. There was a 4% reduction of car trips to the City Centre in 2006 with a Local Transport plan target of 8% by 2008. Public transport usage increased by 9 % since 2001.

This will require policy initiatives to develop integrated solutions to sustainable transport solutions which tackle traffic growth and support sustainable developments which are accessible through a range of sustainable transport modes and reduce the need to travel.

Traffic is also the biggest contributor to the adverse air quality conditions in the City. Transport has a key impact on spatial issues and also affects health, the economy, the green and environmental infrastructure of the City as well cutting traffic emissions which impact on climate change.

### **Issue: Health**

The 2006 Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for Leicester described a range of health facts. Overall, mortality is higher in Leicester than nationally and is worse on the west side of the City compared to the east. Leicester has mortality rates associated with coronary heart disease and chronic liver disease above the national average. Coronary heart disease and diabetes are linked and there is a higher prevalence of this among the ethnic minority population.

The number of babies being born to City residents is also high with a general fertility rate of 66. The figure for England is 58. Under 18 conception rates are also higher than national rates. The health sector is also expanding throughout the City, including the Pathway PFI hospital development project within the NHS and the LIFT schemes which will develop a network of purpose built health and social care centres. There are environmental social and economic determinants of health. New and existing communities need the appropriate health and community infrastructure to support their needs and well being. Environmental issues such as air quality, the provision of open spaces in increasingly densely built new developments all affect health and wellbeing.

### **Issue: Housing and Household Composition**

Since 1996 7,263 dwellings have been built in Leicester. As of March 2006 there was a potential supply of housing land for 20,559 dwellings. The Structure Plan requirement is for 19000 new dwellings in Leicester between 1996 and 2016. There is currently identified supply to meet the Structure Plan target but site availability and delivery depend on new physical and social infrastructure.

Leicester continues to exceed the Government's target of 60% of all new dwellings to be built on previously developed land, with 88% built during 2005/06.

Average densities of new housing development during the period 2005 -2006 was 80 dwellings per hectare, which is well above the national target of at least 30 dwellings

per hectare. Housing in Leicester is predominantly semi-detached (37%) or terraced (35%). Leicester has some of the lowest levels of owner-occupation in the Country although this still amounts to more than 57% with a further 30% in local authority tenure. Leicester has a slightly higher percentage of households (32.6%) containing a single person than nationally (30.0%).

Households with children are more prevalent in Leicester than in the country as a whole (41.5% v 38.8%). Vacancy rates are marginally above the national figures at 4.5%. Similarly, the proportion of households with a lone parent is also higher locally (12.1% v 9.5%). Levels of affordable housing completions remain low. In 2005/2006 around 11% of new dwellings were affordable.

The quality of housing has a direct impact on health and wellbeing, and the location of development will affect the ability people have to access services and employment facilities as well as reducing the need to travel. An increasing proportion of new residential permissions are for one and two bedroom apartments, but there is a priority need for affordable large family accommodation.

The Core Strategy will also need to integrate the additional housing growth from the New Growth Points and Leicester as a Principal Urban Area (PUA) will need to ensure that sufficient housing supply is available along with the supporting infrastructure. The PUA covers greater Leicester, and potential large scale Sustainable Urban Extensions at Ashton Green and Hamilton, along with fringe urban areas which will have economic, social and environmental implications beyond the City's boundary. There is a need to provide for the appropriate mix and type of homes that are affordable, provide quality living environments and take account of environmental and green infrastructure. There is also a need to ensure the appropriate provision of the full range of infrastructure and community facilities.

### ***Issue: Ethnicity & Religion***

Leicester is a diverse City with about 64% of its population classified as 'white'. About 36% from ethnic minorities and the ethnic composition of Leicester's population is substantially different from the regional and national profiles. Twenty five percent of the population classify themselves as Indian Asians and a further 4% or more originate from other parts of the Indian sub-continent or nearby.

The Faiths of these groups fall into 3 main religions: Hindu, Muslim and Sikh. Those of Hindu faith form the largest group with 14% of residents placing Leicester as the third highest Local Authority after the London Boroughs of Harrow and Brent. Eleven percent are of Muslim faith creating a rank of 17 and a further 4% are of Sikh faith putting Leicester in 10th place.

The average age of the ethnic minority population is at least 8 years younger than the White population. Previous estimates suggested this figure being 10. However the introduction of mixed ethnic groups has altered these figures slightly.

Provision of facilities such as places of worship for communities will cater for a diverse population. The appropriate range of mix and type of housing will provide for larger households. Cultural diversity is also to be celebrated and contributes to the social and cultural capital of the City.

**Issue: Community Safety and Crime**

The development of safe neighbourhoods has strong linkages with deprivation, educational attainment, access to facilities and provision of quality living environments. Leicester has a higher rate of household burglary than the national average with higher rates also for violent crime. However 77% of people felt safe outside after dark which is above the national average. The figure for people who think that attacks because of ethnic origin or religion is 37% compared to a national average of 22%. Theft from motor vehicles was below the national average.

The Core Strategy can provide the spatial vision for the reduction of crime by ensuring safe, well designed neighbourhoods and new development. Co – ordinated action with partners will help improve safety and well being in communities and neighbourhoods.

**Issue: Regeneration and Efficient Use of Land**

Leicester is undergoing a period of dramatic change. Co-ordination of the current physical regeneration initiatives in identified intervention areas is being led by the Leicester Regeneration Company (LRC). This is one of the 16 urban regeneration companies in the country and was set up in 2001. It has produced a Masterplan outlining 5 key projects to address what it identified as the city's main weaknesses:

- An over-dependence on declining types of manufacturing, with low average incomes and limited job opportunities, especially in offices;
- Poor retention of graduates and little spin-off from University science excellence into the city's economy;
- Very attractive areas, fragmented by areas of poor-quality buildings, with land being used well below its potential; and
- A poor external image.

The City Council, the LRC and other partners are progressing a regeneration and investment strategy that includes major retail investment around the Shires shopping centre, the New Business Quarter, Cultural Quarter and an increase in city centre living as well as plans to maximise the potential of the Waterside area. There are advanced plans to develop a science and technology park adjacent to the National Space Centre. Leicester also has over 10 miles of water frontage. The River Soar and the Grand Union Canal have been a focus for regeneration but there are still long stretches of waterway bound by old industrial areas which represent a greatly underused resource for the City.

Leicester is continuing to be successful in concentrating new residential development on brownfield/previously-developed land. 88% of all new dwellings completed in 2005/2006 were on brownfield sites, which is an increase by 11% from the figures in 04/05. It is anticipated that there will be a continued increase in the amount of new dwellings to be developed in the city centre.

Sustainable construction and energy efficient development which address green house gas emissions need to be an integral part of regeneration.

### **Issue: *Community Cohesion and Equality***

Community cohesion is central to the Strategy for Leicester and critical to the future welfare and wellbeing of the City.

Leicester is characterised by its diverse population with 36% belonging to ethnic minorities, the highest percentage of any local authority outside London. By far the largest ethnic minority group were Asian of Indian origin, comprising 25.7% of Leicester's population and forming 84% of all Asian ethnic minorities living within the City. The lowest ethnic minority populations are in wards that include the large post war council estates on the outer fringes of the city.

The report to the Government following the disturbances in Bradford, Burnley and Oldham praises the City's many achievements in building good community relations.

Other population characteristics are attributable to this diversity. Compared to the national average Leicester has a younger population profile, a smaller percentage of pensioner households and a lower percentage of lone pensioners.

There are challenges to be overcome. Communities can be disconnected from mainstream city life by the multiple impact of broad social problems such as crime, disaffected youth, low standards of housing, high unemployment, poor educational standards and physically unattractive environments. These contribute to a sense of deprivation and, in turn, provide an environment where a sense of belonging is hard to develop.

### **Issue: *Education, and Access to Cultural and Recreational Facilities***

Educational attainment is low with 38% having no qualifications in Leicester against a figure of 29% for England & Wales. Educational attainment can be closely linked to income levels and employment opportunities. However, recent investment in education has seen the rate of passes at GCSE rise.

Through the Building Schools for the Future (BSF) programme, over £230 million will be invested in the City's secondary schools. The programme will ensure each secondary school in Leicester is fit for the 21st Century and will provide an environment to improve educational attainment in the city. The University of Leicester, De Montfort University and Leicester College are also making large investments in their facilities. Access to sports facilities needs to be increased with 46 % of the population living within twenty minutes of facilities catering for three different sports. The City has 94 ha of allotments which are a very important recreational resource. City residents enjoy good coverage to libraries and 74 % are satisfied with parks and open spaces. Nine community centres were granted consent in 2005/6.

The appropriate and relevant community infrastructure needs to be provided within new developments as well as close partnership working to ensure that provision is made in communities. This contributes towards building social capital and cohesion as well as tackling deprivation. The range of cultural facilities and access to them is linked to deprivation and health and community cohesion. Investment in cultural activities such as tourism also has economic benefits for the City.

**Issue: Deprivation**

Leicester ranks 31st in the Index of Deprivation 2004 and is second behind Nottingham in the East Midlands. Deprivation in the City is located in certain inner city areas as well as around the edge of the City in peripheral council housing estates. The geographical unit used in the Index is the lower level super output area (LSOA) of which there are 187 in Leicester. Leicester has 20 in the worst 5% nationally and a further 23 in the next worst 5%. The most deprived LSOAs are concentrated in the wards of Braunstone Park & Rowley Fields, Spinney Hills, Beaumont Leys and Freemen.

The ILO unemployment rate is high in Leicester, at 8.4% (NOMIS), compared with a national average of 4.8%. However this conceals much higher figures within certain areas and groups in the city's population, exceeding 10%, both in the inner city and on the outer estates (2001 Census).

On the separate Income and Employment indices, Leicester fares even more poorly with rankings of 12 and 22 respectively. The skills levels in Leicester are also poor. The English Local Labour Force Survey 2004/5 confirmed that 44% of Leicester's population of working age are without a level 2 qualification (34% nationally) and only 18.3% are qualified to at least level 4, compared with 25.9% nationally.

Levels of wages in Leicester are significantly lower than the national average (almost 23% lower) and amongst the lowest in the country. This can be linked to the type of employment that is available in the City. A significant proportion of people in Leicester are employed in manufacturing and elementary occupations, which usually offer lower pay than other types of employment. 15.8 % of people employed in Leicester work in manufacturing compared to the national average of 11.9 % (2004 Annual Business Inquiry)

The City has lower levels of those working in the finance and service sectors compared to the national average. Low wages can impact on many areas; such as the amount people can spend on goods and services and also on the affordability of housing. There are linkages with good educational attainment and ensuring that land for employment use is available to support a diverse and skilled workforce.

**Issue: Employment and a Stable Diverse Economy**

**Manufacturing:** There has been a national decline in manufacturing industry, although manufacturing is still important in Leicester. The 2004 Annual Business Inquiry showed 15.8% of employees in Leicester are in manufacturing, compared with 11.9% nationally. However this has dropped dramatically from 24% in Leicester in 2000.

**Service Industry:** There has been a corresponding increase in the service industry. By 2004 79.8% of employees in Leicester worked in the service sector. This is now very similar to the national figure of 80.7% and has increased from 71% in Leicester in 2000.

The largest employers and greatest number of employees are now concentrated in the public administration, education and health sectors in Leicester totalling 31.7%,

compared with 26.4% nationally. The number of people in 'Public Administration, Education & Health' employment is extremely high due to the large amount of local government and school, university and hospital employment in the city. (31.7 % compared to 26.4 % nationally). This sector is expected to continue to grow strongly, especially in terms of health and education. These sectors are a major source of higher paid knowledge work, and there is an obvious city focus to them.

**Small Firms:** Leicester has a tradition of small firms and has a high rate of business formulation. There were 10450 business units in the City in 2004. 79.4% of businesses employed 10 or less people and 15.8% between 11-49 people, so 95% of Leicester's business employed fewer than 50 people in 2004. The demand for small starter units therefore remains high.

**Labour Market And Wages:** The nature of employment and make up of the workforce therefore continues to change. In 2004, there were still slightly more women in the workforce than men (51% v 49%; 2001 Census). Fewer people (32.8%) were employed in professional occupations, as managers and senior officials in Leicester in 2001 than nationally (41.6%; 2001 Census) and there were a higher number of plant and machine operators in Leicester in 2001 (27.4%; 2001 Census) compared with 19% nationally. Wages are therefore also correspondingly lower. The average household income of £23,895 compares with £31,800 nationally and £32,760 in the County of Leicestershire (CACI Paycheck, 2004).

The existing stock of industrial premises is very old. 27% of those surveyed, were built before 1945 and 90% built before 1990.

From the Leicestershire Economic and Research Partnership the key issues facing Leicester's economy are:

- A relatively high proportion of SMEs - particularly in textiles; and
- A lack of large-scale areas of land suitable for industrial development.

Sufficient employment land needs to be retained to ensure that a strong and diverse economy can be developed and sustained. The economy has significant impacts on the quality of life and wellbeing. Employment opportunities also impact on peoples health and skills and are a key factor with regard to deprivation.

## **East Lindsey District Council**

### ***Key SA Issues***

#### **Communities (population and distribution)**

East Lindsey is the third largest district in the UK with a population of approximately 137,000. There is no one single urban centre that dominates, but a number of relatively small towns such as Skegness (18,000 population), Louth (16,000 population), Mablethorpe/Sutton, Horncastle, Alford, Spilsby and Coningsby/Tattershall. Less than 5% of the district is considered to be 'urban'. The rest is of a rural character (c. 95%) with more than 200 smaller scattered settlements dispersed amongst land utilised for agriculture. This geographical distribution of residents across such a large and relatively remote district poses some key challenges. These

include physical isolation (sometimes on a seasonal basis) (e.g. for the elderly, those with impairments, and those without access to private transport), health problems (e.g. isolation is closely related to health of population and can lead to health/psychological issues), poor access to public facilities and amenities (e.g. health centres, education, open space, etc) and inadequate service provisions (e.g. the existing services are spread too thinly across many fragmented settlements).

The population has grown slowly over the past 20 years (approximately 1% per annum) within which time, the demographic profile has altered. This is a result of high outward migration of young adults (e.g. those seeking opportunities for higher/skilled employment and/or education/training outside the district) and inward migration of those within the 50 to 80 year age group (e.g. those seeking a better quality of life as a result of comparatively lower house prices within the district, especially along the coast). There are also seasonal changes in population structure and distribution as a result of transient residents (e.g. seasonal workers in Skegness and Mablethorpe and tourists).

Rural isolation can be a problem but the area's rural charm and tranquillity is also a major strength that does need protecting in its own right. It is a key characteristic that attracts residents to move and / or visit the area.

### **Communities (population and distribution) issues reflect SA objectives: 7 and 9**

#### **Communities (health)**

The district is a fairly 'healthy' place to live. However, there are a relatively high number of households (c. 24%, 2001 census) with one or more residents with a long-term limiting illness. These residents are also more likely to incur social and economic impacts (e.g. physical isolation / reliance on benefits respectively). 7% of the population had a permanent, registered disability, 11.5% defined their general health as "not good", and 11% were providing unpaid care for another person. These key health characteristics are exacerbated by an aging population and poor or limited access to healthcare facilities. (e.g. as a result of fragmented and dispersed settlements, inadequate public transport facilities and physical isolation for those without private transport or who are housebound).

Access to green infrastructure (e.g. public parks, nature reserves, public footpaths, children's play areas/parks etc) is also a key challenge for the district. Access to 'green space' has an important role to play in delivering health benefits and opportunities for additional health, leisure, recreation and green-space resources are required to maintain/enhance the health of residents. This links directly to quality of life. In the case of the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB, whilst there is an extensive rights of way network, there are comparatively few sites with open or amenity access e.g. Hubbards Hills, Red Hill Nature Reserve (Snipe Dales outside of the AONB). There is scope for exploring redundant waste sites and less productive agricultural land for increasing multi-use space. Preference should be for exploring, safe guarding and developing strategic green corridors like the Louth Navigation and enhancing green-space in close proximity to settlements.

## **Communities (health) issues reflect SA objectives: 12**

### **Communities (quality of life)**

East Lindsey does not suffer from large scale social deprivation. However, there are localised 'pockets' where this issue is key and impacts on the quality of life for many residents. The English Indices of Deprivation (2004) identified Wainfleet St Mary, the Skegness area and the Mablethorpe area as the most deprived areas within the district (all three areas are in the bottom 10% nationally. Mablethorpe has five wards in the top 10% most deprived in the whole country). The Northern Parishes Area, Louth and the Coningsby/Tattershall areas were revealed to be the most affluent.

Household incomes within East Lindsey are relatively low (e.g. in 2005 the average weekly income was recorded as being £352.70 per week in East Lindsey compared to £437.60 in England). Unemployment rates are slightly higher than the national average (e.g. 5% in East Lindsey in 2005 compared with c. 4% for Lincolnshire and 4.8% nationally). The result is a tendency for greater dependency on benefits, a scenario that most likely affects localised areas of social deprivation e.g. those areas along the coast. The fragmented nature of settlements can also result in residents spending a higher proportion of their income on accessing services and facilities whether by private or public modes of transport.

The decline and lack of accessibility to support services for all residents (e.g. petrol filling stations/post offices/garages/shops/doorstep deliveries etc) is a major issue within the district. It is particularly relevant to rural areas where local residents may not have access to private or public transport. Innovative approaches are needed to help provide outreach services and reduce the population's current reliance upon car journeys to help create more sustainable communities.

Access to quality Green Infrastructure (GI) is a key issue facing the district. It is possible to create linkages with existing and new Rights of Way, and these factors are directly linked to improving quality of life. Inadequate facilities for children and young people such as play parks and football pitches are particular issues in smaller settlements. A lack of appropriate facilities can also result in anti-social behaviour.

Crime in the district is relatively low. This is reflected by low crime rates in most categories of key offences. The distribution of crime within the district is most notably concentrated around the Skegness and Louth wards. Smaller areas are also concentrated around Mablethorpe and Horncastle. Theft, handling stolen goods, and criminal damage made up over half of all recorded crime. There is a recognised seasonal pattern to crime rates in some areas with peaks occurring between the months of June and August inclusively i.e. the holiday season. This can result in coastal resorts and town centres being viewed as intimidating, particularly during the 'high' season (April to September). The Crime Perception Study (2001) suggested most respondents felt there should be a greater police presence on the streets. Vandalism and anti-social behaviour are key issues within the district and may be associated with a low police presence in some areas.

## **Communities (quality of life) issues reflect SA objectives: 7, 9, 12**

### **Development (housing)**

Meeting the housing needs of present and future generations throughout the district is a longterm challenge. It is one that needs to be linked closely to developing sustainable communities. Although there has been consistent housing growth across East Lindsey over the past 20 years, this has been driven by in-migration of those at retirement age. In-migration has had two effects. It has contributed to inflating house prices and has also led to the development of many retirement bungalows (particularly along the east coast).

The lack of affordable housing (only 4.6% of all completions in 2005) and in some instances, the lack of ‘appropriate’ housing (e.g. a lack of mixed use housing) has made it increasingly difficult for first time-buyers to purchase property. This has resulted in young adults moving away from their natal towns and villages and in many cases away from the district. House prices continue to rise in line with national trends and relative to average wages in the district (up to 7X)).

The pressure to increase housing densities to meet demand as availability of development sites decreases should be considered in relation to housing quality and design. Poor quality housing and inappropriate design (an issue in parts of East Lindsey) can lead to a loss of social cohesion, community engagement, increased crime and safety fears and loss of character/local distinctiveness.

There is a significant lack of sustainable houses being designed/constructed within the district. Developers should be encouraged to design and promote developments and houses that follow sustainable design principles and meet level 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes (2006) (e.g. zero carbon homes with energy and water saving efficiency measures). Consideration of sustainable communities should be at the forefront of new development designs to ensure that account is taken of issues such as character, safety and inclusion, diversity, ease of movement and sustainable buildings.

Setting aside land for future growth is also a key issue. The national target of 60% for all developments to be completed on brownfield sites is unlikely to be achieved given the rural nature of the district. The quantity of brownfield sites needed simply do not exist. The national designation of brownfield sites doesn’t fully fit with the rural characteristics of East Lindsey (e.g. there are a lot of farm buildings and yards within settlements that are clearly ‘previously used’ and are in sustainable locations but cannot be classed as brownfield land because they are agricultural buildings and do not meet the definition in PPS3).

There is also likely to be increasing pressure to limit development within river floodplains and also along the coast in coastal inundation zones due to flood risk (e.g. the Environment Agency considers that bungalows are no longer likely to be considered appropriate in areas at high risk from flooding). It is not sustainable to continue to place new development in areas at risk of flooding where it can be avoided and it is likely that the PPS25 Sequential Test will require much new development, and particularly ‘more vulnerable’ development such as housing, to be located in areas outside of the floodplain (i.e. in Flood Zone 1). Development in Flood

Zones 2 and 3 should only be considered where there are no reasonably available sites in Flood Zone 1. Whilst much of the district does lie within Flood Zone 2 and 3, a significant proportion does lie within Flood Zone 1, including parts of Louth, Horncastle, Alford, Spilsby and Coningsby/Tattershall. The location of new housing is a fundamental way of adapting to the impacts of climate change. Uncertainties regarding the future funding and provision of flood defences, and a predicted rapid decline in the standard of protection afforded by defences in the face of sea level rise, will have an impact on developments dependant on such defences e.g. in Mablethorpe and Skegness. The PPS25 Exception Test will also be required for all new housing developments within Flood Zone 3. This will mean that all sites will need to be able to demonstrate what wider sustainability benefits to the community will be provided by the development that will outweigh the flood risk.

### **Development (housing) issues reflect SA objectives: 4, 6, 10, 11 and 13**

#### **Transport (Public transport and access)**

The issue of access across the district (e.g. to local and district wide services and facilities) by residents is one that cuts across many broader sustainability themes. It is a significant issue. The provision of public transport is absent in many areas, and where it does exist, simply does not work for many people. This is due to lack of service provision, accessibility, and a perception of unreliability. Many therefore rely on private access (e.g. cars). For those without private transport, poor access can be considered closely linked to issues such as health, physical isolation, recreation, quality of life, employment opportunities etc. This issue is particularly important for those living away from towns in more rural settlements (e.g. only 38 settlements of more than 200 in East Lindsey have direct bus access to a hospital). Public transport is also poorly utilised to travel to work within the district (e.g. less than 3% of commuters utilise public transport and this is most likely to be in urban areas). The problems associated with access are made worse by the continued reduction in local services.

Where there is development along existing or proposed transport infrastructure, consideration should be given to the practicability of evacuating occupants from these areas. If people are not able to escape areas affected by flooding because roads are impassable the strain on emergency services may be even greater as people will need to be evacuated by boat or by helicopter. The issue of accessibility of new development and the capacity of the emergency services to evacuate occupants will play an important part in determining whether or not it can be considered 'safe'.

### **Transport (Public transport and access) issues reflect SA objectives: 4, 7 and 13**

#### **Economy (employment, economic independence, economic growth and diversification)**

The district has a low number of employees working full time (compared to regional and national figures), a high number of self employed workers (c. 18%) and a high proportion of residents classed as non-economically active (c. 40%). This includes a significant number of residents of employment age who are retired.

The two key industries within the district are agriculture and tourism (c. 15% of all employees are employed in tourism). Other sectors include hospitality, public administration, education and health, and construction and manufacturing. The strong reliance upon agriculture within the district, and the rapid changes in farming practices in recent years, has caused difficulties, particularly for those seeking alternative employment (e.g. due to lack of skills, opportunities to re-train, and lack of employment prospects). There is a significant reliance on seasonal work associated with the tourism industry. The coastal tourism industry itself faces challenges (e.g. the long-term sustainability of intensive tourism along the coast is questionable given climate change (sea level rise) predictions, uncertainties regarding the future funding and provision of flood defences, and a predicted rapid decline in the standard of protection afforded by defences in the face of sea level rise).

The sustainable use of the coast for tourism must take into account the likely long-term environmental constraints of climate change and sea level rise and the economic capacity of such development to adapt. There is the issue of the siting of caravans in areas at a high risk of flooding. Holiday or short let caravans are considered 'more vulnerable', as defined by PPS25 Table D2. This table also makes it clear that proposals for such development must be accompanied by a specific warning and evacuation plan. Opportunities to encourage 'appropriate' tourism away from the coast such as in the Wolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and waterways such as the Louth Navigation should be explored whilst considering the potential implications for landscape impacts, increased disturbance (to wildlife and residents) and loss of tranquillity etc (e.g. walking, cycling and horse-riding). To this end, 'green tourism' has a very significant role to play in East Lindsey as a way of attracting visitors to the district (e.g. expansion of the Coastal Grazing Marshes (perhaps linked to sea rise change adaptation)). The possibility of linking the AONB to green tourism enhancements and promotion of the more remote coastal areas with high nature conservation interest need to be explored.

It is recognised that the economy needs to diversify by attracting in-ward investment and also by diversification of existing industries. Examples of diversification include the creation of fishing lakes, new (or expanded) caravan sites, and conversion of farm buildings to employment/residential/tourism. These present a number of sustainability issues including potential landscape impacts, impacts on other businesses (e.g. loss of Bed and Breakfast accommodation customers due to expansion of caravan sites) and pressure on local services (e.g. more services being located within caravan sites). Rural diversification needs to be supported, with an emphasis on high quality (e.g. appropriate renovations of redundant buildings).

A key challenge for the district is to improve access to employment centres, more varied employment/economic opportunities (including high profile/management opportunities) and good quality, diverse and affordable education/training. Residents within the district presently have limited opportunities to obtain new skills/jobs. This partly explains the outward migration of young adults in search of skilled employment/university education outside the district (e.g. the inward/outward commuting to the larger employment centres of Boston, Lincoln and Grimsby). The resultant shortage of skilled workers and employees with management capabilities presents a skills shortage that in turn can result in low inward investment and lack of inviting/attractive premises/shared services.

In summary, the overall skill base needs to diversify by providing opportunities for retraining those with redundant skills, providing routes for people to develop higher skills and by retaining those with advanced skills within the district (including graduates from Lincoln University) within a diversifying sustainable economy.

**Economy (economic growth, distribution and diversification) issues reflect SA objectives: 4, 5 and 13**

**Environment (biodiversity, nature conservation and geodiversity)**

The district has a rich and diverse natural heritage including inland and coastal sites and habitats that have nature conservation and/or geological value (of international, national, regional and local importance). This includes statutory and non-statutory designated sites (e.g. The Wash, Gibraltar Point, Saltfleetby to Theddlethorpe dunes and the Humber Flats, Marshes and coastline and Woodlands such as Bardney Limewoods and Kenwick woods; and wetland habitats such as coastal and floodplain grazing marsh).

Although sites of very high importance exist, generally biodiversity in the district reflects a low baseline condition and coverage of protected sites (away from the coast) is below the national average. Pressures to develop land in rural areas, adjacent to urban centres and along areas of the coastline are key issues. They require consideration and where possible, development should be located away from sensitive sites of local or regional importance (e.g. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance – those with national or international designations are unlikely to be affected due to their high level of protection). Where this is not possible, habitat enhancement schemes should be integrated into the design of proposed developments and due consideration given to priority Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats and species. It should be noted that there are important species that do not necessarily rely on ‘traditional’ habitats (e.g. bat species that may roost in derelict barns) and consideration should also be given to protected species and biodiversity with respect to less obvious development proposals that may have adverse impacts (e.g. those associated with brownfield sites). In line with this, the Biodiversity Duty, set out in Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006, states that conserving biodiversity includes restoring and enhancing species populations and habitats, as well as protecting them. This duty to have regard to the conservation of biodiversity should cover all development, not just those located on or near a sensitive site such as an SNCI.

**Environment (biodiversity, nature conservation and geodiversity) issues reflect SA objectives: 1, 2**

**Environment (important landscapes)**

More than 95% of East Lindsey is rural and the predominant land use is agriculture. Built heritage and historic landscapes can be affected through possible demolition or loss of part of a structure or its grounds; increased visual intrusion, noise or vibration; changes in the original landscape; severance from linked features such as gardens, outbuildings etc or through the loss of amenity value. Although Lincolnshire County Council has yet to undertake an historic landscape characterisation of the county, there are key areas of historic landscape, such as the Coastal Grazing Marshes and

the Wolds. The Lincolnshire Wolds, which covers a significant proportion of the district, is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The district cuts across four Joint landscape Character Areas.

A key issue is how to deal with changes associated with the potential for coastal tourism to move to the countryside (and associated infrastructure – e.g. new caravan parks) and the pressure for development (e.g. residential and commercial) away from urban areas. Landscape changes are most likely to be local but cumulative impacts on habitats/wildlife and upon landscape character descriptions should be taken into consideration (e.g. to what degree is landscape change within a period of time acceptable?). Any permitted development must demonstrate a high regard for the local landscape character through suitable scale, siting, design and additional landscaping where required. Recreational development needs to be carefully balanced, especially as unlike National Parks there is no overriding statutory requirement for AONBs to satisfy this need. As stated in the legislation, ‘the demand for recreation should be met so far as this is consistent with the conservation of natural beauty and the needs of agriculture, forestry and other uses’. Thus it is important that tourism development is appropriate to the AONB.

The pressure for farm diversification has the potential for inappropriate development associated with the conversion of derelict farm buildings. Such development trends need to be carefully managed so as not to harm rural character, especially within the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB. Planning Policy Statement 7 requires local planning authorities to give great weight to the conservation of the natural beauty of the landscape and countryside within AONBs in both their planning policies and development control (the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) reaffirmed the duties of local planning authorities with regard to protecting and enhancing AONBs, with a new requirement to produce and review, in partnership, AONB Management Plans). However, it is recognised that appropriate and sensitively designed small-scale developments could bring important economic and social benefits to often isolated communities. To this end, rural diversification needs to be supported, with an emphasis on high quality and appropriate renovations of redundant buildings. However, within the AONB, there needs to be a particularly high regard for the areas distinctiveness with only appropriate and sympathetic developments permitted.

One of the continuing challenges is helping to minimise the impact of proposed renewable energy projects, particularly wind turbines. Whilst many of these project proposals lie outside the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB, they can have significant impacts upon landscapes from considerable distances (e.g. they have the potential to impact upon the views both to and from the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB). However, the evaluation of the visual impacts of developments such as wind farms should be carefully considered against the benefits to mitigating the causes of climate change. The Performance and Innovation Unit (PIU) Energy Review recently assessed that climate change objectives must largely be achieved through the energy system, and “where energy policy decisions involve trade-offs between environmental and other objectives, then environmental objectives will tend to take preference.”

On a similar note, landscape changes from potential new bio-crops such as Miscanthus need to be carefully considered as not all locations will be appropriate. In the case of Miscanthus for example, yields are often highest on low lying moist

soils which may also have high biodiversity opportunities (e.g. for the recreation of wetland habitats such as wet pasture or wet woodland).

An additional planning issue of particular relevance to the AONB is telecommunication developments which by virtue of their height, scale and location have the potential for significant impact upon the landscape character of the area. Whilst there is a national requirement for individual operators to attain full coverage, there is also currently existing local planning policies to ensure that all considerations are taken into account when assessing individual applications. Although there are benefits of fast advancing technology for socio-economic reasons, any undesirable impacts upon the appearance and character of the area or its local amenities should be minimised. This includes ensuring operators thoroughly explore all site and mast sharing options, and undertake the necessary siting, design and appearance appraisals to minimise visual impact, including not only the masts and antennas, but also any ancillary buildings and services.

### **Environment (important landscapes) issues reflect SA objectives: 2**

#### **Environment (historic built environment and archaeology)**

East Lindsey has an important historic heritage reflected in the number of Scheduled Monuments (151), listed buildings (1,428 – 79 Grade I, 113 Grade II\* and 1228 Grade II), conservation areas (17), parks and gardens of special historic interest (6) and registered battlefields (1). In addition, there are thousands of records of registered sites of archaeological findings. The value of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings is significant and may also be associated with buried archaeological resources. Damage to important historic features (including their setting/context) and associated buried archaeological resources will be a key issue in some locations. There are also many buildings (unlisted) that are of local value. Demolition of such buildings is a key issue as is their restoration which also raises the issue of sustainable development (e.g. retention of historic building character and integration of energy efficient design and technologies).

The Lincolnshire Wolds has a particularly high density of archaeological and historic features due to the longevity of settlement in the area. The Wolds have been described as a 'prime archaeological environment' and have a rich legacy of prehistoric sites including a high density of deserted medieval villages, long and round barrows. The area's rich heritage resource and cultural associations, especially with Alfred, Lord Tennyson, was an important factor in its designation as an AONB.

### **Environment (historic built environment and archaeology) issues reflect SA objectives: 2**

#### **Environment (natural resources and pollution)**

Water resources and water availability will be key considerations for all new developments. Steps will need to be taken to ensure that appropriate designs are developed to reduce adverse impacts. Key issues include lack of water available to supply households and increased discharges from developments with associated implications for receiving waters. Initiatives to encourage water saving technologies (e.g. grey water recycling) and sustainable urban drainage systems on

all developments should be positively encouraged. Certain elements of SUDS such as ponds can benefit both people and biodiversity by reducing the risk of flooding and providing a wildlife resource. Such water saving technologies may be particularly important in affordable housing schemes where residents may potentially be earning low incomes. New developments need to be considered in relation to existing demands for water within the district including commercial and industrial uses (e.g. water for irrigating crops), which are also likely to increase in the medium to long term. Water resources and changing demands for leisure activities also need to be taken into account (e.g. the proposed Louth Navigation as a leisure resource and gravel pits used for fishing and water sports).

Water resources are also a key issue with regard to wildlife with many important species being dependent on aquatic and wetland habitats. East Lindsey also has a high proportion of the nationally important chalk stream resource, which warrants special protection and enhancement.

The water quality of the districts rivers has slowly been improving over the past fifteen years according to Environment Agency figures. However, maintaining and improving water quality is still a key consideration for coastal waters, rivers, drains and aquifers (e.g. nitrate loadings are relatively high due to intensive cultivation resulting in high nutrient loadings on many aquatic systems. More than 92% of rivers fall into this category). The Water Framework Directive (which focuses on protecting aquatic habitats, rather than other water uses) sets targets for all water bodies to achieve 'good ecological status' by 2015. These new stringent targets are challenging and East Lindsey has a number of watercourses classed as being at risk of failing to meet some of these targets (e.g. many rivers within the area are at risk of failing to meet nutrient (nitrate) objectives). This has important implications for existing land use management and potential future land use change that may result in new discharges to coastal and inland waters.

Light pollution from new developments, particularly in more rural areas/on the periphery of market towns, is also a key issue. It is of particular concern for the AONB where dark skies are necessary and need protection. There are, however, pressures for increasing lighting in village locations to meet Health and Safety requirements. Improvements in technology are helping to facilitate improved lighting schemes that can minimise both energy use and light pollution.

### **Environment (natural resources and pollution) issues reflect SA objectives: 3 and 13**

#### **Environment (waste)**

Issues associated with waste removal are key and pressure upon existing landfill sites in the medium to longer term will increase in line with a decrease in their capacity. New developments should follow the 'reduce, reuse, recycle' principle through the design, construction and completion stages. For example, new homes can be designed with point of use re-cycling within the kitchen that is linked to external receptacles. New homes should also allow for space within the house and externally for appropriate recycling facilities.

The local planning framework has a positive role to play in encouraging appropriate uses for redundant waste sites, which once made safe, can, through well planned reclamation, provide important areas for biodiversity and recreation. In some cases such uses will need to be carefully balanced against alternatives such as recycling or composting facilities which can often be well screened within redundant mineral working sites.

### **Environment (waste) issues reflect SA objectives: 8, 11**

#### **Environment (climate change)**

Climate change is a global, national and local challenge. Climate change is a rapidly developing but highly complex issue requiring further research and specialist advice. A partnership approach is essential with strategic decisions required, not only at regional and national levels, but also crucially at the local level through well thought through spatial planning. The Government believes that climate change is the greatest long-term challenge facing the world today. Addressing climate change is therefore the Government's principal concern for sustainable development. Although the implications for East Lindsey will largely reflect those in most other areas of the UK the effects may be more pronounced in this region. East Lindsey is one of only a handful of Authorities in England where the land topography and scale and nature of defences is such that climate change induced sea level rise poses a significant long term risk to the coastal zone. Sustainability issues related to climate change cut across all three sustainability report themes (social, economic, and environmental). The challenges are numerous and only the key issues relevant to East Lindsey's LDF have been discussed.

Current predictions of the size and speed of climate change suggest that the 21st century is likely to see major impacts<sup>6</sup>; hotter and drier summers, drier springs and autumns and wetter warmer winters with more intense precipitation lasting for shorter periods of time<sup>7</sup>. Such weather patterns may lead to more regular and possibly extreme flood events (in the longer term).

There are three main sources of flooding within the district; from the sea, from rivers and from surface water flooding from drainage infrastructure (although other sources such as artificial water bodies and groundwater should be noted). Adapting to flooding and climate change is, in the Environment Agency's opinion, the most significant challenge being faced by East Lindsey District. The need to adapt spatially is vital, rather than an increased reliance on mitigation. According to Table 1.2 of the PPS25 Practice Guide, the hierarchy for flood risk management options firstly supports Avoidance/Prevention, then Substitution; Control; and finally Mitigation. Only once all other options have been fully explored should mitigation be considered.

Residents, buildings, and agricultural land are all vulnerable. The pressure for new developments (and economic diversification; regeneration of tourist areas) within recognised flood zones is a key issue here. For example, there are densely populated areas in the coastal flood zone (Mablethorpe and Skegness), and in urban flood zones (Louth and Horncastle). The requirement to consider flood risk, natural processes/ systems and development as part of any proposed land use change (urban or rural) is key and alternative/innovative solutions to flood risk are required. These may include mitigation measures such as appropriate development design and sustainable urban

drainage systems. In some instances, for example, this may also include long term avoidance measures such as spatial relocation. This is especially important in East Lindsey given uncertainties over the future provision and funding of flood defences, and a predicted rapid reduction in the standard of protection afforded by defences over time (with no intervention) with sea level rise. In addition, if development cannot mitigate the risks to such a degree that it can be considered 'safe', it is unlikely to be supported by the Environment Agency.

There are also obvious challenges with regard to social disruption and economic impacts (e.g. reduction in house prices and increases in insurance premiums) associated with flooding. The inward migration of elderly people into areas with a high risk of flooding and the high proportion of residents with poor health or long-term health problems is a potentially serious cause for concern. Flood warning and evacuation measures are likely to be more difficult to manage for those with restricted mobility or who are particularly vulnerable. In addition, older people and those with health problems may find it more difficult to adapt to the consequences of a flood, including cleaning out and re-establishing their homes and the potential to be away from their homes for some time after an event.

Predicted weather changes combined with development and economic growth may also have implications for other environmental features. For example, water abstraction and availability (e.g. changes in supply and demand), water quality (e.g. decreased dilution of pollutants in rivers / increased concentrations of pollutants from developments) and agriculture and cropping patterns (e.g. cultivation of bio-fuels, changes in the types of crops that can be grown, new agricultural pests). Irrigation reservoirs to store excess winter water for use during drier periods are likely to increase (potential for landscape and visual impacts, especially in the Lincolnshire Wolds AONB), and the creation of these reservoirs may be used for large scale wildlife habitat creation. In addition, more upstream flood storage areas may be required to protect vulnerable communities downstream.

Other environmental impacts that are relevant to East Lindsey include the risk of drought (e.g. dry soils will erode and clay soils shrink, damaging agricultural land and potentially damaging buildings as a result of subsidence). Lower river flows and higher temperatures will affect plants and animals that live in and around water, and activities such as angling that depend on them. Climate change has the potential to impact on habitats and species and will increasingly put pressure on both habitats and species which, if isolated, will find it difficult to adapt. Green corridors and large scale habitat recreation will become increasingly important to allow space for species and habitats to migrate in response to the stresses caused by climate change.

Promotion and realisation of renewable energy production technologies locally, such as wind farms and facilities for burning secondary bio-fuels, should be given consideration at strategic locations across the district. It should be noted however that bio-fuels may result in the loss of land utilised for food production, thereby conflicting with the need for sustainable communities in terms of local food production. Bio-fuel production should therefore concentrate on secondary bio-fuels (i.e. by-products of a food crop) as this will help maintain the existing area of agricultural land and contribute to renewable energy production. It is recognised however, that bio-fuel technologies are still in their infancy.

The development of all sites should take account of sustainable design principles such as those set out in the Code for Sustainable Homes (2006) (e.g. energy and water saving efficiency measures). Developers should also be encouraged to build houses to meet level 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes in order to reduce the contribution of homes to climate change i.e. zero carbon homes.

### **Environment (climate change) issues reflect SA objectives: 3, 4, 13**

Table 6.1 Key Sustainability Issues (Social, Economic and Environmental)<sup>4</sup>

#### **Rushcliffe Borough Council**

##### Social:

- Population growth has been high and further population growth is projected.
- There is a need to provide a sufficient supply of housing land in line with the Regional Spatial Strategy requirement.
- The Draft RSS currently sets out a housing requirement of 555 dwellings per annum for Rushcliffe (of which 445 dwellings per annum should be provided within or adjacent the Principal Urban Area West Bridgford and Clifton).
- Rushcliffe has an older than average age profile
- House prices are high within the Borough and there is a significant need for affordable housing provision.
- There are some localised areas of relatively high deprivation within Rushcliffe
- Community services and facilities are lacking in some locations and there can be pressure on existing services for redevelopment.
- There are some localised areas where crime is relatively high in relation to the rest the Borough.
- There is a need to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of retail centres within the Borough.

##### Environmental:

- A high proportion of land within the Borough is Green Belt.
- There is therefore potential for conflict between the need to protect Green Belt from inappropriate development and the need to provide sufficient land (particularly adjacent to the Principal Urban Area of West Bridgford and Clifton) in line with the Draft RSS housing requirement.
- Significant areas within the Borough are at risk from flooding
- There are a large number of historic and cultural assets within the Borough which should be conserved and enhanced where possible.

<sup>4</sup> East Lindsey District Council Local Development Framework: Sustainability Appraisal (Version E)  
<http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/environment/planning/policy-local-plan/upload/FinalScopingReport.pdf>

- There are a large number of sites which are important in landscape and biodiversity terms and which should be conserved and enhanced where possible.
- There is a need to respond to the potential implications of climate change.
- There is a need to improve energy efficiency and reduce contributions to climate change within the Borough.
- The current high rates of recycling within the Borough should be maintained and increased where possible.
- There are a number of Air Quality Management Areas within the Borough, where air quality problems need to be addressed where possible.

#### Economic:

- There is a need to maintain the Borough's employment base while recognising Rushcliffe's general role within the Greater Nottingham area as a net exporter of workers.
- There is a need to respond to changing employment patterns and changing demands and trends within the Borough.
- There is a need to recognise and plan to maintain and strengthen Rushcliffe's economic position and role within Greater Nottingham and the wider region.
- There is a need to maintain the high rates of development on brownfield sites within the Borough.
- There is a need to continue recent trends in making efficient use of land whilst balancing the need to conserve and enhance the character of the Borough.
- There is a need to reduce the reliance on the private car and increase the use of alternative transport modes, including public transport.
- There is a need to conserve and enhance Rushcliffe's distinctive character and contribute towards creating a sense of place within new developments.

[http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/237/report\\_without\\_appendices.pdf](http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/237/report_without_appendices.pdf)

## Lichfield District Council

### Characterisation of Lichfield District & Sustainability Issues

#### **Introduction**

- 3.8 This characterisation of Lichfield District should be read in conjunction with the baseline information described in more detail in Appendix 2 and the sustainability framework
4. Key issues described within the characterisation are reflected within the framework, which will be used to appraise DPDs of the Lichfield District Local Development Framework.

- 3.9 The SEA Directive requires the characteristics of areas likely to be affected by the DPD to be described. At this stage it has not been determined which areas are most likely to be affected by the DPD. The following characterisation provides an account for the District as a whole which it is believed will be sufficient for the subsequent SA work.
- 3.10 Lichfield District has a population of 95,500 (2005) and is situated in south-eastern Staffordshire. The cathedral city of Lichfield is the administrative centre of the district and a heritage town of regional significance. Burntwood, close to the boundaries with Cannock Chase and Brownhills, is the other urban centre in the district. However, almost 40% of the population lives in rural communities.
- 3.11 Quality of life is good, with generally high levels of educational attainment, low rates of crime and good levels of health.
- 3.12 ECOTEC Research and Consulting were appointed by Lichfield District Council in August 2005 to prepare a socio-economic baseline assessment of Lichfield District. The following is extracted from this report and assesses the district by benchmarking and profiling against comparator areas and analysing key performance indicators to assess intra-district variations.

### ***Economic Profile***

- 3.13 The following sets out the economic profile of Lichfield District: Despite Lichfield District being a comparatively small economy overall (in terms of resident population and employment), the district has experienced strong economic growth performance in terms of employment and businesses in recent years. This presents a strong picture for the District, and in many respects it can be said that Lichfield is 'punching above its weight' against a number of key economic criteria. However, it should be equally clear that there exists considerable scope for further enhancement of the district's economic profile and performance in a number of key areas. In terms of the industrial structure of the economy, recent growth has been concentrated in Finance and Business Service sectors, together with a number of Consumer Services sectors (notably hotels and restaurants and retail). Significantly, Lichfield District's share of employment in Finance and Business Services is now above average compared to both Staffordshire and the West Midlands overall. Manufacturing, though subject to decline in many sub-sectors, remains an important employer locally. Lichfield District's enterprise profile is comparatively well developed – as reflected in high rates of business formation and density. The business base for the district is disproportionately composed of micro businesses, and is likely to reflect in part the occupational and skills characteristics of the resident population, notably the concentration of Knowledge Workers. There is significant intra-district variation in terms of the economic profile of individual wards and groupings of wards within the district.

## **Social Profile**

3.14 The following sets out the social profile of Lichfield District: In terms of demographics, the size of Lichfield District's population has remained relatively static over the ten years between the 1991 and 2001 Census. This has changed somewhat in recent years with the high levels of dwelling completions. Significantly, the district has an ageing population profile and this is forecast to continue in future years. Older people represent a much larger proportion of the population profile than national and regional comparators. Migration, both into and out of the district, is particularly localised. The majority of people have moved in from, or move out to, surrounding districts in Staffordshire and the West Midlands. Overall deprivation indicators show that, on the whole, Lichfield District has few problems. Whilst Lichfield is ranked as the 259th most deprived local/ unitary authority in England, the district does contain some pockets of relatively severe deprivation. These are located primarily in the urban areas of Lichfield City, Burntwood and parts of Fazeley. Of all the SOAs in Lichfield District, two are ranked within the 30 per cent most deprived in England, and nine are within the 50 per cent most deprived. There are some pockets of deprivation in the more rural areas of the district in relation to barriers to housing and services. Lichfield District has a relatively strong housing structure as indicated by a low proportion of unfit homes, and socially rented and low value properties. However, despite a high proportion of owner occupied houses in the district there are clearly issues with affordability in relation to local wages and house prices, which could be causing people to move out of the District. Statistical evidence implies that Lichfield District has relatively poor public transport facilities, especially in relation to bus services. There is a particularly high proportion of car ownership in the district, and fewer people use sustainable modes of travel to work than they used to (especially buses). Residents tend to travel further to work than comparator areas, which could imply that there are fewer localised employment opportunities that match resident skills. However, data relating to commuting flows shows that commuting is localised, with residents working in surrounding Staffordshire and West Midlands districts. Lichfield District has a strong skills and education profile. Schools in Lichfield District have good performance profiles at both primary and secondary levels. Adult skills levels are also strong as indicated by basic skills and NVQ Levels. Although, pockets of poor skills levels and educational performance exist within the district. It is clear that there are significant intra-district variations in the social profile of individual wards. Wards with relatively disadvantaged social profiles include Chadsmead, Chasetown, Fazeley, and Leomansley, which also have higher levels of deprivation as indicated by the IMD analysis.

## **Conclusions & Recommendations**

3.15 **Economic Performance** – A fundamental challenge facing policy makers relates to the development of high value-added sectors and industrial activities – in essence growing the local Knowledge Economy. Although there has been appreciable growth in certain Knowledge Economy sectors during recent years (notably professional services and IT sectors), it nevertheless remains important for policy makers in Lichfield District to support the

continued development of these high growth sectors and to provide support to key existing sectors which are in decline. Therefore, a balanced diversification and modernisation approach is required which recognises wealth creation opportunities in a range of industry sectors. Sector policy should support businesses in local 'traditional' or long standing sectors, which are adjusting or shrinking, including many areas of the manufacturing economy. Businesses in these sectors may be able to move into higher value-added and/or niche areas in order to maintain or improve their competitive position.

- 3.16 Workforce Skills** – The skills profile of Lichfield District's workforce is relatively strong as indicated by a high proportion qualified to degree level and a high proportion of knowledge workers. However, a major issue for the district relates to an aging population profile and the high area turnover, which have obvious implications for future composition of the resident workforce. Specifically, it will be important to ensure that highly skilled individuals (especially amongst younger age groups) are retained locally and can contribute to the entrepreneurial development of the local economy. Similarly, Lichfield District will need to retain its capacity to attract skilled workers, ensuring that the future skills and knowledge base available within the district's workforce remains high.
- 3.17 Demographics** – Interventions are needed to stem the flow of people leaving the district, and in particular the younger population. The likely areas for reversing this trend would include the need to tackle issues of deprivation, housing affordability, health facilities, and public transport facilities.
- 3.18** The aging population profile has implications in terms of a number of public service issues, as clearly the elderly have different priorities to a younger population profile. The elderly tend to be more reliant on public transport, require better health facilities, better local amenities and community facilities, and require different types of housing.
- 3.19 Housing & Affordability** – Whilst the housing profile in the district appears to be of a relatively good structure, and there is a high proportion of owner occupied housing, there is clearly an issue around affordability in the District. Local people may be being forced out of the area due to the low wages in comparison to high house prices. Interventions are needed to improve the range and quality of the housing offer at a range of price levels. Particular attention should be directed at provision for young professionals as well as families.
- 3.20 Transport & Travel** – Statistics show there is a high dependency on car use within the district. Lichfield District has a particularly high proportion of households with more than one car, and a large majority of residents use the car to get to work. This has implications in terms of access to employment and local services, especially for those households with no access to a car.
- 3.21** Interventions are ideally needed to improve the public transport system in Lichfield District, and to encourage better take up and use. A good transport

system can promote a degree of social inclusion, and affects access to key services for residents.

- 3.22 Health** – The health profile of Lichfield’s population is relatively good, however, there is room for improvement of the health facilities. This is particularly true due to the aging population profile of the district, which clearly has obvious needs for a good health service. Poor health also has implications in terms of increasing levels of hidden unemployment whilst reducing the labour supply.
- 3.23 Intra-District Variations: Areas of Specific Needs** – There are significant intra-district variations in the economic and social profile of Lichfield, and this is an area that would benefit from further research. Wards with particularly disadvantaged socio-economic profiles include Chadsmead, Chasetown and Fazeley. Initiatives are required to support the development of services and amenities in these more highly deprived areas – including access to employment, housing, health facilities and educational facilities.
- 3.24 Environment** – Environmental information that has been collected in Lichfield District is very wide ranging. It covers issues such as landscape, nature conservation and pollution.
- 3.25** Environmental information is often more complex than other data collected about the District. Data tends to be gathered at certain points rather than collected across a whole area, For example, air quality is measured from specific locations, whereas in the case of employment figures they are collected for villages, wards and towns.
- 3.26** The landscape and biodiversity of Lichfield District is very varied. There is one AONB that crosses into Cannock Chase District, 6 Sites of Special Scientific Interest and a SAC. Part of the District also lies within the National Forest area. In addition to these national sites there are many locally important sites. In 2004 a second survey of County Sites of Biological Interest was completed for the District, building upon the first survey of 1995. One of the main general findings of the survey is that there has been a loss in the number of sites of County Grade 1 status, a reflection of land use pressures of many forms.
- 3.27** Between 1979 and 2000, Lichfield District lost a significant proportion of its broadleaved woodland and County Sites of Biological Importance. 60% have been lost to agriculture or re-planting. 10% to development and 30% to neglect or contamination. Approximately 15% of heathland Sites of Special Scientific Interest was recently lost to the Birmingham Northern Relief Road, along with Sites of Biological Importance as yet unquantified. Since 1940 nearly all the flower rich meadows have been destroyed. The water vole has suffered a rapid decline and if the current rate continues it will become extinct in Lichfield District in the next few years. Such reductions in habitats and species are of great concern. It is however hoped that the Biodiversity Strategy recently published by this Council will help to ensure that actions undertaken by this Council will help to protect and enhance biodiversity.

- 3.28** Monitoring of biodiversity sites is necessary to assess the impact of policies to manage and protect them. This is sometimes difficult and expensive, but the Districts lowland heathland sites will be subject to monitoring through the Tomorrow's Heathland Heritage project. Crayfish populations of Stowe Pool SSSI are also monitored by English Nature. Monitoring results are fed into indicators of the state of the Districts SSSI's. Detailed surveys of the District's landscapes contributed to the preparation of landscape supplementary planning guidance for Staffordshire and these are relevant to identifying the distinctive qualities of our varying landscapes and priorities for their protection or regeneration.
- 3.29** It is also hoped that adverse effects on landscape and biodiversity can be limited by increasing the amount of development on brownfield land. There is a national target of 60% of new housing development to be located on previously developed land and this coupled with an increase in the density of development helps to reduce the pressure on greenfield sites, which may well have a high landscape and biodiversity value. However, there have been instances where brownfield sites are home to important plant and animal species.
- 3.30** **Historic Environment** – Lichfield District has a rich and varied heritage. Throughout history, settlers have made their mark on Lichfield from the buildings they created, to the wars they fought, to the roads they laid. Features from across the centuries are still evident, including Roman roads (Ryknild Street, A38 or Watling Street, A5) and Victorian shops. The village of Wall is famous for being a military base and still today Roman remains can be seen there.
- 3.31** The importance of many of these sites has been recognised, for example, 15 archaeological sites have been given legal protection as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. In addition to these sites 750 buildings have been designated as listed buildings, and 23 Conservation Areas are designated for their 'special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.'
- 3.32** The historical and built heritage of the District is finite, and pressure for development and change in the District has the potential to adversely affect archaeological sites, or the features and character of historical buildings and areas. This Council is keen to ensure that the effects of development on the District's heritage are adequately assessed, minimised or where necessary mitigated.
- 3.33** **Pollution** – Pollution is a wide ranging topic, covering issues such as air pollution, noise, water quality and contamination. In general, pollution levels in the District are low, although information about some topics is currently limited. For example relatively little is known about the extent of contaminated land, but following legislation which came into force in 2000, the Council has outlined and is undertaking an inspection strategy to identify contaminated land in the District. Lichfield District Council also has limited information on issues such as water quality, although this data is held by other organisations in Staffordshire and initial information indicates that the

water quality in the area has generally met its targets. Further information will however need to be gathered for the full sustainability appraisal.

- 3.34** Noise (defined as unwanted sound) levels are also generally low in the District. During 2001, a large proportion of the total noise complaints received by Lichfield’s Environmental Health Department involved noise from residential properties, specifically from neighbours and dogs.
- 3.35** The assessment of air quality in the District is required by the Environment Act 1995. Assessment and modelling of a wide range of air pollutants in the District showed that concentrations were unlikely to exceed specified threshold levels at which damage to health is considered likely. However in the case of nitrogen dioxide concentrations are predicted to exceed the annual mean objective close to the A5 and A38 and a detailed assessment of nitrogen oxide is being undertaken. Lichfield District Council does not need to declare any Air Quality Management Areas to deal with any air quality problems at the current time. There is, however, the potential for the air quality of the District to decline in future years, particularly if the amount of traffic continues to rise.
- 3.36** **Flood Risk** – Several major watercourses run through the Lichfield District, each having their own associated floodplain areas. Adding to this the potential for climate change to aggravate flooding issues in the future, new development (wherever possible) should be steered away from areas that are liable to flood.
- 3.37** In an effort to adapt to flooding issues and future climate change, the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) will be supported within all new development in order to ensure that space is made for water.
- 3.38** Detailed flooding information will be made available in the form of a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the District.
- 3.39** **Resource Use / Waste & Recycling** – At the current time around 46% of the household waste produced in Lichfield District is recycled. The rest of the waste is mainly disposed of in landfill sites. This high recycling rate puts the District as one of the top 2 performing councils nationally of waste that has to be disposed of permanently. Most of this waste currently goes to landfill sites but alternatives to this may have to be found in the future; as the number of available landfill sites is decreasing. There is currently less than 16 years of landfill space available in southern and eastern Staffordshire. The adopted Waste Local Plan takes account of the need to change the existing pattern of waste management, to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy and develop new waste treatment facilities. These objectives will be reviewed beyond 2011 as part of the Staffordshire Waste LDF.
- 3.41** This Council currently has limited data on water quality, supply and flooding issues for Lichfield District, and will liaise with the Environment Agency to ensure that this information is collected for the full sustainability appraisal. Lichfield District Council will be carrying out a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment in partnership with other authorities. Data is also required

on energy use and in the future the amount of energy generated from renewable sources. 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.

- 3.42 Climate Change** – Climate change is an issue which has the potential to affect the economic, social and environmental aspects of life in Lichfield District.
- 3.43** Although the precise nature of the changes that are likely to occur to the environment as a result of climate change is not fully understood, it is currently thought that summers in the UK are likely to become longer, warmer and drier, whilst winters will become shorter and wetter. This may lead to drought and to increased flooding events. Current predictions are that average annual temperatures likely to rise between 1.5 and 2.0 degrees, by 2050, although the degree that the climate will change depends on how much levels of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane are reduced from current emission levels.
- 3.44** External organisations, such as the Environment Agency will need to advise on the implications of climate change for developing policies locally, particularly because some of the effects may not be felt for many years.
- 3.45** Climate change is also likely to have an effect on social issues. For example, leisure activities may change with people spending more time out of doors in summer. This could perhaps lead to increased problems in terms of noise impact on neighbours. Climate change could also affect health, with more episodes of heat stroke. Concern has also been raised by some that a warmer climate could mean diseases from warmer climates may reach the United Kingdom.
- 3.46** As climate change is now to a certain extent inevitable, future development will need to adapt to a changed climate, as well as incorporating measures to ensure that the amount of greenhouse gases that are produced are reduced. Buildings will need to be built to withstand warmer summers and more severe weather events. Measures to reduce the production of greenhouse gases will require better energy efficiency, reduced travel and energy generated from renewable sources.

[http://www.lichfielddc.gov.uk/downloads/Draft\\_Scoping\\_Report\\_-\\_Core\\_Strategy.pdf](http://www.lichfielddc.gov.uk/downloads/Draft_Scoping_Report_-_Core_Strategy.pdf)

## Stratford-upon-Avon District Council

### Key Issues

- A. Securing a healthy and attractive environment
- Carbon emissions

Flood risk

Biodiversity

Heritage

Design and distinctiveness

Landscape and countryside

B. Supporting Communities and Individuals

Housing needs

Local services

Transport and accessibility

Public confidence and safety

Leisure and culture

C. Promoting the Economy and Employment

Diversification

Investment

Retail and commerce

Tourism

Lifelong learning and skills

<http://www.stratford.gov.uk/files/seealsodocs/6800/Sustainability%20Appraisal%20Scoping%20Report%20%2D%20March%202007.pdf>

## East Hants District Council

1. Population:

The principal population challenges facing the District are:

- Catering for population growth with its associated social, economic and environmental consequences. Population increases are likely to place additional pressure on house prices and availability;
- The age structure of the District will require continued monitoring as age shifts will have long term implications for health care needs, housing mix and other social services.
- The locally identified pockets of deprivation need to be addressed.

2. Health:

Environmental and Sustainability Problems

3.6.1 The following problems can be identified:

- Life expectancy in the District compares favourably with Hampshire and the rest of the South East. Social and economic impacts of longevity need to be fed into relevant policies and budgets.
- Noise has been identified as a local issue through the Citizen's Panel Survey. Noise levels may make some locations unsuitable for noise-sensitive development, such as housing.
- High levels of car use and commuting pose road safety issues associated with young and elderly people. Traffic congestion and air pollution is becoming an issue in some places.

(See chapter on Transport and Accessibility for source of information).

3. Employment & economy:

Environmental and Sustainability Problems

4.5.1 The following environmental and sustainability issues have been identified:

- There will be pressure for economic development across the District. The strategy for the South Hampshire sub-region seeks to improve its economic performance to at least match the regional average, with a target of achieving a Gross Value Added (GVA) of 3.5% per annum by 2026 (Draft South East Plan)
- Tourism can bring pressure on the local environment through increased numbers and associated traffic use. Properly managed, tourism can provide the opportunity to contribute sustainably to the local economy.
- Average weekly earnings from jobs in East Hampshire are low compared with Hampshire, the South East and England and there is out-commuting to higher paid jobs.
- Businesses experience problems in filling staff vacancies; especially for less skilled workers.
- There is a significant number of adults who have poor literacy and numeracy. Town and village centres need to remain attractive and enable people to enjoy quality lifestyles.
- Support is needed to diversify activities on farms, especially those that help to enhance the natural beauty of the South Downs.

4. Transport and accessibility

The following problems have been identified:

- Cars and vans are still the most common way of getting to work. Heavy traffic on the roads results in localised congestion.
- 87.7% of the population have access to one or more cars. This is higher than average (Hampshire 84%, South East 81%) and reflects the rural nature of much of the District and out-commuting to higher paid jobs.
- Access to a range of facilities, especially to hospital and employment areas, by public transport is an issue.
- Many people in the rural parts of the District have difficulty accessing jobs, health services, recreation, leisure and cultural facilities and other services and communal facilities, especially those without access to a car.

#### 5. Crime and safety

The following issues have been identified:

- The district average for deaths from accidents is higher than the regional and national averages, although total numbers are small.
- Perception of crime is worse than actual occurrence

#### 6. Housing

The following issues have been identified:

- High average house prices and an unfavourable ratio of house prices to gross incomes create affordability problems for local people, first time buyers and essential key workers, especially in rural areas.
- There is a deficit in affordable housing supply and the current completion rate is below the annual level required to address the deficit.
- There is a need for smaller, cheaper homes and family housing in the social rented sector.

#### 8. Cultural heritage

The following key issues have been identified:

- There is a need to conserve the historic and cultural heritage for future generations as it is an essential part of what makes the District a distinct place.
- There are a slightly higher percentage of historic buildings at risk in the District (2.6%) than the regional figure (2%).

#### 9. Climate

The following problems have been identified

- The rural nature of the District means that providing public transport is often a problem resulting in the continued use of the car. Emissions from transport therefore continue to rise.

- Heavier rainfall in winter will increase hazards arising from fluvial flooding and the number of properties that are at risk from flooding will go up. Surface water flooding will get worse as a result of more frequent storms. Low river flows will occur because of drier summers (see Chapter on Water)
- Climate change will affect biodiversity through changing habitats (see chapter on Biodiversity).
- Government policy requires new development to promote sustainable construction, energy conservation and renewable energy. Renewable energy generation could pose environmental challenges.
- We need to act now so that the District is prepared for the likely effects of climate change.

10. Air:

Poor air quality can lead to health problems. Traffic is likely to be the major source of air pollution within the District. Several 2010 objectives for air quality may be exceeded close to busy roads. Development in the District has the potential to make worse congestion along the A325 and A3 and therefore reduce air quality. Poor air quality may reduce the choice of where we locate new development.

11. Soil:

The key problem identified is:

- The lack of sufficient previously developed land to accommodate the development required.

12. Water;

The following problems have been identified:

- River quality is high but continual monitoring is needed.
- The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) being prepared for the District will provide the necessary data on flood risk. We must divert development away from areas of flood risk;
- There is an increased likelihood of flooding resulting from climate change which will need to be taken into account in the SFRA.
- Significant new housing development in the Whitehill/Bordon Area could potentially create surface and sub-surface flows of water that might adversely affect the Woolmer Forest SAC and Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA.

13. Biodiversity:

The following problems have been identified:

- From the list of 38 priority habitats of conservation concern in the UK, 11 occur in East Hampshire. There is also a variety of protected species known or potentially present in the area. The fragmentation of habitats is reducing their potential to support wildlife.
- The loss of ancient woodland cannot be compensated for. The extensive woodland cover contributes to the local character and distinctiveness of the District. Opportunities for broadleaf tree planting should be taken.
- The government target for SSSI of 95% favourable or recovering is not currently being met – only 79% is in this condition.
- Climate change will affect all habitats and species. For example the lowering of summer river flows will affect wetland ecology. Species changes are likely to be quicker than before with invasive non-indigenous species being more likely to spread and drought-tolerant tree species becoming more dominant. Species will need suitable habitats etc for migration as climatic conditions change.
- Biodiversity designations limit areas for development are under threat from a variety of pressures. There are also areas of local value outside the designated sites that also need to be recognised and protected.
- Development pressures, fuelled by high land and property prices, pose threats to landscape and nature conservation interests. However, although development schemes can affect wildlife they can provide scope to create new habitats and enhance existing ones. These opportunities should be explored in all development proposals.
- There is increasing awareness of the potential conflict between protecting the Wealden Heath (Phase II) SPA and providing homes.
- Some recreational pressure on protected areas of nature conservation interest is unavoidable in East Hampshire. This is due to the extent of the nature conservation network that is within a day-visit travel distance<sup>8</sup> for many people. Providing alternative recreational facilities is needed to reduce the negative aspect.

#### 14. Landscape:

Development pressures, fuelled by high land and property prices, pose threats to landscape interests. These pressures within built-up areas are changing their character and giving rise to local concerns.

- The AONB covers 40% of the District and the impending National Park designation could cover 53%. East Hampshire is one of the most heavily wooded districts in the country with over 17% of cover. These limit development potential but are also a substantial recreational, tourism and heritage resource and contribute to the local economy by attracting visitors and tourists.
- Noise and light pollution contribute to a loss of tranquillity in the AONB. Measures are needed to reduce their impact.

- There is a need to provide opportunities for countryside recreation and access whilst respecting its landscape quality and avoiding conflict with other uses.
- Existing open spaces must be protected to avoid changes to the character of built up areas and to reduce pressures on the countryside.

#### 15. Waste:

The following problems have been identified:

- The amount of household waste collected has fallen since 2000 by 40kg/capita but has now stabilised. Despite this acceptable recent performance, continuing effort is needed to reduce waste to meet Waste Strategy Targets. The Waste Strategy 2000 target to recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015 is being achieved.
- There is a need for a continuing focus on the waste hierarchy (waste reduction, re-use of materials, recycling, energy recovery and finally disposal by landfill), including in the commercial sector, especially small/medium sized enterprises.

#### 16. Whitehill – Bordon:

Whitehill/Bordon has a young population with a high proportion of children and fewer elderly residents than average. Many dwellings are small with mainly one and two bedrooms, and most are terraced. House prices are generally lower than those elsewhere in the District. This attracts low income earners and first time buyers and has created an unbalanced socio-economic mix in the existing population. There is a need for a greater range of housing to achieve a more even population structure.

- There is a lack of suitable leisure and retail facilities for residents of Whitehill/Bordon and no distinct town centre or high street.
- Access to acute health services by public transport is lacking. Population growth in the town will create a need for more dentists. A significant increase in the local population will result in a need for additional Primary Care facilities e.g. GP surgeries.
- There is a need for a higher education facility within Whitehill/Bordon. Low education achievements in Whitehill/Bordon could be linked to a lack of a skilled workforce within the town. Relatively few residents are employed in managerial or professional occupations.
- The town lacks small commercial properties, high quality office and industrial buildings which prevents new and existing businesses from developing and expanding. This limits jobs in the town.
- There is a lack of pedestrian and cycling facilities in and around Whitehill/Bordon. Car ownership is high and the car is the main way people travel in Whitehill/Bordon. Many people commute out of the town due to a lack of jobs and other facilities. The range of public transport services is

inadequate. All of the above are contributing to pockets of air quality problems and global warming through the emission of pollutants.

- There is scope for archaeological sites to exist within all of the development option areas. The historic landscape and setting of Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the town need to be protected.
- The masterplan needs to avoid effects on the Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA and Shortheath Common and Woolmer Forest SAC from new homes. There is an opportunity to improve the environment within and around the town. This requires sensitive masterplanning to create a more cohesive network of habitats and green space. There is a need to improve some wildlife sites which are in a poor condition.
- We need to consider the impacts of climate change including increased demand for domestic water supplies, more flooding, drier summers etc. Flood risk assessments will be required.
- There is an opportunity to improve the appearance of large parts of the town through the redevelopment of brownfield land and through good design and masterplanning.
- Studies are required to ensure that all necessary infrastructure is put in place to accommodate new development.
- There is a medium to high risk of contamination although the extent is unknown within the areas currently within MOD ownership. The study area lies on a major aquifer, which is highly vulnerable to contamination. However, the remediation of any contaminated areas within the brownfield sites should result in a positive impact on groundwater.
- If the water or hydrological regime is altered through development it could impact upon sensitive habitats such as watercourses and ponds.

[http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/localplanweb.nsf/0/229A1D3D4FBDED73802573E6003F5AB6/\\$File/Scoping+Report+Final+October+07.pdf0](http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/localplanweb.nsf/0/229A1D3D4FBDED73802573E6003F5AB6/$File/Scoping+Report+Final+October+07.pdf0)

## Cherwell District Council

Environment:

Noise quality: Noise pollution complaints are increasing; it is therefore a significant issue for Cherwell.

River Quality (Biology): Cherwell has seen a decrease in river quality (biology) since 2000 with more rivers falling into the fair and poor category

Water Quality (Chemistry): Cherwell has seen a progressive increase in river quality (chemistry) since 2000, although there is a slight dip in the latest figures

Flooding: is an issue for the District but has been partly addressed by a flood alleviation scheme in Banbury.

Car Ownership: is high in Cherwell, but not significantly higher than other parts of the Country.

Travel to work Distances: On average, people in Cherwell travel further to work than in the rest of the region and when compared to the national average.

Main mode of travel: On average there is a higher proportion of people using a car or van in Cherwell than in the rest of Oxfordshire, the region, and when compared to the national average.

Working from home: The proportion of people working from home in Cherwell is similar to the County, regional and national figures.

Air Quality: Air quality throughout the District is not a significant issue with regards to the major pollutants.

Woodland: There is a lack of accessible woodland in Cherwell when compared to the other Districts in the County.

Limestone Grassland, Grazing Marsh and Heathlands: There is a similar proportion of these habitats in other Districts in the County.

Scrub: There is no significant decline in scrub in the District but it assumes added importance for birds as there is little semi-natural habitat in Cherwell.

Landscape Character Areas: The District has a range of high quality landscape types and attractive countryside. It is under threat from a number of factors including housing growth.

Biodiversity: The level of bioscores observed throughout the District varies.

SSSI Conditions: A high proportion of SSSI's are in favourable condition or are recovering.

New Conservation Areas: There is a programme for introducing new conservation areas in the District in appropriate locations and the Council uses its powers to protect existing areas.

Conservation Areas – Management and Appraisal: Due to resource issues the management and review of Conservation areas is not currently on target. This work area is monitored by Best Value indicators 219 a,b and c

Listed Buildings: The District contains a high proportion of listed buildings which are protected by the Council's powers. The number of buildings at risk is low.

Waste Collection: The District has made significant progress in the collection of household waste at rates higher than the national and regional averages

Landfill: There has been a significant reduction in the percentage of household waste being landfilled.

Recovered Energy: small amounts of energy have been recovered from household waste in Oxfordshire.

Renewable Energy: There are no significant renewable energy sources within Cherwell.

Housing built on Previously Developed Land (PDL): The proportion of new housing being built on PDL is increasing but it is significantly low in comparison to the Government's target of 60% and other District figures.

Contaminated Land: There are no statutorily listed contaminated land sites within the District.

Social:

Playing Space Provision: There is an overall shortfall in playing space provision in the District. Public and children's playing space within Banbury, Bicester and the rural villages is significantly below the NPFA 6-acres Standard. A consultant's report on open space requirements is expected in early 2006.

Population Growth: The population growth in Cherwell was 12% during the period 1991 to 2001. Population growth can have positive or negative effects.

Age Structure: is similar at all geographical scales.

Ethnic Group Proportions: The proportion of ethnic groups in Cherwell is similar at all geographical scales.

House Prices: The average house price in Cherwell is higher than the national average.

Affordable Housing: There is a significant demand for affordable housing in Cherwell. The proportion being built in the rural areas is low.

Housing Tenure: The proportion of privately owned dwellings in Cherwell is high with a low number of social rented dwellings.

Unfit Housing: Unfit housing is not a significant issue within Cherwell.

Homelessness: Homelessness proportions in Cherwell are lower than the Regional averages, however, where the regional trend is reducing the trend in Cherwell is increasing.

Overcrowding: Overcrowding is not a significant issue in Cherwell.

Lack of basic amenities: Housing lacking basic amenities is not a significant issue in Cherwell.

Recorded Crime: The overall level of crime (All crimes) in Cherwell is low. Due to changes in recording techniques caution should be taken when interpreting these figures.

Crime per 1,000 population: The levels of crime per 1,000 population have remained significantly lower than the Thames Valley, South East Region and England and Wales figures per 1,000 population since 1998/99.

Crime within Cherwell: Crime in parts of Cherwell, particularly Banbury, is an issue.

Fear of Crime: The fear of crime within Cherwell is comparable to that of the Thames Valley Area. Residents of North Oxfordshire fear crime against property as the main worry.

Deprivation: is not a significant issue for the District as a whole when compared to the most deprived area in the Country. However, there are pockets of deprivation particularly in Banbury.

Population Health: Cherwell District is marginally lower than the other districts in Oxfordshire, however, it is higher than the regional and national averages.

Life Expectancy: Life expectancy within Cherwell is similar, although slightly lower than neighbouring authorities, but higher than the national average.

Radon Gas: Radon gas is identified as a public health risk in northern Oxfordshire.

Limiting Long Term Illness: The proportion of people in Cherwell is lower than the regional and national average.

Proportion of people permanently sick or disabled: The proportion of people in Cherwell is lower than the regional and national average.

GCSE Performance: The percentage of pupils in Cherwell achieving 5+ GCSEs at A\*-C level is lower than the County, Regional and nation averages.

Key Stage 2 Performance: The performance in Cherwell is on par with the, county, regional and national figures.

Economy:

Unemployment: Unemployment levels within Cherwell are lower than the regional and national averages.

Income Deprived People: The proportion of the population that is income deprived in Cherwell is low compared to the regional and national proportion.

Children in Income deprived Households: Income deprived households are not a significant issue in Cherwell.

New VAT Registered Businesses: Cherwell has significantly out performed the other Oxfordshire districts in the period 1999–2003 with the number of new VAT registered businesses.

Communication Technologies: The number of people working at home and using electronic communications technologies has increased substantially in the last ten years

[http://www.cherwell-dc.gov.uk/utilities/action/act\\_download.cfm?mediaid=51200](http://www.cherwell-dc.gov.uk/utilities/action/act_download.cfm?mediaid=51200)

## Oxford City Council

- Significant residential areas are at risk of flooding
- Lack of affordable housing
- Need to make adequate provision for health care and reduce inequalities in health
- Pockets of poverty, social exclusion and deprivation
- High levels of crime in some areas of Oxford
- Poor air quality measured in central Oxford and high levels of traffic flow and congestion across Oxford.
- Need to reduce waste generation
- Reliance on energy generated from fossil fuels with low levels coming from renewable energy
- Protecting/enhancing open spaces and areas of conservation interest in the face of strong development pressures.
- Poor educational achievement in some areas of Oxford
- Differences in proportion of unemployed and long-term unemployed across the City.

Table 6: Sustainability Issues in Oxford

<http://www.oxford.gov.uk/files/seealsodocs/33253/LDF%5FSA%5FScoping%5FReport%5FMain%5Freport.pdf>

## Arun District Council

### Core Strategy Key Issues

- 2.3 The district's physical character gives rise to a number of pressing environmental issues:
- The continued *protection of the part of the Sussex Downs AONB* that is within the Arun District
  - The continued protection of the district's heritage and cultural assets
  - The *protection and enhancement of the district's rich biodiversity*
  - The *sustainable management of the coast*, specifically in relation to flooding issues
  - The *sustainable management of the River Arun*, specifically in relation to flooding issues
  - The continued *protection of designated areas of environmental importance*

2.4 Within the urban centres of Bognor Regis and Littlehampton a number of issues require addressing:

- Economically the towns need to address a lack of competitiveness resulting in economic decline. Sectors of specific concern are the:

*Tourism sectors* (competing with increasingly cheap and accessible foreign holidays)

*Industrial sector* (competing with less expensive locations that offer better industrial and transport infrastructure and better skilled workforces)

*Retail sector* (competing with the neighbouring towns of Worthing and Chichester which are principal shopping areas which have a better and wider range of shops) 7

- Generally the towns' competitiveness could be damaged if residents and visitors perceive them negatively; the towns' image is dependent upon these issues:

*The poor quality of the environment*

*The high fear of crime* in the town centres

- Socially the towns need to address the significant pockets of deprivation. The causes of deprivation that require addressing include:

*Low incomes* (illustrated by high levels of income support and job seekers allowance, this may be a result of poor employment opportunities)

*Poor health* (specifically in relation to substance abuse)

*The poor (and decaying) quality of the environment*

- The deprivation suffered in the deprived wards of Littlehampton and Bognor Regis creates specific issues for the children and young people that are concentrated in the towns:

*Child poverty*

High proportion of *children on the Child Protection Register*

*Poor educational attainment*

2.5 Within the suburban areas a number of issues require addressing:

- *Transport*, the reliance upon the car. This has a negative impact upon the environment and also reduces the efficiency of the transport infrastructure through congestion.
- *The elderly population* concentrated in the suburban area require independent access to services, for example health and community services, to avoid social isolation
- *Housing development pressure* upon the strategic and local gaps
- *Improvements in the local environment*

2.6 Within the urban fringe a number of issues require addressing:

- The region's high *reliance upon the car* and the poor availability of public transport opportunities. This has a negative impact upon the environment and upon the ability of all to access wider services and employment opportunities
- *Limited local employment opportunities*
- *Housing development pressure* upon greenfield land and strategic and local gaps
- A need to *improve the local environment*

2.7 Within the rural region a number of issues require addressing:

- The extremely *limited public transport* opportunities, negatively impacting upon the environment and upon ability to access services.
- *Very limited availability of services* 8

2.8 District wide a number of issues require addressing:

- *Housing across the whole district is unaffordable* for a significant proportion of the population, specifically young first time buyers. This is illustrated by a significant level of concealed housing need.
- *Limited employment opportunities* have lead to the district having the lowest average wages in the county. The district is also a net employment exporter.
- *Waste produced in Arun is higher than the national average*, and in contrast, waste recycled in Arun is significantly below the national Government target
- *Limited transport infrastructure*, previous under-investment means there are constraints on new development
- *Pressures placed on existing Primary Care Services by housing development*

### **Summary of Key Issues**

2.9 The key issues can therefore be summarised as:

1. Balancing protection of biodiversity, greenfield land and strategic and local gaps against development pressure
2. The potential implications of the proposed South Downs National Park
3. Management of the historic environment to reconcile the need for protection and efficient use of land
4. Fluvial and tidal flooding issues
5. Tourism potential of the district
6. High levels of social and educational deprivation
7. Ageing population and related social issues
8. Traffic congestion compounded by the high levels of out-commuting along the main routes and lack of appropriate infrastructure

9. Poor public transport access for those outside of the coastal strip
10. Lack of appropriate employment opportunities and low average wage
11. Lack of affordable housing
12. Limited public transport and services provision for rural areas
13. High waste production and low recycling levels

[http://www.arun.gov.uk/assets/pdf/Planning/ADC\\_SA\\_Scoping\\_Report.pdf](http://www.arun.gov.uk/assets/pdf/Planning/ADC_SA_Scoping_Report.pdf)

## Restormel Borough Council

[http://www.restormel.gov.uk/media/adobe/b/j/Core\\_Strategy\\_Sustainability\\_appraisal\\_web.pdf](http://www.restormel.gov.uk/media/adobe/b/j/Core_Strategy_Sustainability_appraisal_web.pdf)

### **Sustainability Issues for Restormel<sup>5</sup>**

Restormel Borough covers an area of 460 square kilometres and has a population of approximately 98,000, the greatest of the six Cornwall Districts. The Borough spans the Cornwall peninsula with some 50 miles of scenic coastline to its north and south as well varying landscapes of farmland, woodland, heathland and large clay mining areas. Restormel is bounded by rivers on two sides, the Fowey River to the east and the Fal and Gannel Rivers to the west. The peninsula location and geography of Restormel, and the rest of the districts in Cornwall, make them relatively remote from the rest of England and Wales. This peripherality presents accessibility, transport and isolation issues for residents and visitors, as well as making Restormel and Cornwall remote from the main economic markets of the UK. Agriculture is the main land use in Restormel, however, tourism is a growing industry with substantial new developments in recent years such as the Eden Project. Inland Restormel is dominated by the China Clay industry, with settlement patterns heavily influenced by this source of employment. Dispersed hamlets and mining villages are common, however, St Austell and Newquay have grown into two major towns; St Austell as the centre of the China Clay industry and Newquay as a major tourist centre. Elsewhere, historic towns from the Medieval period provide community centres and impressive Conservation Areas. Restormel Borough is however one of the most deprived in the South West. 21% of the population have a limiting long-term illness, average incomes are 20% below the national average, there is much dependence on seasonal employment and a severe shortage of affordable housing. This provides a number of challenges for the new Restormel Local Development Framework to meet. Cornwall as a whole has qualified for Objective One status, which provides an opportunity for significant investment in restructuring the local economy due to being one of the poorest regions in Europe.

### **SOCIAL ISSUES**

Restormel has a dispersed, largely rural population, imbalanced in structure with a net outflow of 16–29 year olds. The housing stock of the Borough is in poor condition

<sup>5</sup> Restormel Local Development Framework Core Strategy - Sustainability Appraisal Report. Land Use Consultants (May 2005). [http://www.restormel.gov.uk/media/adobe/i/m/Restormel\\_LDF\\_Sustainability\\_Report\\_for\\_Core\\_Strategy.pdf](http://www.restormel.gov.uk/media/adobe/i/m/Restormel_LDF_Sustainability_Report_for_Core_Strategy.pdf)

and due to the inflow of newcomers over 45 years old and the second homes phenomenon, the Borough is seeing house price increases of 24% a year, leading to a severe shortfall of affordable housing for those on the average local wage. The high levels of deprivation and isolation in the Borough are reflected in the significant number of people with limiting long-term illnesses.

The population (recorded as 95,562 by the 2001 Census) is largely dispersed between rural hamlets and villages, with two main urban centres, St Austell and Newquay (the 2001 Census recorded 22,658 as the population of the town of St Austell and 19,562 as the population of the town of Newquay). Restormel's ageing population is characterised by an over-representation of those aged over 50 years old and under-representation of those aged 44 and under. In particular, the 16 to 29 age range suffers from a net outflow of migration from the borough. Average household size has also decreased from 2.5 persons per dwelling in 1991 to 2.3 in 2001. These trends are likely to continue into the future and need to be planned for.

**Housing:** Homelessness is now a significant problem in Restormel, affecting many single young people as well as families with children. Cases have increased by almost 75% over the past 4 years (Housing Strategy 2004/05-2006/07). In 2002/3 659 homeless presentations were made to the Council. The estimated figure for 2003/4 is 546 presentations of which the Council has accepted 230. The Council's Homelessness Strategy aims to prevent homelessness, secure sufficient accommodation to meet the needs of people and it is also developing a Rough Sleepers Initiative.

The Housing Strategy 2004/05 to 2006/07 also recognises that there are a range of vulnerable and 'hard to reach' groups and individuals within Restormel such as migrant workers, asylum seekers, Gypsies and Travellers. Through the Council's Homelessness Review project it was estimated that there are around 100 extended families that can be classified within the Romany Gypsy, 'New Age' Traveller and 'occupational' traveller communities.

There is an unauthorised permanent Gypsy and Traveller caravan site at Bugle and other unauthorised but 'tolerated' sites within the Borough. The Council intends to develop new planning policies for dealing with these caravan sites; the requirement is for more permanent sites and temporary 'park up' sites.

The poor condition of many homes, most of them privately owned, is acknowledged as a considerable cause for concern in Restormel. 4.7% of private sector dwellings in Restormel are deemed unfit for habitation, 19.3% are in substantial disrepair, 10% suffer from damp and 45% of the housing stock in

Restormel is below standard and must be improved to meet the Government's Decent Homes Target by 2010.

Availability of affordable housing is another key sustainability issue for Restormel. House prices have risen at an average rate of 24% a year for the past 3 years mainly due to inward migration, investment in second homes and buying to let. Within the last two years 31% of households have moved into the Borough from outside Cornwall. With the average house price in the Borough at approximately £163,000 and average annual income at £20,176 this means a first time buyer on average earnings needs to borrow 8 times their income in order to buy a home in Restormel.

Given average lending to first time buyers at 3 to 4 times income, home ownership is out of reach for many.

In 2003/04 the Council undertook a Housing Needs and Stock Condition survey concluding that about 630 affordable homes for sale and rent are required in Restormel each year and that currently only about 270 affordable homes are becoming available; a shortfall of 360 a year. Against this background it is notable that the Council has not achieved its current target for provision of new affordable housing (150) in most years since it was first set in 1996. A trend acknowledged by the Restormel Local Plan Monitoring Reports for both 2000/116 and 2002/31. Restormel Borough Council Local Plan 2001–11 contains a housing land strategy which sets out land allocated for 2427 dwellings.

**Health:** Poverty, poor housing and unemployment all reduce quality of life and can have negative effects on health. Approximately 21% of Restormel residents have a limiting long term illness<sup>18</sup> and 27% of households in Restormel have a member or members with a long term health problem or disability.

A wider problem, linked more to a lack of awareness and education, rather than poverty and unemployment, is that the South West Region has the highest standardised registration ratio (SRR) for malignant melanoma at 137 (i.e. over a third higher than the national average of this form of cancer were diagnosed last year), and Restormel is ranked in the top ten of all English and Welsh Boroughs for this measure (Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer, 2002).

**Community Services:** Of the villages in Restormel Borough, only 44% have a general store, 41% a school and 10% a bank (Restormel Local Plan Monitoring Report 2002/3). Combined with poor public transport services, the lack of provision of facilities in rural areas is likely to compound the sense of isolation felt by non car-owning residents.

Services for youth is an area of need addressed in the Restormel Community Strategy. Whilst Restormel's teenage pregnancy rate is below the English average it is rising, in contrast to the trend throughout the majority of the country. However education is a relative strength in Restormel. The percentage of pupils achieving five or more A–C GCSE grades has continually exceeded the averages for both Cornwall and the UK since 1997.

Support for older residents is likely to become a key issue in Restormel as the greatest population growth in the next decade is expected to be amongst the 45–64 age group, creating an ageing population structure. The Community Strategy acknowledges a number of issues concerning its older residents that need to be addressed. These include fear of crime, access to and awareness of financial and housing advice, and improved social facilities.

The past 6 years have seen no improvement in crime levels in the Borough and at present the rate of violent crimes in Restormel is slightly lower than the national average, but higher than the Devon and Cornwall means.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

**Environmental Quality:** Restormel is an area of great natural diversity and richness. The Borough contains three candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC) designated under the European Habitats Directive (92/43/EC): the Luxulyan Valley; Goss Moor / Tregoss Moor; and the River Camel. 15% of Restormel's land is designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and 22 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) fall within its boundaries. Protection and enhancement of the AONB is carried out using the Cornwall AONB Management Plan 2004 – 2009 produced by the Cornwall AONB Partnership (2004). The SSSIs in Restormel cover a total of 20,023 hectares, (some of which lie in neighbouring boroughs). The issue of habitat loss due to development, climate change, farming and tourism practice is not yet monitored in the Restormel Borough however, the Council is working in partnership with the Cornwall Wildlife Trust and the other local authorities to map the variety of different habitats so that any fluctuations can be observed and action taken to address habitat loss.

The Restormel Local Plan Monitoring Reports from 2000/1 and 2002/3 both indicate that the policies for protecting the natural and built heritage of the Borough are effective, with no objections received from the relevant statutory bodies on applications approved that affected the AONB, SSSIs, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs), archaeological sites or the coastal zone.

Flooding is the greatest natural hazard threat in Restormel. The Environment Agency predicted flooding likelihood for sub-areas of the Borough ranges from low (the chance of flooding in any year is 0.5% (1 in 200 or less)) to significant (the chance of flooding each year is greater than 1.3% (1 in 75)). Based on historical flooding information, coupled with the Environment Agency's indicative flood plain maps, the Council has carried out an assessment of the risk of flooding from the ordinary watercourses in the borough. The main areas at risk of flooding are thought to be: Gorran Haven (Canton Area), Mevagissey, Lostwithiel, Polgooth, St Blazey (Station Road Area), Par (Harbour Road Area), Par (Brittania Inn Area), Pentewan, and Luxulyan (Bridges Area).

Overall policy responsibility for flood and coastal defence in England lies with Defra, however, delivery is the responsibility of a number of flood and coastal defence 'operating authorities' i.e. the Environment Agency, local authorities and internal drainage boards. Within Restormel, the Borough Council are responsible for protecting internationally important habitats under the EU Habitats Directive but they are not obliged to carry out flood and coastal defence works.

RBC is the operating authority for flood defences on ordinary watercourses and coastal protection (i.e. measures against coastal erosion) on all frontages in the authority's area. The Environment Agency is the relevant operating authority for flood defences on designated main rivers, whilst culverts under main roads are generally the responsibility of Cornwall County Council or the Highways Agency.<sup>20</sup>

Water-based leisure and sport are key tourism industries in Restormel and seawater quality has improved significantly since 1996, with 70% of sites recording excellent bathing water quality in 2001, however at that time only 55% of Restormel's rivers met the criteria for very good water quality<sup>21</sup>.

There is no long term and little short term monitoring of air pollution levels in Restormel Borough. The only data available in the Local Air Quality 2000 report suggests that typical annual NO<sub>2</sub> background levels are below 10ppb which gives no cause for concern.

**Countryside Character:** The key characteristics of the majority of the Restormel countryside, as defined by the Countryside Agency's Countryside Character Assessments, are:

- Undulating slate plateau with little woodland and few hedgerow trees.
- Numerous broadleaved wooded valleys, varying greatly in size. Northern valleys generally narrow and densely wooded. In the south there are drowned valleys (rias) with wide estuaries.
- Rugged coastal scenery. Exposed and windswept cliffs in the north with limited access to the sea; more sheltered and wooded in the south.
- Outstanding historic parks, mainly in the sheltered valleys in the south.
- Generally a dispersed settlement pattern of hamlets, farmsteads and small fishing villages.
- Variable field pattern dominated by stone-built Cornish hedges.
- Important archaeological and industrial-archaeological sites.

**Waste:** 386.5 kg of waste was produced per person in Restormel in 2004 (Restormel Local Plan Monitoring Report 2003/4), which is less than the national average of c.500kg. Recycling is an increasing priority of the Council, with 2004 seeing the achievement of a 13.5% recycling rate (Restormel Local Plan Monitoring Report 2003/4), slightly below the national average of 16% for 2002/3. However, less than 35% of Restormel households had access to kerbside recycling schemes in April 2003 (lowest in Cornwall) and at the same time only 1.46% of households had been issued with a home composting bin<sup>26</sup>. There is therefore scope for improvement in this area.

**Future Development:** The Restormel Borough Council Issues and Options Report 2003 proposes concentrating future development primarily in the main urban areas of St Austell and Newquay, and to a lesser extent smaller towns and key villages with the best range of facilities. In recent years, both Newquay and St Austell have struggled to maintain the full range of retail facilities in the face of competition from the regional shopping centres of Truro and Plymouth. However, redevelopment of the town centres is planned. St Austell is located at the centre of the China Clay industry and although the fabric and infrastructure of the town has declined over the last two decades a new £40 million private/public sector investment initiative to redevelop the town centre is underway (Community Strategy, 2003).

The potential for renewable energy generation is not yet fully developed in Restormel, an area with significant amounts of coastline and sunlight. There is however one hydro scheme at St Blazey generating 0.2mw, seven 600kw wind turbines at Bears Down, St Columb, an unknown quantity of solar panels on housing in the borough, and geothermal power is used to heat Charlestown Primary School. The "Cornish

Alps” of the China Clay spoil heaps may also have potential for future wind energy production (The Energy Strategy for Cornwall, 2004).

The government has set a national target of 60% of the projected housing requirement to be built on previously developed land by 2008. Whilst Restormel has the highest proportion of derelict land and buildings proposed for housing of all Cornwall Boroughs (State of The Cornish Environment, 2003), Restormel’s Quality of Life Report proposes that the Borough Council may find it very difficult to achieve this target due to a lack of suitable, disused industrial sites. However, smaller redevelopments are common, for example barn conversions account for about 4% of new homes. St Austell has good previously developed land potential and no significant greenfield housing land releases are likely to be needed in the short term.

**Sustainable Transport:** Traffic levels on Restormel’s roads have risen sharply and continuously since the 1970s; this growth shows no signs of slowing particularly with the development of tourist attractions such as the Eden Project. The increase in car use cannot be attributed solely to tourism however, as the Restormel Local Plan Monitoring Report 2002/3 notes that the use of private cars for journeys to school and work by residents is also increasing. In 2003, 47.85% of primary school pupils in Restormel went to school by car and 40.97% of senior school pupils. The figure for journeys to work was even higher, at 91.26%.

Although 96.7% of the Restormel population live in locations where they have access to at least one public transport return journey per day, the low uptake of this and high level of car usage would suggest that overall the frequency, quality and distribution of public transport service provision in the Borough is lacking.

Restormel has a large walking network, as well as a number of cycling initiatives, incorporating the South West Coastal Path and the Sustrans Clay Trails. The latter comprises three different, mainly traffic-free, routes around the clay mining landscape, offering a recreation opportunity to walkers, cyclists and horse-riders.

## ***ECONOMIC ISSUES***

The Borough of Restormel has a relatively narrow economic base with many small businesses and a high level of seasonal work. The local economy is largely based on distribution and catering industries (30%), however the china clay industry, which has seen major restructuring in recent years, remains productive. The average earnings and economic activity rate in the Borough as a whole remain low.

Currently average earnings in Restormel stand at £388 per week with an annual income of £20,176 which is 30% below the national average. Meanwhile house prices are among the highest in the South West and outside of London.

The South West as a whole has a lower percentage of workless households (13%) than the England average (15%) and the percentage of workless households has fallen in all regions since autumn 1998<sup>29</sup>. However, the South West also has 95 censusbased ‘Super Output Areas’ (SOA30) that rank within the most deprived 10% in England according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004. Three of the most deprived SOAs of the region are in Restormel Borough including the town of St Austell.

The economic activity rate (measuring the percentage of population who are in employment) for the South West as a whole is 82%, third highest among the English regions. However, there are considerable differences within the region, and Restormel (73.2%) has the lowest rate in the South West, 15.5 percentage points less than the most active (Salisbury).

The Local Plan Monitoring Report from 2000/1 showed the uptake of employment land to be slow, a trend that continued into 2002/3 despite the creation of a new employment site at St Columb Major. The two major towns of Newquay and St Austell were specifically identified in the 2002/3 Monitoring Report as areas with a slow up-take of employment land.

## Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council

[http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/Images/Sustainability%20Appraisal%20Scoping%20Report%20-%20Updated%2014th%20August%2007\\_tcm2-50072.pdf](http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/Images/Sustainability%20Appraisal%20Scoping%20Report%20-%20Updated%2014th%20August%2007_tcm2-50072.pdf)

### Social:

- Pockets of deprivation
- S2. A lack of range of housing choice and affordability
- S3. Limited access to the natural environment for all.
- S4. Lack of local community facilities
- S5 High levels of crime and fear of crime
- S6. Low Levels of Educational achievement
- S7. Lack of integrated public transport
- S8. Urban traffic congestion

### Environmental:

- En1. Pressure on the historic built environment
- En2. Threat to Landscape Character
- En3. Pressure on Greenbelt.
- En4. Pressure on designated sites and biodiversity
- En5. Risk of Flooding
- En6 Threat from noise pollution
- En7 Threat from air pollution
- En8. Geology
- En9. Large amount of biodegradable waste being landfilled

### Economic:

- Ec1. Lack of a diverse economy
- Ec2. Lack of range of local jobs

- Ec3. Lack of skilled Local Workforce
- Ec4. Limited opportunities for redevelopment of derelict and other brownfield land

## Leeds City Council

### Key issues and problems

#### **Social**

1. The need to create and maintain cohesive communities  
  
*SA Objectives workshop February 2005, and Community Cohesion Strategy when available.*
2. The need to ensure that all neighbourhoods across the city are decent places where people want to live Nearly 1 in 5 people in Leeds live in neighbourhoods that are among the worst 10% in the country.  
  
*Leeds Housing Partnership*  
  
*Leeds Regeneration Plan*
3. The need to improve health and reduce health inequalities  
  
There is poor health among disadvantaged groups. Deaths from coronary heart disease in some wards are nearly double those in others. Life expectancy is similar to the national average, but much lower in some wards. Obesity is a growing problem especially amongst children.  
  
*Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Objectives workshop February 2005*  
  
*Health and Well Being Scrutiny Board into Childhood Obesity*
4. The need to tackle high rates of crime and the fear of crime  
  
Although recorded crime in the whole of Leeds is decreasing, some wards still suffer high rates. Domestic burglary varies from 11 per 1000 households in the lowest ward to over 126 in the highest. Burglary and anti-social behaviour are particular concerns, with ethnic minority groups feeling particularly unsafe.  
  
*Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy Vision for Leeds 2004–2020*
5. There are still significant problems with housing condition and amenity throughout the city and in specific areas  
  
A huge gap exists between parts of the city where housing markets are buoyant and those where markets are stagnant or in decline. 21% of Leeds housing is at risk of changing or low demand. Of these  $\frac{2}{3}$  is social rented and  $\frac{1}{3}$  privately owned or rented. There is a shortage of affordable housing

in areas of high demand. More than a quarter of Leeds households are fuel poor (41% local authority homes, 18% owner occupied, 9% housing association). This is likely to get worse with rising fuel bills. 8% of households are overcrowded.

*Leeds State of the Environment Report*

*Leeds Housing Strategy 2002/3–2006/7*

*Leeds State of the Environment Report*

*Leeds Regeneration Plan*

6. Increase involvement and achievement in further education or higher level skills development to build successful knowledge based local and regional economies.

Nearly a third of people aged between 16 and 74 who live in Leeds have no qualifications at all. There is a huge variation in educational achievement across the city. The proportion of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at grades A\*–C ranges from 4% in some schools to 70% in others.

*Vision for Leeds 2004–2020*

*Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy*

7. A significant proportion of the population has difficulty accessing mainstream financial services, and

relies on the “sub prime” money lending market with very high levels of interest, often several hundred percent.

Lone parents, workless households and social housing tenants are likely to be disproportionately at risk of financial exclusion.

*Financial Exclusion Research by LCC*

*Objectives workshop February 2005.*

8. Access to local services is poor in some parts of the city and especially in rural areas. Ethnic minority groups want services that are more appropriate to their needs. This will become an increasing problem with the growth in the proportion of elderly people.

*Vision for Leeds 2004–2020*

## **Environmental**

1. There is a need to prioritise development on brownfield sites in accessible locations in preference to greenfield sites. Seek to ensure 80% of housing development is on brownfield land thereby minimising the amount of greenfield sites taken for development.

*PPG3, Draft Regional Spatial Strategy and Vision for Leeds*

2. To need to make sure that everyone in Leeds is able to walk, or have easy access, to a local open green area and be able to see a tree or green space wherever they are Increase the quantity, quality and accessibility of parks and greenspace.

The availability of public high quality greenspace and opportunities for recreation and active lifestyles varies considerably between local areas.

*Vision for Leeds**Leeds State of the Environment Report*

3. The energy efficiency of housing and the rate of renewable energy generation need to be increased substantially

Regional greenhouse gas emissions are forecast to increase at a rate of 1% to 1.5% per year up to 2010.

*Yorkshire Forward, Regional Greenhouse Gases Emissions Monitoring and Modelling Study, November 2002*

4. There will be increased likelihood of flooding. Over the next 100 years temperatures in the region may rise by 3OC with wetter winters and drier summers. The numbers of properties at high risk of localised flooding could typically increase four-fold by 2080. (High risk means a 10% chance of flooding in any year).

*Leeds State of the Environment Report.**Future Flooding Foresight Sept 2004.*

5. Need to reduce the number of car journeys into and around the city, particularly into the City Centre

Although Leeds has succeeded in increasing the non-car share of peak morning journeys into the city centre, traffic by car into the city centre continued to grow. Overall traffic in Leeds grew by over 6% between 1991 and 2001, and by 2% between 2000 and 2004.

*Vision for Leeds 2004–2020**West Yorkshire Local Transport Plan Progress Report*

6. There has been a decline in important habitats and species.

(Top 5 habitats – magnesian limestone grassland, reedbed, lowland wet grass land, hedgerow & field margin and top 5 species – pasqueflower, thistle broomrape, harvest mouse, pipistrellebat, crayfish, great crested newt.)

7. The need to encourage greater recycling and composting of household waste to achieve sustainable waste management.

The amount of waste generated in Leeds rose by 24% between 1998 and 2002 and is predicted to continue rising. 88% of municipal waste went to landfill in 2001/2. Trends in other wastes are not known.

19.5% of household waste is recycled compared with the government target of 30% recycled and 45% recycled or recovered by 2010.

*Leeds State of the Environment Report*

*Leeds Integrated waste strategy*

8. The need to preserve and enhance the historic environment

Most of the City Centre of Leeds is designated as a Conservation Area and contains well over 700 listed buildings.

*City Centre Urban Design Strategy*

9. The need to promote high quality urban design Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development.

*PPS1 – ODPM*

## **Economic**

1. Although Leeds has a strong and dynamic local economy, it is polarised. The two speed economy gap should be reduced by tackling unemployment and improving local skills.

Rates of unemployment range from 1% in some wards to 12% in others with the average 4%.

*Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy*

2. There are high levels of poverty in some neighbourhoods.

On average 25% of households claim means tested benefits with the figure 40% in some wards and 60 % in some neighbourhoods.

*Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy*

3. Leeds has relatively low rates of productivity compared with other European cities.

There is a need to drive up skills, innovation and connectivity to make it more competitive.

*Objectives workshop February 2005 and vision for Leeds*

4. Some black and ethnic minority groups face unemployment rates twice that of the white population.

There are also other disadvantaged groups that suffer high rates of unemployment and low pay levels.

*Objectives workshop February 2005,*

*Census 2001& baseline data*

## Selby District Council

[http://www.selby.gov.uk/upload/scoping\\_report\\_core\\_strategyNov05.pdf](http://www.selby.gov.uk/upload/scoping_report_core_strategyNov05.pdf)

### KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES IN SELBY DISTRICT

Key sustainability issues for the District have been identified following a review of the planning documentation and baseline information and are described below.

#### 6.1 ECONOMIC

Employment in the District has traditionally been based around agriculture and associated industry and power generation, which are all declining in employment terms. In addition, the closure of Selby coalfield in 2004 reduced employment opportunities further and a very high proportion of economically active residents now work outside the District. Consequently; there is a need to address the range of employment opportunities available locally.

A major drive is underway to promote the establishment of high technology and business opportunities in the three main settlements of Tadcaster, Sherburn-in-Elmet and Selby. Future development should contribute to this objective. There has been recent expansion of the Sherburn Enterprise Park on the former airfield at Sherburn-in-Elmet. To date, the business park has created more than 400 new jobs and has been so successful that an additional 38ha of land has been acquired adjacent to phase one. The success is largely due to the site's impressive strategic location, and the food sector businesses are specifically targeted to the site. The amount and location of land allocated to employment in the District will need to be reviewed to ensure that the supply adequately meets future needs and reduces the high level of out commuting.

The decline in agriculture has contributed to the weakening of the rural economy of the District. There is a recognised need for diversification of the rural economy, however, the conflict caused by the need to reinvest in employment infrastructure whilst ensuring the protection of the countryside from new development should be recognised, and a balance between the economy and the environment sought.

Tourism is seen as an important, but small economic contributor, to the District's economy and future development should not compromise the historic, cultural and natural resources of the District, on which it depends.

## 6.2 SOCIAL

Housing in the District is in fairly high demand and is exacerbated by the rising population and easy commute to major employment centres such as Leeds and York. House prices are generally only three quarters of the national average, however they are higher than the rest of the Yorkshire and Humber region, having risen sharply in recent years. However, the population of the District is rising and is predicted to continue to do so. The existing Local Plan has adequate short term land provision for housing, however any longer term provision will need to protect the District's large amount of green space. The emphasis is on directing new housing provision away from dispersed developments towards the market towns of Selby, Tadcaster and Sherburn-in-Elmet and to improve the quality of current housing stock. Future development will need to ensure an adequate quantity, range and mix of housing to meet the needs of the population of the District as well as reflecting the emerging RSS policies.

The lack of affordable private housing in the District, particularly for first-time buyers, is a significant problem. Several factors have combined to exacerbate the problem, notably the influence of York and Leeds on the housing market, and the reduction in Council housing as tenants continue to exercise their right to buy. In some villages, the number of Council houses has dwindled to single figures. If additional low-cost housing is not made available in sufficient supply, households may leave the District or move to an area where housing at cheaper prices can be obtained. It may also increase pressure on the existing terraced stock, potentially inflating terraced house prices. Future development will need to increase the provision of affordable housing in the District.

A variety of bus companies operate within the District, providing access to market towns, and to larger settlements beyond the District boundary. The level of service available varies considerably throughout the District with many rural parts experiencing poor public transport provision. Future development will need to improve access to employment, key services, and leisure facilities, particularly in rural parts of the District and to enhance public transport provision.

School rolls indicate that many schools within Selby District are operating near to or above their capacity. The requirement for additional school places in Selby and Sherburn in Elmet has been highlighted by North Yorkshire County Council. The situation will need to be monitored to ensure deficiencies in educational provision are identified and recognised to enable the appropriate investment of resources.

The District Council's 2001 survey of recreational open space revealed that the general level of provision falls well below the standard recommended by the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) per

1,000 population and considerable variations in the amount and distribution of recreational open space exist across the District. Within the larger settlements, the most significant deficiencies were found at Barlby, Brayton and Camblesforth, as well as the market towns of Selby, Sherburn in Elmet and Tadcaster. The shortage of recreational open space in the District will need to be addressed by retaining the existing resource and through the allocation of additional land for this purpose.

### **6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL**

Extensive series of flood meadows, pastures and wet woodlands in the lower Derwent Valley are acknowledged for their international importance as wetland and waterfowl habitats and there is a RAMSAR site at the River Derwent. In addition, the River Derwent, Derwent Valley and Skipwith Common have international status. There are also 14 SSSIs in the District. Designated National Nature Reserves are also to be found at Barlow Common, Selby Horseshoe Walk and the Three Riverside Walks. Future development should seek to maximise every opportunity to protect and enhance the biodiversity and landscape of the District.

The majority of the District is rural in nature, however, growing pressure from inward migration and the growth of towns and villages has been recognised as a major issue in the District and policies exist to explicitly protect Green Belts to prevent coalition of settlements. Future development should continue to protect the landscape and rural character of the District. Selby District is self-sufficient in water supply and exports water to a wide area in North Yorkshire. However, there is historical and contemporary concern that over-abstraction from the Sherwood Sandstone Aquifer may be occurring, threatening local wetland habitats. This issue is presently regulated by the Environment Agency within the Humber Region Management Scheme, with the entire District covered by a Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS). Over-abstraction poses a threat to the sustainability of water-resources and can harm wetland habitats. Future development will need to exist within this constraint.

Most of the eastern half of the District lies within an Environment Agency declared indicative flood plain. This produces many of the valued wildlife habitats present in the District, but acts as a major constraint to development. Flood risk will be an important consideration when identifying sites for future development.

Whilst the District enjoys good access to the national motorway network, some traffic congestion remains in Selby town at peak times, although this has improved considerably since the opening of the Selby bypass in 2004. However, Tadcaster still suffers from heavy commercial vehicles within the town centre, due to the limited access to the bypass at the A162 interchange. Transport demand in both of these areas is likely to increase, in line with general traffic growth and the likely future housing growth in the settlements. Future development will need to improve public transport facilities and provision, and locate new development close to existing centres to encourage walking, cycling and the use of public transport. Development

strategy can have an influence on reducing the need for lengthy journeys by car e.g. commuting to surrounding towns and cities by increasing access to facilities within the District.

## North Norfolk Council

[http://www.northnorfolk.org/ldf/documents/Scoping\\_Report\\_\(Updated\\_Web\\_Version\).pdf](http://www.northnorfolk.org/ldf/documents/Scoping_Report_(Updated_Web_Version).pdf)

**Economic Issues** • Narrow economic base • Low wage economy and seasonal trends • Peripheral location and remoteness of District • Need to encourage small businesses • Challenges for town centre viability / vitality • Low skills base & smaller future workforce exacerbated by lack of affordable housing • Loss of traditional skills and niche trades • Changes in farming needs and practice / agricultural diversification • Commuting patterns • Service concentration / rationalisation. / withdrawal from smaller settlements • Potential lack of serviced employment sites • Extending & better managing holiday season • Aging residents: Growth to health/care sector

**Transport and Access to Services** • Dispersed population leads to unsustainable transport patterns • Reducing the need to travel and limiting the effects of present commuting patterns • Increasing opportunities for using sustainable modes of transport / increase service frequency • Sustainable transport interchanges • Community transport schemes • Car parking provision in towns • Impacts of traffic in towns • Poor accessibility to facilities and services, especially in rural areas • Withdrawal of village services • Continuation of town centre vitality & viability • Health and care sector mobility • Access infrastructure threatened by erosion • Increasing opportunities for walking / cycling

**Environmental Issues** • Impending climate change • Reducing water, air and land pollution and need to improve river water quality • Conserving water resources • Risks to life, property and environment from coastal erosion and flooding • Conserving biodiversity, habitats and species • Habitat conservation / adaptation / relocation • Protecting countryside and landscape quality • Increasing brownfield site use • Location and design quality in development • Protecting cultural heritage • Reuse of buildings in the countryside • Changing farm practices and diversification • Loss of high quality agricultural land • Need to reduce energy demands • Obtaining energy from renewable sources • Requiring energy efficiency improvements • Unsustainable transport patterns as a result of dispersed populations

**Social Issues** • Increased demand for affordable housing • Increased demand for sheltered housing • Impact on communities from 'second homes' • Occupation of unfit dwellings • Gypsy and Traveller site provision • Increased demands of elderly population • Providing attraction for young people to stem the flow of out-migrants • Reducing the lack of aspiration in young people and balancing the 'brain drain' • Attracting and retaining district key workers • Low proportion of community that are economically active • Health issues and care sector provision • Migration-led changes and unbalanced ages • Rural deprivation and effect on economy • Increasing community interaction • Quality of life and crime reduction.

## Broadland District Council

[http://www.broadland.gov.uk/housing\\_and\\_planning/796.asp](http://www.broadland.gov.uk/housing_and_planning/796.asp)

Sustainability Issues summarised<sup>6</sup>:

The issues identified in Task A3 are those faced across Greater Norwich, which need to be tackled by the Core Strategy. They reflect shared issues and implications for managing growth throughout Greater Norwich. Although certain aspects may appear spatially specific, these do reflect important differences faced across the area. A very brief overview of the main issues reveals that:

- As the population grows and ages, the need to supply facilities and services, and in particular the access to them, especially in the rural area, will become increasingly pressing;
- The retention and attraction of young people through jobs provision and access to the housing market will be a key priority;
- The character/quality of natural and built environments must be preserved and enhanced whilst being faced by widespread development pressure;
- The Greater Norwich area is the principle access to the Broads national park, and has a critical role in promoting tourism, preserving character and protecting the environment through its spatial policies.
- Reducing contributions to, and mitigating against the impacts of, climate change will be crucial to the long-term viability of Greater Norwich as a place to live and work, to visit and to invest in.
- Reliance on the car should be reduced through improved access to public transport and improved cycling and walking links to local facilities / services.
- Creating balanced and integrated communities will be an essential aspect of providing new development, through design benefits, for example.
- Promoting healthy lifestyles will be important throughout policy.
- Lifelong learning opportunities should be increased for all members of society, particularly in providing vocational training for school leavers.
- Difficulties in accessing the housing market must be minimised;
- Housing of all types and tenures is essential for mixed communities;
- Employment businesses, particularly in rural areas, need support to diversify. This will be particularly important to strengthening the tourism industry, although promoting the tourism product of the area will need to be done in a sustainable way.

<sup>6</sup> Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk. Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (December 2007). [http://www.eastspace.net/gndp/documents/SA\\_SCOPING\\_REPORT\\_-\\_FINAL\\_VERSION\\_-\\_ADOPTED\\_DEC\\_2007.pdf](http://www.eastspace.net/gndp/documents/SA_SCOPING_REPORT_-_FINAL_VERSION_-_ADOPTED_DEC_2007.pdf)

## South Cambridgeshire District Council

### 1. Land & water

- Limited stock of brownfield land means new development will inevitably result in the loss of high-quality agricultural land.
- New development may sterilise important local sources of sand and gravel
- Much of South Cambridgeshire is open countryside so new development could alter natural drainage patterns while also providing scope for contamination of groundwater in areas where rainfall currently percolates directly into the soil.
- New development will make additional demands of water supply (for homes, industry, etc.) in an area where the capacity of natural systems is limited.

### 2. Biodiversity:

- The predominantly rural nature of the district means that development may result in the loss or deterioration of local habitats such as hedgerows and verges.
- Similarly, development may affect specific areas covered by national and international designations. These are often very sensitive and can be easily affected by impacts from non-adjacent locations (e.g. contamination of reedbeds and similar habitats by sediment accumulation resulting from building works upstream).

### 3. Landscape, townscape and archaeology

- Policy has focused development around the fringes of Cambridge city, and further expansion could adversely affect the unique character and setting of the city by hemming it in, affecting the quality of approaches to the city, harming the quality of the landscape, and shutting off key views of its distinctive skyline.
- The pace of growth and infilling around Cambridge means that there is no clear local style or building material, although this does not mean that fringe and rural communities have no distinctive character. However further growth may exacerbate this situation if clear design controls are not imposed.
- Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape character if it occurs on a large enough scale, or repeatedly through a particular area.
- As with the natural environment, South Cambridgeshire's archaeological heritage could be threatened by development that in effect sterilises known sites, or which harms the setting of sites with important historical or cultural associations.
- Given the district's limited stock of brownfield land, further development may encroach on existing areas of open space, amenity and recreation

value, or it may harm their setting and tranquillity (e.g. if development brings traffic noise and pollution into an area currently some distance from a major road at present).

#### 4. Climate change and pollution

- Development pressure in the north of the district may result in use of land potentially subject to flooding by the Great Ouse and its tributaries (there is a lower risk in the south of the district). Meanwhile local topography and drainage systems mean that there is an existing flood hazard across parts of the district.
- The adoption of sustainable development objectives that reduce the direct and indirect impacts of climate change, increased use of renewable energy, and more energy-efficient management of homes and business properties cannot occur without the support of, and direct action by, employers, homeowners and parents.
- The rural nature of the district makes residents dependent on the private car, resulting in high levels of ownership and usage.
- The district straddles several important transport arteries, and addressing local transport issues such as encouraging a modal shift to public transport will not solve the whole problem.
- dispersal of housing and employment beyond Cambridge city has occurred at different rates and in different directions, contributing to high levels of commuting, particularly that by private car.
- Despite improvements in composting and recycling, the rate of waste production is still rising.
- Further development through infilling or creation of new communities will contribute to noise and light pollution.

#### 5. Healthy communities:

- Inform communities about real crime levels and demonstrate that their rural location does not necessarily render them more vulnerable.
- Dependence on the private car for shopping, commuting and the school run has knock-on effects on people's willingness to use more sustainable forms of transport for these activities, and for recreation.
- The gradual increase in the retired sector of the local population will make increasing demands on provision of appropriate health care, and the need to ensure this part of the community has convenient access to shops, amenities and social facilities.
- Ensuring high quality family and early years support is available.
- Development pressure may result in the loss of open space that has recreational value, which may encourage sports activities, or which benefits the character of the locality.

## 6. Inclusive communities:

- House purchase and rental rates in the district are above the national average and continue to rise while salaries do not (particularly in the public sector), with the result that more than half the households in the district could not buy an average-priced home, creating a divided society.
- There is lack of facilities in rural communities for young people in particular, and this may contribute to residents' fears about crime.
- Further loss of amenities and services in rural centres is likely to occur without positive action to reverse the trend.
- The increasing proportion of aged population will make increasing demands of the need for special access facilities, including community transport schemes.
- The increasing trend for the district's communities to become dormitory or commuting suburbs for Cambridge and London could lead to a loss of community identity, reducing inclusiveness and community involvement.
- The district has a substantial population of travellers whose needs differ from those of the resident population.
- Rural dispersal can make it difficult to justify the business case for regular transport connections to major shopping, employment and entertainment facilities.

## 7. Economic activity:

- The research and technology sectors are vitally important to the Cambridge sub-regional economy but the district must not become over-dependent on a limited employment base, and people with other skills should not be driven away from the district in search of work.
- Farm diversification or the conversion of farm buildings for other business uses could add to vehicle traffic in rural areas offsetting any employment benefits generated.
- The district's (sub-region's) rapidly growing economy will make substantial demands on infrastructure investment.
- Unplanned growth in tourism and related developments could increase traffic, detract from rural or urban character, and place additional pressure on other resources such as water supply.
- The disproportionate size of Cambridge as a retail centre could have adverse effects for attempts to retain and improve service and amenity provision in smaller centres in the district.
- The predominantly dispersed rural population of the district makes it difficult to justify the cost of installing broadband telecoms infrastructure which could encourage teleworking and support the dispersal of some businesses.

<http://www.scamb.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/sustainabilityAppraisal-SEA.htm>

## Bedford Borough Council

### **Environmental:**

There is a requirement for new development in the area, both to meet local needs and also to meet government requirements. As much of this as possible should be on previously developed land. The density of development is also a consideration as, if this is increased, the amount of greenfield land developed will be reduced. The location of the development sites will be important; in addition to being situated on previously developed land where possible, they should be situated so as to be accessible to employment opportunities and other facilities. The character of existing built-up areas, and conservation area and listed buildings in particular, should be protected and enhanced wherever possible.

- 4.17 Energy efficiency, the use of renewable energy and the recycling of waste should be encouraged in all new developments. Proposals for new development will have to consider the implications for traffic. The use of public transport, cycling and walking should be encouraged.
- 4.18 Any increase in traffic may have implications for air quality, which is already of concern in some locations. The declaration of air quality management areas is a material consideration when development is proposed. It is unlikely that development will adversely affect river water quality, however the possibility of this should not be overlooked.
- 4.19 Development proposals will have to consider the implications of the level of flood risk, for the development itself and also for the surrounding area. This could include the construction of flood defences and the use of porous materials in areas where hard surfacing is required, such as car parks and paving. The use of sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) in developments should be considered as they can also be of benefit for nature conservation.
- 4.20 Sites of importance for nature conservation should be protected from any adverse effects as a result of development. Of particular importance are the River Great Ouse and other wildlife corridors. Opportunities should be taken to enhance existing sites of importance as well as to mitigate any harm caused to nature conservation interests.

### **Social:**

The provision of housing is an important issue affecting the borough. House prices in the borough are high, which can make it difficult for people to afford to accommodate. There is a shortage of affordable (rented / part owned) homes in the borough. The Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan needs to ensure that the requirement for more housing helps to provide sufficient affordable homes for all sections of the community.

- 4.27 The Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan should consider specific measures that could have an influence on crime levels and the fear of crime.

- 4.28 Open spaces are a valuable resource and they should be retained and added to where possible, particularly where deficiencies have been identified. New housing development should provide sufficient open space and recreation facilities to serve the new population.

### **Economic:**

#### ***Key issues and problems***

- 4.35 Over the years there has been a reduction of the local employment base particularly in the manufacturing sector and this has increased reliance on employment opportunities elsewhere. Alongside the expected increase in housing and also to prevent further out-commuting, it is important to ensure that there is also an appropriate increase in local employment opportunities.
- 4.36 Rural employment opportunities will continue to make a small but spatially important contribution towards the overall portfolio of sites. The challenge will be to identify quality sites that the market will deliver. The conversion and adaptation of rural buildings for employment use and farm diversification will continue to be encouraged by the Council but at a scale appropriate to their location.
- 4.37 Whilst overall unemployment remains low, the pockets of higher unemployment must be recognised and addressed. Matching the skills base with existing and new employment opportunities will continue to be a challenge.
- 4.38 New retail development should be encouraged in the town centre to improve the range and choice of shopping facilities in Bedford. This will strengthen its role in the sub-region and improve its attractiveness to both local people and those from a wider area. Large areas of new residential development should include local shopping facilities to serve local needs, thereby reducing the need to travel. The Plan needs to consider how to restrict further out-of-centre retailing. Out of centre retail development can compete with the town centre and, as it is not as easily accessed by those without private transport, it tends to encourage car use.

<http://www.bedford.gov.uk/GetResource.aspx?file=CS%20Scoping%20Report%20final.pdf>

## Mid Bedfordshire District Council

### **Key Sustainability Issues**

- 4.26 The following key sustainability issues are considered to be priorities for sustainability, arising from the particular characteristics, pressures and opportunities currently affecting Mid Bedfordshire:
- i. Mid Bedfordshire is experiencing rapid population growth, and is subject to intense development pressure. This will need to be carefully

managed to ensure that growth is well integrated with existing development, with good design to promote a sense of identity.

- ii. Mid Bedfordshire has become a popular place to live with people working outside of the District. This has resulted from the availability of cheaper housing than in London and Hertfordshire, alongside the District's accessibility by rail and road to areas such as Milton Keynes, Bedford, Cambridge, Stevenage and London. The associated outcommuting can result in unsustainable transport patterns, and less balanced communities.

- iii. House prices within the District have risen considerably, putting home ownership beyond the means of many people working in the less well paid jobs within Mid Bedfordshire. This exacerbates Issue ii (above), since those people who can afford to buy houses within Mid Bedfordshire are often those who work outside the District.

Levels of car ownership and use in the District are very high, and reducing reliance on the car is hindered by the relatively scattered population distribution. This causes problems for sustainability associated with emissions, and difficulties in providing viable and convenient public transport.

Mid Bedfordshire contains many valued landscapes, woodlands, habitats and species, as well as a diversity of historic assets. Development pressure must be managed in such a way as to continue to protect and enhance these resources.

- vi. The East of England is a relatively dry region, with limited available water resources. The extent and distribution of new development will need to have regard to water availability, and incorporate water efficiency measures.
- vii. Mid Bedfordshire continues to receive waste for landfill from a large area of South East England, including Greater London. However, landfill sites are nearing or at capacity, and there is a need to support the development of alternatives to landfill. \_

The SA Framework presented in the next Section sets out objectives to address these issues. The Framework also includes objectives relating to, for example, generation of renewable energy which, whilst not specific to Mid Bedfordshire, is a crucial component of sustainable development and needs to be progressed everywhere. \_

[http://www.midbeds.gov.uk/Images/Core%20Strat%20and%20DC%20Preferred%20Options%20final%20SA%20report-tcm5-15249\\_tcm5-15249.pdf](http://www.midbeds.gov.uk/Images/Core%20Strat%20and%20DC%20Preferred%20Options%20final%20SA%20report-tcm5-15249_tcm5-15249.pdf)

# Uttlesford District Council

## Key Sustainability Issues

### 1. Economy & employment:

The key sustainability issues relating to economy and employment are:

- Creating more local jobs.
- Diversification of the rural economy.

### 2. Population & quality of life:

- Provision of affordable housing within the district to meet housing need.
- Fear of crime and vandalism.
- Facilities for young people.
- Tackling alcohol and drug abuse.
- Supporting village facilities.

### 3. Health and education:

- High suicide rate.
- Access to doctors and health care facilities.
- Appropriate training for employment.
- Access to local schools.

### 4. Recreation:

- Provision of and improved access to cultural and recreational facilities including museums, libraries, and recreation sports facilities.

### 5. Traffic and transport:

- High car usage and likely low use of public transport, walking and cycling.
- Relatively low public transport use and satisfaction, particularly with regard to access to Stansted Airport.
- Car parking and secondary effects of transport links associated with Stansted Airport.

### 6. Geology and waste:

- Contaminated land within the district.
- Recycling of household waste.

### 7. Water environment:

- Water supply.

- Development in the floodplain.
- Water quality in rivers and groundwater should be safeguarded, especially in Source
- Protection Zones and in the north of the district.
- Localised flooding.

#### 8. Biodiversity and nature conservation:

- Protection and enhancement of statutory and non-statutory sites.
- Preservation and re-creation of key habitats that support key species
- Protection of priority species, habitats, and designated sites.

#### 9. Landscape:

- Traffic management issues that visually impact upon the landscape amenity value of the district.
- Airport expansion issues that visually impact upon the landscape amenity value of the district and the inherent landscape character qualities of the district.
- Maintain open/visible landscapes in accordance with appropriate use of designated areas within the district.
- Development pressures on agricultural land and the countryside and areas of urban expansion.

#### 10. Cultural heritage and archaeology:

- Protection of listed buildings, areas of archaeological significance, and Conservation Areas from development impacts

#### 11. Noise:

- Traffic management issues that result in increasing noise levels within the district, particularly along major transport routes.
- Noise levels associated with aeroplanes and operations at Stansted Airport.

#### 12. Air and climate:

- Air quality and climate change impacts as a result of traffic congestion and volume.

<http://www.uttlesford.gov.uk/planning/local+plans+and+local+development+framework/saframeworkv7.pdf0>

ISBN 978-1-4098-0360-7

ISBN 978-1-4098-0360-7



9 781409 803607