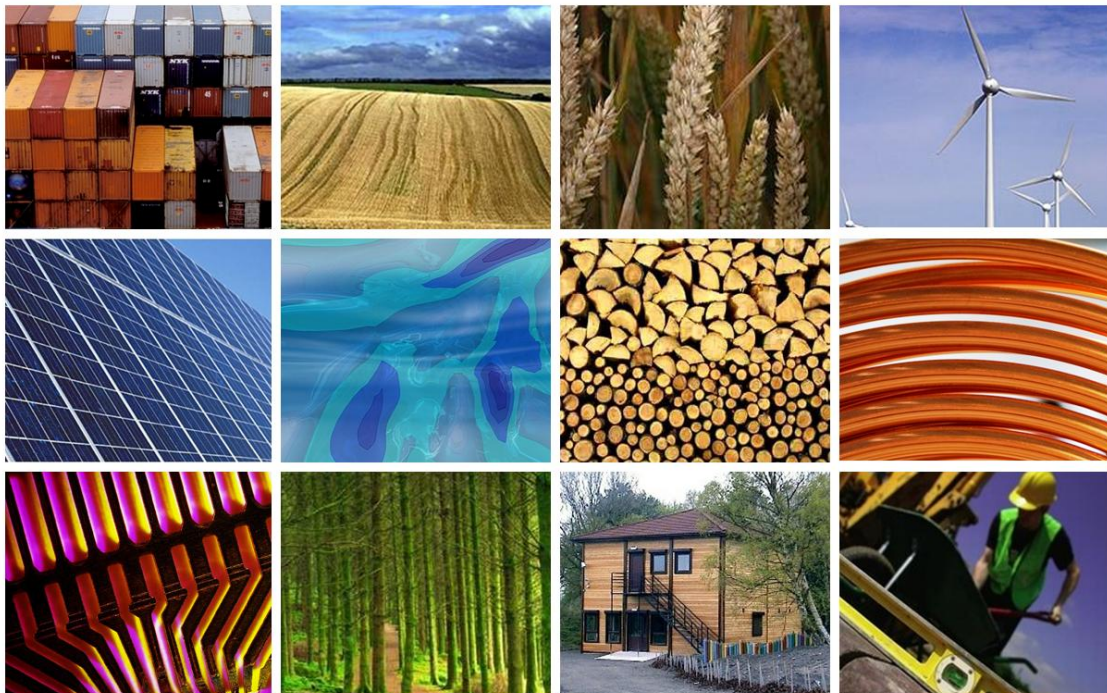


Tamworth Borough Council

## Sustainability Appraisal of Local Plan

### Scoping Report

September 2013



# Quality Management

URSUS Consulting Ltd has quality systems which have been assessed and approved to BS EN IS9001:2000 (certificate number GB2002687).

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<b>Prepared by:</b>	Hilary Livesey
<b>Authorised by:</b>	Steve Owen
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**URSUS CONSULTING LTD**  
www.ursusconsulting.co.uk

15 St Marks Road  
Leamington Spa  
CV32 6DL  
Tel. 07720 416 356

57 Balfour Road  
London  
N5 2HD  
Tel. 07989 554 504



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 OVERVIEW

This report is a Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the modified Local Plan for Tamworth. Once adopted, the Local Plan will replace the current Tamworth Local Plan 2001-2011 in setting out policies and proposals to guide the future development of the area.

Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic process undertaken during the preparation of the Local Plan. Carrying out a Sustainability Appraisal will help Tamworth Borough Council to assess whether, and to what extent, emerging policies and proposals impact upon environmental, social and economic conditions. It also provides a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and proposals might have and making recommendations for mitigating potential adverse effects or capitalising on opportunities for benefits.

## 1.2 BACKGROUND

The Local Plan once adopted will be an important part of the development plan; it will set out the Council's vision, strategic objectives and set out specific land use allocations for future development for Tamworth. The Submission Local Plan will include the following:

- A Spatial Strategy for Tamworth
- Strategic Policies covering:
  - Town Centre uses including retail, and Employment including office
  - Housing
  - High quality natural and built environment
  - Sustainability
- Land use allocations:
  - Housing
  - Employment
  - Town Centre uses

Tamworth Borough Council has been in the process of producing a Local Plan since November 2006. Over the subsequent six years, substantial progress was made in developing the draft Local Plan, culminating in submission of the 2006-2028 Local Plan for examination in November 2012. As an integral part of the development of the Local Plan, Council officers carried out a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the emerging Local Plan, beginning with the publication of a Scoping Report in 2007 and followed by various iterations of the appraisal of effects of the Plan and publication of SA Reports at the appropriate stages in the Plan development.

The Planning Inspector appointed for the examination had several areas of concern, notably over the lack of suitable land use allocations for housing, employment and town centre uses. To address these concerns the Council proposed to modify the Local Plan by making additional allocations as well as a series of other amendments to the submission Local Plan. In February 2012 the Inspector called an Exploratory Meeting, following which he issued a note recommending that the Council withdraw the Local Plan from examination due to concerns over the potential lack of soundness. The Inspector also referenced recent legal challenges over the Greater Norwich and Forest Heath adopted development plans in relation to Sustainability Appraisal.

A resolution to withdraw the Tamworth Local Plan was made on the 19th March 2013 by decision of the Full Council. Since then, the Council has started work on a modified Local Plan to address the concerns identified through the examination process. The Council is making modifications to the previous Submission Local Plan, in part to add newly allocated sites for housing and employment development and to make amendments and additions to Plan policies. The Council intends to re-submit the Plan for examination in 2014.

The Council has commissioned URSUS Consulting Ltd to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal of the modified Local Plan, including the appraisal of allocated sites. As part of the process, it is required to review and, if necessary, update the previous Scoping Report produced in April 2007<sup>1</sup>.

This Scoping Report therefore builds on and updates the 2007 Scoping Report. The purpose of the Scoping Report is to consult the three statutory consultees (environment Agency, natural England and English heritage) and other interested stakeholders on the proposed scope and level of detail to be contained in the SA Reports. Comments are invited on any aspect of this Scoping Report, either in response to the detailed consultation questions contained within the report or on other more general aspects.

### **1.3 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL**

The overall aim of the Sustainability Appraisal process is to help to ensure that the Local Plan makes an effective contribution to the pursuit of ‘sustainable development’. The most widely used definition of this concept is “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”<sup>2</sup>.

Sustainability Appraisal seeks to ensure that the four key objectives of sustainable development, as set out in ‘A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK’ (DETR, 1999), are addressed:

- Social progress which meets the needs of everyone;
- Effective protection of the environment;
- Prudent use of natural resources; and
- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

#### **1.3.1 Links between Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**

In 2001 the EU adopted the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (SEA) that made environmental assessment mandatory for certain plans and programmes prepared by public authorities. This Directive applies to plans and programmes that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment, including issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape. The provisions of the SEA Directive apply to the Tamworth Local Plan.

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local authorities to carry out an SA of all emerging Local Development Documents. As the guidance<sup>3</sup> explaining this requirement makes clear, SA and SEA are similar processes that involve a comparable series of steps. The main difference is that SEA focuses on environmental effects, whereas Sustainability Appraisal is

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<sup>1</sup> Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, Tamworth Borough Council, April 2007

<sup>2</sup> Our Common Future (Brundtland Commission, 1987)

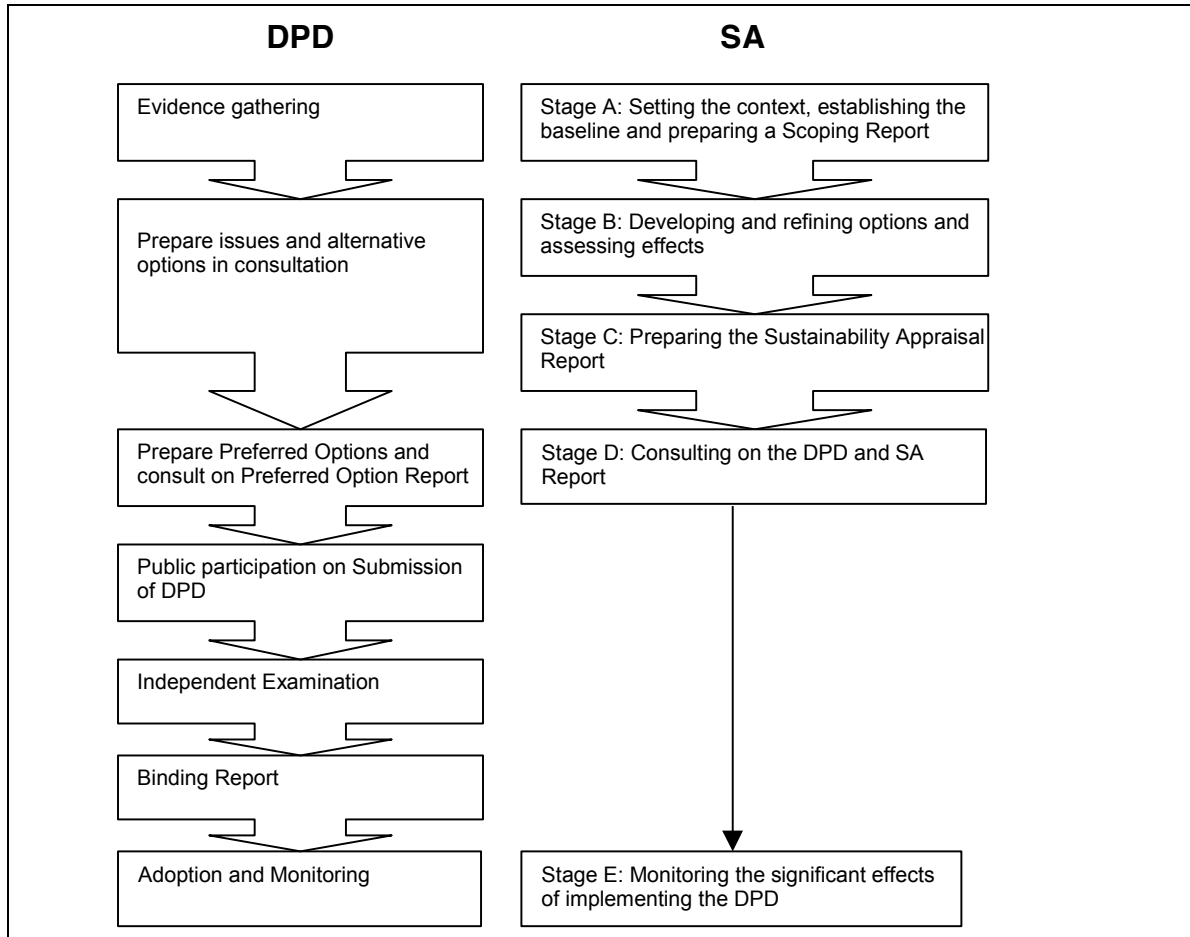
<sup>3</sup> Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (ODPM, 2005)

concerned with the full range of environmental, social and economic matters. The SA process takes the SEA Directive and its requirements fully into account.

### 1.3.2 Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal

SA forms an integral part of the preparation process of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) as the diagram below shows.

**Figure 1.1: The Development Plan preparation process**



The process of preparing an SA is made up of stages and specific tasks as detailed in Government guidance<sup>1</sup>. This Scoping Report covers the first stage of the process, Stage A, which includes the following tasks.

Task A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
Task A2	Collecting baseline information
Task A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
Task A4	Developing the SA framework
Task A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA

<sup>1</sup> Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (ODPM, 2005)

This Scoping Report looks at each task in turn outlining the purpose of each task, how it was carried out and the outcomes of this process. The overall aim of the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process is to draw up a framework for carrying out the Sustainability Appraisal. The Scoping Report should establish a clear framework against which the emerging Local Plan will be assessed. This will include an appraisal of the draft policies, proposed development allocations and spatial options.

## **2 TASK A1 - IDENTIFYING RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES**

### **2.1 PURPOSE**

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) must take into account policies set out in various plans and strategies prepared at international, national, sub-regional and local level, as these provide the policy context with which the Local Plan should comply, and define what constitutes sustainable development policy for Tamworth. They also provide essential contextual information and help to frame the key sustainability issues facing the local area.

The aim of Task A1 is to review relevant plans and strategies to identify key policy objectives in each of the plans and strategies. This information provides the policy basis against which the sustainability implications of the Local Plan can be appraised. The policy objectives identified through the review can therefore be used to develop appraisal objectives for the SA. The appraisal objectives together form the appraisal framework.

### **2.2 METHODOLOGY**

The review built upon the same exercise undertaken for the previous Scoping Report published in 2007. At that time, a list of relevant plans and strategies was compiled based on the suggestions contained in 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks' (ODPM, 2005), and these were reviewed to identify key policy objectives and assess the implications for the SA. The policy objectives identified were used to develop the appraisal framework as described above.

The review in the 2007 Scoping Report has been updated by including any new plans and strategies adopted since 2007 and adding these to the list of documents. These new plans and strategies have also been reviewed and any additional policy objectives and key sustainability issues arising have been identified. The SA framework which was used to appraise the Proposed Spatial Strategy of June 2012 was then checked to ensure that all newly identified policy objectives are included in the appraisal framework, which was indeed the case. There is therefore no need to amend the appraisal framework which was used in June 2012 to take account of the review of plans and strategies in Task A1.

It should be noted that the review did not attempt to identify every document with possible policy implications for the LDF and SA. Neither did it attempt to review each document in detail. The review concentrated on key plans and strategies relevant to Tamworth and the key objectives, indicators and targets included in the documents.

The list of plans and strategies is not complete and may change as a result of consultation or changing circumstances. New policy documents may be published or existing documents may be revised or superseded by others. It will therefore be important to keep the list under review.

Each of the identified policy documents was appraised and the following information was recorded about each document:

- Name of document;
- Main policy objectives and key sustainability issues;
- Implications for the Sustainability Appraisal.



The detailed information obtained from the review is set out in Annex A.

## 2.3 OUTCOMES

The review of the plans and strategies included in Annex A has highlighted the following issues that need to be considered when drawing up the Sustainability Appraisal framework:

- Access to opportunities, services and facilities;
- To protect and enhance the natural environment and biodiversity and maintain and improve landscape character;
- To protect and enhance access to open spaces
- Limiting and adapting to climate change
- Reduce crime and the fear of crime;
- Tackle deprivation;
- Promote a diverse and competitive economy;
- Create employment opportunities;
- Importance of education, skills and training;
- Health including such diverse issues as promoting healthy lifestyles and reducing health inequalities;
- Promote good design and local distinctiveness;
- Provide affordable, decent and sustainably constructed homes;
- Ensure that resources including energy, water and land are used efficiently;
- Protect and enhance the historic and cultural environment;
- Transport including such diverse issues as reducing the need to travel, promoting alternative modes of transport, locating development in accessible location, reducing congestion, improving the transport infrastructure and improving road safety;
- Improve the quality of the environment including in relation to air, water, land and noise;
- Protect the vitality and viability of centres;
- Reduce waste and promote recycling; and
- Reduce flood risk

A detailed review of each identified policy document is included in Annex A.

### **Consultation questions:**

- 1. Are there any other plans or strategies that will affect or influence the Local Plan for Tamworth?**
- 2. Is the list of issues arising from the review of plans and strategies comprehensive? Is there anything missing from the list? Please specify.**

### **3 TASK A2 – COLLECTING BASELINE INFORMATION**

#### **3.1 PURPOSE**

The aim of Task A2 is to collate information about Tamworth and to highlight issues and problems affecting the Borough.

The collection of baseline information is essential to the preparation of the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal. It provides an important tool for assessing the current state of Tamworth and helps to identify sustainability issues and possible ways of dealing with them. Moreover, baseline information provides the benchmark against which the effects of policies can be assessed and monitored.

#### **3.2 METHODOLOGY**

Collecting reliable and up-to-date information is crucial to develop an understanding of the problems, needs and opportunities facing the Borough. Drawing on a range of data sources, a profile of Tamworth Borough has been built up which describes the baseline conditions existing in the Borough currently. It presents information under five main headings:

- Living: covering strategic housing issues, community facilities, open space, crime and health among other topics;
- Learning and working: providing an economic profile of Tamworth and looking at issues such as business needs, employment land, employment opportunities, education and skills;
- Looking after the environment: covering biodiversity, water and air quality, flood risk and management, renewable energy, biodiversity and built heritage.
- Shopping and spare time: providing an overview of retail need and capacity, sport, culture and leisure facilities and tourism.
- Moving about: looking at private and public transport, car parking, walking and cycling.

#### **3.3 OUTCOMES**

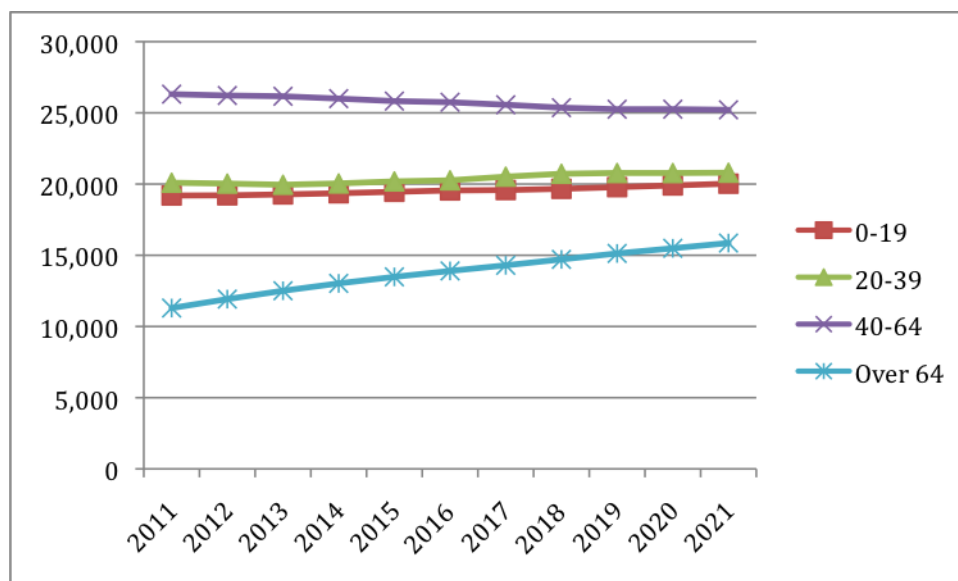
The following paragraphs present a profile of Tamworth, with baseline data to illustrate the environmental, social and economic conditions in the Borough.

##### **3.3.1 Living**

###### *Population*

In 2011 the resident population of Tamworth was recorded as 76,895. The percentage distribution throughout the various age groups is broadly the same as the national picture. It has been estimated that the population of Tamworth will increase to 81,895 by 2021, an increase of 6.5%, with most of the increase occurring among the over 64 age group.

**Figure 3.1: Population projections for Tamworth Borough**



Source: ONS population projections, from NOMIS

### Housing

Most people live in post-war family housing. Most properties are of a modern standard, and there were no properties owned by Tamworth Borough Council considered as failing the Decent Homes Standard in April 2012<sup>1</sup>. This is a significant improvement on the situation in April 2006, where 30% were classed as non-decent.

The average house price in Tamworth in the first quarter of 2013 was £146,854 which represented a 1.6% reduction on the previous year. This was below the regional average of £172,455 and the UK average of £238,976, both of which represented increases on the previous year.<sup>2</sup> However, average earnings are also below the national and regional average, at £22,478, compared to £23,670 for the region and £27,302 for England. The housing waiting list in Tamworth has been consistently high since 1996/97, albeit with a decline over the past few years. This has been accompanied by a generally low level of affordable housing supply which has not been sufficient to address the backlog of need.

More small homes (1 or 2 bedrooms) are required in the future and consideration needs to be given to the needs of an ageing population.

100% of housing completions were on previously developed land in the year 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011. This has increased from previous years but will drop in the future as the remaining Local Plan allocations are developed as these are mainly greenfield sites.

In general, Tamworth Borough Council will struggle to meet its housing requirements within the borough in the future, as there is not much development land suitable for housing remaining.

### Deprivation

<sup>1</sup> Local Authority Housing Statistics data returns for 2011 to 2012, DCLG, December 2012, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/local-authority-housing-statistics-data-returns-for-2011-to-2012>

<sup>2</sup> [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/in\\_depth/uk\\_house\\_prices/html/houses.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/in_depth/uk_house_prices/html/houses.stm)

There are several small areas that face issues of deprivation in Tamworth, although the extent of deprivation is below the national average. According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation<sup>1</sup>, 7 local areas fall in the top 20% of deprived local areas in England, and one is in the top 10%. A number of these areas are concentrated in the Glascote ward. Low income, education and training, lack of employment opportunities and high crime rates are the main problems.

### *Health*

Levels of health are similar compared to the national average. In the 2011 census, 81% of residents reported good or very good health, the same percentage as in England as a whole. However, there are some small pockets of health deprivation. For Tamworth as a whole life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average, 78.7 for men and 82.7 for women in Tamworth compared to 78.6 and 82.6 years in England. However there is significant variation between the most deprived areas of Tamworth and the least deprived areas, 7.7 years lower for men and 6.8 years lower for women.

Obesity rates amongst adults are estimated to be the highest in England, at 31% compared to an England rate of 24%, and a Staffordshire rate of 27%. The rate of physical activity for participation in at least 3 days per week of 30 minutes moderate activity is lower in Tamworth than the England average, at 19% compared to 22%.<sup>2</sup>

### *Crime*

Compared with Staffordshire, Tamworth experiences fairly low levels of recorded crime. In March 2013, there were 4470 recorded crimes, the highest category being criminal damage and arson. This represented 59 crimes per thousand population, compared with 69 per thousand people for Staffordshire as a whole. Total levels of recorded crime in Tamworth have been falling steadily over the previous decade.<sup>3</sup>

### *Open spaces*

A review of open space provision in 2011 showed that at a Borough wide level there is sufficient open space within the Borough. Ensuring that new development contributes to an improvement in the quality of existing open space will be of great importance moving forward. The review did not highlight a shortfall due to the scale of the study, however it took forward the 2007 Open Space Position Statement in highlighting the importance of the quality of an area of open space in recommending a standard of access to a good quality open space. A number of recommendations were made, including:

- Lack of an urban park on the eastern side of the Borough which can be addressed by considering the re-designation of the network of spaces around Glascote Heath and Stonydelph.
- Public realm improvements are needed at Ellerbeck and Exley civic spaces.
- A deficiency in play space in all areas except the east can be addressed by requiring new developments in these areas to include a play area or contribute towards enhancement of existing play spaces in need of improvement.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010>

<sup>2</sup> Tamworth Local Plan 2006-2028 Health Impact Assessment, Tamworth Borough Council, June 2012

<sup>3</sup> ONS statistics, <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-322086>

- Protect what we have in general, but consider disposal of low quality/low value sites.
- Identify sites for alternative uses.<sup>1</sup>

### 3.3.2 Working and learning

#### *Economic Sectors*

Many of Tamworth's traditional firms have closed down over the last 20 years. However, Tamworth has risen to the challenge of diversifying its employment base. It remains heavily influenced by the manufacturing sector, but service industries such as transport, communication and distribution now also play an important role.

Tamworth's employment base has developed from coal mining, textiles and heavy metal working. Manufacturing has been an important employment sector for Tamworth and has included agricultural machines, papermaking, aluminium ware and motor vehicles. The car maker Reliant produced cars in Tamworth until 1999.

However, in the mid to late 1990s Tamworth experienced job losses in a number of the Town's larger manufacturing firms. This led to an economic restructuring of the Town's employment base with a shift from a manufacturing to service sector based economy.

**Table 3.1: Employee jobs by industry, 2008**

	<b>Tamworth</b>	<b>Tamworth</b>	<b>West Midlands</b>	<b>Great Britain</b>
Manufacturing	3,600	12.8%	13.8%	10.2%
Construction	2,400	8.6%	4.9%	4.8%
Services	21,800	78.5%	79.7%	83.5%
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	8,600	31.0%	23.6%	23.4%
Transport & communications	2,200	7.7%	5.8%	5.8%
Finance, IT, other business activities	5,500	19.7%	18.6%	22.0%
Public admin, education & health	4,200	15.3%	27.0%	27.0%
Other services	1,300	4.7%	4.6%	5.3%
Tourism-related†	2,100	7.6%	7.4%	8.2%

Source: NOMIS official labour market statistics

#### *Unemployment*

Tamworth has a low unemployment rate. In the year to March 2013, 80% of the working age population were in employment, compared with 75% for the region and 77% for England as a whole<sup>2</sup>. However, pockets of unemployment are concentrated in certain areas of the town which also experience other forms of deprivation, particularly Glascote and Amington.

Despite the relatively low unemployment rate, a large percentage of Tamworth's residents receive benefits. Focusing on current unemployment rates (Staffordshire Economic Bulletin,

<sup>1</sup> Open Spaces Topic Paper, Tamworth Borough Council, November 2012

<sup>2</sup> NOMIS official labour market statistics,

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157180/report.aspx>

August 2011), relative to Staffordshire and specifically Tamworth at August 2011. Tamworth has the second highest level of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in Staffordshire at 3.7% second to Cannock Chase at 4.0%. However there is evidence across Staffordshire that these trends are fluctuating on a monthly basis highlighting a particularly volatile economy during the current economic downturn which is not necessarily an indication of the long term situation.<sup>1</sup>

### *Education and Qualifications*

A variety of education and training facilities exist in Tamworth. However, schools generally perform below the national average, with 27% of people over 16 having no qualifications at all, compared with 23% for England. Only 15% of over-16s had level 4 qualifications or higher in the year to December 2012, compared to 34% for England as a whole.<sup>2</sup>

### **3.3.3 Looking after the environment**

#### *Heritage*

Tamworth has grown rapidly since the 1960s and is now characterised by modern development. However, it is also an historic town that was once the capital of the Kingdom of Mercia. Tamworth still retains a range of important historic buildings, which need to be protected. Heritage assets include 138 listed buildings, of which 3 are grade I and 5 grade II\*, and 3 scheduled monuments. Two of the scheduled monuments are classified by English Heritage as being 'at risk', namely the Saxon defences and the deanery wall.<sup>3</sup>

#### *Ecology*

Despite the fact that Tamworth is a very urban borough, it still has important ecological habitats. It has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) at Alvecote Pools. Most of the SSSI is categorised as having an unfavourable but recovering status. There are also Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) at Dosthill Park, Kettle Brook, Tameside, Warwickshire Moor and Hodge Lane.

In addition to sites within the Borough, there are SSSIs nearby at Kingsbury Brickworks, Birches Barn Meadows and Middleton Pool SSSI, all within Warwickshire and all categorised as having a favourable ecological status. There are also sites of international importance near Tamworth:

- Ensors Pool SAC, which is 19.5km away from the centre of Tamworth;
- River Mease SAC, which is 4.5km from the nearest part of Tamworth Borough and 8km from the centre of Tamworth;
- Cannock Extension Canal SAC, which is 19km away from the centre of Tamworth.<sup>4</sup>

#### *Water Quality*

Two rivers, the Tame and the Anker, flow through the borough. Within and downstream of the borough, surface water quality is mixed. Water quality data generally indicate a slight improvement in recent years. The chemical and biological status of surface waters are classed

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<sup>1</sup> Employment Land Review, Tamworth Borough Council, January 2012

<sup>2</sup> NOMIS official labour market statistics,  
<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/imp/la/1946157180/report.aspx>

<sup>3</sup> The National Heritage List for England, <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england/>; Heritage At Risk Register, <http://risk.english-heritage.org.uk/register.aspx>

<sup>4</sup> MAGIC Interactive Mapping, <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

as 'good' or 'fairly good', but levels of nitrates are classed as 'very high' and phosphates are 'excessively high'. There is therefore a need to improve the nutrient status of surface waters through the Borough.

**Table 3.2: Surface water quality, 2009**

River	Chemistry	Biology	Nitrates	Phosphates
Anker	Good	Fairly good	Very high	Very high
Tame	Fairly good	No data	Very high	Excessively high
Coventry Canal	Fairly good	Good	Moderately low	Low
Black-Bourne Brook	Good	Fairly good	Very high	Excessively high
Langley Brook	Good	No data	Very high	Excessively high

Source: What's in My Backyard, Environment Agency

#### *Water Supply and Wastewater Treatment*

Tamworth Borough is located wholly within the South Staffordshire Water (SSW) supply area. The 2010 Water Cycle Study considered the availability of water resources to meet three scenarios for development. According to SSW's Final Water Resource Management Plan, there is enough water available to meet annual housing growth of 145 dwellings per annum, however this is reliant on the implementation of metering, leakage and water efficiency measures and the Code for Sustainable Homes. There is insufficient resource within the supply area to meet the higher scenarios for development considered, namely 159.5 dpa and 188.5 dpa, especially the higher of these two scenarios.<sup>1</sup>

Although SSW are generally confident that water can be supplied to all areas of the Borough, some locations have been identified as potentially requiring more investment than others.

Tamworth WwTW has limited headroom and, as such, will require quality improvements in order to accommodate the proposed development.

The Water Cycle Study The River Basin Management Plan for the River Tame has also been reviewed and highlights the river as having a poor ecological status overall. As a result of this poor classification and the number of directives applicable to the watercourse the Environment Agency is likely to place tighter discharge quality consents on the WwTW. As a result, they may not increase the discharge consents if requested by STWL without additional processing of the effluent or, in the worse cases scenario, not at all. As the WwTW is crucial to all the development within Tamworth it is likely that STWL will need to invest in improving quality of the effluent released from the WwTW in order to accommodate the increase in flows.

#### *Air Quality*

Although Tamworth currently has no Air Quality Management Areas, the conclusion of a 2012 report was that nitrogen dioxide is the only pollutant that the air quality standards might be exceeded and that this occurred at the A5 Dosthill, Two Gates Crossroads. For all other pollutants recognised within air quality standards it has been previously established and confirmed by Defra that there are no exceedences likely to occur. Given these results it is necessary to undertake additional monitoring at locations which may inform whether it is necessary to proceed to a detailed assessment for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) for the Two Gates

<sup>1</sup> Southern Staffordshire Outline Water Cycle Study, Royal Haskoning, July 2010

Crossroads area.<sup>1</sup>

### *Flood risk<sup>2</sup>*

Tamworth town, and therefore the Borough, is centred on the confluence of the River Tame and the River Anker. In addition, the Bourne Brook confluence with the River Tame is located slightly upstream on the Borough border. As the area of the Borough is so small, the risk of flooding from these watercourses is highly dependent upon activities beyond its boundaries, both within Lichfield District and in Warwickshire and the Birmingham conurbation.

A significant history of flooding has been recorded on both the River Tame and the River Anker within the Level 1 SFRA, including June 1955, December 1992 and Summer 2007.

Tamworth has been classified as having a high probability of fluvial flood risk and a high consequence of fluvial flooding. The Borough is also identified as having a medium probability of residual flooding from the overtopping/breaching of flood defences, with a high predicted consequence. As such it is a very important issue for consideration within the Borough.

There are no known problems with groundwater flooding within the Borough.

Two canals flow through Tamworth Borough - the Coventry Canal which cuts across the town centre, and the Birmingham and Fazeley canal, which has a junction with the Coventry Canal on the western Borough border. There are no records of flooding within the SFRA for either of these canals.

The flood risk from reservoirs is very low due to the high standards of inspection and maintenance required by legislation.

### *Climate Change*

Emissions of carbon dioxide are fairly low in Tamworth compared with the rest of Staffordshire and England as a whole.

**Table 3.3: Per capita emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, 2011**

	<b>Tamworth</b>	<b>Staffordshire</b>	<b>England</b>
Industry and commercial	1.8	3.1	2.7
Domestic	1.8	2.1	2.0
Road transport	1.0	2.9	1.9
Total	4.6	8.1	6.7

Source: DECC CO<sub>2</sub> local and regional emissions estimates

Levels of per capita emissions of carbon dioxide have shown a fairly steady decline in the seven year period from 2005 covered by the dataset.

However, the level of renewable energy generated in Tamworth is low compared to Staffordshire as a whole, with only 2.1% of energy generated being renewable when both installed and proposed capacity is considered. This compares to 9.8% renewable energy generation in Staffordshire overall, with levels as high as 32.3% in South Staffordshire and 21.3% in Cannock Chase.

<sup>1</sup> Tamworth Local Air Quality Report 2011-12, Tamworth Borough Council, September 2012

<sup>2</sup> Southern Staffordshire Outline Water Cycle Study Addendum, Royal Haskoning, April 2011



## *Waste*

Tamworth has achieved a moderately high recycling rate due to improvements in recent years. In 2011/12 49% of waste collected by Tamworth Borough Council was sent for recycling, compared to an average of 42% for England as a whole.

### **3.3.4 Shopping and spare time**

#### *Retail*

Tamworth town centre consists of a large number of small retail units, which are largely occupied by small independent or specialist retailers rather than large national multiple chain retailers. Its central location provides good opportunities for residents to access a wide range of retail facilities, services and leisure facilities by sustainable modes of transport.

A number of out of town centre retail parks are situated close to to the town centre (i.e. Ventura, Jolly Sailor and Cardinal Point) and occupy a larger retail floor space than the town centre. In addition, Tamworth contains a network of local and neighbourhood centres which are situated across the borough. They enable residents to fulfil their day to retail needs and other services within their locality.<sup>1</sup>

A detailed health check has been carried out in Tamworth Town Centre to assess its vitality and viability. The overall vitality and viability index for Tamworth Town Centre is 3.4 which represents a better than average level of vitality and viability. There are concerns that the town centre's vitality and viability could decline in the short term as it faces strong competition from the retail parks and before new redevelopment takes place in the town centre which will enhance its vitality and viability.

The health check appraisal shows that the town centre's main strengths are the range of leisure and entertainment facilities (including those outside the town centre); the capacity for growth and change; the street markets; good pedestrian flow; good car parking; accessibility by public transport; ease of movement in the town centre; consumer satisfaction; safety and security; the physical appearance of properties; and overall environmental quality. The main weaknesses are the amount of competing floorspace outside the centre; and the lack of food shopping in the town centre.<sup>2</sup>

#### *Leisure*

Existing leisure provision in Tamworth is generally adequate to meet the needs of local residents. There is unlikely to be sufficient demand in Tamworth for another multiplex cinema, bingo hall, bowling alley or night club. However, there is an identified requirement for a new 25 metre swimming pool and a 4 court sports hall. There is also a need for additional café and restaurant provision in the town centre.<sup>3</sup>

Tamworth has a range of attractions including the Snowdome, Tamworth Castle and shops in the town centre and at Ventura Retail Park. There were an estimated 917,600 tourist trips to

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<sup>1</sup> Retail and Town Centre Topic Paper, Tamworth Borough Council, November 2012

<sup>2</sup> Tamworth Town Centre and Retail Study, England and Lyle Ltd, July 2011

<sup>3</sup> Tamworth Town Centre and Retail Study, England and Lyle Ltd, July 2011

Tamworth in 2010, with a total visitor related spend of £49,714,000 supporting an estimated 1362 jobs in Tamworth or about 3% of all employment.<sup>1</sup>

### 3.3.5 Moving about

#### *Transport<sup>2</sup>*

Despite the compact nature of the town there is still a dependence on the car to travel to work. A large proportion of the workforce out-commute from Tamworth to their employment. The job density (number of jobs per head of working-age population) for Tamworth is 0.61, compared to 0.74 for the West Midlands as a whole, and 0.78 for Great Britain.

Tamworth has good connections to the national transport network. The A5(T) provides links to Cannock, Nuneaton, the M42 and the M6 Toll. The A51, A513 and A4091 local routes also run north-south through the Borough. It is estimated that 50% of the working population out-commute each day to work and 69% of employed residents drive to work. Around 6% travel by bus which is higher than most other Districts in Staffordshire and walking and cycling levels are similar to national averages.

Tamworth is well-served by a local bus network and has hourly or more frequent daytime bus services to Lichfield and the West Midlands conurbation. These bus services are supported by the Tamworth Community Transport scheme which provides transport by mini bus and car for local residents. Tamworth rail station is located in close proximity to the town centre, whilst Wilnecote station is to the south of the town centre near Two Gates. Both stations are located on the Cross Country line between Birmingham/Tamworth/Burton upon Trent whilst Tamworth station is also located on the West Coast Mainline. There is significant passenger and freight demand along both corridors, although there is no dedicated local service on the Cross Country line so demand is catered for by less frequent stops of longer distance services. The rail industry has plans to improve capacity on the Cross Country line to help cater for existing and future passenger demand.

There are 3 congestion hotspots in the Borough:

- Fountains junction on Ashby Road
- Two junctions on the A5
- Ventura Park

The main transport achievements in Tamworth relate to meeting Local Transport Plan targets to reduce all road casualties through education, enforcement and engineering measures. A number of local safety schemes that reduce vehicle conflict and help manage capacity have been completed, including roundabout improvements at the A51 Lichfield Road/B5493 Lichfield Street and B5404 Watling Street/B5400 Marlborough Way junctions. Vehicle speeds and safety have also been addressed on the A453 Sutton Road. Improvements to the local cycle network have enhanced safety and accessibility to local facilities and schools.

As part of the County Council's pledge to introduce part-time 20 mph speed limits outside every school situated on an A or B road in the county, pilot schemes have been successfully implemented at eight schools in Tamworth.

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<sup>1</sup> Tamworth Tourism Economic Impact Assessment 2010, The Research Solution, October 2011

<sup>2</sup> Draft Tamworth Integrated Transport Strategy 2011-2026, Staffordshire County Council, November 2011

Additional car parking capacity has been provided at Tamworth rail station to supply approximately 300 spaces encouraging increased patronage and promoting sustainable commuting. In terms of bus travel, in excess of 90% of residents in the Borough now live within 350m of a bus stop with a better than half-hourly weekday service and many bus stops now comply with the Disability Discrimination Act. Staffordshire County Council is also the national leader in discretionary travel allowance. A new travel scheme, adopted in April 2011, allows free 24/7 bus transport to people of pensionable age or with a disability, plus their carer, and under 20s can travel anywhere within Staffordshire for just £1 per journey.

A key priority going forward in the next three years, and in the longer term up to 2026, is to make the best use of the existing highway network by focusing on maintaining its condition and ensuring that road casualties continue to reduce. Transport improvements funded through both public and private sector funding streams will also focus on encouraging commuting by public transport rather than car and supporting the Borough Council's plans to regenerate the town centre and accommodate proposed housing development in the Anker Valley. The Town Centre Masterplan also supports the need to improve walking, cycling and public transport links between key attractions and the town centre, and manage the highway network to reduce congestion. The first phase of delivery will focus on implementing new traffic signals, pedestrian facilities and improved public transport links.

**Consultation questions:**

- 3. As far as you are aware, is the baseline information presented in the Evidence Base Report accurate and up-to-date?**
- 4. Do you have, or know of, any further information or data that should be included in the Evidence Base Report?**

## 4 TASK A3 – IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

### 4.1 PURPOSE

The aim of this task is to identify issues affecting Tamworth using the baseline evidence that has been collected, and also informed by the policy review undertaken in Task 1. This will support the development of sustainability objectives against which policies or development proposals contained in the Local Plan can be assessed. Identifying sustainability issues is essential to make sure that the Local Plan contributes towards sustainable development.

### 4.2 METHODOLOGY

The baseline information gathered under Task 2 has been analysed in order to identify a number of key sustainability issues affecting Tamworth. This has then been compared with the outcomes identified through the policy review in Task 1, to ensure that the framework also covers the key sustainability issues arising from the policy review.

### 4.3 OUTCOMES

Table 1 lists the key sustainability issues that have been identified.

**Table 4.1: Sustainability issues for Tamworth**

1.	A growing and ageing population
2.	Lack of affordable and specialist housing
3.	Limited supply of land and buildings for future development
4.	Deprivation hotspots
5.	Inequalities including health and employment
6.	Health problems associated with obesity and low levels of physical activity
7.	Need to protect and enhance open spaces
8.	Need to support diverse and competitive economy
9.	Below average qualifications
10.	An historic environment that needs protecting
11.	Important natural habitats and open spaces that need protecting
12.	High flood risk in parts of the borough
13.	Need to tackle pollution, especially water quality
14.	Low levels of renewable energy generation
15.	A town centre in need of improvement
16.	Meeting the leisure and recreational needs of Tamworth, especially those of children and young people
17.	A high proportion of local people out-commute for work
18.	Localised traffic congestion
19.	Maintaining landscape and townscape character

**Consultation questions:**

- 5. Are these the key sustainability issues for Tamworth? Are there any other sustainability issues that should be included? Please specify.**

## **5 TASK A4 – DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK**

### **5.1 PURPOSE**

The purpose of developing the SA framework is to provide a means by which the sustainability of policies or proposals contained in the Local Plan can be appraised in a formal and systematic manner. The SA framework consists of a set of sustainability objectives with which the Local Plan should comply or which it should support where possible. The framework is thereby used as a tool with which assess the likely sustainability effects of the Local Plan, by assessing the extent to which the Local Plan complies with or supports each policy objective.

After deriving the policy objectives which make up the SA framework, the next step in developing the SA framework is to carry out an assessment of any internal conflicts between the sustainability objectives. The aim of this is to highlight any potential conflicts between the sustainability objectives themselves. The identification of potential conflicts may help to show alternative ways of dealing with an issue and highlight possible ways to mitigate or overcome problems.

### **5.2 METHODOLOGY**

Various environmental, social and economic issues have been identified through reviewing a wide variety of plans and strategies (Task A1), collecting baseline information (Task A2) and identifying sustainability issues and problems (Task A3). These issues have informed the development of the sustainability objectives.

The SA objectives were then compared with each other to identify whether there are any potential conflicts between individual objectives, or indeed any inconsistencies between them.

### **5.3 OUTCOMES**

The sustainability objectives are listed in Table 5.1 below. The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal is to ensure that the policies and proposals contained in a Local Development Document contribute to the pursuit of sustainable development. To achieve this, the sustainability objectives need to deal with environmental, social and economic issues and problems. To ensure that the sustainability objectives cover environmental, social and economic issues, they have been categorised into these three strands of sustainable development. However, many (if not most) of these objectives do not fit neatly into one category, but straddle two or all three. Each objective has also been assessed against the SEA Directive to ensure that all environmental topics referred to in the SEA Directive are covered.

The full Sustainability Appraisal framework, including indicators, is provided in Annex 2.

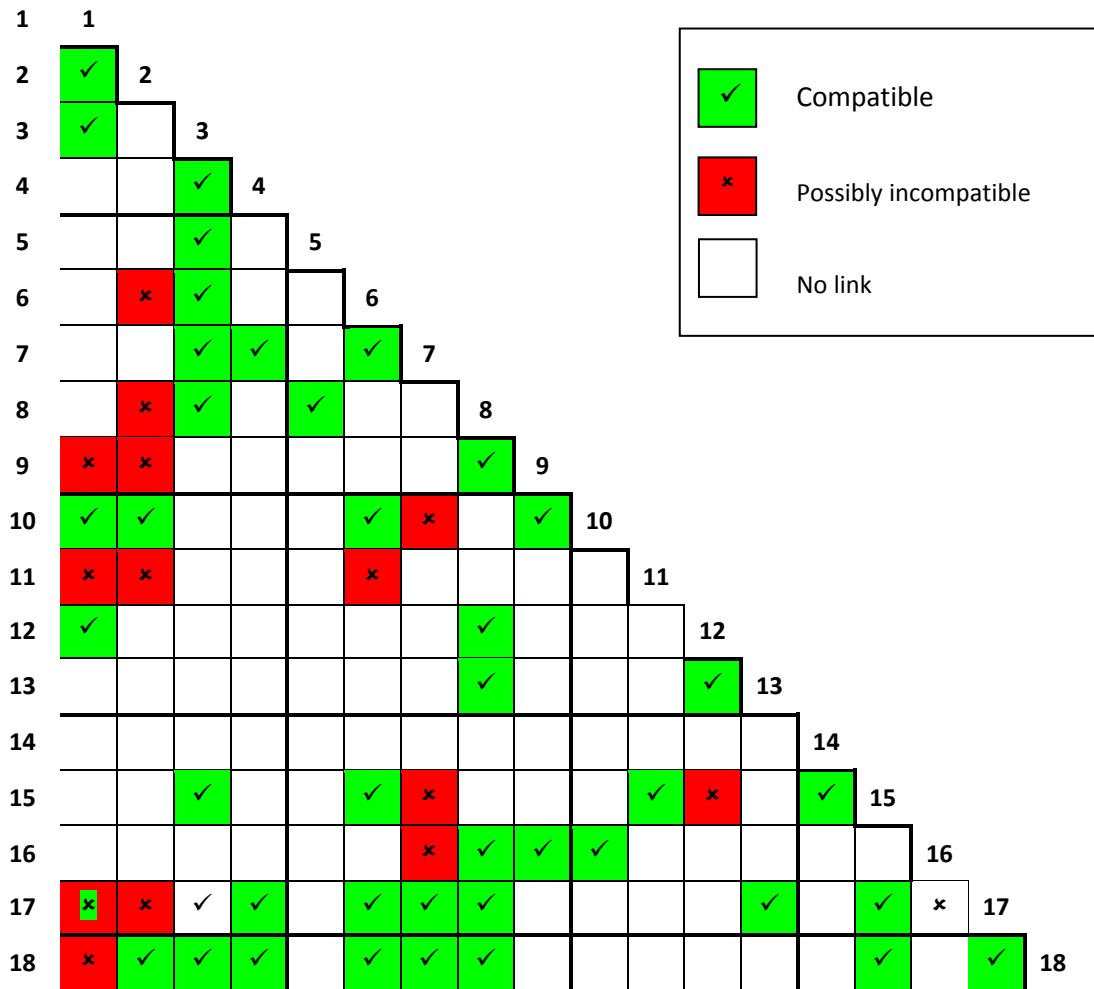
**Table 5.1: Sustainability objectives**

	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Env.</b>	<b>Soc.</b>	<b>Eco.</b>	<b>SEA topic</b>
1.	To meet the housing needs of the whole community, providing affordable, decent, appropriate and sustainably constructed homes.		✓		
2.	To encourage the efficient use of land.	✓	✓	✓	Material assets
3.	To reduce deprivation, including health and income deprivation.	✓	✓	✓	Population, human health
4.	To ensure equal access to community services and facilities.		✓		
5.	To encourage equal access to education, jobs and training.		✓	✓	
6.	To encourage active and healthier lifestyles by providing accessible networks of paths, open spaces and formal sport and recreation facilities.	✓	✓		Human health, fauna, flora, landscape
7.	To make communities safer by reducing crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.		✓		
8.	To encourage a diverse and competitive economy that will provide sustainable economic growth.			✓	
9.	To protect and enhance historic assets.	✓			Material assets, cultural heritage
10.	To encourage high quality and locally distinct places, spaces and buildings.	✓	✓	✓	Material assets, cultural heritage, landscape
11.	To protect and enhance biodiversity and sites of nature conservation value.	✓			Biodiversity, fauna, flora
12.	To minimise flood risk.	✓	✓	✓	Climatic factors, water
13.	To reduce energy consumption by encouraging energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources.	✓	✓	✓	Climatic factors, material assets
14.	To encourage the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste and water.	✓	✓	✓	Soil, water, landscape
15.	To protect and improve environmental quality including in relation to air, water, land and noise.	✓	✓	✓	Air, water, soil, human health
16.	To make Tamworth town centre the heart of the borough by creating a vibrant and attractive environment.	✓	✓	✓	Material assets, cultural heritage
17.	To reduce the need to travel and encourage sustainable modes of transport.	✓	✓	✓	Climatic factors, air, water, human health
18.	To make best use of the existing transport infrastructure and seek improvements	✓	✓	✓	Climatic factors, air, water, human health

The analysis of potential conflicts between the sustainability objectives was carried out through internal discussions and is based on available information and professional knowledge.

Table 3 shows how the sustainability objectives relate to each other highlighting whether objectives are compatible or potentially incompatible with each other. The main conflicts between sustainability objectives are then described in Table 4.

**Table 5.2: Compatibility between sustainability objectives**



All sustainability objectives have been assessed against each other. This has highlighted several potential conflicts between sustainability objectives. To take an example: assessing Objective 1 against Objective 9 has drawn attention to the fact that these two objectives are potentially incompatible. What that means is that striving to implement Objective 1 may hinder the achievement of Objective 9 or vice versa. The table below briefly outlines each potential conflict.

**Table 5.3: Potential conflicts between appraisal objectives**

Potential conflict between:		Description of potential conflict
Objective	Objective	
1	9	There is not much land available in the Borough for future housing development. New housing may have to be built in sensitive locations



Potential conflict between:		Description of potential conflict
Objective	Objective	
		like conservation areas or may involve conversion/adaptation of listed buildings, which may result in a loss of character.
1	11	The capacity for accommodating future development in the Borough is very restricted, as there is not much development land available. This may put pressure on the Council to allow development on land which has biodiversity and nature conservation value.
1	6	The capacity for accommodating future development in the Borough is very restricted, as there is not much development land available. This may put pressure on the Council to allow development on open spaces.
1	17	There is not much land available in the borough for future housing development. New housing may therefore have to be built in locations that are not close to existing services and facilities. This may lead to an increase in travel distances by all modes of transport and the number of trips made.
1	18	There is not much land available in the borough for future housing development. New housing may therefore have to be built in locations that are not close to existing services and facilities. This may put additional strains on the existing transport network.
2	6	Paths, open spaces and recreation facilities do not make the most efficient use of land, but are nevertheless essential to build sustainable communities.
2	8	Some employment uses do not make the most efficient use of land, but are nevertheless important and appropriate developments.
2	9	The town centre, where most of Tamworth's historic assets are located, is the most sustainable location for many uses. The pressure to develop in the town centre may have a negative impact on the historic environment.
2	11	The capacity for accommodating future development in the Borough is very restricted, as there is not much development land available. This may put pressure on the Council to allow development on open and green spaces.
2	6	The capacity for accommodating future development in the Borough is very restricted, as there is not much development land available. This may put pressure on the Council to allow development on open spaces.
2	17	Making efficient use of a site may not reduce the need to travel as it may lead to an increase in travel distances and the number of trips made.
6	11	In order to effectively protect biodiversity and designated sites it may be necessary to restrict access to specific sites.
7	10	Designing out crime may compromise distinctiveness as it may encourage uniform designs.
7	6	Enhancing open space by for example erecting a teen shelter may lead to an increase in localised crime and anti-social behaviour.

Potential conflict between:		Description of potential conflict
Objective	Objective	
7	15	It has been shown that proper lighting acts as a deterrent to criminal and anti-social behaviour. Increasing lighting may therefore be advantageous in terms of crime, but increases light pollution.
7	16	Certain uses, such as bars and night clubs, may make the town centre a vibrant place in the evening and at night, but also lead to criminal and anti-social behaviour.
12	15	Some types of sustainable urban drainage schemes are not always appropriate on contaminated sites.
16	17	Increasing the town centre's attractiveness and vibrancy may encourage people from further afield to come and visit the town centre resulting in an increase in the number of journeys made and distance travelled, by all modes of transport.

**Consultation questions:**

- 6. Are the sustainability objectives appropriate to Tamworth? If not, why not?**
- 7. Should any other sustainability objectives be added or should any be removed? Please specify.**
- 8. Have the relationships and conflicts between the sustainability objectives been clearly identified? Are there any other conflicts? Please specify.**

## 7 NEXT STEPS

### 7.1 OVERVIEW OF PROCESS

The next stages of the process are outlined in figure 1 at paragraph 1.10. The structure and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal Report will be in general conformity with the structure and content outlined in Annex B.

The SA forms an integral part of the preparation of the Local Plan. It will be prepared alongside the Local Plan and consultation on the SA will be part of the wider consultation on the Local Plan itself.

Over 2013 and 2014 the following documents will be produced in relation to the modified Local Plan:

- Draft modified Local Plan
- Pre-submission modified Local Plan
- Submission modified Local Plan

Each of these documents will be subject to SA and a consultation exercise will be conducted for each one and its accompanying SA Report. The next stage is the SA of the first draft of the modified Local Plan, and it is currently anticipated that consultation on this document and its accompanying SA Report will be held early in 2014.

- 9. Do you have any comments on the proposed scope and level of detail to be provided in the SA Report (see Annex B)?**
- 10. Do you have any other comments on the content of this Scoping Report?**

## **Annex A**

### **Review of Policies, Plans and Programmes**

## INTERNATIONAL

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010 Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)	Sets rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. Sets rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole. Sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.	Include SA objective for reducing pollution.
The Birds Directive 2009 Directive 2009/147/EC is a codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended	Requires the maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species. Plans and projects can only be permitted having ascertained no adverse effect on the integrity of an SPA, although may still be permitted if there are no alternatives, and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. Member States shall also endeavour to encourage the management of features of the landscape to support the Natura 2000 network of which SPAs form a part.	Include SA objectives for the protection of birds.
The Waste Framework Directive 2008 Directive 2008/98/EC on waste	To ensure that waste management is carried out without endangering human health, without harming the environment and, in particular: (a) without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals; (b) without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and (c) without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. To recycle 50% of waste from households by 2020. To recover 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020. To apply the waste hierarchy.	Include SA objectives that minimise waste production as well as promote recycling.
The Floods Directive 2007 Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks	Requires Member States to prepare the following assessments for the European Commission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preliminary flood risk assessments to identify areas that are at potentially significant flood risk, by 20 December 2011;</li> <li>flood hazard maps (showing the likelihood and flow of the potential flooding) and flood risk maps (showing the impact), by 20 December 2013;</li> <li>flood risk management plans (showing measures to decrease the likelihood or impact of flooding), by 22 December 2015; and</li> </ul> updates every 6 years thereafter that take into account the impact of climate change.	Include SA objectives that relate to flood management and reduction of risk.
The Water Framework Directive 2000 Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy	Protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwaters. All surface and groundwater needs to be of good quality by 2015.	Include SA objectives to protect and minimise the impact on water quality.
The Landfill Directive 1999 Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste	Prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste. Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill to 75% of the 1995 level	Include SA objectives to increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste landfilled.

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
	by 2010, 50% by 2013 and 35% by 2020.	
The Drinking Water Directive 1998 Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption	Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	Include SA objectives to protect and enhance water quality.
The Air Quality Framework Directive 1996 Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management	Aims to improve air quality throughout Europe by controlling the level of certain pollutants and monitoring their concentrations. In particular the Directive aims to establish levels for different air pollutants; draw up common methods for assessing air quality; methods to improve air quality; and make sure that information on air quality is easily accessible to Member States and the public.	Include SA objectives to protect and improve air quality.
The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 1994 Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste	Reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste. By June 2001 at least 50% by weight of packaging waste to be recovered, at least 25% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste to be recycled with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material.	Include SA objectives to minimise the environmental impact of waste and promote recycling.
The Habitats Directive 1992 Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	Requires the protection of listed species. Plans and projects can only be permitted having ascertained no adverse effect on the integrity of an SAC, although may still be permitted if there are no alternatives, and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest. Member States shall also endeavour to encourage the management of features of the landscape to support the network.	Include SA objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity value and habitats.
The Urban Waste Water Directive 1991 Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban wastewater collection, treatment and discharge, and discharge from certain industrial sectors.	Include sustainability objectives to reduce water pollution.
Energy Efficiency Directive, Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency	<p>The Directive will require member states to renovate 3% of the total floor area of "heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied by their central government" (administrative departments whose responsibilities cover the entire territory of a member state). This will apply to buildings with a "total useful floor area" of more than 500 m<sup>2</sup>, and as from July 2015, of more than 250 m<sup>2</sup>. However, member states will also be able to use alternative means to achieve equivalent energy savings.</p> <p>Energy companies covered by the directive will have to achieve a "cumulative end-use energy savings target" by 2020. This target will have to be at least equivalent to achieving new savings, each year, from 2014 to 2020, of 1.5% of annual energy sales to final customers, by volume, and averaged over the most recent three-year period before the directive takes effect.</p> <p>Sales of energy used in transport could be excluded and alternative ways to achieve equivalent energy savings would be permitted, provided that equivalence is</p>	Include objectives to promote energy efficiency.

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
	maintained. All large enterprises will be required to undergo an energy audit.	
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2002)	Aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures for protecting, managing and planning landscapes. Provides for a flexible approach ranging from strict conservation through protection, management and improvement to actual creation. Promotes interaction between local and central authorities.	Include SA objectives to protect and improve landscape.
European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992) Revision of the 1985 Granada Convention	Protection of archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater. Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.	Include SA objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.
Directive on the Energy Performance of Buildings	The objective of this Directive is to promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Community. Lays down requirements as regards: a) the general framework for a methodology of calculation of the integrated energy performance of buildings; b) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings; c) the application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation; d) energy certification of buildings; and e) regular inspection of boilers and of air- conditioning systems in buildings and in addition an assessment of the heating installation in which the boilers are more than 15 years old.	Include an objective to promote the energy efficiency of buildings.
Convention on Wetlands, 1971 (Ramsar Convention)	Work towards the maintenance of the ecological character of wetlands through the implementation of ecosystem approaches, through national land-use planning, appropriate policies and legislation, management actions, and public education.	Include an objective to protect internationally designated nature conservation sites.

## 7.2

### NATIONAL

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG, November 2012	Contains an overarching presumption in favour of sustainable development. Also contains 12 principles that planning should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be genuinely plan-led, empowering local people and be based on joint working and co-operation to address larger than local issues.;</li> </ul>	Ensure that the policy principles contained in the NPPF are reflected in the SA objectives.

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• be a creative exercise to enhance places;</li> <li>• proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places;</li> <li>• always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity;</li> <li>• promote the vitality of urban areas, protect the Green Belts around them, recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and support thriving rural communities within it;</li> <li>• support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources;</li> <li>• contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution;</li> <li>• reuse previously developed land;</li> <li>• promote mixed use developments, and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas;</li> <li>• conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance;</li> <li>• actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable; and</li> <li>• take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.</li> </ul>	
Laying the Foundations: a Housing Strategy for England, DCLG, November 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to deliver new homes and support aspiration, through more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future.</li> <li>• Supporting choice and quality for tenants, delivering more rented homes, working with local authorities to tackle the worst properties and encouraging more affordable housing.</li> <li>• Tackling empty homes, by bringing more empty homes and buildings back into use.</li> <li>• Delivering better quality homes, places and housing support, by improving the design and sustainability of housing and delivering the Zero Carbon Homes standard for all new homes from 2016.</li> </ul>	Include SA objectives to provide sufficient affordable, decent, appropriate, well-designed and low-carbon homes.
Building a Greener Future Policy Statement, DCLG, July 2007	Confirms the Government's commitment to a zero carbon target for new homes in 2016. Involves changes to the Building Regulations to strengthen the requirements in relation to insulation, ventilation, air tightness, heating and light fittings. Planning policy will be developed to set a framework for development to deliver zero carbon outcomes. The Government will be working with industry and organisations to encourage exemplar developments, and with the Taskforce on issues like skills, research and the development and dissemination of good practice. All new homes would be required to have a mandatory Code for Sustainable Homes rating indicating whether they had been assessed and, if they had, the performance of the home against the Code.	Include objectives for delivery of zero carbon homes by 2016.
Water Efficiency in New Buildings Policy Statement, Defra and DCLG, July 2007	Adopts a minimum standard for new homes of 125 l/p/d across England and Wales. Proposes to investigate the scope for setting a standard or range of standards for non-residential buildings as part of the Communities and Local Government led work of the Green Commercial Buildings Task Group. Seeks to meet Government's broader objective of raising the sustainability of water use in buildings by:	Objective to promote high standards of water efficiency in all development, residential and non-residential.



PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transforming the market in water using fittings, encouraging innovation in design and performance;</li> <li>• helping to remove uncertainty and risk for manufacturers and increase demand;</li> <li>• securing long term savings in water consumption by discouraging the replacement of water efficient fittings installed in new homes with ones that use more water;</li> <li>• addressing water use across a wider range of non-domestic buildings than could be achieved through setting whole building standards and ensuring equity of treatment between building users; and</li> <li>• gradually improving water efficiency in existing buildings through refurbishment and replacement of fittings at the end of life with ones that are more efficient.</li> </ul>	
Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Defra, 2000)	<p>The strategy, published in 2000, sets out the government’s strategy for achieving air quality standards. It includes proposals that aim to protect people’s health and the environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs. They form an essential part of the government’s strategy for sustainable development.</p> <p>The strategy sets standards and objectives for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The protection of human health;</li> <li>• Individual pollutants; and</li> <li>• The protection of vegetation and ecosystems.</li> </ul>	The SA should include an objective to protect and improve air quality.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	The Act extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land and modernises the rights of way system. It also gives greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest and provides better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Furthermore, the Act strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.	<p>The SA needs to consider the following two issues arising from the Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to the countryside</li> <li>• Protection of nationally important nature conservation and landscape sites.</li> </ul> <p>The SA needs to highlight potential conflicts between these two issues.</p>
Disability Discrimination Act 2005	<p>In April 2005 a new Disability Discrimination Act was passed by Parliament, which amends or extends existing provisions in the Disability Discrimination Act 1995, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making it unlawful for operators of transport vehicles to discriminate against disabled people;</li> <li>• Making it easier for disabled people to rent property and for tenants to make disability-related adaptations;</li> <li>• Ensuring that private clubs with 25 or more members cannot keep disabled people out, just because they have a disability;</li> <li>• Extending protection to cover people who have HIV, cancer and multiple sclerosis from the moment they are diagnosed;</li> <li>• Ensuring that discrimination law covers all the activities of the public sector;</li> <li>• Requiring public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people.</li> </ul>	The SA should include an objective about access to opportunities, services and facilities.
Energy White Paper: Meeting	Delivery of energy security and acceleration of the transition to a low carbon economy through saving energy,	Objectives to promote energy

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
the Energy Challenge, DTi, May 2007	<p>developing cleaner energy supplies and securing reliable energy at process set in competitive markets. Seeks the development of cleaner large scale electricity generation.</p> <p>There is scope for increased use of heat and distributed energy, and ensuring that the CHP option is considered.</p> <p>The target is for renewables to contribute 10% of electricity supplies 2010, with an aspiration for this level to double by 2020.</p> <p>Reducing transport energy use, through a combination of increasing fuel efficiency of vehicles and through choice of other transport modes.</p>	efficiency, increased renewable energy generation, and transport modal shift.
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy, DECC, July 2009	<p>Put in place the mechanisms to provide financial support for renewable electricity and heat: extend and expand the Renewables Obligation for large-scale renewable generation.</p> <p>Increase investment in emerging technologies and pursue new sources of supply.</p> <p>Create new opportunities for individuals, communities and business to harness renewable energy: support investment in small-scale renewable heat and electricity generation; guidance for developers to share the benefits of large-scale projects with local communities; encourage greater adoption of renewables in central Government and the wider public sector.</p>	Objectives to promote increased renewable energy generation.
Energy White Paper (Defra, 2003)	The White Paper aims to put the UK on a path to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by some 60 percent by 2050 and to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies. The development of renewable energy, alongside improvements in energy efficiency and the development of combined heat and power will make a vital contribution to these aims.	The SA should include an objective encouraging energy efficiency and renewable energy generation.
The Carbon Plan: Delivering Our Low Carbon Future, DECC, 2011	<p>Energy efficiency will have to increase dramatically across all sectors. The oil and gas used to drive cars, heat buildings and power industry will, in large part, need to be replaced by electricity, sustainable bioenergy, or hydrogen. Electricity will need to be decarbonised through renewable and nuclear power, and the use of carbon capture and storage (CCS).</p> <p>All cavity walls and lofts in homes, where practicable, are expected to be insulated by 2020.</p> <p>More efficient buildings and cars will cut fuel costs. More diverse sources of electricity will improve energy security and reduce exposure to fossil fuel imports and price spikes.</p> <p>Over the next decade the UK will also prepare for the future by demonstrating and deploying the key technologies needed to decarbonise power, buildings and road transport in the 2020s and beyond.</p> <p>Energy efficiency is the immediate priority</p> <p>During the 2020s, we need to begin the mass deployment of low carbon heat.</p> <p>During the 2020s, we will move towards the mass market roll-out of ultra-low emission vehicles, although further improvements in the efficiency of conventional vehicles and sustainable biofuels are also anticipated to play a key role.</p> <p>Industry is leading the drive to reduce emissions from freight. The Logistics Carbon Reduction Scheme, for example, aims to reduce emissions by 8% by 2015, through improved efficiency and some modal shift to rail. For the longer</p>	<p>Include objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase energy efficiency</li> <li>• Increase low-carbon energy generation</li> <li>• Promote transport modal shift</li> <li>• Promote the waste hierarchy</li> </ul>

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
	<p>term, to make deeper reductions in emissions, innovation will be needed in ultra-low emissions technologies such as sustainable biofuels and electric, hydrogen or hybrid technologies.</p> <p>Emissions from aviation will be capped by being part of the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) from 2012, The Government will work with industry to ensure that low carbon growth continues into the future. Industry must make significant reductions in the emissions intensity of production</p> <p>Over the next decade, we need to continue reducing emissions from electricity generation through increasing the use of gas instead of coal, and more generation from renewable sources. Alongside this, we will prepare for the rapid decarbonisation required in the 2020s and 2030s by supporting the demonstration and deployment of the major low carbon technologies that we will need on the way to 2050.</p> <p>Another objective is to reduce emissions from agriculture, land use, forestry and waste.</p>	
The UK Low Carbon Industrial Strategy, BERR/DECC, July 2009	Promotes an increase in British and global markets for low carbon goods and services, and also by using energy and other resources more efficiently to reduce costs. Promotes low carbon activities and priorities to become common across all parts of Britain, including greater energy efficiency, smarter low carbon procurement and the construction or retrofit of low carbon buildings.	Objectives to promote low carbon energy generation and energy efficiency.
UK's National Strategy for Climate and Energy: Transition to a Low Carbon Society, DECC, 2009	<p>Sets out the Government's transition plan for becoming a low carbon country: cutting emissions, maintaining secure energy supplies, maximising economic opportunities, and protecting the most vulnerable. The plan seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• build the UK's position as a global centre of green manufacturing in low carbon sectors.</li> <li>• support the development and use of clean technologies, including investment in offshore wind and marine energy.</li> <li>• Reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills, and better capture of landfill emissions.</li> </ul> <p>Targets for 2020 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UK emissions to be 18% below 2008 levels and over one third below 1990 levels.</li> <li>• 15% of all our energy – for electricity, heat and transport – from renewable sources.</li> <li>• Getting 40% of our electricity from low carbon sources.</li> <li>• Produce around 30% of our electricity from renewables.</li> <li>• Cut emissions from power and heavy industry together by 22% on 2008 levels.</li> <li>• Cut emissions from transport by 14% on 2008 levels.</li> <li>• Cut emissions from farming and waste by 6% on 2008 levels.</li> </ul>	Objectives to promote new low-carbon technologies, increase renewable and low-carbon energy generation, reduce transport and reduce landfill of waste,
Energy Efficiency Strategy, DECC, November 2012	Improving our energy efficiency is a key strategic objective. It is fundamental to decarbonising the UK, maintaining secure energy supplies, and increasing the productivity of businesses.	Include an objective to promote energy efficiency.
The Children Act 2004 (DfES, 2004)	The Act provides a legislative spine for the wider strategy for improving children's lives. This covers the universal services which every child accesses, and more targeted services for those with additional needs.	The SA should include an objective about ensuring the provision of accessible and appropriate services for all members of the community.

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
	<p>The overall aim is to encourage integrated planning, commissioning and delivery of services. Further aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve multi-disciplinary working</li> <li>• Remove duplication</li> <li>• Increase accountability</li> <li>• Improve the co-ordination of individual and joint inspections in local authorities.</li> </ul> <p>The legislation is enabling rather than prescriptive and provides local authorities with a considerable amount of flexibility in the way they implement its provisions.</p>	
Every Child Matters, Green Paper (DfES, 2003)	<p>The aim of the Green Paper is to ensure that every child has the chance to fulfil their potential by reducing levels of educational failure, ill health, substance misuse, teenage pregnancy, abuse and neglect, crime and anti-social behaviour among children and young people.</p> <p>The Green Paper aims to achieve the following five outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being healthy: enjoying good physical and mental health and living a healthy lifestyle;</li> <li>• Staying safe: being protected from harm and neglect;</li> <li>• Enjoying and achieving: getting the most out of life and developing the skills for adulthood;</li> <li>• Making a positive contribution: being involved with the community and society and not engaging in anti-social or offending behaviour; and</li> <li>• Economic well-being: not being prevented by economic disadvantage from achieving their full potential in life.</li> </ul> <p>Four areas have been identified as the main areas for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting parents and carers;</li> <li>• Early intervention and effective protection;</li> <li>• Accountability and integration – locally, regionally and nationally; and</li> <li>• Workforce reform.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should consider the following Issues arising from this Green Paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to opportunities, services and facilities</li> <li>• Encouraging healthy lifestyles</li> <li>• Crime</li> <li>• Community safety</li> </ul>
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (DCLG, 2006)	<p>This guide highlights the importance of tourism to the local and national economy and sets out a planning framework for tourism development. It suggests that the planning process should ensure that tourism developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide well-designed, safe and accessible development, and create new opportunities that will improve the well being of individuals and the regeneration of communities;</li> <li>• Result in the more efficient use of land and bring forward sufficient land to meet a wide range of expected needs;</li> <li>• Provide a supportive framework for economic growth and successful business;</li> </ul>	<p>This guide identifies a variety of issues that need to be considered when planning for tourism development. Three issues are particularly relevant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diverse and competitive economy</li> <li>• Employment opportunities</li> <li>• Vitality and viability of town centres</li> </ul>

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create vibrant, vital and viable town centres;</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel; and</li> <li>• Protect and enhance the natural and built environment and safeguard natural resources.</li> </ul>	These need to be balanced against the need to protect the natural and historic environment and make the best use of land and natural resources.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	This legislation provides specific protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest. Local authorities are able to exercise greater control over works to listed buildings and demolitions in conservation areas. There is a requirement that local authorities designate as conservation areas any areas that are of special architectural or historic interest in order to secure their preservation and enhancement. Local authorities must also formulate and publish policies for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas.	The SA should include an objective about protecting and enhancing the historic environment.
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Legislation that gives protection to ancient monuments that have been identified and scheduled as being archaeological sites or historic buildings of national importance. Scheduled Ancient Monuments should be identified in development plans for preservation. Consent of the Secretary of State is needed for works that would demolish, destroy, damage, remove, repair, alter, add to, flood or cover up the monument. Areas of Archaeological Importance can be designated to protect wider areas of archaeological remains.	The SA should include an objective about protecting and enhancing the historic environment.
The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (DCMS, 2001)	<p>This statement sets out the government's vision for the historic environment and is part of a recent review of historic environment policy. The vision to raise public interest is based around a four point plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• enabling the historic environment to fulfil its potential as a learning resource;</li> <li>• ensuring equality of access and engagement about the future of historic assets;</li> <li>• protecting and sustaining historic and archaeological assets; and</li> <li>• making the most of the economic potential of the historic environment.</li> </ul> <p>The government expects this to be achieved through firm leadership by government departments, English Heritage and local authorities working in partnership with other organisations.</p>	The SA should include an objective about protecting and enhancing the historic environment.
The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010, DCMS, March 2010	<p>Strategic aims include ensuring that all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate and effective level of protection, while allowing, where appropriate, for well-managed and intelligent change.</p> <p>In shaping places, Government at all levels must give priority to creating high quality environments for those who use them, developing and implementing policies which seek to retain local distinctiveness and give due weight to the obligation to protect, enhance and promote the historic environment. At the same time it is also important that the public sector continues to invest in our own significant historic estate, recognising the impact we have on quality of place.</p>	Objectives to protect and enhance heritage assets and protect local environments and distinctiveness.
Review of Heritage Protection: The way forward (Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2004)	The Department for Culture, Media and Sport has carried out an in depth review of the current designation system and control systems and their legal basis with the view to design a more effective designation and control system of historic assets.	The SA should include an objective about the protection of the historic environment.

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	<p>Based on this review a package of measures has been put forward. The measure that have been proposed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A unified register of historic assets, bringing together the separate regimes of listing, scheduling and registering sites and buildings of historic interest;</li> <li>• A new consent regime for making changes to historic places; and</li> <li>• Better documentation for owners of registered sites.</li> </ul>	
The Public Health Outcomes Framework for England 2013-2016, DoH, January 2012	<p>Vision: To improve and protect the nation's health and wellbeing, and improve the health of the poorest fastest.</p> <p>Seeks to promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased healthy life expectancy</li> <li>• Taking account of the health quality as well as the length of life</li> <li>• Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities through greater improvements in more disadvantaged communities</li> </ul>	Include objectives to improve health and reduce health inequalities.
Healthy Lives, Healthy People, Department of Health, November 2010	<p>Sets out how government will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect the population from health threats – led by central government, with a strong system to the frontline;</li> <li>• empower local leadership and encourage wide responsibility across society to improve everyone's health and wellbeing, and tackle the wider factors that influence it;</li> <li>• focus on key outcomes, doing what works to deliver them, with transparency of outcomes to enable accountability through a proposed new public health outcomes framework;</li> <li>• reflect the Government's core values of freedom, fairness and responsibility by strengthening self-esteem, confidence and personal responsibility; positively promoting healthy behaviours and lifestyles; and adapting the environment to make healthy choices easier; and</li> <li>• balance the freedoms of individuals and organisations with the need to avoid harm to others.</li> </ul>	Include objectives to protect and improve health and wellbeing.
Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community services, White Paper (Department of Health, 2005)	<p>The proposals in the White Paper aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change the way services are provided in communities and make them as flexible as possible;</li> <li>• Provide a more personal service that is tailored to the specific health or social care needs of individuals;</li> <li>• Give patients and service users more control over the treatment they receive; and</li> <li>• Work with health and social care professionals and services to get the most appropriate treatment or care for their needs.</li> </ul>	The SA should include an objective about the provision of accessible and appropriate services and facilities.
Choosing Health, White Paper (Department of Health, 2004)	<p>The emphasis of the White Paper is on prevention and early intervention. The new direction for health is centred on the person using the service. The White Paper suggests that the focus should be on community wellbeing and community-based care.</p>	<p>The SA should include an objective about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of accessible and convenient services</li> <li>• Encouraging healthy lifestyles</li> </ul>
Choosing Activity: A Physical Activity Plan, Department of	<p>Building on Choosing Health, Making Healthier Choices Easier this action plan, developed through a consultative process, details actions required at local, regional and national levels to meet the Chief Medical Officer's</p>	Include an objective on access to safe recreational space and for the

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
Health, March 2005	<p>recommended levels of daily activity.</p> <p>Keys areas of focus of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• choosing activity in a consumer society</li> <li>• Children and young people: starting on an active path</li> <li>• Active communities</li> <li>• An active healthcare system</li> <li>• Choosing activity in the workplace</li> </ul>	promotion of active transport modes (walking, cycling).
Improving Opportunity, Strengthening Society: The Government's strategy to increase race equality and community cohesion, Home Office, January 2005	<p>Provide more tailored support for jobseekers from disadvantaged communities, improving literacy and numeracy among adults</p> <p>Make better use of government procurement to promote diversity and race equality in organisations that supply public bodies.</p> <p>More tailored services to meet the particular health needs of different cultural and ethnic groups.</p> <p>Tackle health inequalities experienced by minority ethnic groups,</p> <p>Ensure that all social tenants live in decent accommodation by 2010, and at least 70 per cent of vulnerable owner occupiers and private tenants are in decent accommodation through greater help with home improvements</p> <p>Improve opportunities for young people from all backgrounds to learn and socialise together and to develop an inclusive sense of British identity alongside their other cultural identities.</p> <p>Providing increased opportunities for youth volunteering and by exploring options for developing local ceremonies to help mark their transition to adult membership of society.</p> <p>Enabling more people to participate in sports and arts, particularly from disadvantaged communities.</p> <p>Help different cultural groups promote a tolerant society in which all groups can resolve differences in a framework of mutual respect and fairness.</p> <p>Help more people from disadvantaged backgrounds to be active in their communities and engage with public services, such as through volunteering. Increase participation by at least 5 per cent among those at most risk of social exclusion.</p>	Include objectives to promote equality, community cohesion and social inclusion, particularly through service provision, improving housing quality and choice and addressing health inequalities.
National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy, Defra and Environment Agency, September 2011	<p>The strategy's overall aim is to ensure that flooding and coastal erosion risks are well-managed and co-ordinated, so that their impacts are minimised. This will be achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion to people and their property.</li> <li>• improving standards of protection</li> <li>• helping householders, businesses and communities better understand and manage the flood and coastal erosion risks they face.</li> <li>• responding better to flood incidents and during recovery, and to coastal erosion.</li> <li>• moving the focus from national government-funded activities towards a new approach that gives more power to</li> </ul>	Include objectives on the management and reduction of flood risk.

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
	<p>local people, either at an individual, community or local authority level. Local innovations and solutions will be encouraged, too.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• investing in actions that benefit communities who face the greatest risk, but who are least able to afford to help themselves.</li> <li>• putting sustainability at the heart of the actions we take, so that we work with nature and benefit the environment, people and the economy.</li> </ul>	
Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG, March 2012	The aims of the PPS on development and flood risk are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at higher risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall.	The SA should include an objective about climate change and reducing the risk of flooding will be an important consideration.
Securing the Future, UK Strategy for Sustainable Development (Defra, 2005)	<p>The strategy outlines the UK's Sustainable developments strategy and has four main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;</li> <li>• Effective protection of the environment;</li> <li>• Prudent use of natural resources;</li> <li>• Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy introduces indicators as a system to monitor sustainable development. It includes advice on how to build sustainable development into policies and decisions.</p>	The strategy provides overarching guidance and will inform the whole of the SA process.
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, DfT, December 2009	<p>Goals include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing transport's emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of avoiding dangerous climate change.</li> <li>• Contributing to better health and longer life-expectancy through reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health.</li> <li>• Improving quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, including through a healthy natural environment, with the desired outcome of improved well-being for all.</li> </ul> <p>Seeks to encourage modal shift and reduce the need to travel. Improving reliability and reducing congestion will be a priority. Enable people and freight to shift to lower carbon modes of transport such as the electrified railway.</p>	Objective on reducing the need to travel, reducing congestion, promoting modal shift and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Transport White Paper: The Future of Transport – A Network for 2030, DfT, July 2004	<p>Balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life.</p> <p>Keeping the environmental impacts of new and existing transport infrastructure to a minimum</p> <p>Deliver carbon savings and reduce the impact of other emissions which pollute the environment</p> <p>Reducing the impact of all forms of transport</p> <p>Ensuring that the noise impacts of transport are reduced and mitigated</p>	Objective on reducing the need to travel, promoting modal shift and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
	<p>Reducing the impact of freight on congestion and the environment</p> <p>Encourage freight traffic to be shifted from road to rail or water where this makes sense</p>	
<p>Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, DfT, January 2011</p>	<p>Improving the links that help to move people and goods around</p> <p>Targeting investment in new projects that promote green growth</p> <p>Reduce the carbon emitted by transport</p> <p>Make travelling on foot, by bike or on public transport more attractive</p> <p>Reduce the carbon impact of longer journeys, particularly through rail</p> <p>Encouraging sustainable travel in short, local journeys</p>	<p>Objective on reducing the need to travel, promoting modal shift, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting innovative green technologies.</p>
<p>The Future of Transport, White Paper (DfT, 2004)</p>	<p>The Government's stated objective is to balance the need to travel with the need to improve people's quality of life. The White Paper aims to deliver an integrated transport policy. This means integration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within and between different types of transport;</li> <li>• With policies for the environment;</li> <li>• With land use planning; and</li> <li>• With policies for education, health and wealth creation.</li> </ul>	<p>Transport is an important issue that relates to and impacts a variety of SA objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the need to travel</li> <li>• Access to opportunities, services and facilities</li> <li>• Protecting the natural and built environment</li> <li>• Encouraging healthy lifestyles</li> </ul> <p>The SA should include an objective about encouraging the use of alternative modes of transport and locating new developments in accessible locations.</p>
<p>Transport, Ten Year Plan (DfT, 2000)</p>	<p>The report was published in July 2000 and outlines the Government's plan for transport up to 2010. It sets out five over-arching objectives for transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect and enhance the built and natural environment;</li> <li>• To improve safety for all travellers;</li> <li>• To contribute to an efficient economy and support sustainable economic growth in appropriate locations;</li> <li>• To promote accessibility to everyday families for all, especially those without a car; and</li> <li>• To promote the integration of all forms of transport and land use planning, leading to a better, more efficient transport system.</li> </ul>	<p>Transport is an important issue that relates to and impacts a variety of SA objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to opportunities, services and facilities</li> <li>• Protecting the natural and built environment</li> <li>• Supporting a diverse and competitive economy</li> </ul>

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
Waste Strategy for England 2007, Defra, May 2007	<p>The Government's key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use;</li> <li>• meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020;</li> <li>• increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste;</li> <li>• secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and</li> <li>• get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies.</li> </ul>	The SA should include an objective about waste reduction and recycling.
Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011, Defra, June 2011	<p>Prioritise efforts to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste;</p> <p>Develop a range of measures to encourage waste prevention and reuse, supporting greater resource efficiency;</p> <p>Develop voluntary approaches to cutting waste, increase recycling, and improve the overall quality of recyclate material, working closely with business sectors and the waste and material resources industry;</p> <p>Consult on the case for higher packaging recovery targets for some key materials;</p> <p>Support energy from waste where appropriate, and for waste which cannot be recycled;</p> <p>Work to overcome the barriers to increasing the energy from waste which Anaerobic Digestion provides, as set out in the new AD strategy;</p> <p>Consult on restricting wood waste from landfill and review the case for restrictions on sending other materials to landfill.</p> <p>Support initiatives which reward and recognise people who do the right thing to reduce, reuse and recycle their waste;</p> <p>Work with councils to increase the frequency and quality of rubbish collections and make it easier to recycle;</p> <p>Encourage councils to sign the new Recycling &amp; Waste Services Commitment, setting out the principles they will follow in delivering local waste services;</p> <p>Protect civil liberties by stopping councils from criminalising householders for trivial bin offences, while ensuring that stronger powers exist to tackle those responsible for flytipping and serious waste crime;</p> <p>Support councils and the waste industry in improving the collection of waste from smaller businesses;</p> <p>Reduce the burden of regulation and enforcement on legitimate business, but target those who persistently break the law.</p>	Objective on managing waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, energy generation, reducing crime.

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (Defra, 2002)	<p>This strategy aims to bring the issue of biodiversity to the forefront of policy making. It suggest that biodiversity should be a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity;</li> <li>• Water: ensuring that water is used in sustainable ways;</li> <li>• Woodland: promote enhanced biodiversity as part of woodland management and the extension of woodlands;</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>The strategy sets out biodiversity aims and objectives for 5 habitat sites. It also includes indicators of Biodiversity.</p>	The SA should include an objective about biodiversity that covers the protection of species and their habitats. This could be linked to a broader objective about the protection of the natural environment.
PAS 2010: 2006 Planning to halt the loss of Biodiversity	PAS 2010 is aimed at all competent authorities involved in the planning process. It provides a key source of information on biodiversity and planning. PAS specifies a procedure by which a competent authority can implement biodiversity statute, policy and good practice.	The SA should include an objective about biodiversity that covers the protection of species and their habitats. This could be linked to a broader objective about the protection of the natural environment.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Places a biodiversity duty on public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity.	Include an objective on conserving and enhancing biodiversity
Securing Biodiversity: A New Framework for Delivering Priority Habitats and Species in England, Defra and Natural England, 2008	<p>Aims include to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• achieve biodiversity enhancements across whole landscapes and seascapes;</li> <li>• achieve our priority habitat targets through greater collective emphasis on habitat restoration and expansion;</li> <li>• support the restoration of designated sites, including by enhancing the wider countryside in which they sit;</li> </ul>	Objective to protect and enhance biodiversity
The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)	<p>Country agencies may enter into management agreements to secure the conservation of a site, and provide for the control of potentially damaging operations, whereby consent from the country agency may only be granted once it has been shown through appropriate assessment that the proposed operation will not adversely affect the integrity of the site. However, an operation may proceed where there are no alternative solutions and which must be carried out for reasons of overriding public interest. In such instances the Secretary of State must secure compensation to ensure the overall integrity of the Natura 2000 system.</p> <p>It is an offence to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed, except through the granting of licences</p> <p>Competent authorities should consider or review planning permission and restrict or revoke permission where the integrity of the site would be adversely affected.</p>	Objective to protect and enhance biodiversity including designated sites, and incorporate the findings of a Habitats Regulations Assessment.
World Class Places: The	Vision: to ensure that all places are planned, designed and developed to provide everyone, including future generations, with a decent quality of life and fair chances.	Include objectives to ensure that all

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place, DCLG, May 2009	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level. Actions include boosting the role of ministerial design champions.</li> <li>2 Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place. Actions include improving support and training on quality of place for civic leaders and planning committee members and developing options for measuring quality of place and establishing this measure as a local government indicator.</li> <li>3 Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly. Actions include introducing new planning policy on the historic environment and green infrastructure.</li> <li>4 Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping. Actions include promoting and funding more user engagement in the design of new public buildings.</li> <li>5 Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place. Actions include establishing design thresholds for all new government funded building programmes.</li> <li>6 Encourage higher standards of market-led development. Actions include developing and promoting the business case for investing in high quality development</li> <li>7 Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity. Actions include strengthening the Government's regional offer to local authorities, public services and developers.</li> </ol>	new development is built to a high standard of design that enhances the quality of places.
Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services, Defra, 2011	<p>Promoting a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish more coherent and resilient ecological networks on land that safeguard ecosystem services for the benefit of wildlife and people</li> <li>• Establish and effectively manage an ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas which covers in excess of 25% of English waters by the end of 2016, and which contributes to the UK's achievement of Good Environmental Status under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive</li> <li>• Take targeted action for the recovery of priority species, whose conservation is not delivered through wider habitat-based and ecosystem measures</li> <li>• Ensure that 'agricultural' genetic diversity is conserved and enhanced wherever appropriate</li> </ul> <p>Putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with the biodiversity partnership to engage significantly more people in biodiversity issues, increase awareness of the value of biodiversity and increase the number of people taking positive action</li> <li>• Promote taking better account of the values of biodiversity in public and private sector decision-making, including by providing tools to help consider a wider range of ecosystem services</li> <li>• Develop new and innovative financing mechanisms to direct more funding towards the achievement of biodiversity outcomes</li> </ul> <p>Reducing environmental pressures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the delivery of environmental outcomes from agricultural land management practices, whilst increasing food production</li> </ul>	<p>Include objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance ecological networks</li> <li>• Protect and enhance species and habitats</li> <li>• Protect and improve water quality</li> <li>• Reduce flood risk</li> <li>• Reduce air pollution</li> </ul>

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform the Common Agricultural Policy to achieve greater environmental benefits</li> </ul> <p>Forestry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bring a greater proportion of our existing woodlands into sustainable management and expand the area of woodland in England</li> </ul> <p>Planning and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through reforms of the planning system, take a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas. This approach will guide development to the best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. We will retain the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system</li> <li>• Establish a new, voluntary approach to biodiversity offsets and test our approach in pilot areas</li> </ul> <p>Water management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Align measures to protect the water environment with action for biodiversity, including through the river basin planning approach under the EU Water Framework Directive</li> <li>• Continue to promote approaches to flood and erosion management which conserve the natural environment and improve biodiversity</li> <li>• Reform the water abstraction regime. The new regime will provide clearer signals to abstractors to make the necessary investments to meet water needs and protect ecosystem functioning. We will also take steps to tackle the legacy of unsustainable abstraction more efficiently</li> </ul> <p>Management of the marine environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop 10 Marine Plans which integrate economic, social and environmental considerations, and which will guide decision-makers when making any decision that affects, or might affect, a marine area. This action in England is part of the UK vision for 'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas'</li> </ul> <p>Fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement actions and reforms to ensure fisheries management directly supports the achievement of wider environmental objectives, including the achievement of Good Environmental Status under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive</li> </ul> <p>Air pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce air pollution impacts on biodiversity through approaches at national, UK, EU and international levels targeted at the sectors which are the source of the relevant pollutants (nitrogen oxides, ozone, sulphur dioxide, ammonia)</li> </ul> <p>Invasive non-native species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to implement the Invasive Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain</li> </ul>	
The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature, Defra, June 2011	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting and improving our natural environment</li> <li>• Growing a green economy</li> <li>• Reconnecting people and nature</li> </ul>	Include objectives to protect and improve the environment.

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests, Defra, June 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide, in England, a resource of trees, woods and forests in places where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and for future generations</li> <li>• ensure that existing and newly-planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to a changing climate</li> <li>• protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes (both woodland and non-woodland), and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland</li> <li>• increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living in, working in or visiting England</li> <li>• improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products and ecosystem services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, nationally or locally, including the reduction of carbon emissions</li> </ul>	Include objectives to promote sustainable construction practices in new developments, and promoting the use of green infrastructure including trees and woodlands within new developments for multiple social and environmental benefits including climate change adaptation.
Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement, Defra, January 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We are fully committed to protecting our woodland assets from the ever-increasing range and scale of threats.</li> <li>• We are committed to sustaining, managing and improving our forests and woodlands so that they can contribute to economic growth and benefit people and nature.</li> <li>• We believe that there is scope for increasing England's woodland cover significantly to achieve greater economic, social and environmental benefits. We expect that closer and more effective joint working between Government and the sector can deliver 12% woodland cover by 2060.</li> <li>• We are fully committed to valuing the many social and environmental benefits of woodlands and to developing new market opportunities to realise these.</li> </ul>	Given the limited available land in Tamworth, there is almost no scope to increase woodland cover.
Water for Life White Paper, Defra, December 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling water pollution, particularly diffuse pollution from agriculture, mines and wastewater treatment plant, and encouraging drainage systems to reduce flood risk and run-off.</li> <li>• Tackling overabstraction, taking remedial action before damage is beyond repair.</li> <li>• Supporting growth and innovation, including through planning for the long term and doing as much as possible to conserve water in the supply system, in business and at home.</li> <li>• Using water more efficiently.</li> </ul>	Include objectives to protect and improve water quality and increase water efficiency
Future Water – The Government's Water Strategy for England, Defra, February 2008	<p>The vision of the strategy is for by 2030 at the latest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps;</li> <li>• sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water;</li> <li>• ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges;</li> <li>• cut greenhouse gas emissions; and</li> <li>• embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users.</li> </ul>	Include objectives to protect and improve water quality, manage and reduce the risk of flooding, and ensure climate change mitigation and adaptation.

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
Waterways for Tomorrow. DEFRA June 2000	This publication outlines the changing face of the inland waterway and summarises the many uses and benefits of the waterways.	The SA needs to consider healthy lifestyles.
Planning a Future for the Inland Waterways – a good practical guide, Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council, Dec 2001	This guide is intended to improve the general understanding of the role and potential of inland waterways, and to help ensure that the planning process is used effectively to achieve successful waterway-related projects bringing about improvement and change.	The SA needs to consider healthy lifestyles.
Waterways and Development Plans. British Waterways. Feb 2003.	This document has two main aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to encourage local authorities to adopt a holistic and comprehensive approach to protecting and promoting the multi functional nature of inland waterways; and</li> <li>to advise local planning authorities on the key planning policy issues relating to the waterways.</li> </ul>	The SA needs to consider healthy lifestyles.
Climate Change Act 2008	Sets emission reduction targets for 2020 and 2050. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to reduce the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 to at least 80% below the level of net UK emissions of targeted greenhouse gases in 1990.</li> <li>the carbon budget for 2018-2022 must be set to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide by at least 26% by 2020, against 1990 levels.</li> </ul> Also introduces a system of carbon budgeting which constrains the total amount of emissions in a given time period. Carbon budget periods will last five years, beginning with the period 2008-2012, and must be set three periods ahead. <p>Sets out a procedure for assessing the risks of the impact of climate change for the UK, and a requirement on the Government to develop an adaptation programme on matters for which it is responsible. The Act also gives powers to direct persons or bodies with functions of a public nature and statutory undertakers on assessing the risks of climate change, the preparation of reports setting out policies and proposals for addressing those risks and assessing the progress made towards implementing those proposals and policies.</p> Also includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a power to introduce charges for single use carrier bags;</li> <li>a power to pilot local authority incentive schemes to encourage household waste minimisation and recycling;</li> <li>powers and duties relating to the reporting of emissions by companies and other persons.</li> </ul>	Ensure inclusion of objectives on climate change mitigation and adaptation.
Safeguarding our Soils: A Soil Strategy for England, Defra, April 2011	Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better protection for agricultural soils, reducing the risk of degradation</li> <li>Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon, including protecting valuable peat habitats</li> <li>Preventing soil pollution, particularly from continued atmospheric deposition and the increase in the spreading of organic and inorganic materials to land</li> <li>Effective soil protection during construction and development, supporting ecosystems, improving drainage and</li> </ul>	Objectives to protect and enhance soil quality.

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
	<p>providing green space for communities, and taking sufficient account of soil quality particularly when significant areas of the best and most versatile agricultural land are involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land, promoting more sustainable remediation.</li> </ul>	
Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003	Places a requirement on the Secretary of State to adopt a strategy to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill, including measures to achieve the targets by recycling, composting, biogas production, materials recovery or energy recovery.	Objectives to promote the waste hierarchy, reducing landfill and recovering energy and materials.
Natural Environment White Paper, June 2011	<p>Improve the quality of our natural environment, and halt the decline in habitats and species, degradation of landscapes and erosion of natural capital.</p> <p>Create a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other</p> <p>Reconnect people with our fantastic natural environment and ensure fairer access</p> <p>Protect and enhance natural assets globally, promoting environmentally and socially sustainable growth</p>	Objective to protect and enhance biodiversity, natural resources and landscapes, and to promote the development of environmental technologies, growth and prosperity for all.

## REGIONAL

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
Highways Agency's Route Network Report for the West Midlands	The Route Network Report supports and informs the Regional Spatial Strategy. It provides a strategic assessment of the current performance of the motorway and all-purpose trunk roads in the West Midlands region against a range of indicators for safety and congestion, and assess the impact on network performance of a range of investment decisions.	<p>Transport is an important issue that relates to and impacts on a variety of SA objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing the need to travel</li> <li>Access to opportunities, services and facilities</li> <li>Protecting the natural and built environment</li> <li>Encouraging healthy lifestyles</li> <li>Supporting a diverse and competitive economy</li> </ul> <p>The SA should include an objective about encouraging the use of alternative modes of transport and locating new developments in accessible locations.</p>
River Basin Management Plan	Physical modifications due to urbanisation, water storage and supply and flood protection are key reasons for failures	Include an objective to protect and



PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
<p>Humber River Basin District, Defra and Environment Agency, December 2009</p>	<p>in the Tame, Anker and Mease catchment. Point source discharges from water industry sewage works and diffuse run-off from urban areas also play a key role in determining the status of rivers and lakes in the catchment. Some key actions for the Tame, Anker and Mease catchment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve sewage treatment works at a number of locations to reduce the levels of phosphate, for the River Trent designation.</li> <li>• Target pollution prevention campaigns around industrial areas in the urban areas, particularly around Birmingham and the Black Country.</li> <li>• Improve sewage treatment works at a number of locations in the River Mease catchment to reduce the levels of phosphate in the SAC site.</li> </ul>	<p>improve water quality.</p>

## SUB-REGIONAL

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
Policing Staffordshire Strategy and Plan 2012/13, Staffordshire Police and Police Authority	<p>Delivering Quality Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure at least 89 per cent of victims of crime are satisfied with the overall service they receive</li> <li>• ensure at least 87 per cent of anti-social behaviour victims are satisfied with the overall service they receive.</li> </ul> <p>Reducing Crime and Disorder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce the number of violent crimes with injury (including those related to domestic abuse) by five per cent</li> <li>• ensure no increase in the number of serious acquisitive crimes. Serious acquisitive crime includes household burglary, vehicle crime, personal robbery and business robbery.</li> </ul> <p>Protecting the Public from Harm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• achieve a sanction detection rate of at least 60 per cent for priority violence with injury. The sanction detection rate is the percentage of crimes for which someone is charged, summonsed, receives a caution or other formal sanction</li> <li>• achieve a sanction detection rate for serious acquisitive crime of 21 per cent</li> <li>• achieve a sanction detection rate of 31 per cent for rape and other serious sexual offences</li> <li>• achieve a resolution rate for hate crimes of at least 57 per cent.</li> <li>• ensure no increase in the number of people killed and seriously injured in road collisions.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA needs to consider the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime and fear of crime</li> <li>• Community safety</li> <li>• Road safety</li> </ul>
Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan Steering Group, 2001)	<p>There is overwhelming evidence that Staffordshire, in common with the rest of the UK, has suffered huge losses of habitats and species. One of the main aims of the Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan (SBAP) is to assess how the limited resources available can best be used to protect and enhance what remains as well as recreating lost habitats.</p> <p>The Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan (SBAP) was published by the Staffordshire Wildlife Trust in November 2001. The SBAP has been revised once since the first edition and contains 15 habitat Action Plans and 28 species Action plans.</p> <p>The Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan covers the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It assesses the biodiversity resource of Staffordshire and highlights gaps in our knowledge.</li> <li>• It identifies which national targets are relevant to Staffordshire and translates them to a local level.</li> <li>• It identifies local priorities for nature conservation in Staffordshire, allowing resources to be targeted.</li> <li>• It ensures that priorities in Staffordshire are consistent with those in neighbouring counties.</li> <li>• It promotes the partnership approach allowing resources and effort to be combined for maximum effect.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should include an objective about biodiversity which covers the protection of species and their habitats. This could be linked to a broader objective about the protection of the natural environment or climate change.</p>
Strategic Plan 2008-2013, South Staffordshire PCT, February 2010	<p>Strategic Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve children's health by working as a partner within Staffordshire Children's Trust to ensure that services for children will be high quality, equitable and easy to access</li> <li>2. Increase life expectancy and reduce health inequalities by focusing on prevention and lifestyle services to tackle key</li> </ol>	<p>The SA should include objectives about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to services and facilities</li> <li>• Encouraging healthy</li> </ul>

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
	<p>conditions such as heart disease, stroke, cancer and respiratory disease, to improve the quality and length of people's lives and address health inequalities.</p> <p>3. Improve access to services by reducing waiting times for hospital treatment, improving access to GPs and NHS dentists, redesigning planned and urgent care services.</p> <p>4. Improve the quality of the patient experience by raising standards of cleanliness and safety in hospitals and building the PCT's capacity to drive up quality through clinical governance and commissioning.</p> <p>5. Improve care for people with long-term conditions through provision of proactive community-based care for patients with long-term conditions, by developing individual care plans designed to improve quality of life. The aim is to replace avoidable hospital admissions by supporting patients and carers at home and improve, in particular, the quality of stroke care.</p> <p>6. Improve mental health and learning disability services providing modern services for vulnerable adults which promote their dignity and independence.</p> <p>7. Improve end of life care through providing a range of community services (both health and social care) in order to support patients near the end of life, to be cared for and to die in their preferred place.</p>	<p>lifestyles</p>
<p>Older People in Staffordshire, Staffordshire County Council, 2006</p>	<p>The aim of the strategy is to look at the whole range of activities carried out by the County Council and other partner organisations which are, or could be, important to improving the quality of life of older citizens in Staffordshire. The Strategy aims to be inclusive for all citizens of Staffordshire over the age of fifty years.</p> <p>The Strategy focuses on achieving outcomes based around four strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independence, Choice and Confidence;</li> <li>• Health and Well-being;</li> <li>• Making a positive contribution – Engaging, Involving and Consulting with older citizens; and</li> <li>• Information and Advice.</li> </ul>	<p>With regard to the needs of older people the SA should consider the following issues arising from the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to services and facilities</li> <li>• Affordable, decent and appropriate housing</li> <li>• Encouraging healthy lifestyles</li> </ul>
<p>Planning for Landscape Change, Supplementary Planning Guidance (Staffordshire County Council, 2000)</p>	<p>This document provides information about policy and practice for the conservation, enhancement and regeneration of the rural landscapes in Staffordshire. It identifies 22 landscape character types. The character types surrounding Tamworth are Lowland Village Farmlands to the north and south-west. The Tame River Valley is described as a riparian alluvial lowland and land to the south is described as coalfield farmlands. The document includes detailed descriptions of the landscape types and their quality. It provides guidance on how to maintain and improve them.</p>	<p>The SA should consider Tamworth's links with its rural surroundings.</p>
<p>Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2011 (Staffordshire County Council, March 2011)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling economic growth without causing congestion</li> <li>• Helping businesses access suppliers, markets and a workforce</li> <li>• Providing opportunities for residents and visitors to access jobs, training and education</li> <li>• Maintaining the current condition of the highway network and its infrastructure</li> <li>• Keeping the highway safe and serviceable whilst achieving value for money</li> <li>• Reducing social exclusion faced by residents</li> <li>• Improving on our excellent safety record</li> <li>• Tackling crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour on the transport network</li> </ul>	<p>Transport is an important issue that relates to and impacts a variety of SA objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing the need to travel</li> <li>• Avoiding congestion</li> <li>• Access and accessibility</li> </ul>

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responding to current and future climatic conditions</li> <li>• Encouraging and providing for active travel</li> <li>• Minimising the negative impacts of transport on the environment</li> <li>• Enhancing the environment through the management and maintenance of the highway network.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Road safety</li> <li>• Encouraging cycling and walking</li> </ul> <p>The SA should include an objective about encouraging the use of alternative modes of transport and locating new developments in accessible locations.</p>
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Minerals Local Plan (Staffordshire County Council, December 1999)	<p>The County Council is responsible for minerals planning policies. Under the old style Local Plan these policies were contained within the Structure Plan and the Minerals Local Plan. Under the new planning system the County Council will be bringing forward the Minerals Local Development Framework, a process that has already begun. Until the Minerals Local Development Framework is adopted the Minerals Local Plans will continue to be used.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan sets out the following objectives for minerals extraction in Staffordshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve minerals whilst meeting need;</li> <li>• Keep environmental impact of minerals extraction and transport to minimum;</li> <li>• Reduce waste and encourage recycling;</li> <li>• Encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices;</li> <li>• Protect areas of designated landscape or nature conservation value; and</li> <li>• Prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources.</li> </ul>	<p>There is only one mineral operation in Tamworth. The SA does not specifically need to consider minerals. Encouraging a diverse economy, protecting the natural environment, design and objectives about waste take minerals operations into account.</p>
Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan (Staffordshire County Council and City of Stoke on Trent, March 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support new waste development that helps minimise greenhouse gas emissions and incorporates appropriate measures to mitigate and adapt to the unavoidable impacts of climate change</li> <li>• To influence the development process by encouraging resource efficiency in the demolition, construction and the use of new buildings.</li> <li>• To encourage the maintenance of the network of new or enhanced sustainable waste management facilities</li> <li>• To encourage appropriate siting and modern design standards and provide opportunities to enhance existing waste management facilities</li> <li>• To support job creation, economic growth and investment in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent by providing sufficient opportunities to develop new waste management infrastructure</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should include an objective about waste reduction and recycling, and encouraging resource efficiency. The protection of the natural environment and health are related issues.</p>
Shaping the Future of Staffordshire 2005-2020: The Sustainable Strategy for the	<p>This strategy's vision is that Staffordshire will be a place where local communities are enabled to develop in places where people want to live, work, visit and invest, now and in 2020.</p>	<p>This strategy provides the overarching sustainability framework for the county and</p>

PPP	Objectives	Implications for the SA
County (Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Strategic Partnerships)	<p>The Strategy focuses on six key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhancing the voice and profile of Staffordshire within the West Midlands region as well as nationally, within Europe and internationally;</li> <li>• Developing strong and sustainable rural communities by improving access to services, opportunities and the number and quality of jobs available, while also protecting and enhancing the environment;</li> <li>• Integrating and sustaining transport;</li> <li>• Improving health and social care;</li> <li>• Supporting the growth of the local economy and encouraging prosperity (including learning and skills) for the benefit of individuals, employers and communities; and</li> <li>• Sharing data and information to underpin the strategic priorities of the Strategy.</li> </ul>	will guide the preparation of the SA.
Staffordshire Geodiversity Action Plan 2010, GeoConservation Staffordshire	<p>The Staffordshire GAP provides a framework within which various targets and actions are outlined to deliver a sustainable and local approach to the conservation and promotion of the geodiversity of the county. Objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnership and Involvement</li> <li>• Site Evaluation and Geo-audit Objective</li> <li>• Site Conservation and Management</li> <li>• Education and Site Use</li> </ul>	This issues was considered but it was felt that it was not applicable to the SA, just the LDF.
Corporate Safety Plan 2011-2014, Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Authority, April 2011	<p>Sets out how to plan and effectively manage and reduce risks in our community. Corporate objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent fires and improve fire safety</li> <li>• Reduce deaths and injuries from fires, road traffic incidents and other emergencies</li> <li>• Provide an effective and efficient emergency response with resources targeted to the risks</li> <li>• Be prepared to deal with major threats and emergencies</li> <li>• Improve communication and increase our understanding of the diverse needs of our communities</li> <li>• Work with our communities to improve quality of life</li> <li>• Deliver a service that is committed to providing value for money</li> <li>• Develop a continually improving and high performing organisation</li> </ul>	The SA should include objectives about access to community facilities and improving road safety.

## LOCAL

PPP	Aims and objectives	Implications for the SA
<p>Tamworth Strategic Plan, Tamworth Strategic Partnership, 2011</p>	<p>To create and sustain a thriving local economy and make Tamworth a more aspirational and competitive place to do business, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise the aspiration and attainment levels of young people</li> <li>• Create opportunities for business growth through developing and using skills and talent</li> <li>• Promote private sector growth and create quality employment locally</li> <li>• Brand and market “Tamworth” as a great place to “live life to the full”</li> <li>• Create the physical and technological infrastructure necessary to support the achievement of this primary outcome.</li> </ul> <p>To create and sustain a thriving local economy and make Tamworth a more aspirational and competitive place to do business, we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address the causes of poor health in children and young people;</li> <li>• Improve the health and well-being of adults by supporting them to live active, independent lives;</li> <li>• Reduce the harm and wider consequences of alcohol abuse on individuals, families and society;</li> <li>• Implement ‘Total Place’ solutions to tackling crime and ASB in designated localities;</li> <li>• Develop innovative early interventions to tackle youth crime and ASB; and</li> <li>• Create an integrated approach to protecting those most vulnerable in our local communities</li> </ul>	<p>This strategy will inform and guide the preparation of the SA. The framework should include objectives on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting economic growth and local employment opportunities</li> <li>• Improve infrastructure in Tamworth</li> <li>• Improve health and wellbeing</li> <li>• Reduce crime</li> </ul>
<p>Tamworth Borough Council Joint Indoor and Outdoor Sports Strategy, PMP, May 2009</p>	<p>It is critically important that this strategy helps to meet both local and national targets, particularly in terms of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing participation in sport and physical activity by 1% per annum for five years – as set out in the Local Area Agreement</li> <li>• helping local people to lead a healthier and active lifestyle and reduce health inequalities</li> <li>• enabling all 5 -16 year olds to be offered five hours of PE and sport each week and all 16 -19 year olds being offered three hours of sport each week</li> <li>• meeting the current and future needs of borough residents, particularly taking into consideration the new homes and projected population increase planned.</li> </ul> <p>As such, it is essential that high quality, accessible sport and recreation facilities are provided and local standards and recommendations for this study have been developed accordingly.</p>	<p>The SA should include objective about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to sport and recreation facilities</li> <li>• Encouraging healthy lifestyles</li> </ul>
<p>Community Safety Strategy 2005 – 2008 (Community Safety Partnership, 2005)</p>	<p>A Crime and Disorder Audit was carried out in 2005 which has informed the priority setting of the Tamworth Community Safety Partnership. The following priorities have been identified for the period 2005-2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prolific and other priority offenders;</li> <li>• Drugs and alcohol;</li> <li>• Violence;</li> <li>• Domestic violence;</li> <li>• Anti-social behaviour;</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should include an objective about crime and community safety.</p>

PPP	Aims and objectives	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication and Marketing; and</li> <li>• Tackling arson, burglary, vehicle crime and criminal damage.</li> </ul>	
Contaminated Land Strategy (Tamworth Borough Council, 2001)	<p>Tamworth Borough Council is required to inspect land in its area for contamination under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The Act requires local authorities to identify land that is posing unacceptable risks to health or the environment and secure remediation where these risks cannot be controlled by other means.</p> <p>In response to the legislation Tamworth Borough Council prepared a Contaminated Land Strategy in 2001. The strategy sets out how the Council will go about identifying contaminated land. So far all sites that are potentially contaminated have been identified and a map showing these sites has been prepared. The map is not yet publicly available as these sites are only potentially contaminated. Some of the potential sites may have already been remediated through development or the sites may pose no risk. The next step will be to carry out detailed inspections of priority areas and to decide whether particular areas of land are within the statutory definition of contaminated land.</p>	<p>Contamination is an important issue and relates to several SA objectives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of the natural environment</li> <li>• Locating new development on sustainable sites</li> <li>• Concerns for human health</li> </ul>
Southern Staffordshire Local Investment Plan, Southern Staffordshire Local Authorities, 2011	<p>Sets out how the Southern Staffordshire authorities of Cannock Chase, Lichfield, South Staffordshire and Tamworth will work together during the 4 year Comprehensive Spending Review plan period to deliver the best possible outcomes for each Local Authority and how they will work together on agreed thematic priorities for regeneration and housing within the area.</p> <p>5 key thematic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing housing choice to meet local housing needs and aspirations</li> <li>• Targeting poor quality housing and raising housing standards</li> <li>• Reducing and preventing homelessness</li> <li>• Ensuring a variety of housing and support options are available for our more vulnerable residents</li> <li>• Encouraging thriving and sustainable communities</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should include objectives about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable, decent and appropriate housing</li> <li>• Access to services and facilities</li> </ul>
Healthier Housing Strategy 2011-2014, Tamworth Borough Council, October 2011	<p>This Strategy describes how we will contribute to achieving its vision for healthier housing. We want to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are suitable homes for everyone</li> <li>• Homes are healthy warm and safe</li> <li>• People are able to maintain an independent and healthy lifestyle</li> <li>• Neighbourhood environments enable safer and healthier communities</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should include objectives about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affordable, decent and appropriate housing</li> <li>• Access to services and facilities</li> <li>• Promoting healthy lifestyles</li> <li>• Protecting and enhancing residential amenity</li> </ul>
Open Space Position Statement, Tamworth Borough Council, July 2007	<p>Sets out a position statement on open space to enable a better understanding of the nature, location and level of local provision of open space throughout Tamworth. Identifies that, given the scale of deficiencies, it is important that the Council protects as much existing provision as possible.</p>	<p>The SA should consider the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to open spaces</li> <li>• Encouraging healthy lifestyles</li> <li>• Protection of the natural</li> </ul>

PPP	Aims and objectives	Implications for the SA
		environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Participation in community life</li> </ul>
Recreational Open Space Review 2011, Tamworth Borough Council	Recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring all residents live within 400m of a good quality open space.</li> <li>• addressing deficiencies in good quality open space in the north, mid-west, east and south east by targeting improvements to sites in those areas.</li> <li>• Focusing on improving the quality and accessibility of open spaces in areas with a low proportion of open space/1000 population.</li> <li>• Addressing deficiencies in semi-natural green space by setting aside parts of larger sites for more informal planting and management.</li> <li>• Giving priority to improving sites of low quality/high value, particularly where they are located in areas with a low proportion of open space/1000 population.</li> <li>• Consideration of options and alternative uses for low quality/low value sites, unless they are located in areas with a low proportion of open space/1000 population.</li> <li>• Preparation of management plans for all parks and consideration given to meeting Green Flag/Pennant standards.</li> <li>• Implementation of the urban park designation in the east of the Borough</li> <li>• Maximisation of the use of all parks for events and activities (not just the Castle Grounds)</li> <li>• Consideration of green infrastructure cross boundary issues</li> </ul>	Include an objective on access to good quality open spaces
Tourism Strategy (Tamworth Borough Council, 2005).	The first Tourism Strategy for Tamworth was published in 2005. Its stated objective is to ensure that the economic potential of tourism is released for the benefit of the local economy.  The strategy sets out three key aims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To create a high quality destination with above average visitor satisfaction;</li> <li>• To investigate product developments to encourage new and repeat visitors to Tamworth;</li> <li>• To develop marketing communications and research to make appropriate management, development and investment decisions.</li> </ul>	The SA should consider the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diverse and competitive economy</li> <li>• Employment opportunities</li> <li>• Vitality and viability of town centres</li> </ul> These need to be balanced against the need to protect the natural and historic environment and make the best use of land and natural resources.
A Cultural Strategy for Tamworth 2007-2010 (Tamworth Borough Council 2006).	This cultural strategy promotes the cultural wellbeing of the Tamworth area. The aim is to provide a clearly defined and focussed plan for cultural services over the next three years and show how Tamworth Borough Council will work with partners to enable further improvements and opportunities for cultural provision.	The SA should consider access by the community to cultural facilities.



PPP	Aims and objectives	Implications for the SA
Local Area Agreements/District Delivery Plans	Local Area Agreements (LAAs) are made between central and local government in a local area. Their aim is to achieve local solutions that meet local needs, while also contributing to national priorities and the achievement of standards set by central government. The LAA's and District Delivery Plan are still evolving.	The SA will need to consider the local needs reflected in the LAA.
Conservation Strategy for Tamworth, Tamworth Borough Council, August 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To secure more statutory protection for the historic elements of the Borough including additions and revisions to the statutory list</li> <li>• To prepare and update an index of the Borough's listed buildings, focusing on information relating to their condition, location, use and future</li> <li>• To prepare and update a register of locally important historic buildings, which although not included in the statutory list are of importance to Tamworth, assessing their condition, location, use and future</li> <li>• To positively encourage the restoration of listed buildings identified to be 'at risk' through the targeting of financial resources</li> <li>• To provide more guidance through personal advice and publications to applicants and owners of historic buildings, and buildings within conservation areas, regarding protection, maintenance and alterations</li> <li>• To provide comprehensive guidance for dealing with Listed Building applications and Conservation Area applications as experienced in the development control process</li> <li>• To review the existing Conservation Areas, and any additional areas for designation, so securing additional protection to unlisted but historically important buildings within the Borough</li> <li>• To secure the retention of trees within Conservation areas which make a positive contribution to the visual amenity of the area</li> <li>• To adopt a positive role towards archaeology with improvements to the existing records and preservation in situ of important archaeological deposits</li> <li>• To prepare and update a register of locally important historic landscapes, which although not included on the statutory list, are of importance to Tamworth, assessing their condition, location, use and possibilities for restoration</li> </ul>	<p>The SA should include objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance heritage assets</li> <li>• Protect and enhance townscapes</li> </ul>
Tamworth Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2021, Tamworth Local Strategic Partnership, January 2008	<p>People:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve educational attainment, skills development and aspiration raising for the whole community</li> <li>• To help people lead a healthier active lifestyle and reduce health inequalities</li> <li>• To reduce the incidence of ASB, violence (including domestic violence) and criminal damage offences.</li> <li>• To reduce the impact of substance/alcohol misuse on individuals and communities</li> <li>• To provide support for parents and young people especially for families in need, supported by integrated service delivery</li> <li>• To improve carers' well being</li> <li>• To improve inclusion and choice for older and disabled adults – housing, leisure, employment</li> <li>• To reduce the number of young people offending and entering the Criminal Justice System</li> <li>• To improve mental health</li> </ul> <p>Places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide locality working initiatives with emphasis on vulnerable localities</li> </ul>	<p>Include objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve education and skills</li> <li>• Promote healthy lifestyles and reduce health inequalities</li> <li>• Reduce crime</li> <li>• Ensure access to services and facilities</li> <li>• improve community engagement and cohesion</li> <li>• mitigate and adapt to climate change</li> <li>• protect and enhance biodiversity</li> <li>• improve access to open spaces</li> </ul>

PPP	Aims and objectives	Implications for the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve community engagement and cohesion</li> <li>• To reduce domestic burglaries and theft from motor vehicles</li> <li>• To implement robust strategies for mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change</li> <li>• To enhance provision and access to priority habitats and local nature reserves</li> <li>• To address the provision of affordable housing, preventing homelessness, addressing housing needs and improving the condition of the housing stock</li> </ul> <p>Prosperity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To regenerate/rejuvenate Tamworth's Town Centre</li> <li>• To provide quality sites and premises to encourage business growth, inward investment and higher paid employment</li> <li>• To better co-ordinate business support and engagement to increase business take-up and understanding</li> <li>• To better support local businesses to develop sustainable waste management strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide affordable, decent and appropriate housing</li> <li>• regenerate the town centre</li> <li>• secure economic growth and employment</li> <li>• reduce waste generation and increase recycling</li> </ul>
<p>Tamworth Climate Change Strategy, Instinctively Green, 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce a series of programme initiatives which promote a reduction in car dependency such as a TSP Car Sharing Day and a Cycle to School Event Day.</li> <li>• Complete the final parts of Tamworth's cycle network.</li> <li>• Work with public transport providers to increase transport capacity and regularity of service within and out of Tamworth.</li> <li>• Support businesses to actively promote staff travel plans/car sharing</li> <li>• Investigate establishing a local electric car network/service, including car club and making electric re-charging easily available</li> <li>• businesses will realise what suppliers are on their doorstep, which will help contribute to a reduced carbon footprint, by reducing miles travelled and \keeping money circulating through the local economy</li> <li>• Identify an area within Tamworth to become the Green environment, an exemplar area which needs investment where pilot projects can be undertaken to demonstrate how to reduce energy use, improve energy efficiency, test renewable energy systems, on homes, businesses and people.</li> <li>• Run a series of projects such as Private and Public housing high energy efficiency programme.</li> <li>• Support local businesses in this area. Help them to make business changes and become exemplar companies</li> <li>• Investigate the potential for a large-scale renewable energy centre in or close to Tamworth. The centre will serve as a demonstration centre and will provide renewable energy to a number of homes and local businesses</li> <li>• Explore options for other renewable energy schemes such as large scale PV installation on public buildings and wind farms.</li> <li>• Continue to work with partners across the county to decrease levels of waste and make better use of waste products including expanding the waste incineration and explore options for energy generation</li> </ul>	<p>Include objectives to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the need to travel, especially by car</li> <li>• Encourage cycling</li> <li>• Improve public transport infrastructure</li> <li>• Improve energy efficiency</li> <li>• Increase renewable energy generation</li> <li>• Decrease waste generation and increase resource recovery</li> </ul>
<p>Tamworth &amp; Lichfield</p>	<p>Seeks to promote:</p>	<p>Include objectives to:</p>

PPP	Aims and objectives	Implications for the SA
<p>Economic Strategy 2011, Tamworth Borough Council and Lichfield District Council,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater inward investment into the area, with an accent on attracting high growth / value added sectors and new industries.</li> <li>• An enhanced 'enterprise culture', leading to higher rates of new business formations, survival rates and new job opportunities.</li> <li>• Further growth amongst indigenous businesses and a resultant growth in employment opportunities for local people.</li> <li>• An enhanced reputation for Tamworth and Lichfield as a place in which it is 'easy to do business', with a well connected and supported, thriving business community which offers a multitude of business opportunities and is sustainable as a strong economy for the foreseeable future.</li> </ul> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support business through the creation of a powerful network that promotes use of local resources and expertise, and provides clear easy access to business support provided through other organisations, such as the Greater Birmingham and Solihull LEP.</li> <li>• To maximise inward investment and local business growth, particularly in key priority sectors, based on the key locational advantages of the area</li> <li>• A consistently good quality of business related infrastructure that directly supports the needs of the local business community and its workforce, and underpins the sustainability that is needed for growth.</li> <li>• Thriving and sustainable town / city centres that meet the needs of local residents, workforce and visitors adding to a stronger reputation and image of the area.</li> <li>• A motivated and capable workforce with the right work ethos, access to the right training and the skills to support their development and the needs of the local business community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote new businesses and employment opportunities, especially in high growth and high value-added sectors</li> <li>• Promote town centre vitality</li> </ul>

## **Annex B**

### **Proposed Structure and Content of the SA Report**

<b>Structure of Report</b>	<b>Information to Include</b>
1. Summary and outcomes	1.1 Non-technical summary 1.2 A statement of the likely significant effects of the document 1.3 Statement on the difference the process has made to date 1.4 How to comment on the report
2. Appraisal Methodology	2.1 Approach adopted to the SA 2.2 When the SA was carried out 2.3 Who carried out the SA 2.4 Who was consulted, when and how 2.5 Difficulties encountered through the process
3. Background	3.1 Purpose of the SA and SA Report 3.2 Plan objectives and outline of contents 3.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations
4. Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives and how these have been taken into account 4.2 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline 4.3 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems encountered 4.4 Limitations of the information, assumptions made etc. 4.5 The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators
5. Plan issues and options	5.1 Main strategic options considered and how they were identified 5.2 Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options 5.3 How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred options 5.4 Other options considered, and why these were rejected 5.5 Any proposed mitigation measures
6. Plan Policies	6.1 Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies 6.2 How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals 6.3 Proposed mitigation measures 6.4 Uncertainties and risks
7. Implementation	7.1 Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level 7.2 proposals for monitoring