



Scoping Report

East Staffordshire Borough Council

**Core Strategy and Burton Town Centre
Area Action Plan**


Sustainability Appraisal

June 2007

East Staffordshire Borough Council Core Strategy

Sustainability Appraisal

Scoping Report

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Foreword

This document is the Joint Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the East Staffordshire Core Strategy and Burton upon Trent Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP) Development Plan Documents (DPDs) developed for East Staffordshire Borough Council. Its purpose is to establish the scope of and methodology for the SA and inform the consultation relating to the range and level of detail of the subsequent Sustainability Appraisal Reports and to the baseline on which it will be established.

The Core Strategy and Burton upon Trent Town Centre DPDs for the East Staffordshire Local Development Framework require Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) in accordance with EU Directive 2001/42/EC and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Accordingly, this Scoping Report for the SA has been prepared as the first stage of the SA/SEA process which addresses both the requirements of the Directive and the Act.

The main stages of the SEA/SA process are as follows.

- ◆ **Stage A** – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline, proposing the scope and consultation on the proposed scope of the Sustainability Appraisal;
- ◆ **Stage B** – Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
- ◆ **Stage C** – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
- ◆ **Stage D** – Consultation on the draft plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
- ◆ **Stage E** – Monitoring implementation of the plan.

This Scoping Report summarises the tasks carried out as part of Stage A of this process. The main aim of Stage A is to derive the SA objectives and indicators. These are a set of criteria against which the predicted sustainability performance of the DPDs can be evaluated.

Following the response from consultation on this Scoping Report, work will commence on the full Sustainability Appraisal Report. The Sustainability Appraisal Report is the key written document produced for the SA and will be made available for consultation at the same time as the consultation exercise on the preferred option(s) for the DPD. A separate Sustainability Appraisal Report will be produced for each DPD, whereas this document is a joint Scoping Report.

This Scoping Report is the subject of consultation from week Tuesday 5th June to Tuesday July 10th 2007. In particular, the following questions are posed to the consultees:

- ◆ Have all relevant plans and programmes been identified and considered?
- ◆ Are any relevant environmental, social or economic data missing or misrepresented?

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-
- ◆ Are judgments made concerning likely historic and future baseline trends correct?
 - ◆ Are there any additional sustainability problems or opportunities that need to be considered in the development of the DPDs?
 - ◆ Do you agree with the proposed SA framework? Are objectives, targets and indicators suggested appropriate?
 - ◆ Are there additional methodologies that could be used within the SA?

Consultation responses should be sent to:

Glenn Jones
Principal Planning Officer
Development and Regeneration
East Staffordshire Borough Council
Midland Grain Warehouse
Derby Street
BURTON UPON TRENT
Staffs
DE14 2JJ

mailto: glenn.jones@eaststaffsbc.gov.uk

1. Introduction

This section describes the background to the Core Strategy and Burton Town Centre Area Action Plan, introduces the requirement for and nature of the Sustainability Appraisal process and outlines how this Scoping Report fits into the overall Sustainability Appraisal process.

BACKGROUND TO THE EAST STAFFORDSHIRE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- 1.1 The current development plan framework for East Staffordshire Borough Council consists of the East Staffordshire Local Plan 1996-2011 which was adopted in July 2006; the Plan will be saved for a period of three years until summer 2009.
- 1.2 East Staffordshire Borough Council has commenced work towards the production of a Local Development Framework (LDF) for the Borough, as required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Over the next few years the Council will progressively replace 'saved' policies of the adopted Local Plan with Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The Local Plan and the Structure Plan will continue to remain in place until 2009 when the transition to the new planning system will be complete.
- 1.3 The revised Local Development Scheme (LDS) will be brought into effect in June 2007 and outlines the contents of, and timeframe for, the development of the LDF by specifying a programme up to September 2009. The LDS identifies the key DPDs for the LDF, including the Core Strategy, the Burton upon Trent Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP), Site Allocations, Proposal Maps and Detailed Policies.
- 1.4 This document is the joint Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report for Core Strategy and Burton Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP); the two DPDs that will be produced initially under the East Staffordshire LDF.
- 1.5 Atkins has been commissioned to prepare the this Joint SA Scoping Report and will be preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Burton Town Centre AAP. Atkins has also been commissioned to produce the Burton Town Centre AAP itself.

REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment

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

1.7 The overarching objective of the SEA Directive is:

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

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

Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal

1.9 Under the regulations¹ implementing the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is required for all Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. The Regulations stipulate that SAs of DPDs and SPDs should meet the requirements of the EU Directive 2001/42/EC on assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the ‘SEA Directive’).

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

“A Sustainability Appraisal is intended to assess the impact of plan policies from an environmental, economic and social perspective. It is intended to test the performance of a plan against the objectives of sustainable development and thereby provide the basis for its improvement. Guidance on carrying out the Sustainability

¹ Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. The Regulations came into force on 28 September 2004.

Appraisal will show how they can comply with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.”

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

THE COMBINED SEA/SA PROCESS

- 1.12 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct, but the ODPM² guidance of November 2005³ states that it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process and provides a methodology for doing so. This methodology goes further than the SEA methodology (which is primarily focused on environmental effects) requiring the examination of all the sustainability-related effects, whether they are social, economic or environmental. However, those undertaking the SA should ensure that in doing so they meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. For the remainder of this report, the term SA is used to refer to the joint SA/SEA process.

Technical Scope of the SA

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

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

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

Stages in the SA process

- 1.15 According to ODPM guidance, the main stages in the SA process are as follows:
- ◆ **Stage A** – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline, proposing the scope, and consultation on the proposed scope of the Sustainability Appraisal;
 - ◆ **Stage B** – Developing and refining options and assessing effects;

² Now known as Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG).

³ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks, ODPM, November 2005.

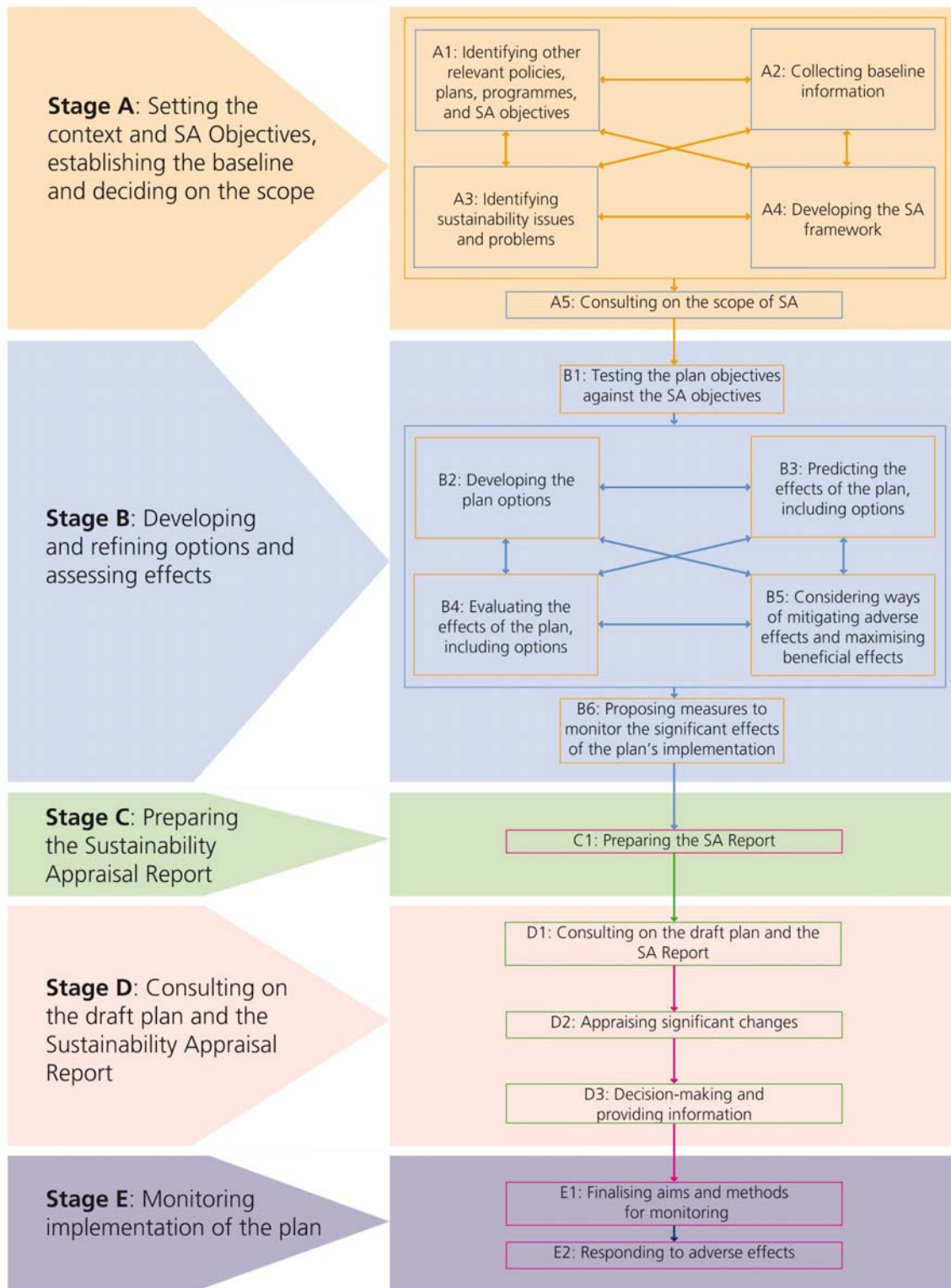
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- ◆ **Stage C** – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
- ◆ **Stage D** – Consultation on the draft plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
- ◆ **Stage E** – Monitoring implementation of the plan.

1.16 The individual tasks that are carried out during each stage are outlined below in Figure 1.4

Figure 1.4: Relationship between SA Stages and Tasks



SCOPING WORKSHOP

- 1.17 A workshop was held on the 10th May at the Meadowside Leisure Centre, Burton upon Trent, which was attended by a number of key stakeholders. The SA scoping was discussed as part of that workshop, and issues raised by stakeholders during the workshop have contributed to this Joint SA Scoping Report.

CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- 1.18 The aim of the Scoping Report consultation is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks advice on:
- ◆ The appropriateness of the sustainability objectives;
 - ◆ The appropriateness of the key sustainability issues;
 - ◆ The comprehensiveness of the baseline data and gain further information where appropriate.
- 1.19 The consultation on this Scoping Report is in accordance with:
- ◆ Article 5(4) of the European Union Directive 2001/42/EC.
 - ◆ The Environmental Assessments of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 1.20 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Regulation 4 (1)) set out four statutory Consultation Bodies with environmental responsibilities which must be consulted. These are:
- ◆ English Heritage
 - ◆ Environment Agency
 - ◆ English Nature and Countryside Agency (now merged as Natural England)
- 1.21 The required time for consulting the above bodies is set in Regulation 12 (6) as a period of 5 weeks beginning with the date on which the consultation body receives the invitation to engage in the consultation.
- 1.22 In addition to the above statutory consultation bodies and in accordance with the Sustainability Appraisal Guidance (2005), the following social, environmental and economic consultees are also being consulted:
- ◆ Burton & District Chamber of Commerce
 - ◆ Anthony Aspbury Associates
 - ◆ Heart of Burton Partnership
 - ◆ CREST - People with Pan-Disabilities for Leisure
 - ◆ Staffordshire Wildlife Trust
 - ◆ YMCA
 - ◆ British Waterways
 - ◆ Acquire Properties
 - ◆ Indian Association
-

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- ◆ Burton Community Partnership
- ◆ Heart of Burton
- ◆ Shobnall Parish Council
- ◆ Burton Civic Society
- ◆ East Staffordshire Citizens Advice Bureau
- ◆ CASES
- ◆ Peter Diffey Associates
- ◆ Denstone Parish Council
- ◆ Rolleston Civic Trust

PURPOSE OF THE JOINT SCOPING REPORT

- 1.23 This Joint Scoping Report summarises Stage A of the process outlined above. It sets out:
1. Other plans, programmes and sustainability objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Burton Town Centre Area Action Plan;
 2. Baseline information, either collected or still needed, with notes on sources and any problems encountered;
 3. Key sustainability issues;
 4. The SA Framework including SA objectives and indicators. The SA framework is defined on the basis of the analyses in tasks 1, 2 and 3 above;
 5. Methodologies for predicting and assessing to what extent the proposed plan meets the stated sustainability objectives;
 6. Proposals for the structure and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
- 1.24 Overall, the purpose of the Scoping Report is to establish the scope of and methodology for the SA and to provide the basis for consultation related to the range and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal Report and the baseline on which it will be established.
- 1.25 The remainder of this report is separated into two parts, the scoping for the East Staffordshire Core Strategy (Part I) and for the Burton Town Centre AAP (Part II).

Part I: East Staffordshire Core Strategy Scoping

2. Site Description and Context

EAST STAFFORDSHIRE BOROUGH

- 2.1 As shown in Figure 2.1, East Staffordshire is located in the West Midlands region. The Borough covers an area of 39,000 hectares and in the 2001 Census its total population was 103,800. The Borough's population is concentrated mainly in Burton upon Trent which had a population of 64,449 (including the parishes of Branston, Outwoods and Stretton). The next most significant settlement is Uttoxeter which had a population of 12,000 in 2001.

Figure 2.1 - Location of East Staffordshire



Source: <http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/>

3. Other Relevant Plans and Programmes

This section sets out a review of international, national, regional and local plans and programmes. The purpose of the review is twofold. Firstly, as required by SEA Guidance, it establishes the DPD’s relationship to other plans and programmes. Secondly it enables identification of relevant broad sustainability objectives from which the specific SA objectives for the Core Strategy and Burton Town Centre AAP (and hence criteria that will be applied in its SA) will be subsequently derived.

IDENTIFICATION OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

3.1 Relevant international, national, regional and local plans and programmes that might influence the SA of the Core Strategy DPD have been identified and are outlined in Table 3.1 as follows:

Table 3.1– Relevant Plans and Programmes

RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES	Weblink
International Plans and Programmes	
The European Communities Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/09/EEC)	http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l28046.htm
The Habitats Directive – The Directive on Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC)	http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l28076.htm
Noise Directive (86/188/EEC)	http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/s15003.htm
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l28002b.htm
Air Quality Directives (96/62/EC and 99/30/EC)	http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/s15004.htm
Freshwater Fisheries Directive (78/659/EEC)	http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/s21000.htm
Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)	http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/s15005.htm
European Council Directive 91/689/EEC (the Hazardous Waste Directive)	http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/s15002.htm
EU 6 th Environmental Action Plan, September 2002	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm
EU Sustainable Development Strategy, May 2001	http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/sds2006/index_e

RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES	Weblink
	n.htm
EU Biodiversity Action Plan, February 1998	http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l28023.htm
National	
UK Sustainable Development Strategy, HM Government, March 2005	http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm
UK Biodiversity Action Plan, UK Biodiversity Steering Group, 1994	http://www.ukbap.org.uk/
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, 2000	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/strategy.htm
Action in the UK- UK Climate Change Programme, Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, 2006	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/ukccp/pdf/ukccp06-all.pdf
Draft Climate Change Bill, 2007	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/legislation/index.htm
Sustainable Communities Plan, ODPM, February 2003	http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/page.asp?id=633
The Future of Transport - White Paper CM 6234, HM Government, 2004	http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/fot/
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development, ODPM, February 2005	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPG2: Green Belts, ODPM, Amended March 2001	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143926
PPS3: Housing, DCLG, November 2006	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms, ODPM, 2001	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143926
PPS6: Planning for Town Centres, ODPM, March 2005	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, ODPM, August 2004	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, ODPM, August 2005	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM, July 2005	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803

RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES	Weblink
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks, September 2004	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPG13 Transport, ODPM, 2001	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143926
PPS22 Renewable Energy, ODPM, 2004	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control, ODPM, November 2004	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
PPG24: Planning and Noise, ODPM, 1994	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143926
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk, DCLG, December 2006	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143803
Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards, English Nature, 1996	http://naturalengland.twoten.com/naturalenglands/hop/docs/IN4.6.pdf
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Climate Change: Guidance for Practitioners, May 2004	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commodata/105385/sea_climate_change_905671.pdf
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners, June 2004	http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/SEAbiodiversityGuide.pdf
A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, ODPM, September 2005	http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/290/APracticalGuidetotheStrategicEnvironmentalAssessmentDirective_id1143290.pdf
Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, 2005	http://www.communities.gov.uk/?id=1161341
Landscape Character Assessment Guidance, Countryside Agency, 2002	http://www.countryside.gov.uk/lar/landscape/cc/landscape/publication/
Regional and Countywide	
Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands 2004	http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=47
A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands: A Regional Sustainable Development Framework, 2005	http://www.sustainabilitywestmidlands.org.uk/assets/userfiles/pdf/rsdfv2final.pdf
The West Midlands Economic Strategy and	http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/downloads/econo

RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES	Weblink
Action Plan 2004 – 2010	mic-strategy-overview.pdf
Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands. West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership, 2005	http://www.wmbp.org/strategy
Regional Cultural Strategy – Culture West Midlands	http://www.culturewm.org.uk/downloads.jsp?show=archived
<i>Shaping the Future of Staffordshire 2005–2020 The Sustainable Strategy for the County.</i> Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Strategic Partnership, 2005	http://www.staffsmoorlands.gov.uk/downloads/Staffordshire_Community_Strategy.pdf
Staffordshire 2012, The Strategic Plan 2007/10, Staffordshire County Council, 2006	http://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/yourcouncil/staffordshire2012/
Staffordshire Local Transport Plan 2006-11	http://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/transport/transportplanning/localtransportplan/LocalTransport+Plan+March2006.htm
Local	
East Staffordshire Together Community Strategy 2003-2020	http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/documents/cs/communitystrategy.pdf
Community Safety Strategy, East Staffordshire Community Safety Partnership, 2005	http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/index.php?fuseaction=documents.councildocs&cd_id=1
Green Space Strategy, 2004-7, ESBC, 2004	http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/index.php?fuseaction=documents.councildocs&cd_id=12
Housing Strategy 2004-7, ESBC, approved 2005	http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/index.php?fuseaction=services.servicedetails&id=465
East Staffordshire Rural Strategy 2005-2007, ESBC, 2005	http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/downloads/information/RuralStrategy.pdf
Air Quality Review and Assessment, Updating and Screening Assessment, ESBC, 2006	http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/documents/pollutionair/screeningreport2006.pdf
A Plan for Sport, Sport East Staffs, 2002	http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/downloads/reports/APlanForSport.pdf

3.2 The identified plans and programmes were analysed to derive a set of broad sustainability objectives and themes from the national, regional and local context to ensure that the DPD-specific sustainability appraisal objectives that are developed as part of Stage A of the SA are relevant, consistent and mutually supportive across the policy spheres and levels. The review of relevant plans and programmes has

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therefore been an integral component of the SA process and comprises the first step in the development of the draft SA Framework presented in Section 6.

3.3 To help focus these Broad Sustainability Objectives a selection of the regional, county level and local strategies, policies and plans have been assessed in particular detail. This detailed assessment can be found in Appendix A.

3.4 Table 3.2 below therefore summarises the broad sustainability objectives that have been derived from the review of the plans and policies relevant to the Core Strategy, including those highlighted above. These have been grouped according to whether they relate broadly to social, environmental or economic aims.

<p>Consultation Question 1: Have all relevant plans and programmes been consulted?</p>
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Table 3.2 – Derivation of Broad Sustainability Objectives

Broad Sustainability Objective	Source			SEA Topics ⁴
	National/International	Regional/County	Local	
ENVIRONMENTAL				
BSO1: Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and geological assets	Directive 79/409/EEC, EU Biodiversity Action Plan for Conservation of Natural Resources, UK Sustainable Development Strategy, PPS9, 'Working with the grain of the nature – a Biodiversity Strategy for England'	RSS, RSDF, Regional Biodiversity Strategy, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Green Space Strategy	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Water, Soil
BSO2: Protection of water resources and an improvement in water quality	PPG25, Directive 2000/60/EC Water Framework, PPG20, Bathing Water Quality Directive 76/160/EEC, Drinking Water Directive 98/86/EC, PPS23	RSS, RSDF, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Regional Biodiversity Strategy	Local Plan	Water, Soil, Biodiversity
BSO3: Improve air quality and achieve clean air for everyone	Directive 96/62/EC, EU 6th Environmental Action Plan, PPS23, UK Sustainable Development Strategy	RSS, RSDF, LTP2, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Regional Biodiversity Strategy	Local Plan, Air Quality Review and Assessment	Air, Population, Human Health
BSO4 Mitigation of and adaptation to climate change	Directive 96/62/EC, EU 6th Environmental Action Plan, Energy White Paper, UK Sustainable Development Strategy, UK Climate Change Programme PPS1, PPG 13, PPS22, PPS25	RSS, RSDF, Regional Biodiversity Strategy	Strategic Plan, Local Plan	All SEA topics

⁴ These are the SEA Topics outlined in Section 1.13

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Broad Sustainability Objective	Source			SEA Topics ⁴
	National/International	Regional/County	Local	
BSO5: Increased energy efficiency and utilisation of renewable energy and new technologies	PPS22, Energy White Paper, UK Sustainable Development Strategy	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy	Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Air
BSO6: Reduction of the risk of flooding	PPS1, PPS25	RSS, RSDF	Local Plan	Water, Soil, Climatic Factors
BSO7: Reduce waste generation and disposal, achieve sustainable management of waste and increase the use of recycled materials	Directive 75/442/EEC Waste, Directive 1999/31/EC Landfill, Directive 91/689/EC Hazardous Waste, National Waste Strategy, PPS10, PPS22, UK Sustainable Development Strategy	RSS, RSDF, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy	Water, Soil, Material Assets
BSO8: Improvement of the Public Realm	Directive 2002/49/EC, PPS1, PPS23, PPG3, PPG14, PPG24 Urban White Paper 'Towards an Urban Renaissance'	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Regional Biodiversity Strategy	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Housing Strategy, Community Safety Strategy, Green Space Strategy	Cultural Heritage, Landscape (public realm)
BSO9: Utilisation of previously used land and underused land	PPG2, PPG4, PPS6, UK Sustainable Development Strategy	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy	Local Plan	Soil, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Material Assets
BSO10: Protection and enhancement of the area's historic and cultural heritage	PPG15, PPG16	RSS, Regional Economic Strategy	Local Plan	Cultural Heritage, Landscape (public realm)

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Broad Sustainability Objective	Source			SEA Topics ⁴
	National/International	Regional/County	Local	
BSO11: Maintenance and enhancement of landscape character.	Landscape Character Assessment Guidance, Countryside Agency	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Regional Biodiversity Strategy	Local Plan, Green Space Strategy	Landscape, Cultural Heritage
SOCIAL				
BSO12: Improvement in health and reduction in inequalities in health. Encouraging of healthier lifestyles.	Directive 96/62/EC Air, WU 6 th Environmental Action Plan, PPG17, UK Sustainable Development Strategy	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Community Safety Strategy, Green Space Strategy	Population, Human Health
BSO13: Raising of educational and achievement levels and development of opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Sustainable Communities Plan	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Regional Cultural Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy	Local Plan, Community Strategy	Population, material assets
BSO14: Improvement of the skills base particularly in traditional, lower paid, sectors	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Sustainable Communities Plan	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Rural Strategy	Population, material assets
BSO15: Supporting more vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of society	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Sustainable Communities Plan	RSDF, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Housing Strategy, Community Safety Strategy	Population, human health
BSO16: Increasing opportunities for young people	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Sustainable Communities Plan	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Regional Cultural Strategy, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Safety Strategy	Population, material assets

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Broad Sustainability Objective	Source			SEA Topics ⁴
	National/International	Regional/County	Local	
BSO17: Improvement of access to good quality, affordable and resource efficient housing for all	PPS3, PPG13, Sustainable Communities Plan	RSS, Regional Economic Strategy	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Rural Strategy, Housing Strategy	Population, Human Health
BSO18: The development of confident, diverse, socially inclusive and cohesive communities	UK Sustainable Development Strategy Sustainable Communities Plan	RSS, RSDF, Regional Cultural Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Rural Strategy	Population, Human Health
BSO19: Reduction in crime and the fear of crime	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Sustainable Communities Plan	RSDF, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Community Safety Strategy	Population, Human Health
BSO20: Improvements which support viable and vibrant urban centres which instil pride in the local population	PPS1, PPS6, Urban White Paper 'Towards an Urban Renaissance'	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy	Local Plan, Community Strategy	Material Assets, Population, Human Health
BSO21: Development of strong and vibrant rural communities	Sustainable Communities Plan, PPS7	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Rural Strategy	Population, material assets
BSO22: Improvement in accessibility to jobs, health, education, leisure, open spaces and community facilities	PPG13, PPG17, Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Regional Cultural Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Rural Strategy	Population, Human Health, Material Assets

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Broad Sustainability Objective	Source			SEA Topics ⁴
	National/International	Regional/County	Local	
BSO23: Sustainable transport and reduction in the need to travel	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, The Future of Transport 2004, PPG13	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Strategic Plan, LTP2	Local Plan, Community Strategy	Air, Climatic Factors, Population, Human Health
ECONOMIC				
BSO24: Enable economic opportunities to be available to all	PPS1, Sustainable Communities Plan	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Rural Strategy	Population, Material Assets
BSO25: Diversification and modernisation of the economy	PPG4, Sustainable Communities Plan	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Regional Cultural Strategy, Staffs Sustainability Strategy, Strategic Plan, Regional Biodiversity Strategy	Local Plan, Community Strategy, Rural Strategy	Population, Material Assets
BSO26: Facilitation of an enterprise culture	PPS1, Sustainable Communities Plan	RSS, RSDF, Regional Economic Strategy, Strategic Plan	Local Plan, Community Strategy	Population, Material Assets

4. Baseline Information

This section outlines the current conditions in the East Staffordshire area and the surrounding area and considers historic and likely changes. Used in conjunction with the broad sustainability objectives outlined in Section 2, this evidence base helps determine the key sustainability issues for the DPD and those that could be addressed through specific measures in the plan. It also establishes the baseline conditions against which the predicted effects of the Core Strategy can be evaluated at later stages in the appraisal process (see B4 in figure 1.4).

INTRODUCTION

- 4.1 Baseline information provides the benchmark against which effects are predicted and monitored and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. Sufficient information about the current and likely future state of the plan area is required to allow the plan's effects to be adequately predicted.
- 4.2 The ODPM guidance on SA emphasises that the collection of baseline data and the development of the SA framework should inform each other. The review and analysis of relevant plans and programmes will also influence data collection. As such, the collection of baseline data should not be viewed as a one-off exercise conducted at Stage A only, and it is likely that further data collection may well be needed during later stages of the SA.
- 4.3 This is in accordance with the SEA Directive which states that the Environmental Report should provide information on:
- ‘relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan’ and the “environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected’ (Annex I (b) (c))*
- ‘any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC’ (Annex I (c))*
- 4.4 In addition to the requirements of the SEA Directive, the statutory SA process requires the collection of additional information on social and economic characteristics of the plan area.

METHODOLOGY

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

Scoping Report

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- 4.6 A preliminary set of baseline data has been extracted from a wide range of available publications and datasets. Sources have included national government and government agency websites, census data, the Neighbourhood Statistics website and the review of plans and policies carried as outlined in Section 2. No primary research has been conducted. The aim of this exercise is to give an overview of the economic, social and environmental characteristics of the plan area and how these compare to the region and the rest of the country.
- 4.7 Detailed baseline data has been provided in Appendix B, which is organised into three datasets relating to social, environmental and economic issues, under each of which a set of resource types have been outlined. For each resource type, a quantitative appraisal of the current conditions has been provided wherever possible (in terms of the specified indicator) and supplemented where appropriate by a supporting qualitative description. Where applicable, 'comparators and targets' have been identified and an analysis of trends (both historic and anticipated future) against the targets have been summarised. Where the baseline is anticipated to perform poorly or well against the targets, an analysis of the underlying causes has been undertaken and reported under 'Problems and Opportunities'. Appendix C shows a map of the natural and human environment constraints in East Staffordshire.
- 4.8 This information has been subsequently used to inform the determination of 'key issues' in the next stage of the SA process presented in Section 5.

Consultation Question 2:

Are any significant environmental, social or economic data missing or misrepresented?

5. Key Sustainability Issues

Based on the evidence base described in Section 3, together with the policy and plan review in Section 2 and a consideration of the types of measures likely to be incorporated in the plan, this section outlines the key sustainability issues for the East Staffordshire Core Strategy. It also indicates how these issues might be addressed by the plan so they can be taken on board at an early stage of plan development.

INTRODUCTION

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

“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC(Birds) and 92/43/EEC(Habitats)”(Annex I (d))

METHODOLOGY

- 5.2 Identification of key sustainability issues relevant to the Core Strategy has been carried out. This work has been based on the review of relevant plans and programmes carried out in Section 3, the analysis of the baseline data carried out in Section 4, a consideration of potential policies within the Core Strategy, and discussion with key officers in East Staffordshire Borough Council. As the SA develops with further stakeholder involvement the identification of key issues is likely to evolve. Consultees are therefore invited to comment on whether any further key sustainability issues for the East Staffordshire should be included to inform the development of the Core Strategy.
- 5.3 Table 5.1 below presents the results of the preliminary identification of key sustainability issues. The list is not intended to be an exhaustive inventory of every potential sustainability issue that the Core Strategy could consider. It is instead an outline of the priority areas where the Core Strategy can have significant influence.

Consultation Question 3:

Are there any additional sustainability problems or opportunities in East Staffordshire that need to be considered in the development of the Core Strategy?

Table 5.1 – Key Sustainability Issues (East Staffordshire Borough)

Key Issues / Problems	Opportunities/Implications for Core Strategy	Relevance to SEA Topic
ENVIRONMENTAL		
<p>Conserving and Enhancing Biodiversity</p> <p>Although there are no internationally designated sites in the Borough there are a number of nationally important sites (6 SSSIs), one Local Nature Reserve and approximately 800 Grade 1 locally designated Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs). In addition, there is 2633 ha of land consisting of 155 sites of Biological Interest and 77 Biodiversity Alert sites. There are also 75 areas of Ancient Woodland however these sites overlap considerably with the other sites listed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are opportunities for the Core Strategy to outline measures to support local biodiversity such as through habitat creation and improving linkages to wildlife corridors. • Green networks should be promoted to improve connectivity of populations and habitats. • Ensure statutory protected habitats are afforded protection including provision of appropriate ecological buffer zones between development and designated sites. • Non designated ecological habitats should be afforded a similar level of protection except in exceptional circumstances. Appropriate mitigation, (e.g. habitat creation, enhancement, restoration, avoidance etc) should be covered in Core Strategy Policy. • Ensure that BAP Priority Habitats and Species and afforded protection through the Core Strategy. • New design should be amenable to biodiversity, and embrace possibilities for habitat creation and increase opportunities for increasing the understanding of local wildlife. • The potential for brownfield sites as important habitats for flora and fauna should be recognised. • There are opportunities for the Core Strategy to set out criteria for dealing with provision for National Forest planting in any approved planning permission. 	<p>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</p>

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Key Issues / Problems	Opportunities/Implications for Core Strategy	Relevance to SEA Topic
<p>Flood Risk</p> <p>Flood risk is a major issue in the Borough. Risk stems largely from the River Trent and its tributaries (including the River Dove), affecting the two major towns in the Borough- Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Core Strategy should set out policies restricting development on known floodplains in the Borough in accordance with PPS25 where adequate flood attenuation measures are not in place. • Prevention measures should take into account cumulative effect of flood protection on downstream flooding. • Development should also consider the likely increasing risk of flooding resulting from climate change. • Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) should be encouraged in new development including porous surfaces, green space, wetlands and flood attenuation. 	<p>Water</p>
<p>Air Quality</p> <p>East Staffordshire Borough Council has declared two AQMAs. One adjoins the main roads through Burton-upon-Trent whilst the second is smaller and focuses on the St Peters Bridge Island area in Stapenhill.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environment Act requires all Local Authorities to undertake regular reviews of air quality. This is to ensure targets set by the Government on key pollutants are met. • Opportunity for the Core Strategy to contribute towards stabilising traffic flows by encouraging the use of public transport and promoting walking and cycling. 	<p>Air</p>
<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</p> <p>Although the figure of 2.5 tonnes CO₂ per capita per annum compares similarly to the national figure of 2.6 tonnes per capita per annum, car ownership in East Staffordshire is higher than the national average. Nationally, the growth in the transport sector is likely to have an increasingly higher proportional input into future greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Core Strategy should seek to reduce carbon emissions by encouraging: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Energy efficient design, incorporating passive solar gain and energy efficient materials; ○ Promotion a proportion of new developments energy requirements to be provided by on-site renewable energy sources; and ○ Encouraging green travel plans for new developments. • The Core Strategy should incorporate policies and proposals that help to reduce the number of journeys being undertaken by car in East Staffordshire through creating a more sustainable pattern of development. • New residential development should be required to meet standards specified in the 'Code for Sustainable Homes' or EcoHomes criteria whilst commercial development should adhere to BREEAM specifications. 	<p>Climatic Factors</p>

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Key Issues / Problems	Opportunities/Implications for Core Strategy	Relevance to SEA Topic
<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>There are 25 Conservation Areas in East Staffordshire. A regional increase in the number of buildings on the Buildings at Risk Register has the potential to be reflected in the Borough.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Strategy should help to protect the variety of cultural heritage assets in the Borough. • Where appropriate East Staffordshire's cultural heritage should be incorporated into new development. • There is a need for policies to encourage the reduction in the number of buildings At Risk in the Borough. 	<p>Cultural Heritage</p>
<p>Water Demand</p> <p>Water demand from all sectors is likely to increase and be exacerbated by climate change. Rising water consumption from new development will put pressure on existing supplies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Core Strategy provides the opportunity to encourage measures to reduce water demand in new development through encouraging grey water recycling, the use of water efficient appliances, re-using rain water and matching not potable supply to non potable demand. 	<p>Water</p>
<p>Contaminated Land</p> <p>Historical land use in Burton-upon-Trent and Uttoxeter (centuries of industrial activity) has resulted in many sites having the potential to be contaminated from past land uses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Staffordshire has produced a written Strategy that sets out how potential contaminated land is identified and inspected. • The Core Strategy should include policies to require detailed site contamination assessments and remediation where required. 	<p>Soil</p>
<p>Reduction in Waste Sent to Landfill</p> <p>It appears that Staffordshire will be able to meet its landfill targets until 2011/12 depending on increases in waste arisings, new schemes being implemented by District Councils and continued improvements in household recycling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Core Strategy offers an opportunity to encourage recycling in new development and the reuse of materials. • The reuse and recycling of construction and demolition materials should be encouraged. 	<p>Waste</p>

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Key Issues / Problems	Opportunities/Implications for Core Strategy	Relevance to SEA Topic
<p>Landscape and Countryside Character</p> <p>Staffordshire County Council has undertaken a project in partnership with the former Countryside Commission to evaluate the landscapes of the County and map their quality and strength of character. The result has been a framework for policy guidance in five defined categories throughout the County.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Core Strategy should be informed by the County Council's Supplementary Planning Guidance. • Core Strategy Policies should ensure that development proposals contribute to the appropriate land policy objective identified for the area, namely the regeneration, restoration, enhancement, maintenance or active landscape conservation. • Core Strategy Policies should ensure that the visual amenity of the Peak National Park is protected. 	<p>Landscape</p>
SOCIAL		
<p>Health Inequalities</p> <p>Significant issues in East Staffordshire include long-term illness, mental health, particularly among the unemployed, and, in some rural communities, coronary heart disease and diabetes (East Staffordshire Together, Local Strategic Partnership Community Strategy, 2003-2020).</p> <p>In 2004, although there were no Super Output Areas within the most deprived 10%, there were 9 SOAs in the most deprived 10-20% nationally by the Health Deprivation and Disability Domain of the Indices of Deprivation 2004.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Core Strategy presents an opportunity to reduce inequalities in health both geographically and demographically. • Increasing provision for recreation may help to reduce death rates particularly from circulatory disease. • The Core Strategy provides an opportunity to improve access to health services, through encouraging improved accessibility by sustainable modes of transport or including policies to provide for additional health provision. 	<p>Human Health</p>
<p>Access to Open Space</p> <p>There are significant shortfalls in the provision of public open space in some of the older housing areas of the borough, particularly in Burton-upon-Trent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Core Strategy should address how significant new amounts of public open space can be delivered, either through new development or through developing new areas of open space. 	<p>Population and Landscape</p>

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Key Issues / Problems	Opportunities/Implications for Core Strategy	Relevance to SEA Topic
<p>Safer Communities</p> <p>East Staffordshire district has slightly higher levels of recorded crimes than Staffordshire County Council for burglary and vehicle crimes and violent crimes. Vehicle crime and violent crime tend to be concentrated in Burton Town Centre (Profiling Staffordshire: East Staffordshire, Staffordshire County Council).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Core Strategy should include policies to require new developments seek to follow 'secured by design' principles. There is an opportunity to encourage the provision of additional leisure and community facilities to provide for additional recreational opportunities for all sections of the community. 	<p>Population</p>
<p>Multiple Deprivation</p> <p>East Staffordshire experiences a number of socio-economic problems, with 16.6% of the district's population living in the 20% most deprived areas in England. This is below the average for England and the West Midlands Region, but above average for Staffordshire County.</p> <p>Three Super Output Areas (SOAs) fall within the 10% most deprived nationally and 8 SOAs fall into the 10-20% most deprived SOAs nationally. These SOAs are clustered in Winshill, Stapenhill, Anglesey, Eton Park, Shobnall and Horninglow.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to reduce poverty and social exclusion by enhancing local employment opportunities and improving accessibility to/from rural areas. Working with providers to establish improved facilities for quality key community services that will encourage social interaction. 	<p>Human Health, Population</p>
<p>Ethnic Minorities</p> <p>Around 6% of the population of East Staffordshire are from a Black or Minority Ethnic (BME) background. Burton has the most concentrated BME population in the County with a strong representation from Pakistani backgrounds (Profiling Staffordshire: East Staffordshire, Staffordshire County Council).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Core Strategy should ensure that it addresses the spatial aspects of the particular concerns of minority ethnic communities. 	<p>Population</p>
<p>Poor Accessibility in Rural Areas</p> <p>Those living in rural areas who do not own cars or are poorly served by public transport inevitably suffer from a degree of social exclusion from larger strategic facilities that are only provided in a small number of locations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Core Strategy should include policies that aim to coordinate the spatial needs of service providers (public, private and voluntary sectors) to improve local provision of services through innovative solutions and work with transport providers to improve accessibility to these facilities. 	<p>Population</p>
<p>Housing Affordability in Rural Areas</p> <p>East Staffordshire has substantial rural areas where pressure exists to provide homes affordable to local people who wish to remain living in the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Core Strategy will need to show how rural affordable housing will be delivered whilst preserving the character and quality of the countryside. 	<p>Population, and Landscape</p>

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Key Issues / Problems	Opportunities/Implications for Core Strategy	Relevance to SEA Topic
ECONOMIC		
<p>Unemployment Trends and Economic Activity</p> <p>Unemployment in the Borough is below the County, Regional and National averages, and unemployment rates have fallen during 2006.</p> <p>However there are certain pockets of the Borough around Shobnall, Winshill, Stapenhill and Horninglow which all have low economic activity rates.</p> <p>Additionally, youth unemployment is relatively high at 31.4%, which is similar to the national level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Core Strategy should contain policies that show that a sufficient range of sites for commercial development, in the right locations, will be brought forward to create jobs that maintain and improve economic activity. • Creating improved accessibility in the borough should have significant positive effects for the local economy. 	Population and Material Assets
<p>Town Centre Viability and Vitality</p> <p>Maintaining and enhancing the viability and vitality of urban areas, in particular town centres, is a key ingredient of sustainability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Core Strategy could include policies to promote healthy town centres by attracting residents into them, encouraging mixed use development, and through other measures such as 'living above the shop'. 	Population and Material Assets

6. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

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

INTRODUCTION

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

METHODOLOGY

- 6.2 A SA framework has been developed using an iterative process, based on the review of relevant plans and programmes, the evolving baseline, and developing analysis of key sustainability issues.
- 6.3 The draft SA framework of objectives, indicators and targets against which it is proposed to assess the Core Strategy is set out in Table 6.1. It consists of objectives which may be expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which should be measurable using identified indicators.
- 6.4 The 25 SA objectives have been worded so that they reflect one single desired direction of change for the theme concerned and do not overlap with other objectives. They include both externally imposed social, environmental and economic objectives and others devised specifically in relation to the context of the Core Strategy being prepared and they are distinct from the Core Strategy objectives.

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

Consultation Question 4:

Do you agree with the proposed SA framework? Are objectives, targets and indicators suggested appropriate?

Table 6.1 - Draft SA Framework

No	SA Objective	Contextual Indicators	Significant effect indicators (Core Strategy)	Target	SEA Topics
Environment					
1	To maximise the re-use of derelict or previously developed land or empty and under-used buildings prior to Greenfield land	Total ha of greenfield land		Target not appropriate	Soil, Biodiversity
			Net change of ha of Greenfield land from previous year	Zero change year on year	
			% of new development built on previously developed land	75%	
			Number of empty properties	Decrease number of empty homes on the housing register	
		% of new housing built at more than 30dph dwellings per hectare	100%		
2	To convert land to woodland and other National Forest related purposes		% of planning permissions granted resulting in conversion of land	Increase in National Forest area	Biodiversity, Flora and fauna, Landscape
3	To reduce contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity	Agricultural land by grade (ha)		Target not appropriate	Soil
			% of planning permissions granted resulting in loss of grades 1,2 and 3a agricultural land	Zero loss during plan period	
4	To protect and enhance landscape character, historic buildings, archaeological sites and cultural features of importance to the community		Number and % of listed buildings in good condition, at risk or lost	Increase % in good condition	Landscape, Heritage
			Number and % of ancient monuments in good condition, at risk or lost	Increase % in good condition	
5	To maintain and enhance the quality of countryside and landscape	Area and type of landscape character areas (as identified in Staffordshire County Council's SPG)		Target not appropriate	Landscape
			Landscape character areas (as identified in Staffordshire County Council's SPG) affected by proposals/policies	No net loss in area of landscape character areas	
		Total ha of greenbelt land		Target not appropriate	
			Net change of ha of Green Belt from previous year	Zero change year on year	
6	To reduce dependence on private car and achieve modal	% of households with 0, 1 or 2+ vehicles		No target identified	Air, Climatic Factors

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No	SA Objective	Contextual Indicators	Significant effect indicators (Core Strategy)	Target	SEA Topics
	shift to more sustainable transport modes	Average number of vehicles per household		No target identified	
			Modal split for journeys to work, shopping, school and leisure	To increase the percentage of journeys to work by non – car modes year on year	
			% population working from home	Increase year on year	
			Length of greenways/cycleways per head of population	Increase year on year	
			% of footways and cycleways that are assessed as easy to use	Increase year on year	
			Number of green travel plans	Increase during plan period	
7	To protect and enhance wildlife and habitats which are important on an international, national and local scale		Number, area and condition of international, national, regional and locally designated sites	No loss of sites and improve condition during plan period	Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora
			Population of protected species including wild and farmland birds	Increase during plan period	
			Number, area and condition of all Biodiversity Action Plan habitats	No loss of sites and improve condition during plan period	
			Number of proposals which provide opportunities for building-in beneficial features as part of good design	% increase year on year	
			Number of proposals resulting in the potential loss or damage to designated sites	Decrease year on year	
8	To protect water resources and improve the quality of surface and ground waters	River biological and chemical water quality classification		Good quality status to be achieved by 2010 Source: Water Framework Directive	Water, Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora
			Number of developments incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	100%	
9	To minimise water consumption		Water consumption per capita (l/head/day)	Decrease during plan period	Water
			Number of planning applications promoting water saving devices or recycling of greywater	100%	
10	To minimise the risk of flooding taking account of climate change		Number of properties affected by flood risk	Decrease during plan period	Water
			% of new development in flood risk areas	% change year on year.	

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No	SA Objective	Contextual Indicators	Significant effect indicators (Core Strategy)	Target	SEA Topics
11	To improve local air quality	Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high for PM ₁₀	Number and area of Air Quality Management Areas	To meet National Air Quality Standards	Air
		Levels of main air pollutants		To meet National Air Quality Standards	
				Decrease number of properties affected by an AQMA year on year	
12	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions	CO ₂ emissions per sector		To help contribute towards the UK target of 20% reduction in CO ₂ emissions by 2010	Air, Climatic Factors
		CO ₂ emissions per capita			
13	To maximise the use and promote the generation of renewable energy		No. of significant new developments with more than 10% of their energy supply (in terms of carbon emissions, not energy usage) gained on-site and renewably and/or from a decentralised or renewable or low-carbon energy supply (adapted from Proposed Supplement to PPS1: Planning and Climate Change)	Increase year on year	Climatic Factors, Material Assets
			Number and generating capacity of new renewable energy developments	Increase during the plan period	
14	To minimise the need for energy and increase energy efficiency		Number of proposals/policies promoting energy efficient design	Increase year on year	Climatic Factors, Material Assets
15	To promote the use of sustainable sourced products and resources and re-used and recycled products		% of residential dwellings meeting EcoHomes 'Very Good' or 'Excellent' Standard	100% of dwellings each year to meet EcoHomes 'Very Good' standard	Climatic Factors, Material Assets
			% of commercial buildings meeting BREEAM 'Very Good' or 'Excellent' standard	100% of commercial buildings each year to meet BREEAM 'Very Good' standard	
16	To reduce the generation of waste and encourage re-use and recycling of waste	Household, commercial, construction, demolition and industrial tonnage per year		Reduce tonnages year on year	Climatic Factors, Material Assets
		% of waste arisings by type recycled		To recycle or compost at least 30 % of municipal waste by 2010 and 33% of municipal waste by 2015 Source: UK Waste Strategy, 2000	

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No	SA Objective	Contextual Indicators	Significant effect indicators (Core Strategy)	Target	SEA Topics
		% of waste arisings by type composted		To recycle or compost at least 30 % of municipal waste by 2010 and 33% of municipal waste by 2015 <i>Source: UK Waste Strategy, 2000</i>	
		% of waste arisings by type landfilled		By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995; by 2013 50% and 2020 35%. <i>Source: UK Waste Strategy, 2000</i>	
			% of new developments with waste recycling facilities	100% of all new developments	
Social					
17	To improve educational achievement, training and opportunities for lifelong learning and employability		% of economically active population with no qualifications	Decrease during plan period	Population
			% of economically active population with NVQ3 or higher qualifications	Increase during plan period	
			% of adults with basic numeracy and literacy skills	No target identified	
18	To ensure ready access to essential services and facilities for all residents		Proximity of services to population - % of population within threshold distance from services	Increase year on year	Population, Human Health
			% of Borough deficient in various types of open space	Decrease during plan period	
			% of new development within 1 km of good public transport links	% increase year on year during plan period.	
19	To improve the quality and affordability of housing		% of dwellings not meeting the 'decent homes' standard	Decrease year on year	Population, Material Assets, Human Health
			House price to income ratio	Decrease year on year	
			Number of people on housing waiting list and average time on list	Decrease year on year	

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No	SA Objective	Contextual Indicators	Significant effect indicators (Core Strategy)	Target	SEA Topics
			% of affordable housing	Sites more than 15 units or greater than 0.5ha proportion of affordable housing should comprise 40% of total housing.	
20	To reduce poverty and social exclusion and promote equality of opportunities	% of people claiming job seekers allowance who have done so for a year or more		Decrease during plan period	Population
		% of under 16s living in income deprived families		Decrease during plan period	
		Index of multiple deprivation		Decrease indices of deprivation for East Staffordshire wards during plan period	
		GCSE achievement by ethnicity		To achieve a reduction in the difference between the number of white and ethnic minority children achieving GCSE grades A-C in 2002 by 2007 <i>Source: Local Strategic Partnership Community Strategy 2003-2020</i>	
21	To reduce and prevent crime and fear of crime	Total crime per 1000 population		Decrease year on year	Population, Human Health
		Crime by type (vehicle, burglary, violent) per 1000 population		Decrease year on year	
		Fear of crime: % of residents that feel safe/very safe living in East Staffordshire		Increase year on year	
22	To improve population's health and reduce inequalities both geographically and demographically	Life expectancy (by gender)		Increase during plan period	Population, Human Health
		General health: % of people describing their health as a) Good, b) Fairly Good, c) Not Good		Increase % describing their health as good during plan period	
		Death rate by type (CHD, cancer, suicide, accidents) per 1000 population		Decrease rate during plan period	

Scoping Report

No	SA Objective	Contextual Indicators	Significant effect indicators (Core Strategy)	Target	SEA Topics
Economic					
23	To build a balanced and forward looking economy through diversification and modernisation	Breakdown by employment sector		Target not appropriate	Population, Material Assets
		Number of new VAT registrations per year		Target not appropriate	
		Net change in VAT registered businesses from previous year		Increase year on year	
		Gross Value Added per worker		Increase year on year	
		Unemployment rate (%)		Decrease year on year	
24	To sustain and enhance the viability and vitality of town centres		Vacant floorspace	Decrease during plan period	Population
			Net loss of retail floorspace	% change year on year	
			Number and type of planning permissions in town centres	Target not appropriate	
			% retail floorspace in centre vs out-of-centre	Increase	
25	To support economic activity in rural areas		Vacant floorspace	Decrease during plan period	Population
			GVA per capita in rural areas	Increase year on year	
			Number of small businesses in rural areas	Target not appropriate	
			Number of village shops lost annually in rural areas	Decrease during plan period	

Part II: Burton-upon-Trent Town Centre Area Action Plan Scoping

7. Introduction

- 7.1 As described in Section 1, this report is the Joint Scoping Report for the SA of the Core Strategy and the Burton Town Centre AAP. This section of the report presents the Part II scoping for the Burton Town Centre AAP.

SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTEXT

Burton Town Centre

- 7.2 Burton upon Trent (Burton) is situated within the eastern part of the County of Staffordshire, approximately 26 miles east of the county town on Stafford. The town is also situated within close proximity to the City of Derby to the north-east and the towns of Uttoxeter and Lichfield to the north-west and south-west respectively.
- 7.3 Burton Town Centre covers the area from the River Trent in the east to just west of the railway line which connects Burton upon Trent and Derby to the North and Birmingham to the south. The land use throughout the site is varied with the river Trent floodplain in the east which is utilised by playing fields and informal recreation. The study area also include the Market Place, schools public houses, residential dwellings, fire station, car park facilities, Burton technology college and a number of breweries.
- 7.4 The town centre has many of the shops and facilities one would expect of a sub-regional centre. Burton College for instance provides vitality and the town hosts facilities such as the Coors centre which attracts significant visitors and the centre is littered with historic buildings that provide character and identity. However, the quality of the town centre experience requires significant development and improvement if it is to prove competitive in future years given the large scale investment in Derby and Lichfield. The market and war memorial gardens offer significant opportunities for the creation of high quality public spaces with high levels of activity.

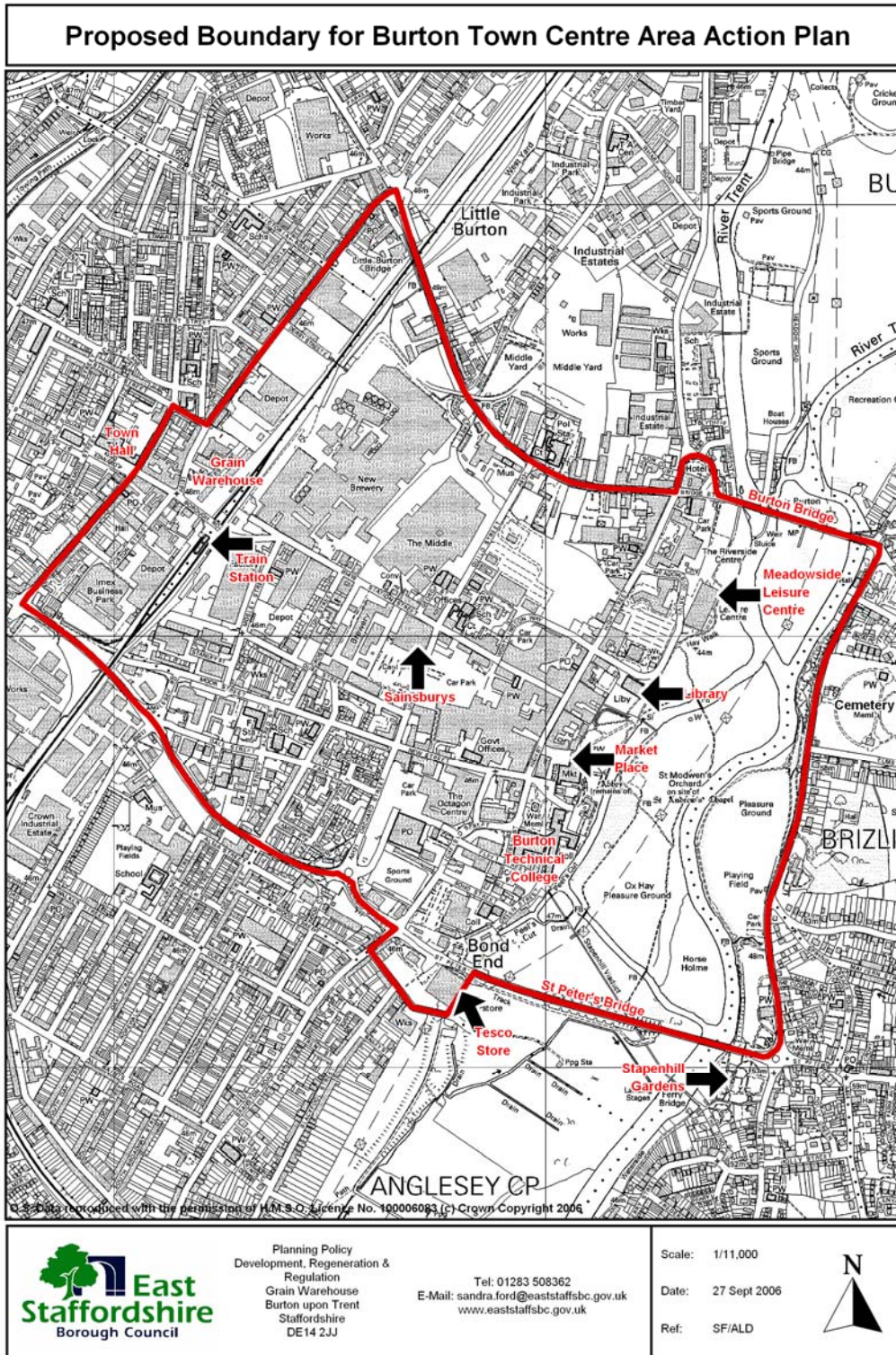
Burton Town Centre AAP

- 7.5 The proposed boundary for the Burton Town Centre AAP is shown in Figure 7.1. Opportunities and challenges which the Burton Town Centre AAP will need to address include:
- Proposals for key development sites;
 - Improvements to key gateways to the town centre;
 - Environmental improvements;
 - Proposals for creating a distinct town centre square;
 - Transport Management, including traffic flow controls, accessibility and sustainable transport options; and
 - The creation of a pedestrian strategy for the town centre as a whole.

Scoping Report

7.6 In addition to physical issues, the AAP will need to take account of the social, economic and commercial factors affecting the town centre.

Figure 7.1 - Location of Burton Town Centre



8. Other Relevant Plans and Programmes

8.1 The international, national, regional and borough level policies have already influenced the broad SA framework developed for the Part I Scoping Report, and thus the appropriate sustainability themes have been captured, in terms of deriving SA objectives to inform the SA framework. This first task has thus focussed on the review of local plans, programmes and policies relevant to the Burton Town Centre AAP, and these are shown in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 – Relevant Plans and Programmes

RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES
Local
Inner Burton Upon Trent Housing Initiative Final Report
Retail capacity study for Burton Upon Trent

8.2 At the local level, the policies, plans and programmes produced within East Staffordshire provide the focus for policy analysis. Policies identified within the East Staffordshire Local Plan 1996-2011, are particularly relevant to the development of the SA framework.

8.3 The Local Plan’s objectives are focussed around East Staffordshire’s vision which is expressed as a commitment to protecting and enhancing the environment and heritage of East Staffordshire whilst allowing development to take place in order to maintain and strengthen the local economy and to promote the social well-being of the community.

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS

8.4 The analysis of local PPPs has confirmed social, environmental or economic objectives of relevance as well as sustainability issues that might influence the preparation of the Burton Town Centre AAP. The results of this analysis have been used to confirm the relevance of the broad sustainability objectives identified in Table 3.2.

**Consultation Question 5:
Have all relevant plans and programmes been consulted?**

9. Key Sustainability Issues

- 9.1 Analysis of key sustainability issues relevant to the Burton Town Centre area has been carried out. This work has been based on the review of relevant plans and programmes and an analysis of the baseline data. The analysis of sustainability issues has been iterative and is ongoing. As the SA develops with further stakeholder involvement the analysis of key issues is likely to evolve.
- 9.2 Table 9.1 below presents the results of the preliminary analysis of key sustainability issues.

<p>Consultation Question 6: Are there any additional sustainability problems or opportunities in Burton Town Centre that need to be considered in the development of the AAP?</p>

Table 9.1 – Key Sustainability Issues (Burton Town Centre)

Key Issues / Problems	Opportunities/Implications for Core Strategy	Relevance to SEA Topic
ENVIRONMENTAL		
<p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Small areas of Fen Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitat are located within the AAP boundary (to the east of the River Trent).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AAP should seek to maintain and where possible enhance existing areas of BAP Priority Habitat within the AAP boundary. 	Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna
<p>Flood Risk</p> <p>Flood risk is a major issue in the Burton-upon-Trent. Risk stems largely from the River Trent and its tributaries (including the River Dove). The majority of the Town Centre lies within the protected flood plain, although there is a risk of flooding if the current defences fail.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development should consider the likely increasing risk of flooding resulting from climate change. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) should be encouraged in new development including porous services, green space, wetlands and flood attenuation. Flood Risk Assessments should inform major development proposals within the Town Centre. New developments should be designed to be to be flood resilient. 	Water
<p>Air Quality</p> <p>Two AQMAs are located within the AAP boundary. One adjoins the main roads through Burton-upon-Trent whilst the second is smaller and focuses on the St Peters Bridge Island area in Stapenhill.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity for the AAP to contribute towards stabilising traffic flows by encouraging the use of public transport and promoting walking and cycling. New residential developments in the Town Centre should incorporate cycle parking and restrict car parking for residents. 	Air
<p>Burton-upon-Trent Conservation Area</p> <p>A large part of the study area lies within the Burton-upon-Trent Conservation Area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development should be promoted through the AAP that preserves or enhances the character and/or appearance of the Conservation Area. 	Cultural Heritage

Scoping Report

Key Issues / Problems	Opportunities/Implications for Core Strategy	Relevance to SEA Topic
<p>National Forest</p> <p>A large part of the study area lies within the National Forest boundary.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AAP should ensure that Burton Town Centre builds upon its status as the capital of the National Forest 	<p>Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Landscape</p>
SOCIAL		
<p>Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour</p> <p>Vehicle crime and violent crime tend to be concentrated in Burton Town Centre (Profiling Staffordshire: East Staffordshire, Staffordshire County Council).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been a number of targeted efforts to manage anti-social behaviour in the town centre and inner wards of Burton-upon-Trent, and to reduce fear of crime in the area. The AAP should build upon these efforts and promote measures, such as secured by design principles, to reduce crime and fear of crime. 	<p>Population</p>
<p>Layout of Retail Areas</p> <p>The Coopers Square and Octagon shopping centres provide the majority of retail units for Burton in an enclosed mall however their design and layout does not relate well to the historic shopping streets (High Street and Station Street) and consequently they have been marginalised. Much of the central area is dominated by surface car parking to the detriment of urban form, massing and enclosure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AAP provides the opportunity to undertake a review of the centre of Burton in order to reconnect different shopping and civic areas. 	<p>Population</p>
<p>Pedestrian Access</p> <p>Pedestrian access to the Town Centre is difficult in some places, particularly along the bridges and in some areas of the town where inadequate lighting of walkways means that some of these are not used at night. Pedestrian access to the River Trent is also difficult in places.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AAP provides the opportunity to improve pedestrian linkages through the Town Centre and to the river. 	<p>Population</p>

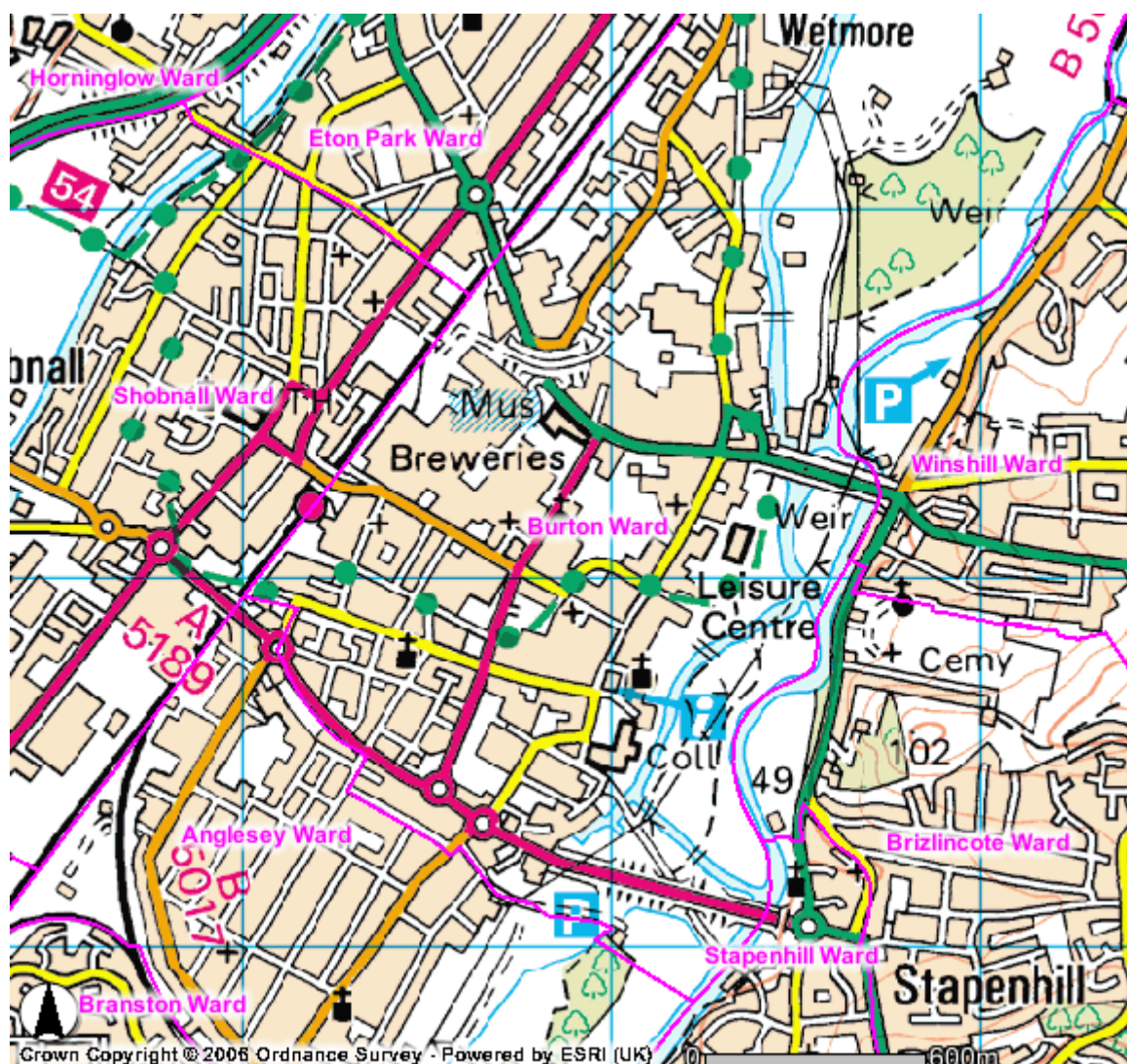
Scoping Report

Key Issues / Problems	Opportunities/Implications for Core Strategy	Relevance to SEA Topic
ECONOMIC		
<p>Town Centre Viability and Vitality</p> <p>Maintaining and enhancing the viability and vitality of urban areas, in particular town centres, is a key ingredient of sustainability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AAP could encourage mixed use development and through other measures such as 'living above the shop'. A key issue is how the AAP should balance the need to provide an attractive environment to encourage residents to the area whilst promoting increased activity in the town centre. 	<p>Population and Material Assets</p>

10. Baseline

- 10.1 To provide the level of detail required for the SA of the AAP, data, in particular for local economic and social indicators, have been collected for the Burton Ward (as shown in Figure 10.1). Where localised ward-level data is unavailable, district-level data have been used.

Figure 10.1 - Burton Ward and Surrounding Wards



Source: election-maps.co.uk

- 10.2 Detailed baseline data have been provided in Appendix B, which is organised into three datasets relating to social, environmental and economic issues, under each of which a set of resource types have been outlined.

Consultation Question 7:

Are any significant environmental, social or economic data missing or misrepresented?

11. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 11.1 Section 6 describes the SA framework has been developed using an iterative process, based on the review of relevant plans and programmes, the evolving baseline, analysis of key sustainability issues and consideration of which of these issues can potentially be addressed by the Core Strategy.
- 11.2 It is considered, that after analysing the local plans and programmes that may influence the Area Action Plan, the Burton Town Centre specific baseline, and the analysis of key sustainability issues in relation to Burton Town Centre, the SA framework proposed in Section 6 provides a comprehensive framework to assess the Burton Town Centre Area Action Plan. It is therefore proposed to utilise the SA framework shown in Table 6.1 for the SA of the AAP.

Consultation Question 8:

Do you agree with the proposed SA framework? Are objectives, targets and indicators suggested appropriate?

12. Remaining Stages of the SA

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

INTRODUCTION

- 12.1 This chapter of the Joint Scoping Report describes how the remaining stages of the SA will be carried out. It also outlines the format that will be used in producing the final SA Report.
- 12.2 As outlined in Section 1 above, the SA process detailed in the ODPM guidance covers five stages, A to E. This Scoping Report has therefore covered Stage A by:
1. Identifying and reviewing other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives that will affect or influence the Planning Framework;
 2. Collecting relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information;
 3. Identifying key sustainability issues for the SA to address;
 4. Developing the SA framework; and
 6. Providing the basis for consultation on the scope of the SA.
- 12.3 Based on the ODPM guidance, Table 12.1 outlines the remaining steps involved in the SA:

Table 12.1 – Remaining Stages of the Core Strategy and Burton Town Centre AAP SA

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

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

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

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

Predicting and Evaluating Effects

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

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

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

Methodologies for Assessing Effects

12.7 Table 12.2 below, based on Annex 12 of the ODPM guidance, provides a useful summary of the range of techniques that can be used in the prediction and assessment of effects. In addition to expert judgement, causal chain/network analysis can prove especially useful in the prediction of cumulative, indirect and synergistic effects. GIS is useful in assessing the spatial/distributional characteristics of certain types of effect.

Table 12.2 – Prediction and Assessment Techniques for SA

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

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

Significance

- 12.9 Assessing the significance of predicted sustainability effects is essentially a matter of judgement. Judgements of significance will therefore be systematically documented, in terms of the particular characteristics of the effect which are deemed to make it significant and whether and what uncertainty and assumptions are associated with the judgement. The assessment of significance will also include information on how the effect may be avoided or its severity reduced, in the case of adverse effects, or enhanced in the case of beneficial effects.
- 12.10 To gain a clearer understanding of effects' significance, the following aspects will be considered:
- ◆ Spatial area of effect
 - ◆ Sensitivity of area
 - ◆ Which groups are affected
 - ◆ Magnitude of effect
 - ◆ Probability of effect
 - ◆ Duration of effect
 - ◆ Frequency of effect
 - ◆ Reversibility of effect

Mitigation

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

SA Report

- 12.12 The Sustainability Appraisal Report incorporates the SEA Environmental Report, as required by the SEA Directive. Presenting the key effects of the DPDs, the SA Report will be the key written document produced for the SA and will be made available for consultation at the same time as the draft version of the preferred option for consultation. The preparation and release to consultation of the SA Report will therefore comprise Stages C and D of the SA process.
- 12.13 Table 12.3 below presents the proposed structure and level of detail for the SA Report, taken from Annex 15 of the ODPM guidance. The SA Report will show that the Directive's requirements in relation to the Environmental Report have been met through clearly sign-posting in the SA report the distinct information required by the Directive.

Table 12.3 – SA Report Structure

Structure of report		Information to include
Components making up the environmental report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Table sign-posting the components of the SA Report which make up the Environmental Report for the purposes of the SEA Directive
1.	Summary and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Non-technical summary ◆ Statement on the difference the process has made ◆ How to comment on the report
2.	Appraisal Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Approach adopted to the SA ◆ When the SA was carried out ◆ Who carried out the SA ◆ Who was consulted, when and how ◆ Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment.
3.	Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Purpose of the SA and the SA Report ◆ Plan objectives and outline of contents ◆ Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

Scoping Report

Structure of report		Information to include
4.	Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Links to other strategies, plans and programme and sustainability objectives ◆ Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline ◆ Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified ◆ Limitations of the information, assumptions made etc. ◆ The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators
5.	Plan issues and options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Main strategic options consider and how they were identified ◆ Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options ◆ How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred options ◆ Other options considered, and why these were rejected ◆ Any proposed mitigation measures
6.	Plan policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred measures ◆ How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals ◆ Proposed mitigation measures ◆ Uncertainties and risks
7.	Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (environmental impact assessment, design guidance, etc) ◆ Proposals for monitoring

Monitoring

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

Consultation Question 9:

Are there any additional methodologies that could be used with the SA?

APPENDIX A

Regional, County and Local Plan and Policy Review

Scoping Report

Regional Policies, Strategies and Plans

Level	Regional	
Title	Regional Spatial Strategy (formerly known as Regional Planning Guidance for the West Midlands (RPG11))	
Proponent body	West Midlands Regional Assembly	
Status	Adopted	
Date produced	July 2004- in process of being revised	
Description	Provides the framework for the development of the region over the next 15-20 years. This document has been prepared by the West Midlands Regional Assembly, in partnership with regional local authorities, agencies, voluntary groups and individuals, and incorporates the Regional Transport Strategy and sets out priorities for dealing with environmental issues, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and the treatment and disposal of waste. The document forms part of the statutory development plan and has a role in determining planning applications at a local level, as well as influencing the development of Local Development Frameworks being prepared by Local Authorities (including the East Staffordshire LDF).	
Document information and reference points	Key objectives/priorities relevant to the SA	Key sustainability themes to be considered by SA
Vision	<p>The RSS aims to produce a region</p> <p>a) where there are opportunities for all to progress and improve their quality of life;</p> <p>b) with an advanced, thriving and diverse economy occupying a competitive position within European and World markets;</p> <p>c) where urban and rural renaissance is successfully being achieved;</p>	Burton-upon-Trent has been designated a “local regeneration area” by the RSS and as part of the network of strategic town and city centres in the region.

Scoping Report

Level	Regional	
Title	Regional Spatial Strategy (formerly known as Regional Planning Guidance for the West Midlands (RPG11))	
	<p>d) with diverse and distinctive cities, towns, sub-regions and communities with Birmingham as a “World City” at its heart;</p> <p>e) which is recognised for its distinctive, high quality natural and built environment;</p> <p>f) with an efficient network of integrated transport facilities and services which meet the needs of both individuals and the business community in the most sustainable way; and</p> <p>g) where all Regional interests are working together towards a commonly agreed sustainable future.</p>	
Objectives	<p>The following strategic objectives are relevant to the ESBC LDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region; • to create a joined-up multi-centred Regional structure where all areas/centres have distinct roles to play; • to retain the Green Belt, but to allow an adjustment of boundaries where this is necessary to support urban 	<p>Urban regeneration</p> <p>Rural regeneration</p> <p>Green belt preservation (ESBC has a small area of green belt)</p> <p>Diversification and modernisation of economy</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Regional	
Title	Regional Spatial Strategy (formerly known as Regional Planning Guidance for the West Midlands (RPG11))	
	<p>regeneration;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs; • to support the diversification and modernisation of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion; • to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region; • to improve significantly the Region's transport systems; • to promote the development of a network of strategic centres across the Region; 	<p>Environmental protection and enhancement</p> <p>Interdependent communities in the borough</p>

Level	Regional	
Title	A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands: Regional Sustainable Development Framework	
Proponent body	Sustainable West Midlands, Advantage West Midlands, GOWM, West Midlands Regional Assembly	
Status	Adopted	
Date produced	July 2006	
Description	The Regional Sustainable Framework sets out a vision and a set of sustainable development objectives for the West Midlands, designed to help the Region move towards a more sustainable future. The Framework also sets out a process by which these principles and objectives can be incorporated into the development, review and implementation of strategies, policies and plans at regional, sub-regional and local level.	
Document information and reference points	Key objectives/priorities relevant to the SA	Key sustainability themes to be considered by SA
1. Sustainable consumption and production	<p>1.1 Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment</p> <p>1.2. Promote and support the development of new high value and low impact technologies, especially resource-efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives</p> <p>1.3. Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, both new build and existing stock, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations</p>	<p>Resource efficiency</p> <p>Utilisation of new technologies</p> <p>Focussing development in urban areas</p> <p>Local sourcing</p> <p>Sustainable transport</p>

Level	Regional	
Title	A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands: Regional Sustainable Development Framework	
	<p>1.4. Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents, and improve health through increased physical activity</p> <p>1.5. Ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car</p> <p>1.6. Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible</p> <p>1.7. Encourage local sourcing of food, goods and materials</p> <p>1.8. Reward efficient resource use and encourage development of alternative and renewable resources in order to reduce dependence on fossil fuels</p> <p>1.9. Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with regional organisations and agencies leading by example</p> <p>1.10. Encourage and support a culture of enterprise and innovation, including social enterprise</p> <p>1.11. Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and</p>	<p>Waste minimisation and increased use of recycled goods</p> <p>Encouragement of CSR</p> <p>Enterprise culture</p> <p>Sustainable economy</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Regional	
Title	A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands: Regional Sustainable Development Framework	
	prosperity for the benefit of all the Region's inhabitants	
2. Climate change and energy	<p>2.1. Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency</p> <p>2.2. Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources, including by micro-generation, CHP, district heating, and in transportation</p> <p>2.3. Minimise the Region's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources</p> <p>2.4. Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in the Region's climate</p> <p>2.5. Land use and development that takes into account predicted changes in the Region's climate including flood risk</p>	<p>Energy efficiency</p> <p>Increased use of renewable energy</p> <p>Climate change mitigation</p> <p>Adaptation to climate change</p>
3. Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement	<p>3.1. Value, protect, enhance and restore the Region's environmental assets, including the natural, built and historic environment and landscape</p> <p>3.2. Value, maintain, restore and re-create regional biodiversity, where possible using approaches that improve the resilience of natural systems such as linking fragmented habitats</p> <p>3.3. Minimise air, water, soil, light and noise pollution levels and</p>	<p>Protection and enhancement of biodiversity</p> <p>Reduction of air, water, soil, light and noise pollution</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Regional	
Title	A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands: Regional Sustainable Development Framework	
	<p>create good quality air, water and soils</p> <p>3.4. Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings</p> <p>3.5. Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place</p> <p>3.6. Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practice in agricultural management or enabling communities to improve their neighbourhoods</p> <p>3.7. Promote environmental justice, recognising that deprived areas and disadvantaged communities are more likely to be affected by environmental damage and degradation</p>	<p>Use of previously developed land</p> <p>Improvement of the public realm</p> <p>Local stewardship of the environment</p> <p>Environmental justice</p>
4. Sustainable communities	<p>4.1. Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life</p> <p>4.2. Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location</p> <p>4.3. Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage</p>	<p>Local decision making</p> <p>Equality of opportunity</p> <p>Helping disadvantaged communities</p> <p>Encouragement of active and healthier lifestyles</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Regional	
Title	A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands: Regional Sustainable Development Framework	
	<p>4.4. Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services</p> <p>4.5. Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments</p> <p>4.6. Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</p> <p>4.7. Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the West Midlands can offer locally and in the wider region</p> <p>4.8. Encourage physical development with a better balance of jobs, housing, social and cultural services and amenities within each part of the Region in order to meet local needs locally and encourage stable and sustainable communities</p> <p>4.9. Ensure that the Region’s workforce is equipped with the skills to access high quality employment opportunities suited to the changing needs of the Regional economy, whilst recognising the value and contribution of unpaid work</p> <p>4.10. Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development</p>	<p>Reduction of crime and the fear of crime</p> <p>Community cohesion</p> <p>Education and skills</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Regional	
Title	A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands: Regional Sustainable Development Framework	

Level	Regional	
Title	Delivering Advantage: West Midlands Economic Strategy and Action Plan	
Proponent body	Advantage West Midlands, WMRA	
Status	Adopted	
Date produced	2004	
Description	<i>Delivering Advantage</i> provides a framework for the economic development and regeneration of the West Midlands and aims to guide the actions of organisations that can contribute to the region's future prosperity.	
Document information and reference points	Key objectives/priorities relevant to the SA	Key sustainability themes to be considered by SA
Developing a Diverse and Dynamic Business Base	<p>Enterprise – to develop an enterprise culture where businesses are alive to current and potential markets, and can access the necessary finance, support and information to bring their plans to fruition.</p> <p>Manufacturing – to help our manufacturers reinvent themselves so they can meet changing market demands.</p> <p>Innovation – to promote creative talent, nurture innovators and invest in research and development.</p> <p>Environmental – to make sure that economic development enhances</p>	<p>Dynamic enterprise culture</p> <p>Diversification and modernisation of the economy</p> <p>Environmental protection</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Regional	
Title	Delivering Advantage: West Midlands Economic Strategy and Action Plan	
	<p>and is enhanced by the environment.</p> <p>The visitor economy – to develop our visitor economy to attract new visitors and encourage others to return.</p>	Tourism and leisure
Promoting a Learning and Skilful Region	Skills – to raise basic and higher level skills in the region.	Improvement of skills
Creating the Conditions for Growth	<p>Transport – to address the inadequacies of our transport infrastructure by working with partners to create the world-class sustainable transport system we need.</p> <p>Development Sites – to ensure that Regional Planning Guidance is implemented, so that sites are available to meet the needs of business or reused for other purposes.</p> <p>Housing – to link housing availability and quality with employment opportunities.</p> <p>ICT – to ensure that all businesses [and 97% of households] have broadband access and use it to maximum effect.</p>	<p>Sustainable transport and accessibility</p> <p>Housing quality and availability</p>
Regenerating Communities	<p>Economic Inclusion – to acknowledge the widening disparities in prosperity across the region, then to address these, particularly in more deprived areas such as North Staffordshire and the Black Country.</p> <p>Demography – to ensure that changing demographic conditions in the region are taken into account when implementing the strategies which</p>	<p>Regeneration of deprived areas (including Burton-upon-Trent)</p> <p>Consideration of changing demographics</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Regional	
Title	Delivering Advantage: West Midlands Economic Strategy and Action Plan	
	affect people's ability to take up training and employment opportunities.	

Level	Regional	
Title	Restoring the Region's Wildlife: Regional Biodiversity Strategy	
Proponent body	West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership, WMRA	
Status	Adopted	
Date produced	2005	
Description	Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands	
Document information and reference points	Key objectives/priorities relevant to the SA	Key sustainability themes to be considered by SA
Key challenges Challenge 1: Maintaining and improving the condition of habitats, species and ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further develop a coordinated and integrated spatial framework, incorporating other aspects such as landscape and historic elements as appropriate. • Agree methodology, incorporating relevant raw data and local biodiversity expertise. • Establish spatial biodiversity objectives for the Region, linking to the habitat targets set out in Appendix 3. • Identify gaps in spatial information. 	Link between biodiversity and landscape and cultural heritage

Scoping Report

Level	Regional	
Title	Restoring the Region's Wildlife: Regional Biodiversity Strategy	
<p>Challenge 2: Developing an area based approach to restoring wildlife</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set a baseline for condition and location of habitats and species. • Identify a sub-set of priority habitats and species from the full list, and identify and focus activity to meet targets for these. • Identify data gaps and data needs. • Raise awareness of habitat management. • Assess skills needs for land management. • Develop integrated training for land management. • Assess funding and resource base of LBAPs and work towards securing on-going commitment to funding, linked to a clarification of roles at the local, regional and national levels. 	<p>Effective habitat management</p>
<p>Challenge 3: Monitoring the condition of habitats, species and ecosystems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop coordinated monitoring between key agencies. • Develop mechanisms for the delivery of regional information. • Link data to key issues e.g. Indicators, Regional Spatial Strategy and climate change. 	<p>Mechanisms for enabling a robust evidence base to help inform decisions</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Regional	
Title	Restoring the Region's Wildlife: Regional Biodiversity Strategy	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote awareness of changes detected in habitats and species • Establish data needs for all users at different levels. • Develop a set of regional Biodiversity Indicators. • Assess funding and resource base of LRC's and work towards securing on-going commitment to funding. 	
<p>Challenge 4: Re-connecting and integrating action for biodiversity with other environmental, social and economic activity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop relationships with other sectors, for example exploring brownfield issues with the business sector. • Explore economic issues for effective land management. • Identify data (and gaps) which can be used to demonstrate examples of re-connecting biodiversity with other activities. • Investigate extent to which greenspace standards (such as English Nature's) are being applied and develop the application of this and other access standards. 	<p>Importance of brownfield sites for biodiversity</p> <p>Effective land management for biodiversity</p> <p>Linkages between biodiversity and other activities</p> <p>Greenspace standards</p>
<p>Challenge 5: Coping with the impacts of climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish level of current knowledge and activity. • Clarify climate change issues for the Region. • Raise awareness of issues amongst policy-makers. 	<p>Climate change adaptation</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Regional	
Title	Restoring the Region's Wildlife: Regional Biodiversity Strategy	

Level	Regional	
Title	Regional Cultural Strategy 2001-6	
Proponent body	West Midlands Life	
Status	Adopted	
Date produced	2001 (in process of being revised)	
Description	Regional Cultural Strategy for the West Midlands	
Document information and reference points	Key objectives/priorities relevant to the SA	Key sustainability themes to be considered by SA
Themes: Excellence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation and renewal of cultural activities • Promoting innovation and experiment in cultural activities • Promotion of cultural education • Promoting excellence • Promotion of quality 	Dynamic cultural scene
Choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the greatest range of cultural activities 	Increasing choice of cultural activities

Scoping Report

Level	Regional	
Title	Regional Cultural Strategy 2001-6	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and filling gaps in cultural choice • Collection of data about cultural activities and promoting research • Spreading good practice 	
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and spreading good practice • Increasing social inclusion in cultural activities • Promotion of networking and information • Promoting access to cultural activities 	Increasing accessibility to cultural activities and social inclusion
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the economic potential of cultural activities • Supporting cultural businesses • Retention of creative talent in the region 	Utilising cultural activities as an economic driver
Sustainability and influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring sustainable development • Promote cross-cutting and influencing other plans • Championing culture to regional and national decision 	Promoting culture as a priority

Scoping Report

Level	Regional	
Title	Regional Cultural Strategy 2001-6	
	makers	

County Level Policies, Strategies and Plans

Level	County	
Title	Shaping the Future of Staffordshire 2005 – 2020: The Sustainable Strategy for the County	
Proponent body	Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire Strategic Partnership	
Status	Adopted	
Date produced	2005	
Description	Sets out a vision for Staffordshire for the period 2005-2020, providing a framework for district and borough level community strategies developed in the county.	
Document information and reference points	Key objectives/priorities relevant to the SA	Key sustainability themes to be considered by SA
Vision	<p>The vision aims to create a County:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which is thriving, with a flourishing, diverse and creative local economy and a highly skilled workforce • where learning is accessible to all • where people have high standards of health and social care • which is well-connected with good transport, services and communication, linking people from urban and rural communities to jobs, health, schools and other services where the environment is protected and enhanced • where diversity is celebrated and communities are actively engaged in developing the solutions to the problems they face • which is driven by a Strategic Partnership that is effective and has inclusive membership, representation and leadership 	<p>Support for rural communities</p> <p>Protection for the environment</p> <p>Education, learning and skills</p> <p>Community cohesion and celebration of diversity</p>

Scoping Report

Level	County	
Title	Shaping the Future of Staffordshire 2005 – 2020: The Sustainable Strategy for the County	
Priorities	<p>Through the following six key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the voice and profile of Staffordshire within the West Midlands region as well as nationally, within Europe and internationally • 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 • Integrating and sustaining transport • Improving health and social care • Supporting the growth of the local economy and encouraging prosperity (including learning and skills) for the benefit of individuals, employers and communities • Sharing data and information to underpin the strategic priorities of the Strategy 	<p>Local representation</p> <p>Improved health and social care</p> <p>Accessibility to services and jobs</p> <p>Sustainable transport</p>

Level	County
Title	Strategic Plan 2007/10
Proponent body	Staffordshire County Council
Status	Adopted

Scoping Report

Level	County	
Title	Strategic Plan 2007/10	
Date produced	2007	
Description	Sets out the County Council's strategic priorities for the period 2007-10	
Document information and reference points	Key objectives/priorities relevant to the SA	Key sustainability themes to be considered by SA
Priority 1: Children and Young People:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve accessibility to services for children and young people, in particular Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services • Look to target those children and young people in greatest need in particular areas of the county • Prioritise those vulnerable children and young people who are most at risk • Improve the responsiveness of services and, where it is safe and in the child's best interest, look to keep families together to avoid taking children into care • Introduce Community Learning Partnerships across the county, which will increase the availability and accessibility of services in communities • Ensure, through review and evaluation, that our budgets and staff make the greatest difference in the areas that need it most • Work in partnership with other organisations, communities, parents, carers, and young people in planning, delivering, 	Emphasis on the wellbeing of and opportunities for young people

Scoping Report

Level	County	
Title	Strategic Plan 2007/10	
	and evaluating services.	
Priority 2: Healthier Communities and Older People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of life and independence for vulnerable adults and older people by ensuring that, wherever possible, people can live independently and can access the support they need • Ensure that services are developed to focus on, and deliver, prevention (those services that prevent or delay the need for more costly intensive services and/or promote the quality of life of vulnerable people and engagement with the community) • Improve the accessibility of information about the range of services available to people in their local area Restructure our services to deliver the 'Changing Lives' programme. • Work in partnership with the NHS and the district and borough councils to provide information, advice and training about health and well-being • Support the carers of vulnerable and older people both in their caring role and in maintaining their quality of life 	Wellbeing of more vulnerable groups of society including older people
Safer and Stronger Communities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the fear of crime amongst vulnerable adults and young people through targeted initiatives to help people to feel that they live in a safe environment. 	Crime and the fear of crime

Scoping Report

Level	County	
Title	Strategic Plan 2007/10	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with our partners to reduce the number of residents becoming victims of crime and anti-social behaviour. By building respect within communities; violence and disorder will be reduced. • Work with the voluntary and community sector, to strengthen communities by listening to the views of our residents. Wherever possible, we will respond flexibly to meet different needs and demands. • Improve the ways in which we work with our partners to tackle safety issues and build stronger communities. This will mean that we have shared strategies and aims, with little duplication and no conflicting priorities, so that maximum resources are used to deliver practical community based activities. 	Community cohesion
Economic Development and Enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create economic regeneration activities which will benefit everyone in Staffordshire. • Increase the creation of new employment opportunities, in particular, for disadvantaged communities and for vulnerable adults who may find it difficult to access work. • Seek to promote the growth of new and small businesses and attract new businesses to the county to maintain growth in the economy overall. • Continue to develop the capacity of the county council to deliver economic regeneration services through developing 	<p>Economic regeneration</p> <p>Increase in employment opportunities</p> <p>Creation of the right conditions for business start-ups and SMEs</p>

Scoping Report

Level	County	
Title	Strategic Plan 2007/10	
	<p>internal resources, outsourcing services where this is appropriate, and securing additional external funding to build up capacity wherever this is possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with a range of local and regional partners to strengthen partnership working and to secure significantly higher levels of external funding to support new and enhanced levels of service. 	
Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure our population, particularly more vulnerable groups, have access to public transport and other solutions that enable them to meet their day-to-day needs • Respond to Climate Change through seeking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promoting energy conservation • Continue to ensure that our assets, such as buildings, highways and country parks are maintained in a reasonable condition to prevent long-term damage and potentially excessive resource requirements in the future • Reduce the level of waste going to landfill through the successful operation of the Waste Management Board • Strengthen partnership-working with districts, parishes and other local groups and committees to help influence how, and what type, of services we provide within the tight budget constraints. 	<p>Accessibility to services</p> <p>Mitigation of climate change</p> <p>Reduction of waste going to landfill</p>

Scoping Report

Level	County	
Title	Strategic Plan 2007/10	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue to invest in policy, research, managing performance and projects. The ability to lead and manage change is becoming increasingly important to our activities.	

Scoping Report

Local Level Policies, Strategies and Plans

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
Proponent body	East Staffordshire Borough Council	
Status	Adopted	
Date produced	July 2006	
Description	Local Plan for the Borough	
Document information and reference points	Key objectives/priorities relevant to the SA	Key sustainability themes to be considered by SA
POLICY CSP1 : Sustainability	<p>Energy Use</p> <p>Encouragement of efficient energy use through reduction of trips, especially by cars and lorries and the encouragement of public transport;</p> <p>Efficient use of energy through design and layout of buildings and sites;</p> <p>The use of renewable energy resources;</p> <p>Encouragement of the efficient use of materials, including the appropriate use of high quality materials and recycling of waste.</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Reducing transport of freight by road;</p> <p>Facilitating cycling, walking and public transport;</p>	<p>Reduction of energy use</p> <p>Sustainable transport</p> <p>Reuse of derelict and underutilised brownfield land and buildings</p> <p>Protection of the natural and built environment</p> <p>Protection of minerals resources</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
	<p>Reducing Demand for Finite/Non-renewable resources; Promoting sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>Promoting use of brownfield land within development boundaries and renovation and re-use of derelict and redundant buildings; Minimising use of greenfield sites; Protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment, especially designated sites and their settings; Protecting mineral resources.</p>	
POLICY CSP3: Design	<p>In considering development proposals the Borough Council will have regard to how the development relates to the following urban design objectives which are drawn from “By Design – Urban design in the planning system: towards better practice”; Character – A place with its own identity; Continuity and Enclosure – A place where public and private spaces are defined clearly; Quality of the Public Realm – A place with attractive and successful outdoor areas; Ease of Movement – A place that is easy to get to and move through;</p>	High quality design in accordance with the needs of communities

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
	<p>Legibility – A place that has a clear image and is easy to understand;</p> <p>Adaptability – A place that can change easily, and</p> <p>Diversity – A place with variety and choice.</p>	
<p>POLICY CSP4 :</p> <p>Urban and Rural Regeneration</p>	<p>Proposals for new development and redevelopment of sites within the urban areas will be judged against the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which the development of the site would lead to the loss of business or general industrial land considered necessary to meet market requirements and maintain diversity of employment opportunities; • The extent to which an opportunity is provided to create an appropriate environment for new development; • Consistency with design, density, retail, transport, and implementation policies in the Local Plan; and • Development will not lead to housing development in excess of Structure Plan requirements, nor create undue pressure on the infrastructure. <p>Where rural settlements are capable of accommodating new employment opportunities to assist in the economic recovery and diversification of the rural economy, proposals will be considered against the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which development would be appropriate in terms of its scale and impact on an existing settlement in terms of design, 	<p>Employment opportunities</p> <p>Economic wellbeing</p> <p>Appropriate development for sites</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
	<p>density and location;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which the proposal would contribute towards the regeneration of that settlement. 	
<p>POLICY CSP6 : National Forest</p>	<p>In relation to the National Forest, the Borough Council will promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of land to woodland and other Forest related purposes through planning obligations; • Enhancement of built development through related landscaping; • The Forest as an exemplar of sustainable development; • The development of tourism, leisure, rural diversification and the woodland economy; • New developments that relate well to their National Forest setting. 	<p>Meeting the aims of the National Forest</p>
<p>POLICY NE3: Green Belt</p>	<p>Approval will not be given in Green Belts for:</p> <p>a) The construction of new buildings, other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) for the purposes of agriculture and forestry; (ii) to provide small-scale essential facilities for outdoor sport and 	<p>Integrity of the Green Belt</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
	<p>recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) for cemeteries (iv) for other uses of land which maintain openness and do not conflict with the purposes of including land within the Green Belt (v) as a replacement for existing dwellings where all the criteria in Policy H8 are met <p>b) extensions or alterations to existing dwellings which would result in disproportionate or incongruous additions to the original dwelling;</p> <p>c) the re-use of existing buildings where the proposed use conflicts with the relevant policies in this Plan or would compromise the openness of the Green Belt by, for example, the need for associated open storage or extensions to the re-used building;</p> <p>d) the carrying out of engineering or other operations which do not which do not maintain openness and conflict with openness and conflict with the purposes of including land within the Green Belt</p> <p>e) changes in the use of land which do not maintain openness and conflict with the purposes of including land within the Green Belt</p>	

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Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
<p>POLICY NE4 : Landscape Protection, Enhancement and Restoration</p>	<p>Proposals for development within East Staffordshire should be informed by and be sympathetic to the character of the surrounding landscape in accordance with Structure Plan policy NC2, and, in areas identified as such in the County's Supplementary Planning Guidance, should contribute to the appropriate landscape policy objective identified for the area, namely the regeneration, restoration, enhancement, maintenance or active landscape conservation. In considering proposals for development on land which is conspicuous from the Peak National Park, the Borough Council will have regard to the need to ensure that the visual amenities of the National Park are not harmed.</p>	<p>Protection and complementing of landscape character</p>
<p>POLICY NE5 : Central Rivers Strategy</p>	<p>In considering proposals for development within the area covered by the Central Rivers Strategy the planning authority will have regard to the land use criteria set out within the Strategy. In particular the planning authority will seek to negotiate the inclusion of landscape works, access provision and off site enhancements that contribute to the Strategy as part of new development, where this is seen to be in accordance with Circular 5/2005 Planning Obligations or any guidance that may supersede this. Such provision will be principally related to the needs of wildlife conservation and water-based recreation.</p>	<p>Wildlife conservation</p> <p>Tourism and leisure</p>
<p>POLICY NE7 : Vacant and Derelict Sites</p>	<p>The Borough Council will encourage the re-use of derelict or previously developed land or empty and under-used buildings in sustainable locations by public and private investment, particularly in areas such as within or adjacent to town centres or in suburban areas close to public transport nodes. If necessary it will use powers under the Town and Country Planning</p>	<p>Reuse of previously developed land</p> <p>Protection of cultural heritage</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
	<p>Act 1990 and associated legislation to ensure sites are maintained in a tidy state or to secure the assembly of sites for regeneration. Any such development that may be permitted shall not result in the loss of, or damage to, important natural habitats or sites or features of historic interest.</p>	<p>Protection of biodiversity</p>
<p>POLICY NE8 : Protection of Sites of Nature Conservation Interest</p>	<p>Planning applications which affect international, national or local sites of environmental significance will be determined in accordance with the following criteria:</p> <p>(a) Protection of International Sites</p> <p>Proposals for development or land use that may affect a European site, a proposed European site or a Ramsar site will be subject to the most rigorous examination. Development or land use change not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site and which is likely to have a significant effect on the site (either individually or in combination with other plans or projects) will not be permitted unless the Borough Council is satisfied either, after an appropriate assessment, that the proposal will not adversely affect the integrity of the site or that the following two requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) There is no alternative solution (ii) There are imperative reasons of over-riding public interest for the development or land use change. <p>(b) protection of national sites</p>	<p>Protection of international, national and local sites of conservation interest.</p>

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Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
	<p>Proposals for development in or development likely to affect a Site of Special Scientific Interest will be subject to special scrutiny. Where such development may have an adverse effect, directly or indirectly, on an SSSI, it will not be permitted unless the applicant can demonstrate that the reasons for the development clearly outweigh the nature conservation value of the site itself and the national policy to safeguard the national network of sites.</p> <p>(c) Protection of 'Local Sites'</p> <p>Development likely to harm a local nature reserve, a grade 1 County Site of Biological Importance (SBI) or a regionally important Geological/ Geomorphological Site (RIGS), ancient woodland sites, existing woodland within the National Forest and river/watercourse corridors, will not be permitted unless the Borough Council is satisfied that there are reasons for the proposal which outweigh the need to safeguard the intrinsic nature conservation value of the site.</p>	
<p>POLICY NE9 : Biodiversity</p>	<p>In considering proposals for development the planning authority will seek to further the aims of Biodiversity Action Plans covering the Borough through negotiation.</p>	<p>Development in accordance with the aims of BAPs</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
POLICY NE10 : Protected Species and Habitats	Development will not be permitted which fails to adequately safeguard a protected species or its habitat.	Safeguarding of protected species and their habitats
POLICY NE11 : Sites of Ecological or Geological Interest	Where development is to be approved which may affect any site of ecological or geological interest, appropriate measures may be required to conserve, as far as possible, the site's ecological or geological interest and to provide for replacement habitats or features where development proposals would result in a net loss of key habitats and species within the district.	Protection of sites of ecological or geological interest
POLICY NE12 : Tree Protection	Throughout the Borough established trees will be retained wherever possible, particularly those with high amenity value and ancient trees, and Tree Preservation Orders made where necessary. The removal of any visually significant trees, shrubs and hedges, will be resisted unless the loss cannot be avoided through alternative siting and design. If visually significant trees or trees subject to protection are felled or are damaged, appropriate replacement planting will be required. Development schemes proposing the retention of existing trees on the site need to include detailed proposals for the protection of these trees during development, to the appropriate British standard, currently BS5837.	Protection of trees
POLICY NE24 : Energy Efficiency	The Borough Council will take a positive view of development proposals which make provision for a high standard of energy efficiency, and which do not materially contravene other policies of the Plan.	Higher standards of energy efficiency

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
<p>POLICY NE26 : Flooding</p>	<p>Development proposals in flood risk areas, or proposals which would affect such areas, will not be permitted where they would cause unacceptable harm to the following interests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the protection and storage capacity of the flood plain, washlands and other areas at risk from flooding; b) access to watercourses for maintenance; c) the characteristics of surface water run-off; d) the integrity of fluvial defences; e) the drainage function of the natural watercourse system; or f) would necessitate additional public finances for flood defence works. <p>The Borough Council will require a Flood Risk Assessment in areas shown on the proposals map and of proposals that have the potential to generate significant volumes of surface water runoff due to their size, in accordance with PPG 25, to assess the impact on the foregoing interests. However, the Local Planning Authority will take into account any on or off-site protection, alleviation, or mitigation works proposed by the developer such as Sustainable Urban Drainage schemes.</p>	<p>Protection of floodplains</p> <p>Integrity of the fluvial flow of natural watercourses</p> <p>Integrity of flood defences where appropriate</p>

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Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
POLICY NE27 : Light Pollution	New development will be required to be planned and designed so as to avoid or minimise light pollution or ‘spillage’ particularly in residential areas, rural areas or areas of wildlife or landscape or cultural heritage value and in locations where there may be an impact on highway safety.	Impact of light pollution
POLICY BE1 : Design	The Borough Council will approve applications for development which respond positively to the context of the area surrounding the site of the application and in themselves exhibit a high quality of design which corresponds to or enhances surrounding development. Such considerations will apply equally to new development and development which involves the re-use of existing buildings.	Appropriate design
POLICY BE6 : Conservation Areas: Development Principles	Development will not be permitted in a Conservation Area, unless it preserves or enhances the character or appearance of the Conservation Area	Integrity of conservation areas
POLICY BE8 : Listed Buildings: Protection of Character	The character of listed buildings will be protected by the following means: (a) The Borough Council recognises its statutory duty to have special regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings and their setting; (b) Applications for alterations or extensions to listed buildings will only be granted when they relate sensitively to the original building;	Protection of listed buildings and their settings

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Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
	<p>(c) Where the demolition of a listed building is to be permitted, the Borough Council may require by condition or seek agreement that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) demolition shall not take place unless detailed plans have been approved for replacement buildings; (ii) the building is retained until such time as redevelopment takes place; (iii) important external and internal features of the building are salvaged and stored or reused; (iv) there is an opportunity for the appearance, plan layout and particular features of the building to be measured and recorded prior to destruction; and (v) provision is made for archaeological investigation by appropriately qualified persons and excavation of the site where appropriate. <p>(d) Where Listed Building Consent is granted for the demolition or alteration resulting in the loss of historic fabric, the Borough Council will ensure that provision is made for an appropriate level of archaeological building recording to take place prior to, or during, the commencement of works.</p>	
POLICY BE10 :	Sites of significant archaeological interest will wherever possible be	Protection of archaeological assets

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
Archaeology	protected from new development. Development proposals affecting sites of potential interest should be accompanied by a report of the archaeological implication of the development, based on desk-based assessments and, if necessary, field evaluation and by an indication of the means and resources to be made available to protect and/or record the archaeological interest of the site. Where the Borough Council has decided that physical preservation of the archaeological remains is not justified, approval may be conditional upon appropriate means and facilities being made available by the developer for archaeological investigation, or a condition may be attached to any permission granted requiring such investigation before development commences.	Appropriate archaeological investigation prior to development
POLICY BE11 : Ancient Monuments	There will be a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of scheduled Ancient Monuments and unscheduled archaeological remains of national importance, and development which would disturb or adversely affect any such monument or remains or its setting will not be permitted.	Protection of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other sites of importance
POLICY E19 : Tourism	The Borough Council will maximise opportunities to develop and promote tourism by approving proposals: (a) for any private or public initiative which provides tourist facilities or attractions or assists the tourism industry in general; (b) for visitor facilities, information points, restaurants and heritage attractions, especially where these provide alternative uses for existing buildings.	Realisation of the potential of the tourism sector

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
<p>ESBC transport objectives</p>	<p>The Borough Council wishes:</p> <p>(a) To provide the opportunity for all people living and working in the Borough, regardless of age or disability, to move freely around the area without having to depend on the private car;</p> <p>(b) To provide effective public transport for journeys within, and in and out of the Borough particularly to the centres of Burton and Uttoxeter;</p> <p>(c) To minimise, wherever possible, the detrimental effects of all forms of transport on the environment of the Borough, and to reduce the need to travel, especially by car;</p> <p>(d) To maximise the potential of the transportation network to serve employment generating development;</p> <p>(e) To promote strategies for increasing other modes of travel such as bus, rail, cycling and walking in preference to the private car;</p> <p>(f) To introduce a regime of demand management to control the level and pattern of traffic flow;</p> <p>(g) To continue to investigate the role traffic management can play in establishing clear priorities for access by different means of travel, to complement the locational policies in this Plan, and enhance the role of public transport within the Borough.</p>	<p>Sustainable transport</p> <p>Reduction of the effect of transport on the environment</p> <p>Demand management</p> <p>Reduction of the need to travel</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Local Plan	
POLICY L7 : Water Based Recreation : Central Rivers Strategy	The Borough Council will approve development for tourism and outdoor leisure uses in the Trent Valley including the Trent and Mersey Canal which assist in the implementation of the Central Rivers Strategy in locations where there would be no conflict with other policies in this Plan. The Borough Council will support the principle of water based recreational and nature conservation after-use on appropriate areas of gravel extraction in the Trent Valley which are not required for restoration and retention as best and most versatile agricultural land.	Encouragement of tourism and outdoor leisure

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Together Community Strategy 2003-2020	
Proponent body	Local Strategic Partnership	
Status	Adopted	
Date produced	2003	
Description	Sets out a vision for the borough to 2020, through eight themes.	
Document information and reference points	Key objectives/priorities relevant to the SA	Key sustainability themes to be considered by SA
Theme 1: Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve higher standards in the scale, location and design of new development 	Utilisation of previously used land

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Together Community Strategy 2003-2020	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To use brownfield, underused and vacant land • To protect and enhance habitats such as floodplain, unimproved grasslands, ancient semi-natural woodland, canals and parkland • To maximise the use of renewable energy and alternative energy production for heat and power, especially biomass from woodlands and new energy crops • To develop sustainable transport through minimising the impact of through routes; maximise public transport options; and develop cycling and walking • To encourage the culture and practice of recycling and waste minimisation • To improve the economic and social viability of market towns and villages • To enhance the quality of the built environment in Burton town centre and its older housing areas • To raise awareness of environmental issues in people of all ages, and promote positive action 	<p>Habitat enhancement and protection</p> <p>Renewable energy</p> <p>Sustainable transport</p> <p>Rural vitality</p> <p>Waste minimisation and recycling</p> <p>Enhancement of Burton Town Centre</p> <p>Environmental awareness</p>
<p>Theme 2: Safer communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To design a safer building environment e.g. housing developments, business estates, roads, street lighting and CCTV • To reduce community 'acceptance' of certain crimes and 	<p>Improvement of the public realm</p> <p>Reduction in crime</p>

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Together Community Strategy 2003-2020	
	<p>disorders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce substance misuse • To re-integrate persistent young offenders back into society • To target persistent offenders and their relationship with drugs • To further integrate the health sector into the Community Safety Partnership • To reduce the levels of burglary • To reduce the levels of vehicle crime • To further support work to identify the true scale and nature of domestic violence • To address the particular concerns of minority ethnic communities • To develop victim confidence and engagement • To give more reassurance and confidence within communities • To reduce the number of fires in homes • To reduce the number of deliberate fires in vehicles 	<p>Improvement in health</p> <p>Reduction in the fear of crime</p> <p>Community cohesion and engagement</p>
Theme 3: Employment and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To expand and support those sectors where East 	Competitiveness of local businesses

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Together Community Strategy 2003-2020	
business development	<p>Staffordshire already has a competitive advantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To diversify the local economy and increasing the proportion of growth sector industries • To ensure an appropriate supply of good quality sites, premises and supporting infrastructure • To achieve the physical regeneration of derelict and other difficult sites • To provide employment opportunities for a range of skill levels • To deliver first class business services in response to demand and the future needs of the local economy • To improve the image of the Borough • To address the particular needs of business start ups 	<p>Diversification of local economy</p> <p>Provision of suitable sites for the economy</p> <p>Increase in employment opportunities</p> <p>Support for new business start ups</p> <p>Image of the Borough</p>
Theme 4: Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the access for all households to quality housing, recognising that the costs of quality housing are likely to exceed the ability of some groups to rent or purchase housing supplied by the market • To support the planned growth in the economy, and assist in the spread of the benefits of growth to less advantaged sections of the community 	<p>Access to quality housing</p> <p>Affordable housing</p>
Theme 5: Disadvantaged communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve partnership working between the statutory and voluntary sectors for the benefit of our community 	<p>Meeting the needs of more vulnerable groups of society</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Together Community Strategy 2003-2020	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure work between voluntary agencies and the Council promotes a better and more complete service for homeless people • To ensure that partnership working brings about improved provision for victims of domestic violence • To support older people to remain in their own homes and to improve their quality of life by providing support services • To improve access to information, particularly to certain groups and in certain areas 	
Theme 6: Lifelong learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase demand for lifelong learning and equalise opportunities through better access learning • To raise levels of participation in education and training for young people • To raise levels of achievement in young people and adults • To raise skills for local competitiveness • To increase the engagement of employers in the development of the workforce • To develop local organisations' capacity and expertise to provide education and training 	<p>Raising levels of achievement in both young people and adults</p> <p>Increased opportunities for lifelong learning</p> <p>Increased participation in education and skills</p>
Theme 7: Health	Priorities:	Improvement in health care and provision

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Together Community Strategy 2003-2020	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health • Mental Health • Learning Disabilities • Drugs and Alcohol • Teenage Pregnancy • Accidents 	Reduction in accidents
Theme 8: Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve quality of life • To bring stimulation and purpose to existence • To enable people to express themselves • To bring people together and underpin communities • To enhance communication and understanding • To unlock creativity and problem solving 	Community cohesion

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Rural Strategy	
Proponent body	East Staffordshire Borough Council	
Status	Adopted	

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Rural Strategy	
Date produced	2005	
Description	Overall objective is to improve the economic, social and environmental well being of the borough's rural communities and businesses and to ensure the protection of the wider countryside. It aims to do this through addressing four themes which have in turn been broken down into specific areas of focus:	
Document information and reference points	Key objectives/priorities relevant to the SA	Key sustainability themes to be considered by SA
Theme A: Encourage vibrant and thriving rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve community safety in rural areas • Secure more affordable housing, considering local need and demand • Provide programmes of cultural and recreational activities • Support rural communities through parish councils, the voluntary sector and faith organisations • Support existing and encourage appropriate new retail services for the rural population • Encourage and foster a sense of community 	<p>Community cohesion</p> <p>Housing provision</p> <p>Community safety</p>
Theme B: Ensure accessible services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the viability of rural services • Improve rural leisure and recreation facilities including village 	<p>Accessibility to services</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Rural Strategy	
	<p>halls and community buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve rural transport structures enabling rural people to better access services, training and job opportunities • Promote highway schemes that are appropriate to rural areas • Work with partners from the statutory, private and voluntary sectors when seeking to tackle rural transportation concerns and develop rural transport solutions and strategies • Increase access to health and social care in rural areas • Develop electronic communication 	<p>Improvement of rural facilities</p>
<p>Theme C: Support the needs of the Borough's changing rural economy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage rural businesses and employment • Support farming, assist diversification and promote locally produced food and products • Develop rural tourism, recreation, arts and crafts 	<p>Vitality of agricultural sector</p> <p>Diversification of the rural economy</p>
<p>Theme D: Maintain and improve the environmental character of the Borough's rural area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sensitive development and protection of the rural environment • Reduce the impact of vehicles on rural areas • Improve the understanding of the countryside and education 	<p>Protection of landscape assets and the public realm</p>

Level	Local	
Title	East Staffordshire Rural Strategy	
	of users	

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	ESBC Housing Strategy	
Proponent body	East Staffordshire Borough Council	
Status	Adopted	
Date produced	2004	
Description	Sets out the priorities and targets to meet ESBC's housing vision for the period 2004-7.	
Document information and reference points	Key objectives/priorities relevant to the SA	Key sustainability themes to be considered by SA
Vision	To ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent home and create sustainable communities that meet the needs and aspirations of all residents	
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widen housing choice for all residents and increase the supply of affordable housing in the Borough. Improve housing and environmental conditions and tackle areas of deprivation in our communities Prevent homelessness and improve our housing 	<p>Affordable housing</p> <p>Improvement of the public realm</p>

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	ESBC Housing Strategy	
	advice service. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in partnership with other agencies to provide appropriate accommodation and services that meet the diverse needs of vulnerable and elderly people 	Prevention of homelessness Meeting the needs of vulnerable sectors of society

Level	Local	
Title	Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008	
Proponent body	East Staffordshire Community Safety Partnership	
Status	Adopted	
Date produced	2005	
Description	Statutory strategy for tackling crime and disorder in East Staffordshire	
Document information and reference points	Key objectives/priorities relevant to the SA	Key sustainability themes to be considered by SA
	The Strategy has six priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burglary of the home • Motor vehicle crime • Substance misuse 	The following themes are emphasised in the Strategy: Improvement of the public realm and the urban environment

Scoping Report

Level	Local	
Title	Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing violence • Young people • Arson and fire safety 	<p>Reduction of crime</p> <p>Reduction of the fear of crime</p> <p>Anti social behaviour</p> <p>Reduction of social and educational exclusion</p> <p>Healthier lifestyles</p>

APPENDIX B

Baseline Data Tables

Scoping Report

Table A: Baseline Data, Indicators, Targets and Trends for Environmental Issues

TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator /descripti on	Quantified information International, National, District		Burton upon Trent/ Burton Ward Data	Comparators and targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source
BIODIVER SITY FLORA AND FAUNA Habitats	Designate d sites	Importance	No. of Designated Sites & Locations	No designated sites within Burton. Calke Abbey Park SSSI lies approximately 5 miles east of Burton Upon Trent. There is also a SAC designation on the River Mease which is approximately 10km to the south of the town. There is a Local Nature Reserve immediately to the east of the study area at Scalpcliffe Hill.	In England there are: 70 Ramsar sites 236 Special Areas of Conservation 80 Special Protection Areas 4,000 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) 215 National Nature Reserves Over 1050 Local Nature Reserves Government's PSA target: 95% of SSSI land to be in 'favourable' or 'recovering' condition by 2010	Not applicable.	As well as potential effects on greenfield biodiversity, development of brownfield sites may have potential effects on brownfield flora and fauna. The Core Strategy in promoting the integrity of designated sites (from locally to nationally important) should seek to protect and develop continuity of these habitats in the wider countryside. This is also important for BAP species and woodland.	www.english-nature.gov.uk
		<u>Sites of International Importance</u>	Ramsar Sites – None					
		<u>Sites of European Importance</u>	Special Protection Areas (SPA) – None Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) –None					
		<u>Sites of National Importance</u>	National Nature Reserves (NNR) –None Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – (6) • River Dove • Stanton Pastures • Forest Bank • Goat Lodge • Blithfield • Bracken Hurst					
		<u>Sites of Regional or Local Importance</u>	Local Nature Reserves (LNR) – (1) • Scalpcliffe Hill Sites of Biological Importance (SBI's) The BAP area currently contains about 800 Grade 1 SBIs, covering a total of 6945 hectares (2.8% of the total land area). There is currently a policy of combining adjacent SBI sites, so there are now fewer SBIs in those areas that have been re-surveyed. In East Staffordshire there are now 2633 ha of land consisting of either 155 sites of Biological interest or 77 Biodiversity Alert sites, this is an increase of over 411 Ha since 1996.					
BIODIVER SITY FLORA	Habitats & Species	The Staffordshire BAP covers the whole of the county excluding the Peak Park, this also includes East Staffordshire.		Small areas of Fen Biodiversity Action Plan	European Union target: To halt loss of	Not applicable.		http://www.sbag.org.uk/html/saps.htm

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TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator /descripti on	Quantified information International, National, District		Burton upon Trent/ Burton Ward Data	Comparators and targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source
AND FAUNA		Staffordshire HAP	United Kingdom HAP	(BAP) Priority Habitat are located within the AAP boundary (to the east of the River Trent).	biodiversity by 2010			
		Native Woodland	UK 'Lowland Broadleaved Woodland HAP' (in prep)					
		Wet Woodland	UK Wet Woodland HAP					
		Lowland Wood-pasture and Parkland	UK Lowland Wood-pasture and Parkland HAP					
		Arable Field Margins	UK Arable Field Margins HAP					
		Ancient / Diverse Hedgerows	UK Hedgerows HAP					
		Lowland Acid grassland	UK Lowland Dry Acid Grassland HAP					
		Lowland Calcareous Grassland	UK Upland Calcareous Grassland HAP UK Lowland Calcareous Grassland HAP					
		Lowland Wet Grassland	UK Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh HAP					
		Unimproved Neutral grassland	UK Lowland Meadows HAP UK Upland Hay Meadows HAP					
		Lowland Heathland	UK Lowland Heathland HAP					
		Ponds, Lakes and Canals	UK Eutrophic Standing Water HAP					
		Inland Saltmarsh						
		Mosses	UK Raised Bog HAP					
		Reedbeds	UK Reedbed HAP					
		Rivers and Streams						
		Species Action Plans in Staffordshire						
	MAMMALS Brown Hare Noctule Bat Otter Pipistrelle Bat Water Vole	BIRDS Barn Owl Farmland Seed-eating Birds Grey Partridge Lapwing Nightjar						

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TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator /descripti on	Quantified information International, National, District	Burton upon Trent/ Burton Ward Data	Comparators and targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source
		<p>Skylark Snipe Woodlark</p> <p>REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS AND FISH Atlantic Salmon Grass Snake Great Crested Newt Natterjack Toad</p> <p>INVERTEBRATES Bog bush-cricket Ground Nesting Solitary Bees & Wasps Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary White-faced Darter White-clawed Crayfish</p> <p>PLANTS AND FUNGI Dyer's Greenweed Hybrid Bilberry Floating Water-plantain Grass Wrack Pondweed Native Black Poplar Pink Meadow Cap</p>					
AIR, HUMAN HEALTH Air quality	Levels of main air pollutants; Industrial processes	<p>The latest air quality document is the 2006 Updating and Screening Assessment, which forms part of a third round of review and assessment. This highlighted the need for more detailed assessment of the Coors Maltings site in Burton-upon-Trent for the nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide objectives, although since this time, recent dispersion modelling has indicated exceedances are unlikely. The busier traffic routes in Burton are being assessed for particulate levels in more detail.</p> <p>Although the majority of East Staffordshire meets the objectives for nitrogen dioxide, later studies from 2004 onwards have highlighted that certain busy roads within Burton-upon-Trent are exceeding. This has been further confirmed by extending the monitoring network along many of these busy roads.</p> <p>East Staffordshire Borough Council has decided to declare two AQMAs for these areas, which are based on a "linear" pattern along roads.</p> <p>One AQMA joins the main traffic routes through Burton-upon-Trent and although not every road incorporated exceeds the objective, for the larger of the two AQMAs, it has been seen as a logical approach to address traffic routes in general rather than have numerous roads in isolation.</p> <p>The second AQMA is smaller and focuses on the St Peters Bridge Island</p>	<p>The Environment Agency monitors emissions under IPPC regulations. Within the Burton Ward there was an inorganic release in 1998 on Hawkins Lane. There was also a release from Coors Brewery in 2005 which included releases to air including, Nitrogen Oxides, Hydrogen Chloride, Particulate Matter, Carbon Dioxide, and</p>	<p>Air Quality Strategy Objectives:</p> <p>Benzene: 2003/4: 16.25µg/m³ (running annual mean)</p> <p>2010: 5µg/m³ (annual mean)</p> <p>SO₂ 350µg/m³ not to be exceeded over one hour more than 24 times a year 125µg/m³ not to be exceeded over 24hr mean</p>	<p>The transport sector is likely to increasingly have a higher proportional input into air quality issues. In particular Nitrogen dioxide and particulates (PM₁₀).</p>	<p>Increased traffic flows are likely to compromise the effect of improvements in vehicle technology on reducing inputs to air quality issues.</p> <p>Poor air quality can cause significant human health problems such as breathing difficulties, lung inflammation and infection, particularly for people who have lung disease or suffer from</p>	<p>http://www.eaststffsbc.gov.uk/</p>

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TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator /descripti on	Quantified information International, National, District	Burton upon Trent/ Burton Ward Data	Comparators and targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source																	
		area in Stapenhill. Now that these two areas are being declared, ESBC has begun a Further Assessment exercise to provide more specific detail to the extent of the nitrogen dioxide exceedances.	Carbon Monoxide.	more than 3 times a year 266µg/m ³ not to be exceeded over 15min mean more than 35 times a year (2004/5 target) National Air Quality Standard (2004) for PM ₁₀ is 40 µg/ m ³ (annual mean). 50µg/m ³ not to be exceeded over 24hr mean more than 35 times a year 2004 Proposed EU Limit Value by 2010 is 20 µg/ m ³ (annual mean).		asthma.																		
CLIMATIC FACTORS Climate	CO ₂ Emissions	<p>Within East Staffordshire 23 percent of households do not own a car or van which is slightly below both the Regional and England average of 27%.</p> <p>Latest DEFRA data for 2003 regarding CO₂ emissions for East Staffordshire is as follows:</p> <p><u>Local and Regional Estimates of Carbon Emissions, 2003: CO₂ emissions (kt CO₂) 2003 (Netcen September 2005)</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Industry and Commercial</th> <th>Domestic</th> <th>Road Transport</th> <th>Land Use Change</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Population Thousands</th> <th>Per capita CO₂ (tonnes)</th> <th>Domestic per capita CO₂ (tonnes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>East Stafford</td> <td>602</td> <td>257</td> <td>256</td> <td>1115</td> <td>7</td> <td>1122</td> <td>104</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Land Use Change	Total	Population Thousands	Per capita CO ₂ (tonnes)	Domestic per capita CO ₂ (tonnes)	East Stafford	602	257	256	1115	7	1122	104	2.5	Not available.	<p>West Midlands target:</p> <p>The West Midlands contribution to the national target is predominantly from onshore wind and to a lesser extent from landfill gas. Together, these technologies would account for three-quarters of</p>	<p>Emissions have reduced over the last 20 years due to a decline in industry and cleaner industrial concerns.</p> <p>The transport sector is likely to increasingly have a higher proportional input into greenhouse gas emissions issues.</p>	<p>Local & Regional CO₂ Estimates for 2003: DEFRA and Netcen (2005)</p> <p>DTI Regional & Local Electricity Consumption Statistics (2004) (Experimental)</p>
	Industry and Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Land Use Change	Total	Population Thousands	Per capita CO ₂ (tonnes)	Domestic per capita CO ₂ (tonnes)																
East Stafford	602	257	256	1115	7	1122	104	2.5																

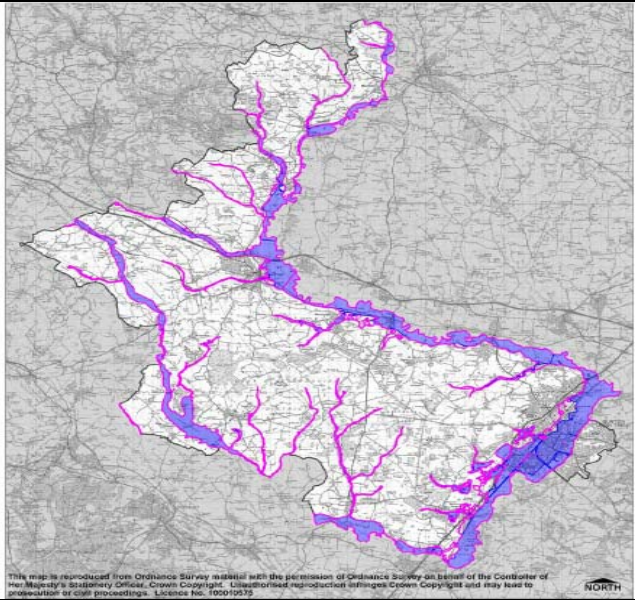
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TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator /descripti on	Quantified information International, National, District								Burton upon Trent/ Burton Ward Data	Comparators and targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source															
		shire																											
		West Midland s	19758	13484	14250	47491	366	47857	5267	2.6																			
		UK	24510 7	15514 0	15047 1	550718	-1942	548777	58785	2.6																			
CLIMATIC FACTORS	Annual energy consumpti on (kilowatt hours per capita)	The vast majority of energy produced in the West Midlands is by fossil fuels the Regional Energy Strategy sets out targets for the region and there are no targets for Staffordshire or East Staffordshire selectively.								Not available.	Targets To be in line with the national target for tackling climate change - a 60% reduction in emissions by 2050 - this total needs to reduce to approximately 38 Mt by 2010, to 33 Mt by 2020 and to 17 Mt by 2050.		Improved energy efficiency. Benefits gained from an improvement in energy efficiency however have the potential to be offset by increased energy use.	DTI information at http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/index.html West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy 2004															
Energy	Renewabl e energy	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">West Midlands Electricity Generating Capacity and Output (2002)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Electrical Capacity (MW)</th> <th>Output (GWh)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Large Power Stations</td> <td>1,976</td> <td>8,959</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Renewables</td> <td>48</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Combined Heat</td> <td>65</td> <td>453</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								West Midlands Electricity Generating Capacity and Output (2002)				Electrical Capacity (MW)	Output (GWh)	Large Power Stations	1,976	8,959	Renewables	48	11	Combined Heat	65	453					
West Midlands Electricity Generating Capacity and Output (2002)																													
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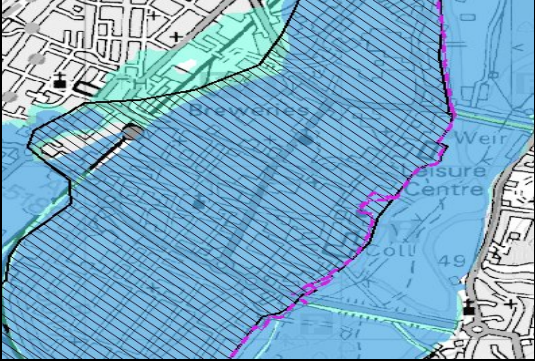
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TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator /descripti on	Quantified information International, National, District		Burton upon Trent/ Burton Ward Data	Comparators and targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source
		and Power (CHP)						
		Waste Incinerators	65	484				
		Total	2,154	10,107				
		<p>In 2001, about 1% of the West Midlands' energy consumption was met from renewables generating plant located in the region, mainly landfill gas and sewage gas, with small amounts of hydro, solar thermal and photovoltaics (solar electricity generation). Heat technologies in particular (biomass, biogas, solar and ground source heat pumps) and biofuels for transport have the potential for strong growth.</p> <p>Targets have been defined as follows:</p> <p>Improving Energy Efficiency Some of these reductions are likely to occur as a result of existing activity. The separate targets for each sector are given below:</p> <p>Industry: Reduce CO2 emissions by 2.4 Mt (18%) by 2010 and an additional 4.3 Mt (32%) by 2020. Commercial and public sector: Reduce emissions by 2.0 Mt (36%) by 2010 and an additional 1.5Mt (26%) by 2020. Domestic: Reduce emissions by 2.4 Mt (19%) by 2010, and an additional 3.7 Mt (29%) by 2020. Transport: Stabilise emissions by 2010 and reduce by 0.7 Mt (7%) by 2020.</p> <p>Increasing the use of Renewable Energy Resources The national target is 10% of electricity supplied to come from renewable sources by 2010 and 15% by 2015. Having considered the resources of the West Midlands the Strategy recommends:</p> <p>Renewable generation equivalent to 5% of electricity consumption by 2010 and 10% by 2020. The 2010 target is equivalent to: up to 75 MW of landfill gas fuelled generators, 100 1.5 MW wind turbines and 27 1MW biomass/biogas powered generators. Heat from renewable sources providing 250 GWh (0.3% of consumption) by</p>						

Scoping Report

TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator /descripti on	Quantified information International, National, District	Burton upon Trent/ Burton Ward Data	Comparators and targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source
		2010 and 650 GWh (1% of consumption) by 2020. Production of 460 GWh of liquid biofuels per year (approximately 44 million litres - 2% of current diesel sales) by 2010.					
CLIMATIC FACTORS Land	Area subject to flooding	<p>The flood risk areas in the District are indicated in the maps below. Pink areas fall within flood zone 2 whilst blue is flood zone 3.</p>  <p><small>This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence No. F05019279</small></p>	<p>The flood risk within the Burton upon Trent AAP (shown on the map in the previous column). On this map the pink dotted line indicates the existing flood defence which was built in the last 5 years to a standard of 1 in 100. The hatched area indicates the area that this flood defence protects.</p> <p>The area covered in dark blue indicates that this area has a 1 in 100 year or greater chance of flooding whilst the light blue/green area has a 1 in 1000 change or greater of flooding.</p>		Flood risk is likely to increase over the next 25 years with the impact of climate change.	Development needs to consider the likely increasing risk of flooding from climate change.	www.environment-agency.gov.uk

Scoping Report

TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator /descripti on	Quantified information International, National, District	Burton upon Trent/ Burton Ward Data	Comparators and targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source
		 <p style="text-align: center;">Burton Ward Flood Risk Area</p>					
WATER Surface water	Water quality and flow levels	<p>The main rivers within East Staffordshire are the Trent, Dove, and Tame. The river Severn runs to the west of the region. These are covered by a series of Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies which are produced by the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Derbyshire Derwent CAMS- this covers the river Derwent up to its confluence with the River Trent to the South East of Derby. The major tributaries include the Rivers, Noe, Wye, Amber, Ecclesbourne and the Mark Eaton Brook. The major consumer of water is for the public water supply with around 1000MI a day.</p> <p>River Dove CAMS this drains north Staffordshire and west Derbyshire and includes the rivers Churnet, Tean, Manifold, and Hamps. It also includes the urban area of Uttoxeter. The river Dove joins the River Trent 3km north of Burton upon Trent.</p> <p>Staffordshire Trent Valley CAMS this covers most of Staffordshire. The major water use is agriculture.</p>	<p>In terms of the Burton Town Centre AAP area water quality the nearest stretch of the River Trent that is monitored is at the Confluence of Darklands Brook and Claymills STW. The results in these areas are as follows,</p> <p>Nitrate 2003-2005- Grade 6 Biology 2004- Grade C Phosphate 2003-2005 Grade 6 The stretch of the Trent is compliant with all its Targets.</p>			<p>Water demand from all sectors is likely to increase and be accelerated by changes in climate. Abstraction levels in general will be under pressure and levels may need to be reduced to ensure a balance between abstraction requirements and ecological requirements of the river.</p>	Environment Agency, DEFRA

Scoping Report

TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator /descripti on	Quantified information International, National, District	Burton upon Trent/ Burton Ward Data	Comparators and targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source
WATER Usage	Domestic Water consumpti on	<p>Over 1400 million litres of water per day (Ml/d) are abstracted for public supplies in the West Midlands. Household use accounts for about half of this, and non-household about 30%. In addition, industries abstract around 230 Ml/d for their own direct use.</p> <p>Direct abstraction by farmers for spray irrigation amounts to an average daily abstraction of a further 80 Ml/d. It is mainly abstracted in the summer months when river flows are typically at their lowest. Peak day irrigation demands in the region can exceed public supply demand. Furthermore very little of the irrigation water is returned, so its potential impact on the water environment is heightened.</p> <p>Water supplies in the West Midlands come from a range of sources. The area has a number of public supply reservoirs including Tittesworth, Blithfield and Draycote. In addition, Elan Valley Reservoirs, located in mid Wales, provide an important source of supplies to the region.</p>		<p>ODPM's sustainable communities target of reducing water consumption by 25% in all new properties.</p> <p>EA recommended delivery of further reductions in water consumption up to 30-40% for new properties using new technologies such as rainwater reuse and grey-water recycling.</p> <p>EA recommended measures to achieve an 8% reduction in use for all existing properties.</p>	<p>Increased dry summers from climate change will present problems. Rising water consumption</p> <p>Further growth in housing, population and economy will lead to further increases in demand for water of about 10% or 236 Ml/day.</p>		<p>http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/corommondata/acrobat/112987</p>
SOIL Land quality	Contaminated land	<p>There is evidence of centuries of industrial activity taking place in Burton upon Trent. Owing to the geological and hydrogeological characteristics of the area, Burton upon Trent became a major centre for the brewing industry within the UK.</p> <p>It is estimated that over 40 breweries were established in the town by 1880, and by the early 1900s, the brewing industry had become heavily reliant on rail for transporting the goods.</p> <p>However, past industrial use of a site does not necessarily mean that it is "Contaminated Land" in the statutory sense; it is merely an indicator that</p>	See previous column.	None identified		<p>Detailed site assessments and remediation will be required for the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Soil contamination presents a risk to human health.</p>	<p>http://www.eaststaffordshire.gov.uk/</p>

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		<p>more investigation of the site is required. The process of inspecting the borough is being carried out on the basis of the risk posed by the pollutant linkage(s) present, with the aim being that the sites posing the greatest risk will be identified first.</p> <p>East Staffordshire Borough Council has produced a written Strategy that sets out how they intend to identify and inspect contaminated land within the Borough. The Strategy is not intended to produce a list of contaminated sites, but to establish procedures.</p> <p>The public register of contaminated land held by ESBC is not a list of sites that may be contaminated. The register only contains sites that have been determined as contaminated within the statutory definition of contaminated land, and a Remediation Notice, Remediation Statement or Declaration has been issued.</p> <p>It should be noted that there are currently no sites listed in ESBC's public register of contaminated land.</p>					
SOILS Land use	Household waste to landfill	<p>Government set statutory recycling targets for all local authorities following publication of the National waste strategy for England & Wales, entitled 'Waste Strategy 2000'.</p> <p>This strategy was produced in response to the European Union Landfill Directive 1995, which set ambitious targets for member states to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill.</p> <p>National targets for the UK were set to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste being landfilled to 85% of 1998 levels.</p> <p>For East Staffordshire the following statutory targets were set 10% recycling and composting by the end of 2003/04 18% recycling and composting by the end of 2005/06</p> <p>Actual performance for East Staffordshire 16% recycling and composting by the end of 2003/04 21% recycling and composting by the end of 2005/06</p> <p>The Landfill Directive, amongst other things, sets out the quantities of biodegradable waste that can be landfilled. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2010, to landfill no more than 75% of the total biodegradable municipal wastes that were landfilled in 1995; 	See previous column.	BVPI indicator 82a (Household Waste Recycled) and 82b (household Waste Composted %)	See previous column		http://www.eaststffsbc.gov.uk/

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2013, to landfill no more than 50% of biodegradable municipal wastes landfilled in 1995; and By 2020, to landfill no more than 35% of biodegradable municipal wastes landfilled in 1995. <p>As a result Staffordshire has been set annually reducing landfill for each year from 2005/06 up to 2019/20. Failure to comply with the allowances will mean automatic penalties of £150 per tonne and, in the target years, 2010, 2013 and 2020 a proportion of any fine set down by European Courts should the UK as a whole fail to meet its targets. The allowances are however tradable and can be borrowed, banked or sold as appropriate but only between and not across target years.</p> <p>It appears that Staffordshire will be able to meet its targets until 2011/12 depending on increases in waste arisings, new schemes being implemented by District Councils and continued improvements at the household waste recycling centres. It will be seen that the annual reductions up to 2009/10 are relatively low (around 1,500 tonnes per year) but those from 2009/2010 onwards are significantly greater (around 21,000 tonnes per year).</p> <p>It is anticipated that Staffordshire will landfill approximately 180,000 tonnes of biodegradable waste in 2006/07. The levels of recycling activities of each authority are unknown in detail beyond 2005/06 but it would appear that by 2010/11 or thereabouts significant new schemes will have to be introduced to meet targets after that date. Further work is being undertaken to quantify the actual quantities and this does depend on decisions by the District and Borough Councils as well as the County Council.</p>															
SOILS Land use type		<p>In East Staffordshire land use statistics</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land use</th> <th>Percentage cover</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Domestic</td> <td>0.95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None Domestic</td> <td>0.82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Road</td> <td>1.88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Path</td> <td>0.06</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Land use	Percentage cover	Domestic	0.95	None Domestic	0.82	Road	1.88	Path	0.06	See previous column.	The dominant land use is agriculture occupying 81% of Staffordshire. While Urban land, mainly the conurbation of Stoke-on-Trent, accounts for 11% of the total area. The remaining			Land Use Statistics (Generalised Land Use Database), 2001 http://www.sbap.org.uk/html/intro.htm
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		Rail	0.16		<p>heathland, woodland, forest, reservoirs, mineral workings and amenity land such as golf courses.</p> <p>Permanent pasture is the dominant agricultural land use, accounting for 47% of the total, and dairy farming is the main enterprise on 55% of all full-time farms. Arable crops account for 31% of the total, and this is the dominant land use in South Staffordshire and Lichfield Districts.</p> <p>Most agricultural land in the BAP area is described by DEFRA as being Grade 3 (average quality), with small amounts of Grade 2 land (very good quality) in the south and west.</p>			
		Gardens	3.63					
		Green space	88.8					
		Water	2.1					
		Other	1.5					
		Unclassified	0.0004					

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				<p>Significant amounts of Grade 4 (poor quality) and Grade 5 (very poor quality) land are also present. This is concentrated in the north-east of the SBAP area, in Staffordshire Moorlands District and the northern part of East Staffordshire District. This land has severe limitations, restricting the range of crops that can be grown.</p> <p>Most of the area between Stoke-on-Trent and the Peak Park is designated as a Less Favoured Area by DEFRA. The South-west Peak Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) also extends beyond the Peak Park boundary and</p>			

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				part of the BAP area.			
CULTURAL HERITAGE, LANDSCAPE Buildings and townscape	Conservation areas Areas of archaeological significance Number of listed buildings by grade Proportion of listed buildings at risk	There are 25 Conservation Areas in the following towns and villages in order to preserve and enhance the character of the area as a whole. Abbotts Bromley Admaston Barton-under-Needwood Burton upon Trent No.1 (King Edward Place) Burton upon Trent No.2 and 3 (Town Centre) Clarence St/Anglesey Road, Burton upon Trent George St., Burton upon Trent Horninglow St./Guild St., Burton upon Trent Station St./Borough Road, Burton upon Trent Church Mayfield Ellastone Hoar Cross Marchington Middle Mayfield Newborough Rangemore Rocester Rolleston Stanton Tatenhill Trent and Mersey Canal Tutbury Uttoxeter Wootton Yoxall	A large part of the study area lies within the Burton-upon-Trent Conservation Area.	West Midlands: Buildings at Risk 2006. There has been a marked increase in the number of buildings on this year's Register, with 17 new entries. The total now stands at 193, covering 222 items, the highest number in the nine regions. There have been 6 additions in Birmingham, bringing its total to 22, reflecting the growing problem with vacant and underused buildings within the city. Additionally, 140 grade II buildings are on the City Council's Register. A city-wide strategy is now needed to address this problem. A further 10 buildings have been removed		Need to address and halt the number of buildings on the 'at risk' register.	Historic Buildings At Risk register, 2006, English Heritage

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				from the Register this year. There are 853 listed buildings in the Borough of East Staffordshire.			
LANDSCAPE Landscape Assets	Areas of landscape value- Landscap e Character Areas	<p>Trent Valley Washlands (69) Between Needwood and Cannock forest lies the wide, flat valley of the rivers Trent and Tame with alluvial soils overlying Triassic mudstones. It is a major source of sand and gravel, the working of which is creating significant areas of open water, of value as habitat and for recreation.</p> <p>The richness of the region's soil and consequent long-standing agricultural economy is reflected in the scale and age of its buildings. Timber framing is found throughout the area. The land quality is mainly grade 3, and overall is above average for the county. Modern farming in this area is mainly intensive arable cropping, with some limited dairying and sheep rearing, in large regular hedged fields.</p> <p>The large nucleated villages of the river valleys have, in places, undergone recent commuter expansion, and one result has been the conversion of surrounding smallscale fields to pasture. Main road and rail transport routes cut through the valleys, and extensive sand and gravel extraction is causing large-scale landscape change.</p> <p>Needwood Claylands (68) The Character Area is a rolling plateau of Triassic mudstones divided by the valley of the River Dove, which forms the boundary between Staffordshire and Derbyshire. That part within Staffordshire lies in the interfluvium of the rivers Dove, Trent and Tean. A mantle of boulder clay has given rise to heavy stagnogley soils and brown earths, generally poorly draining and varying in reaction from base poor to base rich. Streams have cut through the clay to create the rolling landform in which valleys accommodate dispersed hamlets and villages. The land is of average agricultural quality, at Grade 3. It is very much a mixed farming area, two thirds of which is down to grass to support dairying with some beef and sheep farms. The arable cropping comprises mainly combinable crops including cereals and oilseed rape.</p> <p>The landscape that has emerged at Needwood is characterised by a very regular pattern of well cared-for hedged fields, straight roads and regular</p>	See previous column	<p>No targets identified.</p> <p>The West Midlands RSS states that; Beyond designated areas, the character and distinctiveness of the wider countryside must also be respected and opportunities to enhance and restore the quality of existing landscapes should be actively pursued.</p> <p>In this context the urban fringe is recognised in PPG7 as being subject to particular pressures. For many residents of urban areas it represents their nearest countryside and is a highly</p>	Agricultural landscapes have been changed in response to newer productive methods. The District has experienced loss and fragmentation of hedgerows as a result of field rationalisation associated with agricultural intensification.	Strategic Growth Options: There is unlikely to be enough brownfield land to accommodate the balance of extra homes currently required by the Draft RSS. Greenfield housing development potentially means losing landscape and countryside.	Natural England

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		<p>conifer plantations with isolated neat brick farms, bounded abruptly to the north by prominent and extensive ancient woodlands on the scarp slope above the river Dove, one of the most important concentrations of ancient and ancient seminatural woodland in the county.</p> <p>A number of landscaped parks and gardens were created here during the nineteenth century, and they have a considerable effect locally in increasing tree cover. The area is characterised by a small to medium scale pattern of semi-regular hedged fields, Hedgerow decline is very apparent in places, with consequent increases in scale. In the extreme west a narrow band of Triassic sandstone, extending from Sandon to Downs Bank and beyond, imparts a distinctive remnant heathland character.</p> <p>Mease Lowlands This is a relatively small Regional Character Area that also extends into north Warwickshire, south Derbyshire and Leicestershire. An area of Triassic mudstones and sandstones, drained within Staffordshire by the River Mease, has developed a complex mosaic of neutral to base rich argillic brown earths and stagnogley soils. The landform is gently rolling with shallow valleys.</p> <p>The agricultural land quality is higher than the average for the county, at Grade 3 or better. This is now largely an arable area growing mainly combinable crops. The grassland area supports dairying and sheep. The area as a whole has a well-kempt appearance.</p> <p>The field pattern is generally large scale and regularly shaped. The hedgerows are in the main closely cropped, made up only of hawthorn, and becoming gappy, as there is little current stock control function. This is a well-ordered landscape of open views and quiet rural character.</p>		<p>valuable resource for leisure and recreational opportunities as well as nature conservation. Local authorities and their partners should take a proactive and integrated approach to its planning and management.</p>			

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Table B: Baseline Data, Indicators, Targets and Trends for Social Issues

TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator/ descriptio n	Quantified information	Burton Trent Burton AAP area	upon and Ward	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source		
POPULATION Size and profile	Total population and population change	The distribution of people in Staffordshire's districts is indicated below (Census 2001).		There were 1084 people living in the Burton Ward in 2004.	See preceding column for trends.		An ageing and growing population will place pressure on services.	NOMIS data - yearly population estimates		
		Location	2006 population						2011 expected population	% change 1991 to 2006 population
		Newcastle-under Lyme Borough	115369						111264	-9%
		Staffordshire Moorlands District	89738						87012	-9%
		Stoke-on-Trent Unitary Authority	249778						246620	-3%
		<i>North Staffordshire</i>	<i>454885</i>						<i>444896</i>	<i>-6%</i>
		South Staffordshire District	106699						107555	1%
		Cannock Chase District	95712						97962	9%
		<i>South-West Staffordshire</i>	<i>323848</i>						<i>324660</i>	<i>3%</i>
		East Staffordshire Borough	103263						104333	6%
Lichfield District	101519	105240	13%							

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TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator/ descriptio n	Quantified information				Burton Trent Burton AAP area	upon and Ward	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source
		Tamworth District	78321	81194	14%						
		South-East Staffordshire	283103	290767	11%						
		Staffordshire County excluding Stoke-on-Trent	812058	813703	2%						
		Staffordshire County including Stoke-on-Trent	1061836	1060323	1%						
POPULATION	% population by age group	Data taken from 2001 census				In the Burton Ward the age structure is as follows, 0-4 7% 5-15 12% 16-19 6% 20-44 40% 45-64 20% 65 15%	See Table in previous column.	None identified.	The population structure in East Staffordshire is comparable on the West Midlands and England, the data does show however a slightly higher figure for the population aged 5 to 15.	NOMIS data	
		Age group	East Staffordshire	West Midlands	England						
		All People	103770	5267308	49138831						
		Aged 0-4; years	6.06	6.06	5.96						
		Aged 5-15; years	15.15	14.75	14.2						
		Aged 16-19; years	4.79	5.12	4.9						
		Aged 20-44; years	33.79	33.96	35.31						
		Aged 45-64; years	24.48	24.16	23.75						
		Aged 65; years and over	15.73	15.96	15.89						
POPULATION Size and Profile	Population density	2001 census data set the number of people per hectare as 2.68 in East Staffordshire, 4.05 in the West Midlands and 3.77 in England.				3.88 in the Burton Ward, (AAP area)	The East Staffordshire region has half the population density as that of the west midlands or nationally. This is due to its largely rural nature and minimal number of urban areas (Burton and	Population density will increase with projected population growth	Need to preserve rural character while accommodating growth.	Census Data 2001	

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POPULATION Ethnic diversity	Ethnic makeup of district	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>East Staffordshire</th> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All People</td> <td>103770</td> <td>5267308</td> <td>49138831</td> </tr> <tr> <td>White</td> <td>93.91</td> <td>88.74</td> <td>90.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mixed</td> <td>0.86</td> <td>1.39</td> <td>1.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asian or Asian</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>British</td> <td>4.32</td> <td>7.32</td> <td>4.58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black or Black</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>British</td> <td>0.61</td> <td>1.98</td> <td>2.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chinese or Other</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ethnic Group</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>0.57</td> <td>0.89</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		East Staffordshire	West Midlands	England	All People	103770	5267308	49138831	White	93.91	88.74	90.92	Mixed	0.86	1.39	1.31	Asian or Asian				British	4.32	7.32	4.58	Black or Black				British	0.61	1.98	2.3	Chinese or Other				Ethnic Group	0.3	0.57	0.89	Within the Burton Ward	East Staffordshire's population is less ethnically diverse than regional averages			Census Data 2001
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POPULATION Religion	Religion	<p>Approximately 77% of the population in East Staffordshire are Christian, slightly higher than the regional and national averages. All other religions are similar to regional and national averages. The percentage of resident population in each religious group can be seen below;</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>People stating religion as:</th> <th>East Staffordshire</th> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All People</td> <td>103770</td> <td>5267308</td> <td>49138831</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Christian</td> <td>77.45</td> <td>72.58</td> <td>71.74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Buddhist</td> <td>0.12</td> <td>0.19</td> <td>0.28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hindu</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>1.08</td> <td>1.11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	People stating religion as:	East Staffordshire	West Midlands	England	All People	103770	5267308	49138831	Christian	77.45	72.58	71.74	Buddhist	0.12	0.19	0.28	Hindu	0.2	1.08	1.11	Within the Burton Ward 64% of the population state their religion as Christian. Whilst 8% state religion as Muslim. Buddhist was 0.1%, Hindu 0.2%, Sikh 0.1%, Other 0.7%, None 19.3% and not stated as 8%	See Table in previous column.	None identified.	None identified.	Census Data - www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk																				
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POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH Health	Life Expectancy at birth Health inequality	<p>The life of expectancy at birth of males in East Staffordshire is 76, whilst in the West Midlands is 75 and in England 76.</p> <p>The life expectancy of females at birth in East Staffordshire is 80, which is the same for the West Midlands region and England as a whole.</p> <div data-bbox="510 874 1169 1193"> </div>	-	The UK has an ageing population due to declining fertility and mortality rates. This has led to a declining proportion of the population aged under 16 and an increasing proportion aged 16 and over.	Life expectancy is likely to increase in line with national trends.	No issue identified.	Community Health Profile for East Staffordshire, 2006 Department of Health																								

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		<p>Health inequalities</p> <p>Trend 1: Male and female life expectancy</p> <p>This chart compares the trends in life expectancy at birth for men and women in this area with that for England.</p> <p>Trend 2: Deaths from heart disease/stroke and cancer</p> <p>This chart compares the trends in deaths for all persons under 75 years due to heart disease/stroke and cancer in this area with that for England.</p> <p>Health inequalities - GCSE achievement</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="533 911 734 1043"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ethnic group</th> <th>No.</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total White</td> <td>5164</td> <td>51.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Mixed</td> <td>51</td> <td>49.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Asian</td> <td>74</td> <td>46.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Black</td> <td>25</td> <td>39.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chinese</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other ethnic group</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>This chart compares GCSE achievement (no. and % achieving 5 A*-C grades in 2003/04) of children in different ethnic groups in this education authority's schools to the England average for all children. Completeness of ethnicity coding varies for different indicators - GCSE achievement is one of the most complete, at 96%. Where less than 30 children in a particular ethnic group took GCSE exams the % pass rate is not shown.</p>	Ethnic group	No.	%	Total White	5164	51.1	Total Mixed	51	49.5	Total Asian	74	46.3	Total Black	25	39.7	Chinese	-	-	Other ethnic group	-	-					
Ethnic group	No.	%																										
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	<p>People with a limiting long-term illness</p>	<p>The proportion of people in the District who rate their health as 'not good' is slightly lower than that of the proportion of people in the West Midlands and England.</p> <p>The following table shows all people usually resident in the District according to description of their general health and those with a limiting</p>	<p>See table in previous column.</p>	<p>See table in previous column.</p>		<p>No problem identified.</p>	<p>Census data 2001</p>																					

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TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator/ description	Quantified information	Burton upon Trent and Burton Ward AAP area	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source																																			
		<p>long-term illness (2001 Census).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Burton Ward</th> <th>East Staffs</th> <th>West Midlands</th> <th>England (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>General health: Good</td> <td>64</td> <td>69.4</td> <td>67.2</td> <td>68.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General health: Fairly good</td> <td>25</td> <td>22.6</td> <td>23.0</td> <td>22.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General health: Not good</td> <td>10</td> <td>7.9</td> <td>9.7</td> <td>9.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People with a limiting long-term illness</td> <td>23</td> <td>17.0</td> <td>18.8</td> <td>17.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Burton upon Trent ward data</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Burton Ward</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>General health: Good</td> <td>64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General health: Fairly good</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General health: Not good</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People with a limiting long-term illness</td> <td>23</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Burton Ward	East Staffs	West Midlands	England (%)	General health: Good	64	69.4	67.2	68.7	General health: Fairly good	25	22.6	23.0	22.2	General health: Not good	10	7.9	9.7	9.0	People with a limiting long-term illness	23	17.0	18.8	17.9		Burton Ward	General health: Good	64	General health: Fairly good	25	General health: Not good	10	People with a limiting long-term illness	23					
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POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH Housing	Households Average household size Tenure mix (% total)	<p>The main urban area within East Staffordshire District is Burton upon Trent, with the next significant settlement being Uttoxeter.</p> <p>The Structure Plan for Staffordshire sets out the housing requirements of 6,500 dwellings for East Staffordshire to be met between 1996 and 2011. The Annual Report states that progress towards meeting this requirement is well ahead of annual average requirements with 83% completed in 67% of the plan period.</p> <p>The District contains around 42,717 households, with over 80% of households owner occupied, with only 11% housing provided by Registered Social Landlords and 5% private rented sector in operation.</p> <p>Census data shows the percentage of household tenure type in April 2001.</p>	<p>In the Burton Ward,</p> <p>Owned Outright 24%</p> <p>Owner Occupied-Mortgage 24%</p> <p>Owner Occupied –Shared 2%</p> <p>Rented from council (Local Authority)- 6%</p>	See table in previous column.	<p>The council is well ahead of annual completion rates it needs to meet the structure plan target. There is now a substantial excess of supply over the derived requirement up to 2021.</p> <p>The council set a target in 2004 for 75 new</p>	<p>the extent of housing commitments in the last year within the borough is still a key issue to be dealt with. In the previous years AMR 2004-05 there was considerable commentary on restrictions in planning permissions for</p>	East Staffordshire Annual monitoring Report 2005-2006																																			

Scoping Report

TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator/ description	Quantified information			Burton Trent upon and Burton Ward AAP area	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/opportunities	Source
			East Staffordshire District	West Midlands	England	Rented from Housing Association- 19% Private rented- 22% Other rented 5%	affordable dwellings a year. In 2005-06 the number of completions exceeded this figure, which would enable the target to be met for the next 2 years. The density of new residential development has continued and the percentage of completions on sites with a density of 30 or more per hectare has remained much the same but the percentage with over 50 per hectare has risen considerable from 37 to 49 percent from 2005-2006. For new commitments the percentage figure for over 50 per hectare is 72% the third highest in the west midlands. East	housing. The local plan inspector supported the need to restrict further major housing provision revision policy H2 but did suggest making provision for small scale housing and conversion and re-use of empty properties. Approximately half of housing allowances which have become commitments for the six years 2005-2011 have been allowed in 05-06.	
		Owner occupied: owns outright	33.32	30.25	29.19				
		Owner occupied: owns with a mortgage or loan	42.07	38.64	38.88				
		Rented from Council (local authority)	8.06	14.26	13.21				
		Rented from Housing Association/ Registered Social Landlord	5.96	6.34	6.05				
		Rented from Private landlord or letting agency	6.95	6.37	8.80				
		Other Rented	3.27	3.47	3.22				
		The table above shows that the East Staffordshire population has a higher than average number of owner occupiers, either with or without a mortgage or loan, and a comparable number for rented council/Registered Social Landlord accommodation.							

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TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator/ description	Quantified information	Burton Trent Burton AAP area	upon and Ward	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source																	
		Progress towards meeting the Structure Plan requirement is well ahead of the annual average requirement of 433 dwellings, with 83% of the requirement completed in 67% of the plan time.				Staffordshire has been identified as one of the regions in the governments 2005 Growth Point. This means that Burton upon Trent has a total of 5000 new dwellings to be provided under the scheme over the period 2006-2016. This is in addition to the existing housing trajectory set for the borough.																			
	Average house price	<p>Traditionally the area has had reasonable house prices (in relation to the rest of the South East) however in recent years house prices have grown significantly and the difference between the County average and the District is narrowing.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Average for East Staffordshire</th> <th>England & Wales average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All</td> <td>£ 168,827</td> <td>£203,455</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Detached</td> <td>£ 257,158</td> <td>£308,829</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Semi-detached</td> <td>£ 147,288</td> <td>£184,203</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Terraced</td> <td>£ 112,027</td> <td>£161,606</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flat</td> <td>£ 107,579</td> <td>£186,405</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Average house prices for October-December 2006 are shown above:</p>		Average for East Staffordshire	England & Wales average	All	£ 168,827	£203,455	Detached	£ 257,158	£308,829	Semi-detached	£ 147,288	£184,203	Terraced	£ 112,027	£161,606	Flat	£ 107,579	£186,405	-		Trends shown in adjacent column		Land registry office data from UpMy Street.com
	Average for East Staffordshire	England & Wales average																							
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TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator/ descriptio n	Quantified information	Burton Trent Burton AAP area	upon and Ward	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source																			
		Average house prices are slightly lower in East Staffordshire than England and Wales on average. Although the average price for Semi-detached properties is similar for both regions.																									
POPULATION	Crime	<p>Latest crime data for districts shows that the West Midlands has a slightly lower rate of recorded crime compared to the national average:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Total number of offences</th> <th>Offences per 1000 population</th> <th>Offences per 1000 England/Wales population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Apr-Jun 2005</td> <td>134988</td> <td>25.3</td> <td>26.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul-Sep 2005</td> <td>129639</td> <td>24.3</td> <td>25.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct-Dec 2005</td> <td>131409</td> <td>24.6</td> <td>25.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan-Mar 2006</td> <td>125143</td> <td>23.5</td> <td>24.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Total number of offences	Offences per 1000 population	Offences per 1000 England/Wales population	Apr-Jun 2005	134988	25.3	26.4	Jul-Sep 2005	129639	24.3	25.9	Oct-Dec 2005	131409	24.6	25.9	Jan-Mar 2006	125143	23.5	24.9	Vehicle crime and violent crime tend to be concentrated in Burton town centre. There have been a number of targeted efforts to manage anti social behaviour in the town centre and inner wards, and to reduce fear of crime in the area.			No problem identified.	www.crimestatistics.org.uk
Month	Total number of offences	Offences per 1000 population	Offences per 1000 England/Wales population																								
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POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH	Traffic Growth	<p>Travel to work distances are taken from the Census 2001 and are detailed below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>East Staffordshire %</th> <th>West Midlands %</th> <th>England %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Works mainly at or from home</td> <td>9.5</td> <td>9</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less than 2km</td> <td>25.3</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2km to less than 5km</td> <td>22.3</td> <td>22.5</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		East Staffordshire %	West Midlands %	England %	Works mainly at or from home	9.5	9	9	Less than 2km	25.3	20	20	2km to less than 5km	22.3	22.5	20			See table in previous column	Traffic growth is likely to continue unless there is a radical shift in national policy though demand management measures	Development of site can encourage more sustainable forms of transport.	Census 2001 Department of Transport data from Neighbourhood Statistics			
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TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator/ description	Quantified information				Burton Trent Burton AAP area	upon and Ward	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source
		5km to less than 10km	10.8	19.2	18						
		10km to less than 20km	13.1	14	15						
		20km to less than 30km	6	5.3	5.3						
		30km to less than 40km	4	2	2.3						
		40km to less than 60km	2.7	1.5	2.1						
		60km and over	2.3	2.41	3						
		No fixed place of work	3.9	3.8	5						
		Working outside the UK	0.13	0.2	0.3						
		Working at offshore installation	0.02	0.04	0.06						
		<p>That data set above shows that East Staffordshire has 5% more of its population working less than 2km from home than the regional or national level. The remaining data sets are comparable with the exception of the 5 to 10 km band where East Staffordshire with 10% has have the level of the regional 19% and national 18% level. This could reflect the rural nature of the borough and the low number or urban areas, meaning that residents either live and work locally or travel longer distances to outside areas.</p>									

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TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator/ description	Quantified information	Burton Trent Burton AAP area	upon and Ward	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/ opportunities	Source																											
POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH People	% of households without access to a car	In the East Staffordshire District, the percentage of households without a car is comparable to the regional and national figures. Furthermore many people commute to work with over half the employed population of the District travelling out of the District to work. However, only 9% of people travel to work by public transport. Proportion of local area (households) with no car or van. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>% with no car or van</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>East Staffordshire</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Midlands</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>England</td> <td>27</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area	% with no car or van	East Staffordshire	23	West Midlands	27	England	27			Nationally, over 85% of all passenger journeys are by car and only 6% each by bus and rail.	Increasing car ownership due to economic growth and mobility	Reliance on the car resulting in poor air quality and increased greenhouse – social and environmental implications.	Census 2001																			
Area	% with no car or van																																		
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POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH People	Education, skills and training	East Staffordshire's population has a lower level of qualification, overall, than the national and regional average, according to 2001 census data <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>% of people aged 16-74 with:</th> <th>East Staff</th> <th>West Mids</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No qualifications</td> <td>31.7</td> <td>33.9</td> <td>28.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highest qualification attained level 1</td> <td>17.92</td> <td>16.73</td> <td>16.63</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highest qualification attained level 2</td> <td>20.06</td> <td>18.54</td> <td>19.36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highest qualification attained level 3</td> <td>6.13</td> <td>7.41</td> <td>8.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Highest qualification attained level 4 / 5</td> <td>16</td> <td>16</td> <td>19.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other qualifications / level unknown</td> <td>8.13</td> <td>7.18</td> <td>6.92</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	% of people aged 16-74 with:	East Staff	West Mids	England	No qualifications	31.7	33.9	28.8	Highest qualification attained level 1	17.92	16.73	16.63	Highest qualification attained level 2	20.06	18.54	19.36	Highest qualification attained level 3	6.13	7.41	8.34	Highest qualification attained level 4 / 5	16	16	19.9	Other qualifications / level unknown	8.13	7.18	6.92	There are 43 primary schools, and 10 secondary/middle schools in East Staffordshire district. In addition to statutory aged education, Burton College offers a wide range of further education courses throughout the area. Nearby Higher Education facilities can be found in Derby, Leicester and Loughborough.		See table in previous column		Neighbourhood Statistics Key Figures for Education, Skills and Training
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POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH	Open Space	<p>The East Staffordshire green space policy states that the council aims to,</p> <p>Provide opportunities for informal recreation - bringing physical health benefits - including impacting on levels of obesity, coronary heart disease and complementing patient recovery.</p> <p>Providing relief from densely built urban environments and landscapes helping to reduce stress-related illness and to complement patient recovery.</p> <p>More freely accessible general recreational land is principally provided in Burton and Uttoxeter by the Borough Council and in rural areas by Parish Councils. In recent years some significant areas of permissive public access have also been secured on private land - as a result of National Forest Tender scheme and Countryside Stewardship scheme contracts.</p> <p>Key statistics that emerged from the broad green space assessment of quantity were that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a minimum of 820 Hectares of significantly sized unbuilt pieces of land, that lay either within the urban areas of Burton and Uttoxeter and that in the case of villages was broadly serving a recreational function at the time of survey. (Around 2% of the land area of the Borough) • Parish Councils controlled around 36 Hectares of this land in 28 sites. • Removing non-accessible greenspace (- principally private sports clubs and school grounds and allotments and farmland -) dropped the figure to around 340 Hectares, showing the importance of these non-accessible areas as potential additional accessible greenspace in areas of deficiency <p>ESBC's total ownership covered 285 Hectares of which 255 Hectares were accessible recreational greenspace.</p>	See previous column				<p>Those living in Rural Areas who do not own cars or are poorly served by public transport inevitably suffer a degree of social exclusion from larger strategic facilities that are only economically provided in a small number of locations</p> <p>The key actions suggested to reduce inequality in rural areas are to optimise local provision and ensure low cost public transport exists. In terms of optimising local provision it is suggested a local standard be set for provision serving villages and their rural hinterlands.</p>	Census 2000 East Staffordshire Borough Council Green Space Strategy 2004- 2007

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Table C: Baseline Data, Indicators, Targets and Trends for Economic Issues

TOPIC/ Resource	Indicator/description	Quantified information	Burton Trent Burton area	upon and AAP	Comparators and Targets (if applicable)	Historic and future trends	Potential problems/oppo rtunities	Source																										
POPULATION, MATERIAL ASSETS Income	Gross weekly income £s Sterling	The average gross annual earnings for an employee in East Staffordshire was £20,704 in 2005, this is below the average for both the west midlands and nationally.						AMR 2005																										
POPULATION, HUMAN HEALTH	Unemployment	Employment levels have grown with the level of unemployment levels falling significantly in the past year. In September 2006 East Staffordshire had an unemployment rate of 1.8% which is around 1 percent lower than the national average. This rate tends to be higher in Burton wards where there is a pocket of unemployment and particularly the Burton Ward where unemployment is expected to be 5%. Youth unemployment is high with 31.4% of all unemployed in East Staffordshire under 25, which is similar to the national level.			See table in previous column.	Largely dependant on economic growth.	High degree of out commuting from predominantly rural areas.	Neighbourhood Statistics East Staffordshire Annual Monitoring Report																										
POPULATION, MATERIAL ASSETS Economic Activity	Percentage of population economically inactive	The table below shows the number of people aged 16-74 years, economically active or inactive in East Staffordshire the West Midlands and England and Wales, (Census, 2001). <table border="1" data-bbox="495 997 1155 1359"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>East Staffs</th> <th>West Mids</th> <th>England and Wales</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All people aged 16-74</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>People aged 16-74: Economically active: Employees Part-time</td> <td>13.4</td> <td>11.9</td> <td>11.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People aged 16-74: Economically active: Employees Full-time</td> <td>41.6</td> <td>40.3</td> <td>40.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People aged 16-74: Economically active: Self-employed</td> <td>8</td> <td>7.4</td> <td>8.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People aged 16-74: Economically active: Unemployed</td> <td>3</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People aged 16-74: Economically active: Full-time student</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>2.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		East Staffs	West Mids	England and Wales	All people aged 16-74				People aged 16-74: Economically active: Employees Part-time	13.4	11.9	11.8	People aged 16-74: Economically active: Employees Full-time	41.6	40.3	40.8	People aged 16-74: Economically active: Self-employed	8	7.4	8.3	People aged 16-74: Economically active: Unemployed	3	3.7	3	People aged 16-74: Economically active: Full-time student	2.1	2.5	2.6	See table in previous column.	See table in previous column.	Trends not identified at this stage.	Neighbourhood statistics, Census 2001.
	East Staffs	West Mids	England and Wales																															
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	Percentage of employee jobs by industry	The majority of people work in the manufacturing or construction industry with the East Staffordshire District.			See table in previous column.	Trends not identified at this stage.		Census 2001																							

Scoping Report

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			higher than the levels of Staffordshire County Council and the West Midlands Region.				
POPULATION, MATERIAL ASSETS Economic Activity	Rateable value (Business Rate) VOA	The total of all rateable values within East Staffordshire in 2000 was £ 91,954,605.		No Staffordshire data			2001 Valuation Office Agency (www.voa.gov.uk)

APPENDIX C

Map of Natural and Human Environment Constraints

