



Technical Appendices

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
July 2017

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Technical Appendix: Assessment of Plans, Policies and Programmes

1. What are plans, Policies and Programmes?

- 1.1. A plan is a set of linked actions, with a specific timeframe that implement the policy: for instance how much nuclear power to produce by 2030; a staged approach to testing and introducing genetically modified foods.
- 1.2. A policy is an aspiration and guidance for action: for instance whether or not to promote the development of nuclear in Country A; whether to promote more intensive forms of agricultural production.
- 1.3. A programme is a set of projects in a particular area that implement the plan: for instance four new nuclear power stations with X capacity in area Y by 2030; a series of test sites for genetically modified foods.
- 1.4. In practice this terminology is not consistently used, nor are these distinctions and stages very clear. What is important is that more strategic actions affect other strategic actions and, ultimately, projects.

2. Reviewing Plans, Policies and Programmes

- 2.1. A plan may be influenced in various ways by other plans or programmes and by external environmental objectives such as those laid down in policies or legislation. Therefore, a review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) is essential to highlight these relationships for the Sustainability Appraisal process.
- 2.2. Through the identification of these relationships it is possible to address potential inconsistencies and constraints, enabling potential synergies to be exploited. The review is also useful in raising issues that have already been addressed in other PPPs and therefore may not need to be addressed further in this exercise. Finally the review also provides a useful focus for refining Sustainability Appraisal objectives.
- 2.3. The SEA Directive states that:

The environmental report should provide information on:

'the plan's relationship with other relevant plans and programmes and the environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan ... and the way those objectives and any

environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation’.
(Annex I (a), (e))

3. Introducing the Review Table

- 3.1. The following tables outlines all of the policies, plans and strategies at the international, national, regional and local levels which will have a bearing on the Sustainability Appraisal and Development Plan.

Table of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	Implications For Sustainability Appraisal
International - European		
<p>SEA Directive 2001 Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment</p>	<p>Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by that date.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the SEA Directive 2001</p>
<p>The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010 Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)</p>	<p>This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole. The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive</p>
<p>The Birds Directive 2009 Directive 2009/147/EC is a codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended</p>	<p>The preservation, maintenance, and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of protected areas. • Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones. • Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. • Creation of biotopes. 	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive</p>
<p>The Waste Framework Directive 2008 Directive 2008/98/EC on waste</p>	<p>Prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness and encouraging the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation. Encouraging the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without using processes that could harm the environment. Encouraging the development</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive</p>

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	Implications For Sustainability Appraisal
<p>The Floods Directive 2007 Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks</p>	<p>of clean technology to process waste and promote recycling.</p> <p>Establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods. Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments to be completed by December 2011. Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps to be completed by December 2013. Flood Risk Management Plans to be completed by December 2015.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive</p>
<p>The Water Framework Directive 2000 Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of water policy</p>	<p>Protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwaters.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive</p>
<p>The Landfill Directive 1999 Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste</p>	<p>Prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills. Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill to 75% of the 1995 level by 2010. Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive</p>
<p>The Drinking Water Directive 1998 Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption</p>	<p>Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. Member States must set values for water intended for human consumption.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive</p>
<p>The Air Quality Framework Directive 1996 Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management</p>	<p>Avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects of ambient air pollution on human health and the environment.</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive</p>
<p>The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 1994 Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste</p>	<p>Harmonise the packaging waste system of Member States. Reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste. By June 2001 at least 50% by weight of packaging waste should have been recovered, at least 25% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste to be recycled</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive</p>

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	Implications For Sustainability Appraisal
	with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material.	
The Habitats Directive 1992 Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	Promote the maintenance of biodiversity taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. Conservation of natural habitats and maintain landscape features of importance to wildlife and fauna.	The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive
The Nitrates Directive 1991 Directive 91/676/EEC on nitrates from agricultural sources.	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution. Identification of vulnerable areas.	The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive
The Urban Waste Water Directive 1991 Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge, and discharge from certain industrial sectors.	The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive
European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2002)	The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning.	The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992) Revision of the 1985 Granada Convention	Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater. Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.	The Sustainability Appraisal will need to comply with the Directive
Other International		
Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)	Commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all. Promote renewable energy and energy efficiency and accelerate shift towards sustainable consumption and production. Encourage greater resource efficiency and the development of new technology for renewable energy, resulting in increased energy efficiency.	No Significant Implications
Aarhus Convention (1998)	Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for: The right of everyone to receive environmental information	No Significant Implications

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	Implications For Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision making</p> <p>The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above or environmental law in general.</p>	
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</p>	<p>Presumption in favour of sustainable development. Delivering sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a strong, competitive economy. • Ensuring vitality of town centres. • Promoting sustainable transport • Supporting high quality communications infrastructure. • Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes. • Requiring good design. • Promoting healthy communities. • Protecting Green Belt Land. • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change. • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment • Facilitating the use of sustainable materials. 	<p>No Significant Implications</p>
<p>National - White Papers</p>		
<p>Water for Life White Paper 2011</p>	<p>Sets out proposals for deregulating and simplifying legislation about water use and management, to reduce burdens on business and stimulate growth.</p>	<p>No Significant Implications</p>
<p>Cutting Carbon, Creating Growth: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen White Paper 2011</p>	<p>Aims to achieve the vision of a transport system that is an engine for economic growth, but one that is also greener and safer and improves quality of life in communities.</p>	<p>No Significant Implications</p>

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	Implications For Sustainability Appraisal
Natural Environment White Paper, 2011 The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature	Protecting and improving our natural environment, growing a green economy and reconnecting people and nature.	No Significant Implications
Electricity Market Reform White Paper 2011, Planning our Electric Future: A White Paper for Secure, Affordable and Low-Carbon Electricity	This White Paper sets out the Government’s commitment to transform the UK’s electricity system to ensure that our future electricity supply is secure, low-carbon and affordable. Sets out a 15% renewable energy target by 2020 and 80% carbon reduction target by 2050.	No Significant Implications
The Future of Transport White Paper 2004: A network for 2030	Ensure we can benefit from mobility and access while minimising the impact on other people and the environment, now and in the future. Get the best out of our transport system without damaging our overall quality of life. Develop strategies that recognise that demand for travel will increase in the future. Work towards a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel but can also achieve the government’s environmental objectives. Achieve 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010 and 60% reduction by 2050 (transport is currently responsible for about a quarter of total emissions).	No Significant Implications
Urban White Paper 2000, Our Towns and Cities: The Future – delivering an urban renaissance	New sustainable homes that are attractive, safe and practical. Retaining people in urban areas and making them more desirable places to live. Improving quality of life, opportunity and economic success through tailored solutions in towns and cities. 3.8 million more homes needed by 2021. Local strategies needed to meet the needs of local people developed through partnerships. Aim to achieve 60% of new homes on brownfield sites or through conversions of existing buildings.	No Significant Implications
Rural White Paper 2000, Our Countryside: The Future – a fair deal for rural England	Facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside. Maintain and stimulate communities and secure access to services for those who live and work in the countryside. Conserve and enhance rural landscapes.	No Significant Implications

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	Implications For Sustainability Appraisal
	Increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside.	
Housing White Paper – Fixing our broken housing February 2017	Sets out a number of measures to increase the countries housing supply.	No Significant Implications
National - Policies and Strategies		
DCLG (2012) Planning Policy for Traveller Sites	<p>Government’s aims in respect of traveller sites are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning. • To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites. • To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale. • That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development. • To promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites. • That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies. • To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply. • To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan making and planning decisions. • To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which 	No Significant Implications

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	Implications For Sustainability Appraisal
	<p>travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 	
<p>DCLG (2011) Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England</p>	<p>Aims to provide support to deliver new homes and improve social mobility.</p>	<p>No Significant Implications</p>
<p>Defra (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England’s Wildlife and Ecosystem Services</p>	<p>Includes an overall mission for the next decade, which is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To halt overall biodiversity loss. • Support healthy, well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. <p>Actions to be taken include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with key stakeholders to consider how the nature conservation sector can engage the public even more effectively in future and how government might support this. • Getting more children learning outdoors, removing barriers and increasing schools’ abilities to teach outdoors. • Establishing a new green areas designation, empowering communities • to protect local environments that are important to them. • Helping people ‘do the right thing’, at home, when shopping, or as volunteers. For example, we will provide funding to support the Big Wildlife Garden scheme and launch a new phase of the MuckIn4Life campaign, offering volunteering opportunities to improve the quality of life in towns, cities and the countryside. 	<p>No Significant Implications</p>
<p>DEFRA (2011) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy</p>	<p>Enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations. There are four shared priorities:</p>	<p>No Significant Implications</p>

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	Implications For Sustainability Appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable consumption and production; • climate change and energy; • natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • sustainable communities. <p>Sets out indicators to give an overview of sustainable development and priority areas in the UK. They include 20 of the UK Framework indicators and a further 48 indicators related to the priority areas.</p>	
Department of Health (2010) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our Strategy for public health in England	Protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. Prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget.	No Significant Implications
DECC (2009) The UK Renewable Energy Strategy	<p>Increase our use of renewable electricity, heat and transport, and help tackle climate change.</p> <p>Build the UK low-carbon economy, promote energy security and take action against climate change.</p> <p>Achieve 15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020.</p> <p>Reducing UK CO2 emissions by 750 million tonnes by 2030.</p>	No Significant Implications
DEFRA (2007) The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	<p>Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life.</p> <p>Render polluting emissions harmless.</p> <p>Sets air quality standards for 13 air pollutants.</p>	No Significant Implications
DCLG (2006) Delivering Affordable Housing	The aim of this document is to support local authorities and other key players in delivering more high quality affordable housing within mixed sustainable communities by using all tools available to them.	No Significant Implications

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	Implications For Sustainability Appraisal
<p>Strategic Rail Freight Interchange Policy Guidance</p>	<p>The Strategic Rail Freight Policy Guidance sets out Government policy for Strategic Rail Freight Interchange infrastructure. The main objectives of Government policy for Strategic Rail Freight Interchanges are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reduce road congestion - to deliver goods quickly, efficiently and reliably by rail and help to reduce congestion on our roads; ii. Reduce carbon emissions – to meet the Government’s vision for a greener transport system as part of a low carbon economy; iii. Support long-term development of efficient rail freight distribution logistics - to ensure a network of SRFI - modern distribution centres linked into both the rail and trunk road system in appropriate locations to serve our major conurbations; iv. Support growth and create employment – through the transfer of freight from road to rail, where this is practical and economic. 	<p>No Significant Implications</p>
<p>The Plan for Growth 2011</p>	<p>The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure that progress is made towards achieving the objective of strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. The ambitions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; 2. to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; 3. to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and 4. to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe. 	<p>No Significant Implications</p>
<p>The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England</p>	<p>Aims to encourage organisations to work together to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage the risk of flooding and coastal erosion to people and their property. Over time, we will be able, where possible, to improve standards of protection. 	<p>No Significant Implications</p>

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	Implications For Sustainability Appraisal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help householders, businesses and communities better understand and manage the flood and coastal erosion risks they face. • Respond better to flood incidents and during recovery, and to coastal erosion. • Move the focus from national government-funded activities towards a new approach that gives more power to local people, either at an individual, community or local authority level. Local innovations and solutions will be encouraged, too. • Invest in actions that benefit communities who face the greatest risk, but who are least able to afford to help themselves. • Put sustainability at the heart of the actions we take, so that we work with nature and benefit the environment, people and the economy. 	
<p>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services</p>	<p>This strategy covers a range of issues including: sites and habitats, species, people engagement and marine habitats.</p>	
<p>Community Infrastructure Levy Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule for Consultation – June 2015 (Prepared by Stafford Borough Council)</p>	<p>The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a tariff charged by Local Authorities on new development to support funding for infrastructure, housing and commercial growth identified in the Local Plan. The cumulative impact of many small developments generates a need for infrastructure, but in the past such developments have not always contributed to provision of infrastructure. CIL is seen as a fairer way of obtaining funding for infrastructure from all relevant developments, subject to development viability considerations.</p> <p>The Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule consultation was completed in Summer 2015. The Council are currently assessing the Housing White Paper and underpinning documents before</p>	<p>No Significant Implications</p>

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	Implications For Sustainability Appraisal
	progressing CIL any further.	
National - Legislation		
Localism Act 2011	Contains proposals aiming to give local authorities more freedom and flexibility.	No Significant Implications
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Makes specific provision for the recommendations provided by the Pitt Review of the flooding experienced across much of England and Wales in 2007. Requires Lead Local Flood Authorities (including NELC) to produce Local Flood Risk Management Strategies.	No Significant Implications
Flood Risk Regulations 2009	The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 transpose the EU Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC) into domestic law in England and Wales. The Floods Directive provides a framework to assess and manage flood risks in order to reduce adverse consequences for human health, the environment (including cultural heritage) and economic activity.	No Significant Implications
Housing Act 2004	Protect the most vulnerable in society and help create a fairer and better housing market. Strengthen the Government's drive to meet its 2010 decent homes target.	No Significant Implications
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The Act is compliant with the provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, requiring consultation where the rights of the individual may be affected by these measures.	No Significant Implications

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	Implications For Sustainability Appraisal
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain. This legislation is the means by which the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) and Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC) are implemented in Great Britain	No Significant Implications
Regional Plans, Policies and Programmes		
Northern Gateway Development Zone Prospectus (Constellation Partnership)	The Northern Gateway Development Zone (NGDZ) is a strategy which has been created by a partnership between two Local Enterprise Partnerships and seven Local Authorities. The NGDZ aims to capitalise and guide the investment brought by High Speed 2.	No Significant Implications
Midlands Engine Strategy March 2017	Midlands Engine Strategy aims to harness and promote the region's economic potential.	No Significant Implications
Midlands Connect Strategy March 2017	Produced by The Midlands Connect Partnership, the strategy focuses on the connectivity of the Midlands region.	No Significant Implications
Joint Waste Local Plan for Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent 2010-2026	The Plan relates to how waste will be managed after it has been collected from homes, offices, factories, farms or construction sites.	No Significant Implications
Local Plans, Policies and Programmes		
Staffordshire Health and well-being Strategy 2013-2018	The strategy is a 5 year plan for Staffordshire to unite a number of partners to make best use of the social and financial resources available to improve the health and wellbeing of people who live here.	No Significant Implications
Staffordshire Mental Health Strategy	This document outlines mental health proposals, both in terms of priority outcomes and actions to deliver.	No Significant Implications

Policy/Plan/Programme/Strategy	Objectives or Requirements	Implications For Sustainability Appraisal
Stafford Borough Council: Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment Update (2013)	This document provides the evidence base that underpins the open space, sports and recreation strategy for Stafford Borough.	No Significant Implications
Stafford Borough Council - Sport & Recreation Investment Plan	This Plan provides a Sport and Recreation Strategy and associated implementation plans to guide investment over the next 5 to 10 years.	No Significant Implications
Stafford and Surround - Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015-2020	This Strategy sets out how the organisation plans to deliver their vision over the next five years. It provides strategic guidance and focus to enable organisations achieve the identified outcomes which will improve health and wellbeing of the local population.	No Significant Implications
Biodiversity Strategy 2016 – 2020	This document provides a strategy for preserving and enhancing the environment of Stafford Borough.	No Significant Implications
Safer, Fairer, United Communities for Staffordshire 2013-2018	This strategy is about how deferent organisations and the public go about making a real and sustained deference to reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and the most serious regional organised crime, as well as the risk of terrorism.	No Significant Implications
Our County, Our Vision, A Sustainable Community Strategy for Staffordshire 2008 – 2023	The Sustainable Community Strategy is an overarching plan for promoting and improving the economic, social and environmental well-being of Staffordshire.	No Significant Implications
Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire LEP Strategic Plan 2014	This document focuses on the growth and competitiveness of businesses across the Local Enterprise Partnership area.	No Significant Implications
Stoke-on-Trent and Staffordshire LEP EU Structural and Investment Funds Strategy 2014-2020	The strategy sets out the overarching framework by which European Growth funding will be allocated within the LEP area, along with the underpinning rationale / evidence base and the governance mechanisms which will be utilised to deliver it.	No Significant Implications
2016 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)	The report provides an assessment of local air quality of Stafford Borough compare against the nationally adopted standards.	No Significant Implications
Cannock Chase Management Plan 2014 – 2019.	The Management Plan provides the strategic direction of the conservation and enhancement of the Cannock Chase AONB.	No Significant Implications

Technical Appendix 2: Monitoring Table

4. What is the Monitoring Table

- 4.1. The below monitoring table provides details of how the Sustainability Appraisal objectives will be monitored. This includes information such as the data source, how often it is monitored, when action should be considered and what action should be considered.

Monitoring Table

SA Objective and Policy	Indicator and Policy linked to significant effect	Where does the monitoring data come from?	How often is data monitored?	When action should be considered? (will depend on policy identified)	What action should be considered?
To create high, stable and equitable levels of employment	Number of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) applicants	NOMIS	Monthly	Significant increase in the number of JSA applicants	Consideration of allocating additional employment sites
	Business deaths / business births	NOMIS	Annual	Increase in business deaths to business births ratio	Further study into employment land and infrastructure
To ensure high and stable levels of economic diversity and competitiveness that recognises social and environmental issues	The number of people reaching NVQ4+ qualifications	NOMIS	Annual	Number of people with qualifications decreasing	Consideration of promoting land for training/educational facilities
	The number of people with no qualifications	NOMIS	Annual	Number of people with no qualifications increasing	Consideration of promoting land for training/educational facilities
	The completion of employment land across the Borough	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annual	If the completion of employment land across the Borough consistently falls below target	Consideration of allocating additional employment sites
	Percentage of Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford: Locality Profile	Annual	Significant increase in the percentage of NEETs	Consider ways to increase employment and training opportunities
To sustain the vitality and viability	Percentage of new retail, office and leisure	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring	Annual	Low retail, office and leisure development in	Consider ways of delivering retail, office

SA Objective and Policy	Indicator and Policy linked to significant effect	Where does the monitoring data come from?	How often is data monitored?	When action should be considered? (will depend on policy identified)	What action should be considered?
of Stafford Borough's towns and villages, and their communities	development in the town centres	Report		the town centres	and leisure development in the town centres
	Number of vacant units in the town centres	Stafford Borough Council data / Local Data Company	Annual	Increase in the number of vacant units in the town centres	Consider ways of delivering retail, office and leisure development in the town centres
	Percentage of long term Empty homes	Government Statistics	Annual	Increase in the percentage of empty homes	Work with housing agencies to ensure empty homes are brought back into use
To support the needs of the local rural economy and communities	Protect community facilities across the Borough	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annual	Significant increase in community land and floorspace lost to other uses	Consider policy changes to provide further protection
To reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change such as risk of flooding, on public well-being, the economy and the environment	The number of employment developments given planning permission on flood plains or major aquifers	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annual	Planning permissions granted contrary to advice to EA	Review of flood risk policy and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
	Number of schemes including renewable energies	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annual	Low number of schemes using renewable energies	Review policy to encourage renewable energies

SA Objective and Policy	Indicator and Policy linked to significant effect	Where does the monitoring data come from?	How often is data monitored?	When action should be considered? (will depend on policy identified)	What action should be considered?
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent and affordable home	Housing Affordability Ratio	Government Statistics	Annual	Significant increase in affordability ratio	Alterations to thresholds for affordable housing
	Number of affordable housing completions	Stafford Borough Council affordable completions performance data	Annual	Significant decline in affordable housing completions	Alterations to thresholds for affordable housing
	Statutory Homelessness	Government Statistics	Quarterly	Significant increase in number of homeless households	Consider ways of reducing levels of homelessness
	Homes with a HHSRS hazard	BRE Client Report	Unknown	Significant increase in number of homes with a HHSRS hazard	Consider ways of improving the current housing stock
To improve opportunities for access for all to work, education, health and local services	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford: Locality Profile	Unknown	Increase in population living in areas of high deprivation	Consideration of site allocations, developer contributions and public transport provision
To reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Recorded crime per 1,000 population	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	Increase in number of notifiable crimes per 1,000 population	Consider ways of reducing levels of crime through partnership working
	Fear of crime surveys	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford:	Annually	Significant increase in fear of crime	Consider ways of creating safer places

SA Objective and Policy	Indicator and Policy linked to significant effect	Where does the monitoring data come from?	How often is data monitored?	When action should be considered? (will depend on policy identified)	What action should be considered?
		Locality Profile			through partnership working
To reduce the impact of noise and light pollution	Number of light and noise pollution complaints	Stafford Borough Council	Annually	Significant increase in the number of complaints	Consider actions to reduce noise and light pollution
To improve health, safety and well-being across the whole community	Number of Listed Buildings at Risk	Stafford Borough Council: Buildings at Risk Register	Annually	Increase in the number of buildings at risk	Consider ways of improving buildings at risk
	Travel to Work Model Split	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	Significant increase in the use of less sustainable modes of transport	Consider ways of promoting more sustainable modes of transport
	Physical inactivity in Adults	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	Significant increase in physical inactivity in Adults	Consider ways of promoting physical activity
	Adults who are overweight or obese	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	Increase in adults who are overweight or obese	Consider ways of promoting a healthier lifestyle
To reduce societal contributions to climate change	Percentage of people travelling to work by private vehicle	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	Significant increase in percentage of people travelling to work by private vehicle	Consider ways of promoting more sustainable modes of transport
	Number of new large scale renewable energy schemes	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Decrease in the number of new development not incorporating renewable energies	Consider ways of promoting the use of renewable energies

SA Objective and Policy	Indicator and Policy linked to significant effect	Where does the monitoring data come from?	How often is data monitored?	When action should be considered? (will depend on policy identified)	What action should be considered?
	Protected habitats lost to new development	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Any protected habitats lost to new development	Consider change of policy to provide greater protection to protected habitats
To protect and enhance biodiversity	Percentage of SBIs in active management	Staffordshire Wildlife Trust	Unknown	A decrease in the percentage of SBIs in active management	Consider ways to increase the percentage of SBIs in active management
	Quality of SSSIs	Natural England	Rolling cycle	Reduction in quality of SSSIs	Consider ways of improving protection and enhancement of SSSIs
	Targets in the Stafford Borough's Biodiversity Strategy	Stafford Borough's Biodiversity Strategy	Unknown	Condition gets worse	Consider ways of improving biodiversity protection and enhancement
	Developer contributions to the SAC	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Significant decrease	Consider altering contribution mechanism
To protect and conserve soil	Percentage of development on previously developed land	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Significant decline in percentage of new developments on previously developed land	Consider allocating alternative previously developed land
To protect and enhance water quality of the	Quality of rivers, canals and freshwater bodies within the Borough	Environment Agency	Annually	Decrease in the quality of the Borough's waterways	Consider measures to improve the Borough's water quality

SA Objective and Policy	Indicator and Policy linked to significant effect	Where does the monitoring data come from?	How often is data monitored?	When action should be considered? (will depend on policy identified)	What action should be considered?
Borough's rivers whilst maximising their carrying capacity and achieving sustainable water resource management.					
To protect, enhance and, where necessary, restore designated landscape areas and town character, scenic beauty, local distinctiveness, and historic and cultural character.	Number / Area and percentage of Listed Buildings 'at risk'	Stafford Borough Council: Buildings at Risk Register	Annually	Increase in the number of buildings at risk	Consider ways of improving buildings at risk
	Protected habitats lost to new development	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Any protected habitats lost to new development	Consider change of policy to provide greater protection to protected habitats
	Number of SBI's in active management	Stafford Borough Council: Environmental Data	Annually	A decrease in the percentage of SBI's in active management	Consider ways to increase the percentage of SBI's in active management
To create a sense of community identity and belonging	Providing a good housing mix including C2 accommodation to cater for an ageing population	Stafford Borough Council: Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Significant decline in the provision of C2 accommodation in line with the identified need	Consider ways to increase the provision of C2 accommodation in line with the identified need
	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their area as a place to	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	A significant decrease in the percentage of residents who are	Review reasons why and consider ways to tackle issues

SA Objective and Policy	Indicator and Policy linked to significant effect	Where does the monitoring data come from?	How often is data monitored?	When action should be considered? (will depend on policy identified)	What action should be considered?
	live			satisfied	
	Residents who felt fearful of being a victim of crime	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	Significant increase in fear of crime	Consider ways of creating safer places through partnership working
	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford: Locality Profile	Unknown	Increase in population living in areas of high deprivation	Consideration of site allocations, developer contributions and public transport provision
To ensure tolerance, respect and engagement with people from different cultures, backgrounds and beliefs recognising their rights and responsibilities	Percentage of people who are satisfied with Stafford Borough as a place to live	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	A significant decrease in the percentage of residents who are satisfied	Review reasons why and consider ways to tackle issues
To ensure that all individuals and groups in society have the opportunity to effectively engage in issues relating to their community	Number of Plan documents compliant with the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Stafford Borough Council	In accordance with the Development Plan	Plan documents not produced in line with the SCI	Revise the process for producing Plan Documents
	Neighbourhood planning	Stafford Borough Council: Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Significant decrease in neighbourhood planning activities	Ensure all neighbourhood planning activities are

SA Objective and Policy	Indicator and Policy linked to significant effect	Where does the monitoring data come from?	How often is data monitored?	When action should be considered? (will depend on policy identified)	What action should be considered?
					supported
To encourage a strong, inclusive, community and voluntary sector	Number of voluntary organisations registered with Support Staffordshire	Support Staffordshire	Annually	Significant decrease in the number of voluntary organisations registered with Support Staffordshire	Consider ways to support the voluntary sector
To engender a sense of civic and neighbourhood values, responsibility and pride	People who are satisfied with Stafford Borough as a place to live	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	A significant decrease in the percentage of residents who are satisfied	Review reasons why and consider ways to tackle issues
	Neighbourhood planning	Stafford Borough Council: Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Significant decrease in neighbourhood planning activities	Ensure all neighbourhood planning activities are supported