

# LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

### North Staffordshire Core Spatial Strategy





## Public Consultation

Stoke-on-Trent City Council and Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council are seeking views and comments on the Scoping Report for the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal of the North Staffordshire Core Spatial Strategy. It is being prepared in connection with the Core Spatial Strategy which is being written jointly by the City Council and the Borough Council and will cover the entirety of the two authorities.

If you would like to make comments please use one of the following methods:

Complete the enclosed form and return it to either:

Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council  
Regeneration and Planning Services  
Civic Offices  
Merrial Street  
Newcastle-under-Lyme  
ST5 2AG

or by e-mail: [planningpolicy@newcastle-staffs.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@newcastle-staffs.gov.uk)

or by telephone: 01782 742452 or 01782 742467

OR

Stoke-on-Trent City Council  
Development and Transport Plans Team,  
Directorate of Regeneration and Community,  
PO Box 2461,  
Civic Centre,  
Glebe Street,  
Stoke on Trent  
ST4 1WR

or by email: [stoke.ldf@stoke.gov.uk](mailto:stoke.ldf@stoke.gov.uk)

or by telephone: 01782 232302

**Deadline for comments 13 May 2005**

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## 1. Introduction

One of the functions of the planning system is to deliver sustainable development. Sustainable development is about ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and in the future. A widely used definition was drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

The Government has set out four aims for sustainable development in its strategy: "A Better Quality of Life, a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK".

The four aims are:

- i. social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
- ii. effective protection of the environment;
- iii. the prudent use of natural resources; and
- iv. maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

The Development Plan has to deliver policies that support these aims and which can then be used to determine planning applications. To ensure that the policies and strategic approach set out in planning documents deliver sustainable development and do not conflict with each other, Stoke-on-Trent City Council and Newcastle Borough Council are undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA/SA) of all of the planning policy documents that are produced.

This Scoping Report sets out how the appraisal of the Core Strategy will be carried out. It sets out the purpose of the SA/SEA and identifies all relevant plans and programmes to ensure that the new local development plan policies and proposals reflect their sustainability objectives. The Report provides an early indication of the types of issues that the plan needs to take into account. The Report also sets out the objectives against which policies and proposals will be tested for the SEA/SA and the indicators that will be used to assess whether or not we are achieving the objectives. This Scoping Report therefore forms the basis for the assessment and the second phase of the SA/SEA, which is the production of an Environmental Report.

This document identifies the baseline data that will be used, the key sustainability issues that have been identified and considers the social, economic and environmental implications of the options considered in the Core Strategy Options Report.

It seeks your views as to whether we have used full and comprehensive data and whether our approach will deliver sustainable development across North Staffordshire

## **1.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal**

In 2001 the EU adopted a Directive that made environmental assessment mandatory for certain plans and programmes from July 2004. The purpose of this Directive is to ensure that environmental consequences of these plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption.

SEA will contribute to more transparent planning by involving the public and by integrating environmental considerations, which will help to achieve the goal of sustainable development.

As part of the review of the planning system, the Government has decided to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive with its current system of sustainability appraisal.

The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. SA is an integral part of good plan-making and should not be seen as a separate activity.

It is the aim of this document to set out how the assessment will be undertaken to ensure that the Core Strategy will take these sustainability considerations into account.

All Local Development Documents that have a significant environmental effect will be accompanied by an environmental report. This will identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant environmental effects of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme.

### *1.1.1 Consultation arrangements and next steps*

This document is available on the Councils' websites for public comment. Copies have also been placed at all libraries within the Borough and the City.

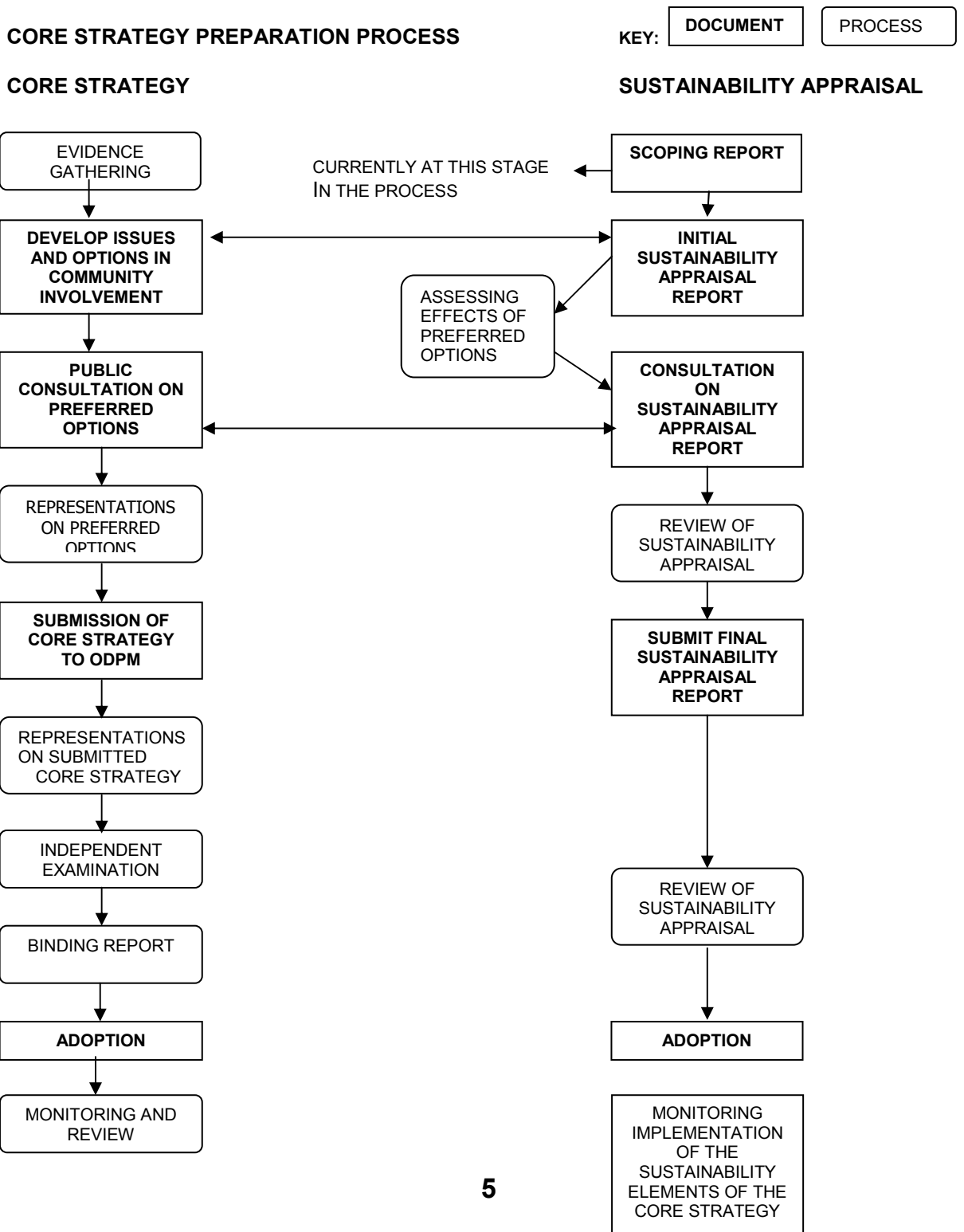
In addition, copies have been sent to:

- Countryside Agency,
- English Heritage,
- English Nature
- Environment Agency
- Advantage West Midlands (the Regional Development Agency)
- Newcastle Local Strategic Partnership Environmental Theme Group
- Stoke-on-Trent Local Strategic Partnership
- Staffordshire Wildlife Trust
- All neighbouring local authorities
- Primary Care Trusts
- Highways Agency

- Parish Councils
- West Midlands Regional Assembly

In line with the SEA/SA guidance the consultation will take place over a 5 week period. The opinions expressed by the consultees above and others will be taken into account during the preparation of the Environmental Report.

The diagram below illustrates how the stages of SA and the Local Development Framework fit together and how sustainability issues will be integrated into the plan making process:



The next stage will be to collect relevant baseline data which will refine the sustainability objectives indicated in Appendix D.

This will inform the issues and options that will be considered as part of the plan-making process. An initial sustainability appraisal will be published later in May 2005 setting out an assessment of the issues and options report.

A final SA Report will be available for consultation along with the Draft Core Strategy in summer 2005. The final Core Strategy document will include a statement summarising how the sustainability considerations have been integrated into the plan and the way in which these considerations will be monitored annually.

### **1.2 Key questions for consultees:**

- Have we identified the relevant plans and programmes (Appendices A & B)
- What other information, facts and figures may be suitable for inclusion? (Appendix C)
- What are the main sustainability issues facing the conurbation and rural North Staffordshire? (Appendix D)
- Are we using appropriate indicators?
- Have the relationships and conflicts between the SA objectives and plan objectives been reasonably identified? (Appendix E)
- Is the appraisal matrix appropriate? (Appendix F)



## 2 SA/SEA Process

### 2.1 Aims and Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant social, environmental and economic effects of the plan and the extent to which implementation of the plan will achieve the identified sustainable development objectives.

Sustainability Appraisal should:

- Take a long-term view of whether and how the area covered by the plan is expected to develop, taking account of the social, environmental, and economic effects of the proposed plan;
- Provide a mechanism for ensuring that sustainability objectives are translated into sustainable planning policies;
- Reflect global, national, regional and local concerns;
- Provide an audit trail of how the plan has been revised to take into account the findings of the SA;
- Form an integral part of all stages of plan preparation, and
- Incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive.

(Source: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks Consultation Paper, ODPM, 2004)

### 2.2 Process Overview

The SA/SEA process has 2 main stages:

<p><b>Scoping Report</b> (identifies the scope and level of detail of the SEA /SA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify in relevant national, regional and local plans and programmes</li> <li>• Devise SA/SEA objectives and identify indicators.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Environmental Report</b> (Identifies describes and evaluates the likely significant effects of implementing a plan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Screen policies and proposals for consistency with other relevant plans and programmes</li> <li>• Assess the effect of policies and proposals against the objectives</li> <li>• Propose appropriate mitigation measures</li> <li>• Propose options for monitoring effects of the plan on the objectives of the SA/SEA</li> </ul>

## **2.3 Background work**

The Core Strategy takes forward a plethora of documents which affect the North Staffordshire area in terms of economic development, social policy and environmental protection. This includes regional, national and international guidance, as well as the programmes of various regeneration agencies in the conurbation, including Renew (the Housing Market Renewal Programme), LIFT (health centre replacement programme), the Stoke-on-Trent schools Private Finance Initiative, and the North Staffordshire Regeneration Zone.

The plans and programmes that have been identified as having an impact on the Core Strategy and help to inform the key sustainability issues for North Staffordshire are set out in Appendix A.

Relationships between these plans and programmes will be identified, enabling potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies or constraints to be highlighted in the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Where conflicts arise, principles of precedence between levels or types of plan, recent policy developments and legal requirements will be defined.

Appendix B sets out the key sustainability issues, objectives or requirements identified in these respective plans and programmes. The list of policies has been separated out into five main categories as follows:

- Global Sustainability
- Natural Resources
- Local Environmental Quality
- Social Inclusiveness
- Economic Prosperity

The third column of the table indicates how the relevant policies might be taken on board in the Core Strategy.

The SA must address any current or potential sustainability problems and opportunities identified in the baseline data, such as poor accessibility by public transport which leads to congestion of private cars causing air pollution, longer journey times and so on. These issues will then be addressed at a strategic level in the Core Strategy, and in more detail in area action plans, and through development control policies.

## **2.4 Baseline data collection**

To effectively assess the likely environmental, social and economic impact of the Core Strategy, we need detailed information to predict and monitor the effects of the plan. The two Councils have collected significant data about the current state of the environment, economy and society within North Staffordshire to do this. In many cases the data is collected by a range of organisations at a variety of scales, often not at ward or even local authority level. This is a key element of the assessment and hence the priority is to establish a reliable source of data. This baseline data is identified and the appropriate source is identified in Appendix C.

The baseline data will be used to provide the basis for predicting and monitoring the sustainability effects in order to monitor whether the core strategy is delivering sustainable development. This approach will help to identify problems and alternative ways of dealing with such issues in the future.

## **3 The North Staffordshire Core Spatial Strategy**

### **3.1 Purpose of the Core Spatial Strategy**

The Core Strategy is a strategic document that will set out the framework within which all other the Newcastle and Stoke Local Development Documents sit. It sets out the vision and strategic objectives for the area, including sustainability principles. It will also contain a number of the key City and Borough-wide policies, for example the number of houses to be provided throughout the area within a given time period.

This report has been prepared in conjunction with the Issues and Options stage of LDF preparation which considers whether, and how, the main development issues, such as provision of housing, retail facilities, recreational open space and transport should be delivered across both the City and the Borough. This will be the subject of extensive consultation. By producing this Scoping Report at the same time as the Issues/Options Paper the Council seeks to ensure that from the start of the process sustainability considerations are taken on board.

### **3.2 Contents of the Core Spatial Strategy**

The Core Spatial Strategy provides a strategic overview for the future development of Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke on Trent. It aims to promote the sustainable regeneration of the North Staffordshire city-region as an outward looking, successful and rewarding place for the benefit of people who live and work here, its visitors, investors and for future generations.

Nineteen draft objectives have been identified to achieve this aim. They are set out below:

1. To meet the overall development requirements for the sub-region in accordance with the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy.
2. To concentrate new development within the North Staffordshire conurbation to promote sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel and promote accessibility by transport modes other than the private car.
3. To focus development in rural areas on brownfield sites within the larger settlements.
4. To create a more sustainable built environment through the appropriate location, design, materials and control of new development leading to a more prudent use of environmental resources.
5. To reduce outward migration from the North Staffordshire sub-region and retain and attract new population to the conurbation.
6. To balance the supply and demand for housing by removing surplus properties and providing a better choice of homes in appropriate locations and to ensure that a sufficient number of new houses are affordable.

7. To ensure that new residential development makes adequate provision for community facilities including health care, education and leisure and that existing facilities are retained and enhanced.
8. To increase investment in the economy and broaden the employment base of North Staffordshire.
9. To encourage the growth of the higher education sector and training facilities to meet the needs of indigenous and incoming industries.
10. To focus appropriate large scale office and retail development within the strategic centres of City Centre (Hanley) and Newcastle whilst maintaining a role and provision of balanced growth for each of the other 6 centres.
11. To ensure that a balanced portfolio of quality and usable employment land is provided and maintained. This should include a Regional Investment Site and a Regional Logistics Site if required.
12. To increase the opportunities for sustainable modes of travel by securing improvements to public transport infrastructure and the provision of facilities to promote walking and cycling.
13. To enhance the North-Staffordshire Green Belt and open countryside and protect it from inappropriate development.
14. To protect and enhance the built and natural environment of North Staffordshire including the landscape, bio-diversity, settlement patterns, historic buildings, and heritage sites (including parks and gardens and battlefields).
15. To increase the attraction of North Staffordshire as a tourist destination, utilising the unique brand created by its industrial heritage, network of vibrant urban centres and attractive rural hinterland.
16. To promote the use of renewable energy sources.
17. To reduce the risk of flooding, pollution, and energy wastage in all new developments.
18. To provide a sustainable framework for the winning and working of minerals in Stoke-on-Trent.
19. To provide a framework for the consideration of planning applications for the development of waste management facilities or other forms of development with significant waste implications in Stoke-on-Trent.

## **4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework**

### **4.1 *Quality of life in Stoke on Trent and Newcastle Borough***

During the late twentieth century, the North Staffordshire conurbation suffered from major industrial decline, with the closure of coal mines, steel works, and manufacturing companies (for example ceramics and electrical engineering).

This left a legacy of dereliction, high unemployment, limited transferable skills and deprivation. In the last few years, significant private and public sector investment in North Staffordshire is creating a living, working conurbation with a vibrant culture and friendly people.

Environmental quality has improved with the creation of many urban green spaces, reduced emissions to air and water, and enhancement of biodiversity. North Staffordshire is now home to many protected species.

A range of regeneration initiatives and investment in the physical and social fabric of North Staffordshire such as the housing market renewal programme, are improving quality of life for local communities.

Two universities have attracted many young people to the area, along with research and development investment. The location of North Staffordshire, halfway between Manchester and Birmingham at the northern edge of the West Midlands, with excellent access to the motorway network, has allowed businesses to benefit from a central position that offers access to the M6 and the M1 from the A50 trunk road.

### **4.2 *Key sustainability issues***

Through analysis of baseline data, a number of key sustainability issues for North Staffordshire have been identified to focus the Sustainability Appraisal process and develop the sustainable plan objectives and options.

The identification of these key sustainability issues provides an opportunity to start identifying key issues for the Core Strategy Development Plan Document and developing sustainability objectives and alternatives for the Sustainability Appraisal process. The table below sets out the key issues identified and the information source.

<b>Key Sustainability Issues</b>		<b>Source</b>
<b>Social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an excess of general needs affordable housing within urban North Staffordshire. This has led to housing market failure in some areas of the conurbation. The Housing Market Renewal programme suggests that 14,000 houses should be demolished over the next 15 years, and 12,000 private and affordable houses rebuilt. There is generally sufficient affordable housing in rural areas for those who need it but there remain pockets of need.</li> </ul>	Local Housing Needs Survey
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 out of 33 urban wards are in the 20% most deprived wards in England. 9 wards are in the least deprived 50% of wards in England.</li> </ul>	Index of Multiple Deprivation Score, ODPM
	<p>Crime rates in North Staffordshire have risen a little over the last few years, but fear of crime has increased far more.</p>	Staffordshire Police; BVPIs
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been a decline in employment concentrated in traditional manufacturing industries.</li> </ul>	Local Authority documentation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment in North Staffordshire has generally required a low-skilled and low paid workforce, which has resulted in little disposable income for re-investment in the area.</li> </ul>	Local Authority documentation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Staffordshire contains a hierarchy of centres from the City Centre in Hanley to the smaller villages of rural Newcastle. Each is unique and should be developed to maximise its individual potential.</li> </ul>	Local Authority documentation ; North Staffordshire Retail Study
<b>Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Borough and City Councils need to contribute to a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions (the major contributor to climatic conditions) if the frequency of unexpected climatic events is to be minimised. This can be achieved by encouraging the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new commercial and residential developments.</li> </ul>	Local Authority documentation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The M6 motorway and other major trunk roads, impact on Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle Borough, both in terms of noise and air pollution</li> </ul>	Local Authority documentation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Staffordshire provides an extensive habitat with great biodiversity including many protected species. The Councils will seek to protect, and where possible enhance, the biodiversity of the Borough</li> </ul>	English Nature; Staffordshire Ecological Record Stoke City Council
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Staffordshire can be identified through the sprawling industrial towns of the Potteries, boasting brick and sandstone older buildings with tile and slate roofs. It also has a unified rural landscape, dominated by dairy farming dairying, with strong field patterns, merging with more mixed and arable farming. This landscape should be protected.</li> </ul>	Countryside Agency; Local Authority documentation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land water and soil are scarce resources and should be protected.</li> </ul>	Local Authority documentation

### **4.3 Sustainability objectives and targets**

The objectives for the SA/SEA have been adapted from the topics identified in the Directive and government guidance with amendments to include issues that are relevant to Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle-under-Lyme.

These Objectives are set out in detail in Appendix D alongside a number of indicators against which performance can be measured, to identify whether the objectives have been achieved or whether any progress towards achieving them has been made.

Appendix E contains a compatibility matrix to identify any possible inconsistencies and conflicts in the objectives which enables an assessment to be made of those plan objectives that may conflict with the sustainability objectives contained within the SA framework. Where potential conflicts exist between the plan objectives and the sustainability objectives, these have been highlighted in the compatibility table and will be further investigated through the Initial SA Report.

### **4.4 Methodology for assessing sustainability performance of plan**

The SA framework will be used to assess the options that emerge from the Issues & options stage consultations. The sustainability of each development option and its likely significant effects will be recorded on matrices (see Appendix F). Each option will be assessed according to:

- Impact i.e. positive or negative, or no impact
- Significance i.e. either marginal or strongly significant
- Urban/rural – effect on Urban/rural area or beyond Core Strategy area.
- Timescale – short/medium/long
- Cumulative effect – either positive or negative.



## **APPENDIX A: KEY PLANS AND PROGRAMMES WHICH MIGHT AFFECT THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE CORE SPATIAL STRATEGY**

### International And European Documents

- The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development
- The European Spatial Development Perspective
- The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
- Ramsar Convention, 2 February 1971 and amendments
- EC Directive on water policy
- EC Directive on Habitats

### **National Documents**

- Sustainable Communities – Delivering through planning HMSO: London Office of the Deputy Prime Minister 2002a
- UK Strategy for Sustainable Development
- Urban White Paper
- Rural White Paper
- PPS 1 – General Policy and Principles
- PPG 2 – Green Belt
- PPG 3 – Housing (Draft PPS3 Housing)
- PPG 4 – Industrial, commercial development and small firms
- PPG 5 – Simplified Planning Zones
- PPS 6 – Town Centres and Retail Developments
- PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
- PPG 8 - Telecommunications
- PPG 9 – Nature Conservation (Draft PPS9 Biodiversity & Geological Conservation)
- PPG 10 – Planning and Waste Management
- PPS 11 – Regional Planning
- PPS 12 - Local Development Frameworks
- PPG 13 – Transport
- PPG 14 – Development on Unstable Land
- PPG 15 – Planning and the Historic Environment
- PPG 16 – Archaeology and Planning
- PPG 17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation
- PPG 18 – Enforcing Planning Control

- PPG 19 – Outdoor Advertisement Control
- PPG21 – Tourism
- PPS 22 – Renewable Energy
- PPS 23 – Planning and Pollution Control
- PPG 24 – Planning and Noise
- PPG 25 – Development and Flood Risk
- MPGs

### **Regional documents**

- Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands
- Regional Economic Strategy for the West Midlands
- Regional Transport Strategy for the West Midlands
- West Midlands Cultural Strategy 2001 – 2006
- West Midlands Housing Strategy
- West Midlands Sustainable Development Framework
- Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action for the West Midlands
- Sustainable Communities in the West Midlands: Building for the future

### **Local / Sub-Regional PPPs**

- Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Structure Plan 1996-2011
- Staffordshire County Community Strategy 2002
- Staffordshire Biodiversity Action Plan
- Stoke-on-Trent Community Strategy
- Newcastle-under-Lyme Community Strategy
- Stoke-on-Trent Local Transport Plan
- Staffordshire Local Transport Plan
- North Staffordshire Retail Study
- North Staffordshire Integrated Transport Study
- North Staffordshire Integrated Economic Development Strategy
- Renew North Staffordshire Housing Market Renewal Prospectus
- Stoke-on-Trent Regeneration Strategy
- Greening for Growth Strategy
- Stoke-on-Trent LA21 Strategy
- Newcastle-under-Lyme LA21 Strategy
- Stoke-on-Trent Waste Management Strategy

- Stoke-on-Trent Cultural Strategy
- Stoke-on-Trent Community Safety Strategy
- Stoke-on-Trent Sport & Recreation Strategy
- Vision Lite
- Stoke-on-Trent Education Plan
- Anti-Poverty Strategy
- Local Primary Care Strategy
- City Health Development Plan

## APPENDIX B: KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES, OBJECTIVES OR REQUIREMENTS IDENTIFIED IN OTHER PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

Source of Guidance	Summary of Guidance	How Objectives and Requirements Might be Taken on Board
<b>Global Sustainability</b>		
PPS12 (3.14)	Contribution of Development Plan to the achievement of sustainable development	Show how introduction, objectives and all relevant sections of Core Strategy relate to sustainable development
PPG1 (8) Draft PPS1 (1.22) PPG3 (49) PPG4 (15) PPG6 (2.13-2.17) PPG13 (4, 13) RSS (T2, T4)	Mixed use development – seek to create vitality and diversity whilst reducing the need to travel	Include in introduction, objectives and all relevant sections of Core Strategy
PPG1 (23) Draft PPS1 (1.5) PPG3 (46) PPG6 (2.20, 2.27, 2.29, 2.32, 3.3, 4.9, 4.10) PPG13 (4, 28, 30, 32) S-o-T Community Strategy (4.4) S-o-T LTP (b) Staffs LTP (p.8) RSS (UR1)	Achieve sustainable patterns of development through integrated land use and transport policy	Include in main introduction, objectives and all relevant sections of Core Strategy
PPG3 (57)	Make optimum utilisation of land through use of housing densities of 30-50 homes per hectare	Include as a housing policy in Core Strategy
PPG13 (59) S-o-T LTP (b, c) RSS (T6)	Encourage provision of well-designed and conveniently located Park and Ride facilities to reduce the need to travel by car	Include as a transport policy in Core Strategy

Source of Guidance	Summary of Guidance	How Objectives and Requirements Might be Taken on Board
PPG13 (49) S-o-T LTP I Staffs LTP (p.11) RSS (T7)	Provide maximum rather than minimum standards for parking provision, and manage car parking to deter unnecessary car use	Include as a transport policy in Core Strategy
Draft PPS1 (1.22) PPG3 (22) PPG4 (21) PPS7 (1(v)) S-o-T Community Strategy (4.4) RSS (CF4)	Maximise the re-use of previously developed land, and prioritise it over greenfield land; identify vacant urban land for industrial and commercial development	Include in main introduction, objectives and all relevant sections of the Core Strategy
Natural Resources		
Draft PPS1 (1.5) PPS7 (15(v)) PPG9 (15, 23) PPS12 (2.19) S-o-T Community Strategy (5.6) Staffs BAP RSS (QE6)	Protect, manage and maintain the best quality landscapes; protect and enhance the natural environment, the quality of the countryside and existing successful communities	Include as a Landscape/Nature Conservation policy in Core Strategy
Draft PPS1 (1.22) PPS7 (15(v)) PPG9 (12, 15, 24, 44) S-o-T Community Strategy (5.6) Staffs BAP RSS (QE7)	Enhance and protect biodiversity and conserve wildlife; identify wildlife corridors; use derelict land as wildlife sites	Include as a Landscape/Nature Conservation policy in Core Strategy
PPS7 (1(i), 28) PPS12 (2.19) S-o-T Community Strategy (5.7) Staffs BAP RSS (PA16)	Protect and enhance the environment, and make prudent use of natural resources; protect the best and most versatile agricultural land	Include as a Landscape/Nature policy in Core Strategy
Draft PPS1 (1.21) PPS22 (1(i), 1(ii)) S-o-T Community Strategy (5.4) RSS (EN1)	Include policies for developing renewable energy sources or specify suitable sites for the various types of installation	Include as a Landscape/Nature policy in Core Strategy

<b>Source of Guidance</b>	<b>Summary of Guidance</b>	<b>How Objectives and Requirements Might be Taken on Board</b>
<b>Local Environment Quality</b>		
PPG1 (13) Draft PPS1 (1.5) PPG15 (2.26) RSS (QE3)	Design new buildings to produce a high standard built environment	Include as an environment policy in Core Strategy
PPG3 (52) S-o-T Community Strategy (5.1) RSS (QE8)	'Green' the residential environment through the incorporation of landscaping and planting	Include as an environment policy in Core Strategy
Draft PPS1 (1.5) PPS7 (1(1)) PPS12 (2.19) S-o-T Community Strategy (5.6) Staffs BAP RSS (QE1)	Conserve and enhance the natural beauty and amenity of land	Include as a Landscape/Nature policy in Core Strategy
PPS1 (1.5) PPS12 (2.19) PPG15 (2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.9, 2.24, 2.26) S-o-T Community Strategy (6.4d) RSS (QE5)	Preserve and enhance the historic environment	Include as a Historic Environment policy in Core Strategy
Draft PPS1 (1.22) PPS23 (21) S-o-T Community Strategy (4.4f, 4.4g)	Include policies for development on, and remediation of, existing contaminated and derelict land	Include as an infrastructure policy in Core Strategy
PPS23 (Appendix A) PPG24 (3) S-o-T Community Strategy (5.5, 5.7)	Separate potentially polluting and other uses to reduce conflicts	Include as an infrastructure policy in Core Strategy
PPG25 (2, 13, 40) S-o-T Community Strategy (5.6e)	Reduce risks of flooding to people and the environment; use sustainable drainage systems	Include in main introduction and as an infrastructure policy in Core Strategy

<b>Source of Guidance</b>	<b>Summary of Guidance</b>	<b>How Objectives and Requirements Might be Taken on Board</b>
<b>Social Inclusiveness</b>		
Draft PPS1 (1.15, 1.19) PPS7 (1(iii)) S-o-T Community Strategy (6.2) N-u-L Community Strategy (2) S-o-T LTP (a) Staffs LTP (p.11, p.12) RSS (T1, UR3)	Provide a more accessible environment for everyone	Include in all sections of the Core Strategy
Draft PPS1 (1.6) PPG3 (3) RSS (CF1) N-u-L Community Strategy (2) RSS (CF1)	Provide a sufficient amount and range of housing to meet the needs of the community in the right place at the right time	Include in main objectives and as a housing policy in Core Strategy
Draft PPS1 (1.19) PPG3 (9) S-o-T Community Strategy (6.1)	Create a balanced and mixed community	Include in main objectives and as a housing policy in Core Strategy
Draft PPS1 (1.16, 1.19) PPG3 (14) N-u-L Community Strategy (2) RSS (CF1, CF5)	Deliver affordable housing in the urban area	Include as a housing policy in Core Strategy
PPG6 (3.18, 3.20)	Encourage local needs shopping provision and the sustenance of neighbourhood shops	Include as a Shopping/retail policy in Core Strategy
PPG13 (79) S-o-T Community Strategy (4.4, 5.3) S-o-T LTP (b) Staffs LTP (p.11) RSS (T3, T5)	Provide facilities for public transport, pedestrians and cyclists	Include as a transport policy in Core Strategy
Draft PPS1 (1.5, 1.22) PPG17 (4, 6) S-o-T Community Strategy (5.2) RSS (QE4)	Ensure local networks of high quality and well-managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities; set local open space and recreational standards that reflect the needs of the community	Include as a tourism, leisure and recreation policy in Core Strategy
<b>Source of Guidance</b>	<b>Summary of Guidance</b>	<b>How Objectives and Requirements Might</b>

		<b>be Taken on Board</b>
<b>Economic Prosperity</b>		
Draft PPS1 (1.15, 1.22) PPG4 (6, 10, 11) PPS7 (1(ii)) PPS12 (2.1, 2.17) S-o-T Community Strategy (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4) S-o-T LTP (e) Staffs LTP (p.12) RSS (PA1, PA2, PA4, PA5, PA6, PA7, PA8, PA9)	Encourage economic development and provide for locational requirements of businesses	Include in main introduction and as an employment policy in Core Strategy
Draft PPS1 (1.22) PPG6 (1.6, 1.7, 1.9, 4.3, 4.4) S-o-T Community Strategy RSS (PA11)	Sustain and enhance vitality of town centres	Include as a shopping/retail policy in Core Strategy
PPG4 (8)	Provide for potentially polluting industry	Include as an employment policy in Core Strategy
PPG4 (19) RSS (CF4)	Re-use buildings, especially upper tier floors in retail areas	Include as a shopping/retail policy in Core Strategy
PPG6 (1.5)	Indicate hierarchy of retail centres	Include as a shopping/retail policy in Core Strategy
PPG6 (2.6, 2.11, 2.12) RSS (UR2)	Encourage diversification of uses in town centres	Include as a shopping/retail policy in Core Strategy
PPG6 (2.19)	Make proper provision for leisure uses and the evening economy	Include as a shopping/retail policy in Core Strategy
PPG21 (4.14) S-o-T Community Strategy (6.4) RSS (PA10)	Consider opportunities to utilise tourism as an element of urban regeneration	Include as a shopping/retail policy in Core Strategy



## APPENDIX C: BASELINE DATA AND SOURCE

<b>Possible Indicator</b>	<b>Source</b>
The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA	<i>NBC &amp; SCC BVPI</i>
Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings	<i>NBC BVPI</i>
Number of unfit dwellings in the LA area made fit or demolished as a result of Council action	<i>SOT BVPI</i>
Proportion of LA dwellings that were non-decent at April 2002	<i>SOT BVPI</i>
Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable housing	<i>NBC HDMR</i>
Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land	<i>NBC HDMR SOT BVPI</i>
Number of houses completed per year	<i>NBC HDMR SOT Land Availability Monitor</i>
Changes in house prices relative to the regional average	<i>Land Registry</i>
Affordable homes completion rate	<i>NBC HDMR</i>
Number of homeless people	<i>SOT/NBC HIP</i>
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Labour Force Surveys, 2001 Census
Pattern of deprivation	Indices of Deprivation
Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community	ODPM Best Value General Satisfaction Survey
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre	Land use monitoring
Loss of open space to development	Development Control returns
Participation rates in sport	
Percentage of population with good health	Indices of deprivation
Mortality rate	Indices of deprivation
The number of playgrounds and play areas per 1,000 children aged under 12, provided by the Council	<i>NBC BVPI North Staffordshire Green Space Audit/Strategy</i>
Percentage of all residents satisfied with the local authority's parks/open spaces	<i>SOT BVPI</i>
Changes in the level of accessibility to key services	Staffs and Stoke LTP;
The percentage of authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	<i>BVPIs</i>

Number of people receiving benefit	Indices of deprivation
Differential between highest and lowest incomes	Indices of deprivation
Changes in the number of jobs	Annual Business Inquiries
Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active	Labour Force Surveys, 2001 Census
Number of business start ups	
Number of new businesses moving to the area	
Number of jobseeker allowance claimants in the Borough and City	NBC BVPI
Sq mt of Class B development completed in year	NBC BVPI
Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites	NBC BVPI
Percentage of Class B development which has taken place within the Borough's target wards	NBC BVPI
Number of VAT registrations (includes rural areas)	
GCSE passes at grade A-C	SOT BVPI
Adults in education	SOT Local Indicator
Changes in the number of jobs by sector	Annual Business Inquiries, 2001 Census
Number of car journeys into City Centre	LTP and APR
Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel)	LTP and APR
Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities	LTP and APR
Length of cycleway	LTP and APR
Bus patronage	Bus companies
Changes in the level of accessibility to employment and key services	Staffs and Stoke LTP
Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network	Highways Agency, Staffs County Council, Stoke City Council;
Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards	NBC and SCC Council
Domestic burglaries per 1000 households	BVPIs
Violent crimes per 1000 population	BVPIs
a committed by a stranger	
b committed in a public place	BVPIs
c committed in connection with licensed premises	BVPIs
d committed under the influence	BVPIs
Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	BVPIs
Percentage of Council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park Award	NBC BVPIs
The level of fear of crime in older people	NBC BVPIs
The number of sites at which Alcohol Consumption in Public Places Regulations are in force	NBC BVPIs
Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime	Crime survey undertaken every 3 years.
Percentage retail / commercial floor space by type	Retail Study

Shopping floor space per 1000 population	Retail Study
Amount of vacant/derelict land in centres	Land availability reports Retail Study
Population living in urban/rural centres	Census; population estimates
Rank of centre	
Number of vacant shop units	Land use survey
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces formally managed for bio-diversity	NBC BVPI
Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality	Environment Agency
Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs, SBIs	Greening for Growth Strategy; Stoke Natural Heritage Strategy
Increase in woodland	Natural Heritage Strategy; Staffordshire Ecological Record
Endangered species e.g. water voles	Natural Heritage Strategy; Staffordshire Ecological Record
Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality	Environment Agency
Number of buildings at risk	NBC & SCC Buildings at Risk Register
Water consumption/abstracted	Environment Agency
Changes in the amount of derelict and contaminated land	Annual Derelict Land Surveys
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	SOT/NBC BVPI
Amount of waste collected per household	Housing Strategy, LA21 Strategy Regional Energy Strategy
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Waste Management Strategies BVPIs
Increased recycling facilities	Waste Management Strategies
Reduction in water consumption	Environment Agency
Percentage of energy created from renewable resources	Regional Energy Strategy
Percentage of residential development taking place on brownfield land	Land use monitoring
Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land	Land use monitoring
Percentage of other development taking place on brownfield land	Land use monitoring
The area of Council owned parks and green spaces formally managed for bio-diversity	NBC BVPI

Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality	Environment Agency
Water consumption/ abstracted	Environment Agency
Changes in the amount of derelict and contaminated land	Annual Derelict Land Surveys
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	NBC BVPI
Amount of waste collected per household	Housing Strategy, LA21 Strategy Regional Energy Strategy
Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled	Waste Management Strategies BVPIs
Increased recycling facilities	Waste Management Strategies

## APPENDIX D: SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

Key Sustainability Issues	Possible Objectives	Possible Indicator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is an excess of general needs affordable housing within urban North Staffordshire. This has led to housing market failure in some areas of the conurbation. The Housing Market Renewal programme suggests that 14,000 houses should be demolished over the next 15 years, and 12,000 private and affordable houses rebuilt. There is generally sufficient affordable housing in rural areas for those who need it but there remain pockets of need.</li> </ul>	<p>To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community</p>	The proportion of unfit private sector dwellings made fit or demolished as a direct result of action by the LA
		Number of unfit homes per 1000 dwellings
		Percentage of new homes built in the year which are affordable
		Percentage of new homes permitted on previously developed land
		Number of houses completed per year
		Changes in house prices relative to the regional average
		Affordable home completion rates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There has been a decline in employment concentrated in traditional manufacturing industries.</li> </ul>	<p>To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment</p>	Changes in the number of jobs
		Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active
		Number of business start ups
		Number of new businesses moving to the area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment in north Staffordshire has generally required a low-skilled and low paid workforce, which has resulted in little disposable income for re-investment in the local area</li> </ul>	<p>To maintain and increase confidence in the local economy and attract inward investment</p>	Number of jobseeker allowance claimants in the Borough

Key Sustainability Issues	Possible Objectives	Possible Indicator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 out of 33 urban wards are in the 20% most deprived wards in England. 9 wards in the whole of Stoke and Newcastle are in the least deprived 50% of wards in England.</li> </ul>	<p>To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods</p>	Changes in the percentage of the population who are economically active
		Pattern of deprivation
		Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community
		Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, employment and major health centre
		Loss of open space to development
		Participation rates in sport
		Percentage of population with good health
		Mortality rate
		The number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12
		Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community
		Changes in the level of accessibility to key services
		The percentage of local authority buildings open to the public in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people
		Number of people receiving benefit
		Differential between highest and lowest incomes
		Sq mt of Class B development completed in year
		Percentage of Class B development completed that has taken place on brownfield sites
		Percentage of Class B development which has taken place within the District's target wards
		Number of VAT registrations (includes rural businesses)
		GCSE passes at grade A-C
		Adults education
Changes in the number of jobs		

<b>Key Sustainability Issues</b>	<b>Possible Objectives</b>	<b>Possible Indicator</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Borough and City Councils need to contribute to a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions (the major contributor to climatic conditions) if the frequency of unexpected climatic events is to be minimised. This can be done by encouraging the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in existing and new commercial and residential developments.</li> </ul>	<p>To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all</p>	Number of car journeys into City Centre
		Modal split (% of car, bus, rail, and other means of travel)
		Availability of passenger travel information systems, park and ride facilities
	<p>To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking</p>	Length of cycleway
		Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes by public transport of GP, hospital, primary and, secondary schools, employment and major health centre
		Bus patronage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The M6 motorway and other major trunk roads impact upon Stoke-on-Trent and Newcastle Borough, both in terms of noise and air pollution</li> </ul>	<p>To help to provide a safe, efficient highway network and improve the viability of public transport</p>	Changes in the level of accessibility to employment and key services
		Patterns and levels of congestion on primary highway and public transport network
		Number of days per year air quality exceed national standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crime rates in North Staffordshire have risen a little over the last few years, but fear of crime has increased far more.</li> </ul>	<p>Reduce crime and the fear of crime</p>	Domestic burglaries per 1000 households
		Violent crimes per 1000 population a committed by a stranger b committed in a public place c committed in connection with licensed premises d committed under the influence
		Vehicle crimes per 1000 population
		Percentage of council provided car parking covered by a Secured Car Park award
		The level of fear of crime in older people
		The number of sites at which Alcohol Consumption in Public Places Regulations are in force
		Changes in the level of crime, and people's perception of crime

<b>Key Sustainability Issues</b>	<b>Possible Objectives</b>	<b>Possible Indicator</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Staffordshire contains a hierarchy of centres from the City Centre in Hanley to the smaller villages of Newcastle. Each is unique and should be developed to maximise its individual potential.</li> </ul>	To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population	Percentage retail / commercial floor space by type Shopping floor space per 1000 population
	To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres within the conurbation and village centres in the rural area	Amount of vacant/derelict land in centres
		Population living in urban/rural centres
		Rank of centre
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To protect, and where possible enhance, the biodiversity of the Borough</li> </ul>	Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Number of vacant shop units
		The area of Council owned parks and green spaces formally managed for bio-diversity
		Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality
		Number and size of local wildlife sites e.g. LNRs, SBIs
	Reduce the amount of land in SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition. At present only 9 out of 16 SSSIs are considered to be in a favourable condition.	Increase in woodland
Number of favourable SSSIs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Staffordshire can be identified through its sprawling industrial towns of the Potteries, boasting brick and sandstone older buildings with tile and slate roofs. It also has a unified rural landscape, dominated by farming, with strong field patterns, merging with more mixed and arable farming. This landscape should be protected.</li> </ul>	To protect, and where possible enhance, valuable natural areas and features of the landscape of North Staffordshire	Endangered species e.g water voles
		Percentage of rivers/canals classed as good/fair quality
	To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area	Number of buildings at risk



<b>Key Sustainability Issues</b>	<b>Possible Objectives</b>	<b>Possible Indicator</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land water and soil are scarce resources and should be protected.</li> </ul>	To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources and air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites	Number of days per year that air quality is below national standards
		Water consumption/ abstracted
		Changes in the amount of derelict and contaminated land
		Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land
		Amount of waste collected per household
		Percentage of household/commercial waste recycled
		Increased recycling facilities
		Reduction in energy consumption
		Reduction in water consumption
		Percentage of energy created from renewable resources
		Percentage of residential development taking place on brownfield land
		Percentage of commercial development taking place on brownfield land
		Percentage of other development taking place on brownfield land

## APPENDIX E: COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

	<b>SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES</b>
<b>1</b>	To help to meet the housing needs of the whole community
<b>2</b>	To provide the best possible environment to encourage and increase economic enterprise and employment
<b>3</b>	To maintain and increase confidence in the local economy and attract inward investment
<b>4</b>	To provide a more equitable society where the provision of the widest possible range of community, cultural, educational, health, recreational and leisure facilities are available to all sectors of the population with particular emphasis on deprived neighbourhoods
<b>5</b>	To reduce the need to travel while increasing accessibility for all
<b>6</b>	To encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking
<b>7</b>	To help to provide a safe, efficient highway network and improve the viability of public transport
<b>8</b>	Reduce crime and the fear of crime
<b>9</b>	To enable access to the widest range possible of shopping and commercial services for the resident population
<b>10</b>	To protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the city, town and district centres within the conurbation and village centres in the rural area
<b>11</b>	Retain and enhance the species and habitats targeted for improvement in the local biodiversity action plan
<b>12</b>	Reduce the amount of land SSSIs classified in an 'unfavourable' condition
<b>13</b>	To protect, and where possible enhance, valuable natural areas and features of the landscape of North Staffordshire
<b>14</b>	To help to maintain distinctiveness and foster interest in and concern for the heritage of the area
<b>15</b>	To reduce contamination, regenerate degraded environments, maintain soil resources ,air quality and minimise development on greenfield sites

Core Strategy objectives	SA Objectives														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
To meet the overall development requirements for the sub-region in accordance with the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
To concentrate new development within the North Staffordshire conurbation to promote sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel and promote accessibility by transport modes other than the private car.	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
To focus development in rural areas on brownfield sites within the larger settlements.	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
To create a more sustainable built environment through the appropriate location, design, materials and control of new development leading to a more prudent use of environmental resources.	-	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CS Objective is to encourage sustainable development, whilst SA Objective seeks to meet community housing needs. Housing needs should therefore be met in sustainable ways.</i>															
To reduce outward migration from the North Staffordshire sub-region and retain and attract new population to the conurbation.	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-
To balance the supply and demand for housing by removing surplus properties and providing a better choice of homes in appropriate locations and to ensure that a sufficient number of new houses are affordable.	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
To ensure that new residential development makes adequate provision for community facilities including health care, education and leisure and that existing facilities are retained and enhanced.	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CS Objective seeks adequate provision of facilities, whilst SA objectives recommend equality of access to all. CS Objective should make explicit reference to importance of accessibility.</i>															
To increase investment in the economy and broaden the employment base of North Staffordshire.	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

To encourage the growth of the higher education sector and training facilities to meet the needs of indigenous and incoming industries.	-	✓	✓	x	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CS Objective seeks growth in facilities to meet local needs. SA Objectives suggest more equitable growth with improved access for everyone in a sustainable manner. CS Objective should refer to sustainable growth and improved access to these facilities.</i>															
To focus appropriate large scale office and retail development within the strategic centres of city centre (Hanley) and Newcastle whilst maintaining a role and provision of balanced growth for each of the other 6 centres.	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-
To ensure a balanced portfolio of quality and usable employment land is provided and maintained. This should include a regional investment site and a regional logistics site if required.	-	✓	✓	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
To increase the opportunities for sustainable modes of travel by securing improvements to public transport infrastructure and the provision of facilities to promote walking and cycling.	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-
To enhance the North-Staffordshire green belt and open countryside and protect it from inappropriate development.	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
To protect and enhance the built and natural environment of North-Staffordshire including the landscape, bio-diversity, settlement patterns, historic buildings, and heritage sites (including parks and gardens and battlefields).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-
To increase the attraction of North Staffordshire as a tourist destination, utilising the unique brand created by its industrial heritage, network of vibrant urban centres and attractive rural hinterland.	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-
To promote the use of renewable energy sources.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
To reduce the risk of flooding, pollution, and energy wastage in all new developments.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
To provide a sustainable framework for the winning and working of minerals in Stoke-on-Trent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓

To provide a framework for the consideration of planning applications for the development of waste management facilities or other forms of development with significant waste implications in Stoke-on-Trent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
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- ✓ **Positive compatibility**
- **Neutral**
- X **Possible conflict**

## APPENDIX F - APPRAISAL MATRIX

Option/policy								
		Geographical Area		Timescale			Cumulative	Comments mitigation etc.
SA Objective	Baseline info targets	North Staffs		Cross boundary issues	Short	Medium	Long (beyond 2021)	
		urban	rural					
<i>Example: Objective 11 – to protect &amp; enhance the vitality &amp; viability of the town and village centres</i>								
commentary to be provided on performance of option or policy against objective								
<b>moving away significantly</b>	<b>moving away marginally</b>	<b>moving towards marginally</b>	<b>moving towards significantly</b>	<b>positive impact</b>	<b>negative impact</b>	<b>no impact</b>	<b>uncertain?</b>	

## **GLOSSARY**

Environmental appraisal: a form of environmental assessment used in the UK (primarily for development plans) since the early 1990s, supported by "Environmental Appraisal of Development Plans: A Good Practice Guide" (DoE, 1993). It is less detailed and more qualitative than most other forms of environmental assessment and as now has largely been superseded by sustainability appraisal.

Sustainability appraisal: a form of assessment used in the UK (primarily for RPGs and development plans) since the late 1990s, supported by the "Good Practice Guide on Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Planning Guidance" (DETR, 2000) and the requirements of PPG12. Less detailed and more qualitative than most forms of environmental assessment; includes consideration of social and economic effects.

Strategic environmental assessment (SEA): generic term used internationally to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. In this guidance, "SEA" is used to refer to the type of environmental assessment required under the SEA Directive.

# Sustainability Scoping Report Comments Form

Comments can be submitted by post on this form or via email to:

[planning\\_policy@newcastle-staffs.gov.uk](mailto:planning_policy@newcastle-staffs.gov.uk) OR [stoke.ldf@stoke.gov.uk](mailto:stoke.ldf@stoke.gov.uk)

NAME:.....

ADDRESS:

### Comments:

Have we identified all the relevant plans and programmes (Appendices A&B)

What other information, facts and figures may be suitable for inclusion? (Appendix C)

What are the main sustainability issues facing the conurbation and rural North Staffordshire? (Appendix D)



Are we using appropriate indicators?

Have the relationships and conflicts between the SA objectives and plan objectives been reasonably identified (Appendix E)

Any other Comments

Pease return to:

<p>Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council Regeneration and Planning Service Civic Offices Merrial Street Newcastle-under-Lyme ST5 2AG</p>	<p>The Core Spatial Strategy and the sustainability appraisal are being prepared jointly by the two Councils. To save duplication of responses, please send all your comments to Newcastle Borough on behalf of the two Councils from where they will be taken forward by the City and the Borough.</p>
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**Comments required by 13 May 2005**