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Local Development Framework

Local Development Framework

Sustainability Appraisal - Scoping Report

1 October 07 - 5 November 07

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The Borough of Redditch Local Development Framework - Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

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1. Introduction

1.1 This is the Scoping Report as part of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the Borough of Redditch Local Development Framework.

1.2 The Scoping Report incorporates the requirements for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of Redditch Borough Council's Local Development Framework. As identified in Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a SA is required for all Local Development Documents (LDDs). This Scoping Report represents the first stage (Stage A) in the SA process assessing Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

Purpose of this Report

1.3 This Scoping Report follows a five stage approach as outlined below:

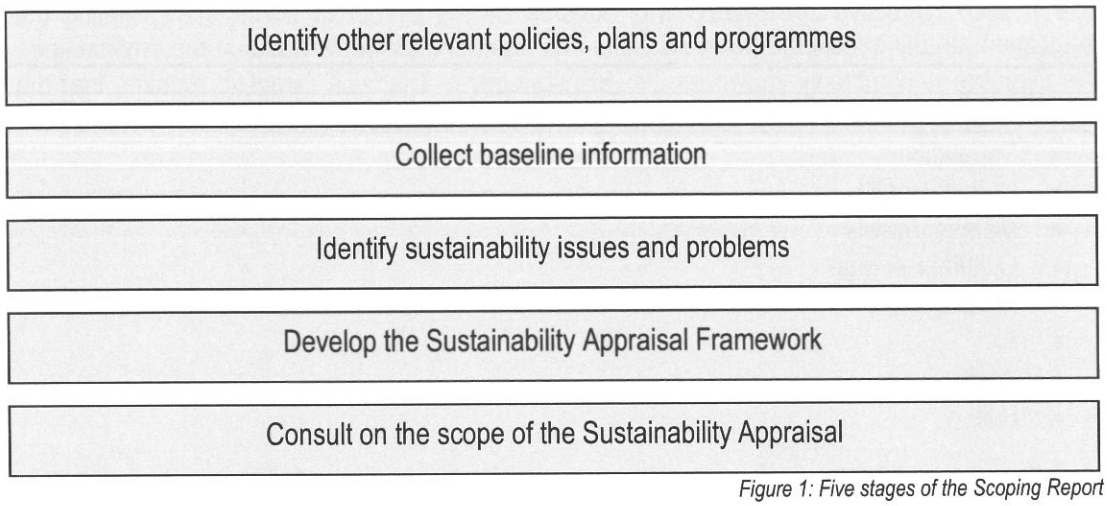

Figure 1: Five stages of the Scoping Report

1.4 Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal process (consisting of this Scoping Report) was undertaken during the pre-production stage of the Core Strategy DPD. The Scoping Report set out a series of questions for stakeholders to answer in order to ascertain if the focus of the Sustainability Appraisal is correct and if there are any issues which have not yet been considered. These questions are detailed in the relevant places throughout this Scoping Report.

1.5 Sustainability Appraisal allows the policies and plans to be aligned alongside sustainability criteria from development to adoption. The SA report will enable any implications of potentially conflicting environmental, social or economic factors to be taken into account at an early stage. It is also intended to demonstrate how the Borough Council has considered environmental, social and economic issues, thus ensuring that sustainability remains at the core of decision-making when progressing the LDF.

What is Sustainability?

1.6 In terms of defining sustainability, a widely accepted definition is found in the Bruntland Report (Our Common Future, 1987), where it is stated that sustainability is "Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

1.7 Sustainability covers three mains aspects. These are:

- environmental issues

- social issues
- economic issues

1.8 The 'UK Strategy for Sustainable Development' (1999) outlines four main objectives which must be realised in order for sustainable development to be achieved. These are:

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

1.9 A Sustainability Appraisal is a useful tool, in which the four aims of sustainable development are taken into account and addressed when developing a Local Development Framework.

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

1.10 In 2001, Directive 2001/42/EC was adopted by the European Union, necessitating the assessment of any effects that relevant plans and programmes would have on the environment. This Directive is commonly known as the 'SEA Directive'. The SEA Directive requires that the Sustainability Appraisal consider the effects of the LDF on the following issues:

- Population
- Human Health
- Material Assets
- Cultural Heritage
- Biodiversity
- Air
- Water
- Soil

1.11 All Local Authorities must undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) as prescribed in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, for each DPD and SPD forming part of the LDF. SA is a statutory requirement alongside the requirements of the SEA. The SA process identifies policies that strongly support sustainable development principles and also exposes policies that may not be in accordance with an aspect of sustainable development. The SA will aim to assimilate environmental, social and economic objectives into the LDF.

1.12 The latest Government advice states that the requirements of the SEA Directive should be incorporated into the wider SA process to ensure that consideration is made of social, environmental and economic effects. The following table sets out the SEA Regulations requirements and identified those sections of the Scoping Report in which these requirements have been met.

SEA Regulations Requirements	Location in Scoping Report
The relationship of the plan or programme with other relevant plans and programmes (Annex I(a))	Stage A1, Identify relevant Plans, Policies, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives, (Pages 6 - 7) Appendix A – Review of PPPs (Pages 29 - 66)
The environmental protection objectives established at international, community or national level which are relevant to the plan or	Appendix A – Review of PPPs (Pages 29 – 66)

SEA Regulations Requirements	Location in Scoping Report
programmes and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation (Annex I (e))	
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme and the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected (Annex I (b), (c))	Appendix B – Baseline Data (Pages 67 – 121)
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC (Annex I (d))	Stage A3 – Identify Sustainability Issues and Problems (Pages 9 - 14)

Figure 2: SEA Requirements

Consultation

1.13 In accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive this Scoping Report consults three designated bodies. These are English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency. This Scoping Report will be issued to these three bodies for consultation over a 5 week period between 1st October 2007 and 5th November. As required by Government guidance on SA and by Planning Policy Statement 12, other relevant agencies or bodies with social, environmental or economic responsibilities may also be consulted on this Scoping Report. The additional consultee's are listed below:

- Advantage West Midlands
- Bromsgrove District Council
- Feckenham Parish Council
- Government Office of the West Midlands
- Malvern District Council
- Sport England
- West Mercia Constabulary
- Wyre Forest District Council
- Worcester City Council
- Worcestershire County Council
- Wychavon District Council

1.14 The purpose of this early consultation is to ascertain the social, environmental and economic issues that consultees consider to be relevant to Redditch, and also to establish whether consultee's hold additional baseline information for the area that has not previously been considered. Furthermore the consultation seeks to determine whether any documents or strategies that the relevant bodies have produced, and which have not been previously assessed, need to be reviews as part of the SA process.

Five stage approach to Sustainability Appraisal

1.15 The guidance contained in 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks' (November 2005) sets out a number of stages that are involved in the

preparation of a SA. This Scoping Report represents 'Stage A' in the process, in which the scope and the level of detail to be included in the initial Sustainability Report and the final Sustainability Report for each LDD is determined. The process, including the various stages, is detailed below.

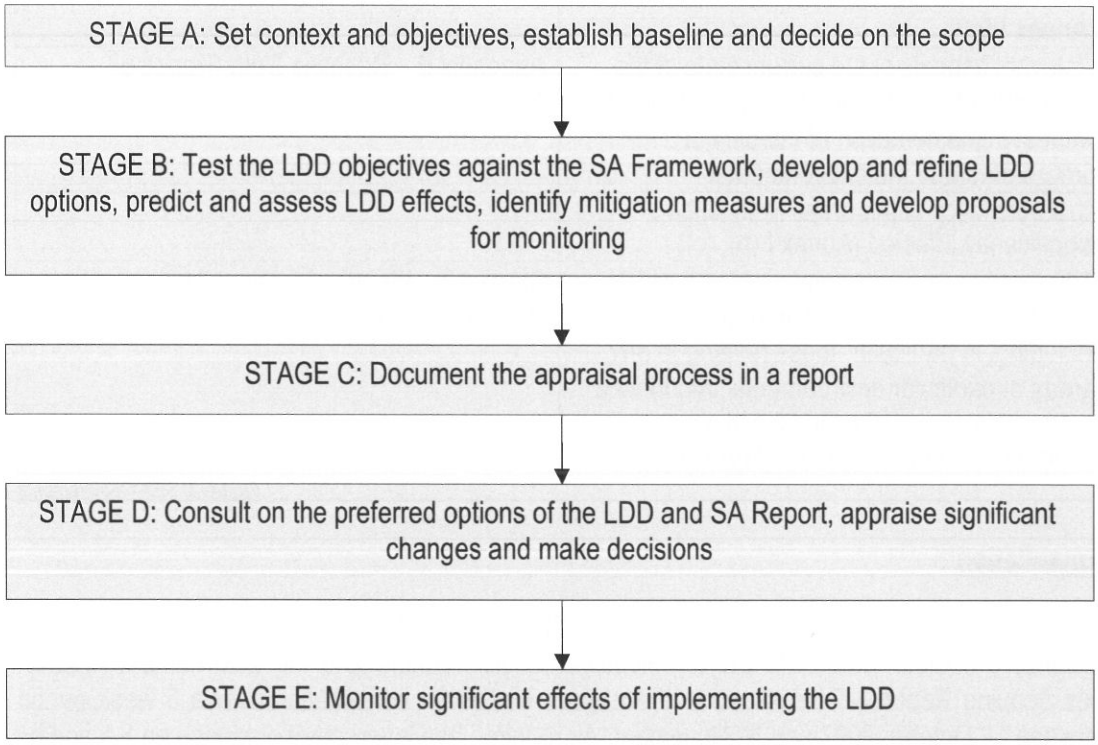

Figure 3: Stages in the Sustainability Appraisal process

Approach

1.16 The approach to this Scoping Report (incorporating the Strategic Environmental Assessment requirements) is the approach advocated in the Government's consultation draft guidance 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks' September 2004, ODPM. This report is also prepared in accordance with 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment' ODPM, September 2005. The Scoping Report is however, written in the context of the Local Development Framework for Redditch Borough.

1.17 The term Sustainability Appraisal will be used throughout this report but it is important to remember that this term refers both to the SA and the SEA.

1.18 In accordance with the SEA Directive a thorough assessment of the environmental consequences of implementing the policies and the preferred options in LDDs is vital. The SEA Directive requires the following information to be included in a Scoping Report:

- The relationship of the LDD with other relevant plans and programmes;
- An examination of the state of the Borough and the identification of the key issues that could affect sustainability in the area;
- Identification of any further environmental problems;
- Consultation on the scope and level of detail of the Environmental Report with relevant environmental consultees.

1.19 The area to which this Scoping Report relates is the whole of the Borough of Redditch, but this area is flexible in the boundaries it covers. The West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase Two review process is underway, and this review is indicating that Redditch Borough will have to meet a proportion of its housing and employment targets across its boundaries in

Bromsgrove and/or Stratford on Avon Districts (contiguous to Redditch's urban area). Until Redditch Borough Council receive further clarification on this cross-boundary issue, the Scoping Report will collect information on areas surrounding the Borough.

STAGE A1 – Identify relevant Plans, Policies, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

2. Relevant Plans Policies and Programmes

2.1 The SA/SEA must be framed in the context of international, national, regional and local objectives, as well as strategic planning, transport, environmental and economic policies. All Local Development Documents can be influenced by other Plans, Policies or Programmes (PPPs). Therefore it is necessary to identify any relevant PPPs and their objectives, which are relevant to the production of the Borough of Redditch Local Development Framework. These relevant PPPs are listed below:

International

The Kyoto Agreement, United Nations (1992)
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)
European Directive 92/43/EEC – Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (1992)
European Directive 2000/60/EC - Water Framework Directive (2000)
European Directive (75/442/EEC, as amended) - Waste Framework Directive (1975)
The Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)
Aarhus Convention (1998)
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002 - 2012)
European Birds Directive (1979)
European Air Quality Directive (2000)

National

PPS 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)
Draft Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (2006)
PPG 2: Green Belts (2001)
PPS 3: Housing (2006)
PPG 4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (1992)
PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres (2005)
PPS 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)
PPS 8: Telecommunications (2001)
PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)
PPS 10: Planning and Sustainable Waste Management (2005)
PPS 11: Regional Spatial Strategies (2004)
PPS 12: Local Development Frameworks (2004)
Creating Local Development Frameworks: A Companion Guide to PPS12 (2004)
PPG 13: Transport (2001)
PPG 14: Development on Unstable Land (1990)
PPG 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)
PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning (1990)
PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)
PPS 22: Renewable Energy (2004)
PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)
PPS24: Planning and Noise (2001)
PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk (2006)

Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004)
By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System – Towards Better Practice (2000)
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)
The Countryside Agency: Planning for Quality of Life in Rural England (1999)
UK Waste Strategy (2000)
Waste Strategy for England (2007)
Untapped Potential: Identifying and Delivering Residential Development on Previously Developed Land (2007)
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (2007)
Code for Sustainable Homes: A Step Change in Sustainable Home Building Practice (2006)
Water for Life and Livelihoods, River Basin Planning: Summary of Significant Water Management Issues: Severn River Basin District, Consultation Document (2007)
Our Countryside the Future White Paper (2000)

Regional

West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (2004)
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy – Phase Two Revision: Spatial Options (2007)
Regional Sustainable Development Framework – Version 2 (2006)
West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy (2004)
Delivering Advantage – The West Midlands Economic Strategy (2004 - 2010)
The Regional Cultural Strategy – Cultural Life in the West Midlands (2001 - 2006)
West Midlands Regional Centres Study (2006)
West Midlands Regional Housing Strategy (2006 - 2021)
The West Midlands Visitor Economy Strategy (2004 – 2010)
Culture West Midlands – Valuing People and Places: Priorities for Action (2005)
A State of the Region Update Report (2005)
West Midlands RSS Infrastructure Review Report, Final Draft (2007)

County and Borough

Worcestershire Local Transport Plan No.2 (2006 – 2011)
Worcestershire County Council Waste Core Strategy - Submission version (2007)
Worcestershire Local Area Agreement (2006 - 2009)
Worcestershire Community Strategy (2003 – 2013)
Worcestershire Climate Change Strategy (2004/5)
Worcestershire Economic Strategy (2004 – 2014)
Worcestershire Countryside Access and Recreation Strategy (2003 – 2013)
A New Look at the Landscapes of Worcestershire (2004)
Worcestershire County Council Tourism Strategy (2002 – 2005)
Stratford upon Avon District Council Local Plan Review (2006)
Stratford upon Avon District Council Issues and Options Document (2007)
Bromsgrove District Council Issues and Options Document (2005)
Borough of Redditch Community Strategy 20:20 vision (2003)
Redditch Borough Council Corporate and Performance Plan (2006 - 2009)
Redditch Borough Council Housing Strategy (2005 – 2009)
Redditch New Town Planning Proposals (1966)
Redditch Biodiversity Action Programme (2001)
Feckenham Parish Plan (2006)

2.2 A review of the implications which these PPPs could have for the Sustainability Appraisal and for the LDF has been completed at **Appendix A**. New PPPs will be reviewed as they emerge or are revised. With the preparation of each new LDD, the PPPs will be reviewed and any conflicts or inconsistencies will be recorded. The review of the PPPs has provided some relevant indicators or targets useful for testing and refining the Sustainability Objectives.

Key points from the PPP review

2.3 From the review of the PPPs the Borough Council has identified some key points that should be taken into account during the progression of the LDF and potentially any associated Sustainability Appraisals.

2.4 An examination of the relationships between the PPPs will highlight synergies to be exploited as well as inconsistencies or constraints to be avoided. Many of the PPPs have the same objectives; therefore the implications for the LDDs and the SA are the same in many instances. There are no identified conflicts between objectives and the implications for the LDDs and SA are consistent, therefore it has not been necessary to indicate preferences in terms of the precedence of plans and guidance.

QUESTION 1: Can you think of any other relevant plans, policies, programmes or objectives that may be relevant to the Borough of Redditch Local Development Framework?

STAGE A2 – Collect baseline information

3. Collection of Baseline Data

3.1 Baseline information has been collected in order to help identify environmental, social and economic issues in Redditch. Sufficient baseline data has been collected to ensure that we have a sound understanding of the current and potential future state of the area to which the Local Development Framework relates. This has enabled the effects on sustainability, resulting from the LDF, to be adequately predicted.

3.2 It is important to note that at the time of preparing this Scoping Report, the Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands is undergoing a review. A spatial options document was published for consultation early in 2007 and this identified options for strategic growth for Redditch Borough. The document stated that in terms of meeting the needs of Redditch, potential options for growth may involve development in neighbouring Districts. In order to assess the potential for growth in neighbouring Districts, it has been necessary, where practicable, to collect baseline information relevant to the surrounding parts of Redditch Borough.

3.3 The baseline information collected has had a number of positive functions:

- it has helped to formulate SA objectives
- it has highlighted any sustainability issues
- it has established targets or thresholds that currently exist
- it has provided the basis for monitoring effects, which in turn helps to identify if sustainability is no longer being achieved.

3.4 Government guidance on Sustainability Appraisal includes a list of possible sources of information, which have been used for evidence gathering for this report. The sources include international, national, regional and local level sources. All of these sources have been researched for possible relevant information and a baseline summary is set out in **Appendix B**. Other sources of information were also explored because not all of the baseline data suggested in the Government guidance can be collected. Neither are all of the data sources relevant to the Borough of Redditch LDF. As and when any missing data becomes available at the local level, it will be possible for future Sustainability Appraisals to include this information.

Baseline Results

3.5 Some of the main issues arising from the baseline information gathering exercise have been summarised in **Appendix B**.

QUESTION 2: Do you think there is any more relevant baseline data which isn't in Appendix B?

QUESTION 3: Is there anything inaccurate in Appendix B or not relevant?

STAGE A3 – Identify sustainability issues and problems

4. Identifying Sustainability Issues

4.1 Identifying sustainability issues helps define key issues and options for the LDF and gives us an opportunity to develop sustainable objectives and options. The sustainability issues have been identified predominantly through the analysis of the baseline assessment, the SEA Directive requirements and from the issues resulting from the review of relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes (PPPs). These sustainability issues may be more pertinent to some DPDs than others. The relevant evidence supporting each issue is displayed in the tables below.

4.2 SEA guidance requires that biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architecture and archaeological heritage and landscape issues need to be addressed. Also, in light of the SA requirements, economic and social issues, as well as these environmental issues, have been identified.

Issues	Supporting Evidence from Baseline Assessment/SEA Requirements/Review of PPP's
Economic	
Vitality and viability of centres	Review of PPP: - Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres - West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Review of Baseline Information: - There have been no residential dwellings completed in Redditch Town Centre since at least 1996 - There is a high retail vacancy rate in Redditch Town Centre as a consequence of lower prime retail yields - New Town District Centres are unattractive - There is a lack of shopping facilities in Feckenham - Office rents are low and offices are poorly located in the Town Centre
Local economy	Review of PPP: - Worcestershire Economic Strategy - Worcestershire Local Area Agreement Review of Baseline Information: - Industrial demand in Redditch is predominantly for floorspace between 1000 and 2500 sq ft. - Industrial/warehouse availability in Redditch is higher than any other Worcestershire District
Business diversity	Review of PPP: - West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy - West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision: Spatial Options Document Review of Baseline Information: - A high proportion of Redditch Borough's population are working in the manufacturing industry - A higher percentage of Redditch Borough's population are employed as 'process plant and machine operatives' than the national percentage
Environmental	
Climate change	Review of PPP: - Kyoto Agreement - European Sustainable Development Strategy - European Union Sixth Environmental Action Plan - Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development - Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy - Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control - West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy - West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy - Worcestershire Climate Change Strategy
Reducing the need to travel	Review of PPP: - European Spatial Development Perspective - European Sustainable Development Strategy - Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development - Draft Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 - Planning Policy Guidance 4: Industrial, Commercial development and small firms

Issues	Supporting Evidence from Baseline Assessment/SEA Requirements/Review of PPP's
	- Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport - West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy - West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy - Worcestershire Local Transport Plan - Worcestershire Climate Change Strategy Review of Baseline Information: - A low percentage of the population work at home in Redditch Borough compared with the Worcestershire and England percentages - A low percentage of the population cycle and walk to work in Redditch Borough compared with the Worcestershire and England percentages
Biodiversity	Review of PPP: - European Spatial Development Perspective - European Directive 92/43/EEC: Conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna - Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development - Draft Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 - Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological conservation - West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Review of Baseline Information: - Only four out of six of Redditch Borough's SSSIs are meeting the 100% Public Service Agreement target - Only three out of six of Redditch Borough's SSSIs are described as 'favourable'
Natural resources	Review of PPP: - European Sustainable Development Strategy
Making the most efficient use of land	Review of PPP: - European Sustainable Development Strategy - Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas - Sustainable Communities: Building for the future - West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy - West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 revision: Spatial Options Document Review of Baseline Information: - Redditch as a former New Town is limited in its use of brownfield sites in comparison with many other Districts
Landscape character	Review of PPP: - European Directive 92/43/EEC: Conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna - Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas - West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy
Water quality	Review of PPP: - European Directive 2000/60/EC: Water Framework Directive - Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control - Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk - West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Review of Baseline Information: - The percentage of river length in Redditch Borough assessed as good biological quality is fairly low
Soil and air quality	Review of PPP:

Issues	Supporting Evidence from Baseline Assessment/SEA Requirements/Review of PPP's
	- European Union Sixth Environmental Action Plan - Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk - West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Review of Baseline Information: - There are 500 sites of 'potential concern' in terms of land contamination in Redditch Borough - There are industrial operators in Redditch Borough emitting chemicals
Managing waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy	Review of PPP: - European Directive 75/442/EEC, as amended – Waste Framework Directive - European Union Sixth Environmental Action Plan - Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management Review of Baseline Information: - The majority of Redditch Borough's waste is incinerated
Resource efficiency	Review of PPP: - The Directive to promote electricity from renewable energy (2001/77/EC) - European Sixth Environmental Action Plan - Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development - Draft Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 - Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy - West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy - West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy - Worcestershire Climate Change Strategy
Openness of the green belt	Review of PPP: - West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy - Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belts
Agricultural land	Review of PPP: - Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
Flooding and flood risk	Review of PPP: - Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk
Local distinctiveness	Review of PPP: - Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks and the PPS12 Companion Guide
Social	
Cultural heritage	Review of PPP: - The West Midlands Regional Cultural Strategy: Cultural life in the West Midlands Review of Baseline Information:
Built heritage	Review of PPP: - Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development
Affordable housing	Review of PPP: - Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing - Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future

Issues	Supporting Evidence from Baseline Assessment/SEA Requirements/Review of PPP's
	- West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy - Worcestershire Local Area Agreement - Redditch Borough Council Housing Strategy Review of Baseline Information: - The supply of Affordable Housing in the Borough does not meet demand
Local services and facilities	Review of PPP: - Redditch Borough Council Corporate and Performance Plan Review of Baseline Information: - There is a poor public perception of community activities
Archaeology	Review of PPP: - Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning
Crime and fear of crime	Review of PPP: - Safer Places: The planning system and crime prevention - West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy - Redditch Borough Council Corporate and Performance Plan Review of Baseline Information: - There is a perception that being attacked because of race or skin colour is a 'big or fairly big' problem in Redditch Borough - Fear of crime is not relative to the actual lower levels of crime in Redditch Borough
Skills and education	Review of PPP: - Worcestershire Economic Strategy Review of Baseline Information: - There are a high percentage of people in Redditch Borough with no qualifications/level unknown - There's a low percentage of people in Redditch Borough with higher level qualifications - GCSE and A-level performance is poor - There is a perception that educational performance is not improving
Open space	Review of PPP: - Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation Review of Baseline Information: - Some of Redditch Borough's wards suffer from a deficiency in Open Space in comparison to the Borough wide standard - There is a public perception that parks and open spaces are not improving
Deprivation	Review of Baseline Information: - Some Redditch wards are more deprived than others - There is a high percentage of the population living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in Redditch
High quality built environment	Review of PPP: - Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development - Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing - Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Urban Areas - Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment - Safer Places: The planning system and crime prevention - By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System

Issues	Supporting Evidence from Baseline Assessment/SEA Requirements/Review of PPP's
	- West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy
Health and well-being	Review of Baseline Information: - There is a higher percentage of Redditch's population claiming disability benefits compared to mean values

Table 1: Economic, Environmental and Social issues for the Borough of Redditch Local Development Framework

QUESTION 4: Are there any other sustainability issues relevant to the Borough of Redditch Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal Report?

STAGE A4 – Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

5. Worcestershire County Council Joint SA Framework

5.1 Worcestershire County Council, in conjunction with the Local Authorities of Worcestershire has been coordinating a joint SA Framework for the County. A set of generic sustainability objectives have been developed, based upon the West Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF). The objectives in the RSDF were in turn based upon the objectives set nationally in the UK's document 'Securing the Future'.

5.2 The joint SA Objectives formed at Worcestershire County Council level were developed in cooperation with all Local Authorities in Worcestershire, with the aim of having a robust set of objectives relevant to the whole of Worcestershire. It is necessary to change the objectives where the Borough Council sees fit. This enables the objectives to be responsive to Redditch needs and for us to include these as our SA Objectives in this Scoping Report.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework

5.3 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework comprises a set of sustainability objectives, decision-making criteria and indicators based upon those developed in the Worcestershire joint SA Framework. This framework can be used to assess the sustainability of the policies and objectives contained in the LDF.

5.4 To monitor the actual impacts of proposals in a LDD, a robust set of measurable indicators have been developed based on the decision-making criteria. The issues and their related Sustainability Objectives are detailed below and further information on the decision-making criteria, the indicators and the available data is contained in **Appendix C** to this Scoping Report.

Issue for LDF (including SEA Topics)	Sustainability Objectives
Economic	
Vitality and viability of centres	(9) To improve the vitality and viability of Town and District Centres and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment
Local economy	(4) Develop a knowledge-driven economy, with the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits urban and rural (6) Promote and support the development of new technologies, of high value and low impact, especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives (14) To raise the skills levels and qualifications of the workforce
Business diversity	(4) Develop a knowledge-driven economy, with the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits urban and rural (6) Promote and support the development of new technologies, of high value and low impact, especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives (14) To raise the skills levels and qualifications of the workforce
Environmental	
Climate change	(2) Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change (18) Promoting resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources
Reducing the need to travel	(3) to reduce the need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns

Issue for LDF (including SEA Topics)	Sustainability Objectives
Biodiversity	(7) Protect and improve the quality of water, soil and air (11) To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity
Natural resources	(7) Protect and improve the quality of water, soil and air (8) Ensure development does not occur in high-risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risks or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas (11) To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity (18) Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources
Making the most efficient use of land	(17) Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural lands, land of green belt value, maximising use of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings, where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest
Landscape character	(10) Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality
Water quality	(7) Protect and improve the quality of water, soil and air
Soil and air quality	(7) Protect and improve the quality of water, soil and air
Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy	(1) To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: reduce, reuse, recycle, compost, recovery and disposal
Resource efficiency	(6) Promote and support the development of new technologies, of high value and low impact, especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives (18) Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources
Openness of the green belt	(8) Ensure development does not occur in high-risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas (10) Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality (17) Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural lands, land of green belt value, maximising use of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings, where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest
Agricultural land	(8) Ensure development does not occur in high-risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas (10) Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality (17) Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural lands, land of green belt value, maximising use of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings, where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest
Flooding and flood risk	(8) Ensure development does not occur in high-risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas
Local Distinctiveness	(10) Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality (16) Conserve and enhance the architectural, cultural and archaeological heritage and seek well-designed, resource efficient, high quality built environment in new development proposals
Social	
Cultural heritage	(16) Conserve and enhance the architectural, cultural and archaeological heritage and seek well-designed, resource efficient, high quality built environment in new development proposals
Built heritage	(16) Conserve and enhance the architectural, cultural and archaeological heritage and seek well-designed, resource efficient, high quality built environment in new development proposals
Affordable housing	(13) Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments
Local services and facilities	(9) To improve the vitality and viability of Town and District Centres and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment

Issue for LDF (including SEA Topics)	Sustainability Objectives
Archaeology	(16) Conserve and enhance the architectural, cultural and archaeological heritage and seek well-designed, resource efficient, high quality built environment in new development proposals
Crime and fear of crime	(5) To provide opportunities for communities to participate in and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community (15) Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
Skills and education	(4) Develop a knowledge driven economy, with the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits urban and rural (14) To raise the skills levels and qualifications of the workforce
Open space	(9) To improve the vitality and viability of Town and District Centres and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment (17) Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural lands, land of green belt value, maximising use of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings, where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest
Deprivation	(6) Promote and support the development of new technologies, of high value and low impact, especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives (9) To improve the vitality and viability of Town and District Centres and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio - economic status or educational attainment (13) Provide decent affordable housing for all, of all the right quality and tenure for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments (14) To raise the skills levels and qualifications of the workforce
High quality built environment	(13) Provide decent affordable housing for all, of all the right quality and tenure for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments (16) Conserve and enhance the architectural, cultural and archaeological heritage and seek well-designed, resource efficient, high quality built environment in new development proposals
Health and well-being	(9) To improve the vitality and viability of Town and District Centres and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment

Table 2: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

5.5 The objectives listed below will form the basis of the Sustainability Framework for assessing the objectives of DPDs or SPDs. The sustainability objectives are not listed in order of priority.

1. To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: reduce, reuse, recycle, compost, recovery, disposal;
2. Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change;
3. To reduce the need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns;
4. Develop a knowledge-driven economy, with the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits urban and rural;
5. To provide opportunities for communities to participate in and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community;
6. Promote and support the development of new technologies, of high value and low impact, especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives;
7. Protect and improve the quality of water, soil and air;
8. Ensure development does not occur in high-risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risks or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas;
9. To improve the vitality and viability of Town and District Centres and the quality of, and equitable access to, local services and facilities, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio - economic status or educational attainment;
10. Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality;
11. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity;
12. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health;
13. Provide decent affordable housing for all, of all the right quality and tenure for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments;
14. To raise the skills levels and qualifications of the workforce;
15. Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour;
16. Conserve and enhance the architectural, cultural and archaeological heritage and seek well-designed, resource efficient, high quality built environment in new development proposals;
17. Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural lands, land of Green Belt value, maximising use of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings, where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest;
18. Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources.

QUESTION 5: Are these Sustainability Objectives suitable or are there any which need removing or adding?

Testing objectives

5.6 The objectives in LDDs must be checked against the sustainability objectives listed under Stage A4. This enables conflicts between objectives to be highlighted which makes it possible to adjust them if necessary in order to make them as consistent as possible with the aims of sustainability. In general, the LDD objectives and the sustainability objectives will be consistent with one another, however occasionally they may overlap in terms of their desired outcomes.

Testing the compatibility of the objectives is not conducted as part of the Scoping Report process, this is detailed further in the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

5.7 The sustainability matrix below exemplifies the analysis that will be used to compare the sustainability objectives with the objectives of the LDDs. The matrix will be used as part of the Sustainability Appraisal Report for each LDD. This analysis will be helpful to prioritise the objectives. The matrix consists of a marking system, where a colour will represent the level of conflict or compatibility.

- For objectives that are deemed to be 'Positive compatible' – LDD objectives support the sustainability objectives and no changes are advised;
- For objectives that are deemed to be 'Potentially positive' – LDD objectives may be sustainable perhaps with mitigation measures set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
- For objectives that are deemed to be 'Neutral' – LDD objectives do not relate to the sustainability objectives or the LDD objective had negative and positive outcomes in balance;
- For objectives that are deemed to have 'Possible conflict' – LDD objectives conflict with sustainability objectives. The LDD objective needs to have mitigating measures as detailed in the Sustainability Report; and
- For objectives that are deemed to have 'No relationship/Unsure' – Either there is no identifiable relationship or information is not available to appraise the objective.

Positive compatible	
Potentially positive	
Neutral	
Possible conflict	
No relationship/Unsure	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	

Figure 4: Matrix testing the compatibility of the sustainability objectives and the LDD objectives

STAGE A5 – Consult on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

6. Consultation on the SA Scoping Report

6.1 In accordance with Government regulations this Scoping Report for the Borough of Redditch Local Development Framework is available for consultation with the statutory SEA consultation bodies of Natural England, English Heritage, and the Environment Agency. The consultation will last for a period of 5 weeks between 1st October 2007 and 5th November 2007. Responses should be based upon the questions (1 to 5) in this Scoping Report and should be received by the Borough Council by 5pm on Monday 5th November 2007. Please forward your comments to:

Development Plans
Redditch Borough Council
Town Hall
Walter Stranz Square
Redditch
Worcestershire
B98 8AH

E mail: devplans@redditchbc.gov.uk

Telephone: 01527 64252 Ext: 3034

Fax: 01527 65216

Conclusion

6.2 The Borough Council takes a positive approach to public consultation. It would encourage all organisations with an interest in achieving sustainability through planning policy to make a submission in writing during the public consultation period (1st October – 5th November). Furthermore the Borough Council would welcome on-going liaison on sustainability issues.

APPENDIX A – Review of PPPs

APPENDIX A – Review of PPPs

Identification of relevant policies, plans and programmes

Each of the PPP's have been reviewed in the context of the Borough of Redditch Local Development Framework. The following questions were used to undertake this review: What is the PPP called? What are the key objectives of the PPP that are relevant to the LDF? Are there any targets/indicators in the PPP that are relevant to the LDF? What are the implications for the Sustainability Appraisal? The Core Strategy Development Plan Document, as the first and overarching DPD has been focused on in this review as well as possible implications for allocating sites for development up until 2026.

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
International			
Kyoto Agreement, United Nations (1992)	• By 2008-2012, all EU countires must reduce their emissions by 8% below their 1990 levels • Stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system • Take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimise the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to contribute towards reducing emissions • Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the effects of climate change	• The need to reduce climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)	• Ensure that the 3 fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU: – economic and social cohesion – conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage – more balanced competitiveness of the European territory • 3 policy guidelines for the spatial development of the EU: – develop a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship – secure parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge – sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage • Develop a polycentric and balanced urban system and strengthen the partnership between urban and rural areas • Develop and conserve natural and cultural heritage through wise management • Promote multi-modal transport concepts and a reduction in the need to travel • Protect and conserve urban heritage and promote high-quality architecture	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect nature • Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect cultural heritage • Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the need to travel • Consider the need for a policy aiming for high quality architecture • Allocations of housing and employment must aim to reduce the need to travel	• The need to reduce the need to travel is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to conserve cultural heritage is an issue for this Scoping Report • Protecting biodiversity is an issue for this Scoping Report
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)	• Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Manage natural resources more responsibly • Improve the transport system and land use management	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the effects of climate change • Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect natural	• The need to reduce climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect natural resources is an issue for

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
		resources • Consider the need for a policy aiming to improve the transport system • Allocations must use land efficiently	this Scoping Report • Making the most efficient use of land is an issue for this Scoping Report
European Directive 92/43/EEC – Conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna (1992)	• Maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for habitats and species of European importance • Maintain and where appropriate develop features of the landscape of major importance for wild fauna and flora and encourage their management • Take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to maintain or restore relevant habitats and species • Consider the need for a policy aiming to maintain and develop landscape features of major importance	• The need to protect and conserve biodiversity is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to safeguard landscape character is an issue for this Scoping Report
European Directive 2000/60/EC - Water Framework Directive (2000)	• Expand the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater • Achieve 'good status' for all waters by 2015. A River Basin Planning cycle will define environmental status objectives for each water body to achieve within a specified time period • Have wiser, sustainable use of water as a natural resource • Create better habitats for wildlife that lives in and around water, for example by improving the chemical quality of water • Water management based on river basins • Get citizens involved more closely • Have integrated river basin management based on the Severn River Basin area • Monitor and classify water bodies, improve risk assessments and programmes of measures	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect all relevant waters • Consider Environment Agencies monitoring of water bodies	• Protecting water quality is an issue for this Scoping Report
European Directive (75/442/EEC, as amended) - Waste Framework Directive (1975)	• Give priority to waste prevention and encourage reuse and recovery of waste • Ensure cost of disposal is borne by the waste holder in accordance with the polluter pays principle	• Consider the need for a policy encouraging waste prevention, reuse and recovery	• The need to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy is an issue for this Scoping Report
The Directive to promote electricity from renewable energy (2001/77/EC)	• Encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to increase the use of renewable energy sources in developments	• The need to promote resource efficiency is an issue for this Scoping Report
Aarhus Convention (1998)	• Guarantee rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters	• None	• The SA process will be fully integrated with community participation
EU Sixth Environmental	• There are 4 environmental areas for priority actions – Climate change	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to contribute towards	• The need to promote resource efficiency is an

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
Action Plan (2002 - 2012)	– Nature and Biodiversity – Environment and Health and Quality of Life – Natural Resources and Waste • Integrate environmental concerns. Environmental problems must be tackled were their source is, and this is frequently in other policies • Promote participation and involvement • In the long term reduce global emissions by approximately 20-40% on 1990 levels by 2020 • Tackle long term goal of a 70% reduction in emissions by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change • Protect soils against erosion and pollution • Reduce the quantity of waste going to final disposal by around 20% on 2000 levels by 2010 and 50% by 2050	reducing emissions • Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the effects of climate change • Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect soils • Consider the need for a policy encouraging waste prevention, reuse and recovery	issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect soil quality is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy is an issue for this Scoping Report
European Birds Directive (1979)	• Maintain th favourable conservation status of wild birds species • Identify and classify Special Protection Areas for rare and vulnerable species • Establish a general scheme of protection for wild birds	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to maintain or restore relevant habitats and species	• The need to protect and enhance biodiversity is an issue for this Scoping Report
European Air Quality Directive (2000)	• New air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants • Pollutants governed by already existing ambient air quality objectives and benzene, carbon monoxide, polycylic aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury • Establishes a community wide procedure for exchange of information and data on ambient air quality in the EC	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce pollution • Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the need to travel	• The need to reduce the need to travel is an issue for this Scoping Report
NATIONAL			
Planning Policy Statement 1 – Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)	• Facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban / rural development by: – making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve quality of life – contributing to sustainable economic development – protecting and enhancing the natural/historic environment, quality and character of the countryside / existing communities – ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and efficient use of resources – ensuring development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community • Address the causes and potential impacts of climate change through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions, promote development of renewable energy resources, and consider climate change impacts in the location and design of development • Policies should promote high quality inclusive design for the lifetime of the development	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect and enhance natural/historic environment • Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect and enhance the quality, character and amenity value of the countryside and urban area as a whole • Consider the need for a policy encouraging good, high quality and inclusive design • Consider the need for a policy aiming to mitigate effects of and reduce the effects of climate change	• The need to protect and enhance biodiversity is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect built heritage is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need for a high quality built environment is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to promote

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Ensure communities can contribute to ideas about how the vision can be achieved, can participate in developing the vision, strategy and plan policies, and be involved in development proposals • Promote resource and energy efficient buildings; community heating schemes, use of combined heat and power, small scale renewable and low carbon energy schemes in developments; the sustainable use of water resources; and the use of sustainable drainage systems in the management of run-off • Focus developments attracting a large number of people, especially retail, leisure and office development, in existing centres to promote vitality and viability, social inclusion and sustainable patterns of development • Reduce the need to travel and encourage accessible public transport provision • Prepare policies on design and access based on stated objectives for the future of the area and an understanding and evaluation of its present defining characteristics. Avoid unnecessary prescription / detail concentrating on guiding the overall scale, density, massing, height, landscape, layout and access of new development in relation to neighbouring buildings and the local area generally	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to contribute towards reducing emissions • Consider the need for a policy aiming to increase the use of renewable energy sources in developments • Consider the need for a policy focusing development attracting large numbers to existing centres • Promote a suitable mix of housing • Promote the most valued townscapes, landscapes, wildlife habitats and natural resources • Mitigate the effects of declining environment quality through positive policies on design, conservation and public space • Policy for inclusive design and access, both location and physical access • Allocations in sustainable urban and rural areas • Allocations should aim to be safe, sustainable, livable and mixed with good access to jobs and key services • Allocations of housing and employment must aim to reduce the need to travel • Ensure sustainable locations for industrial, commercial, retail, public, tourism and leisure use • Actively bring forward vacant and underused previously developed land and buildings	resource efficiency is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of centres is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce the need to travel is an issue for this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
		• Avoid development in areas at risk of flooding • Bring forward land of a suitable quality in appropriate locations • Promote efficient use of land through higher densities, mixed uses and through the use of suitably located, previously developed land and buildings	
Draft Planning and Climate Change Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (2006)	• Clarify the framework for achieving zero carbon development • Set out how planning shapes places with lower carbon emissions • Include policies on the provision of low carbon and renewable sources of energy • Contribute to delivering the Governments climate change programme and energy policies and therefore sustainability • Enable the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure with highest standards of resource and energy efficiency • Deliver growth that secures fullest use of sustainable transport and reduce the need to travel by car • Secure new development that is resilient to climate change • Sustain biodiversity • Reflect the needs of the community and the contribution they can make to tackling climate change • Respond to concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation • Assess potential to accommodate renewal and low-carbon technologies • Assess opportunities for utilising and expanding existing decentralised energy supply systems and new opportunities for decentralized energy	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to increase the use of renewable energy sources in developments • Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the effects of climate change • Promote zero carbon development • Promote sustainable transport methods and reduce the need to travel by car • Deliver patterns of urban growth which secure fullest possible use of sustainable transport • Aim to sustain biodiversity • Ensure all developments are of the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency • Promote the use of a decentralised energy supply • Allocations of housing and employment must aim to reduce the need to travel • Developments in locations that can be accessed sustainably	• The need to promote resource efficiency is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce the need to travel is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect biodiversity is an issue for this Scoping Report
Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belts (2001)	• Prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important attribute of Green Belts is their openness • Existing Green Belt boundaries should not be changed unless alterations to the structure plan are	• Consider the need for a policy to protect the openness of the green belt	• The need to protect the openness of the green belt is an issue for this Scoping

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	approved, or other exceptional circumstances exist necessitating such revision • In preparing and reviewing development plans, address the possible need to provide safeguarded land. Consider the broad location of anticipated development beyond the plan period, its effects on urban areas contained by the Green Belt and on areas beyond it, and its implications for sustainable development • State clearly the policies applying to safeguarded land over the period covered by the plan. Make clear that the land is not allocated for development at the present time, and keep it free to fulfill its purpose of meeting possible longer-term development needs	• Consider if exceptional circumstances exist for altering the green belt boundary and inclusion of an associated policy • Consider the need for safeguarded land and inclusion of an associated policy • Consider whether exceptional circumstances exist for altering the green belt boundary • Consider the need for safeguarded land	Report
Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (2006)	• Define and communicate a spatial vision for the area, determining a strategy for delivering the vision and joining up planning, housing and wider strategies including economic and community strategies • Take into account market information when developing housing policies. Have regard to housing market areas in developing spatial plans • Develop a shared vision with the local communities regarding the type(s) of residential environments they wish to see and develop design policies that set out the quality of development expected for the local area • Reflect the approach set out in the draft PPS on climate change, and the Code for Sustainable Homes • Facilitate efficient delivery of high quality development by promoting the use of appropriate tools and techniques, such as Design Coding alongside urban design guidelines, detailed masterplans, village design statements, sire briefs and community participation techniques • Based on findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment and other local evidence, establish in the LDD the likely overall proportions of households that require market or affordable housing, the likely profile of household types requiring market housing and the size and type of affordable housing required • Plan for a mix of housing on the basis of the different types of households that are likely to require housing over the plan period • Ensure that the proposed mix of housing on large strategic sites reflects the proportions of households that require market or affordable housing and achieves a mix of households, tenure and price • Plan for a full range of market housing, in particular, low-cost market housing • Set an overall (i.e. plan-wide) target for the amount of affordable housing to be provided, • Reflect an assessment of the likely economic viability of land for housing within the area, taking account of risks to delivery • Aim to ensure that provision of affordable housing meets the needs of current and future occupiers • Set separate targets for social-rented and intermediate affordable housing where appropriate • Specify size and type of affordable housing through consideration of findings in Strategic Housing	• Inclusion of a spatial vision • Consider the need for a strategy to achieve the vision • Consider the regard needed for housing market areas • Consider the need for a policy aiming for good design • Consider the overall need for affordable housing and a target and inclusion of an affordable housing Policy • Consider the need for a lower site size threshold for affordable housing • Consider the need for a policy, including criteria to be used in identifying broad locations for developments for a 15 year period from adoption • Consider the need for a policy setting a local PDL target and trajectory • Consider the need for a housing density policy/range of density • Consider the need for a policy on residential parking	• The need for a high quality built environment is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need for affordable housing is an issue for this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	Market Assessment • Set out approach to seeking developer contributions to facilitate the provision of affordable housing • Consider allocating and releasing sites solely for affordable housing, including using a Rural Exception Site Policy • Develop positive policies to identify and bring into residential use empty housing and buildings in line with local housing and empty homes strategies • The national indicative minimum site size threshold is 15 dwellings. However set lower minimum thresholds where viable and practicable including in rural areas • Working with stakeholders, set out the criteria to be used for identifying broad locations and specific sites • Nationally, 60% of new housing should be provided on previously developed land. This includes vacant or derelict land / buildings, as well as land that is currently in use but which has potential for re-development • LDD should include a local previously developed land target and trajectory • Develop strategies for bringing previously developed land into housing use including consideration of a range of incentives or interventions to ensure strategy is achieved • Develop housing density policies or a range of densities across the plan area rather than one broad density range • 30 dwellings per hectare net is the national indicative minimum, until local density policies are in place • Facilitate good design by identifying distinctive features that define the character of a particular area • Develop residential parking policies • Set out in LDDs policies / strategies for delivering the level of housing provision, identifying broad locations and specific sites enabling continuous delivery of housing for at least 15 years from adoption • Have regard to the level of housing provision proposed in the emerging RSS • Draw on information in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and / or other relevant evidence to identify sufficient specific deliverable sites to deliver housing in the first five years • Identify a further supply of specific, developable sites for years 6-10 and where possible, for years 11-15. Where it is not possible to identify specific sites for years 11-15, broad locations for future growth should be indicated • Identify those strategic sites critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period • Show broad locations on a key diagram and locations of specific sites on a proposals map • Illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory for the plan period • Set out a housing implementation strategy that describes the approach to managing delivery of the housing and previously-developed land targets and trajectories	• Consider the inclusion of a map with the broad locations for housing • Consider the regard needed for housing market areas • Consider the overall need for affordable housing and a target • Consider the need to identify specific sites for developments • Allocations should be directed towards previously developed land • Allocations should reflect the level of housing proposed in the emerging RSS • Identify housing sites enabling continuous delivery of sites for 15 years from adoption with specific deliverable sites in the first five years from adoption • Consider the need to identify critical strategic sites • Consider the need for the proposals map to detail the specific sites allocated • Consider the need for a housing trajectory • Consider the need for policy on the housing implementation strategy	
Planning Policy Guidance 4: Industrial, commercial	• Give industrial and commercial developers as well as local communities, greater certainty about the types of development that will or will not be permitted in a given location • Ensure development plans contain clear policies for different types of industrial and commercial	• Allocate appropriate employment land in sustainable locations • Allocations of employment must	• The need to reduce the need to travel is an issue for this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
development and small firms (1992)	development • Encourage new development in locations which minimise the length and number of trips, especially by motor vehicles • Encourage new development in locations that can be served by more energy efficient modes of transport • Discourage new development where it would be likely to add unacceptably to congestion • Locate development requiring access mainly to local roads away from trunk roads, to avoid unnecessary congestion on roads designed for longer distance movement	aim to reduce the need to travel	
Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (2005)	• Promote vitality and viability by: – planning for growth and development of existing centres; – promoting and enhancing existing centres, focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all • Enhance consumer choice by making provision for a range of shopping, leisure and local services, allowing genuine choice to meet the needs of the community • Deliver sustainable patterns of development, ensuring locations are fully exploited through high-density, mixed-use development • Through LDDs plan positively for growth and development: – develop a hierarchy and network of centres – assess the need for further main town centre uses and ensure there is the capacity to accommodate them – focus development in, and plan for expansion of, existing centres as appropriate, and identify appropriate sites in DPDs – promote town centre management, creating partnerships to develop, improve and maintain the town centre, and manage the evening and night-time economy – regularly monitor and review the impact and effectiveness of policies for promoting vital and viable town centres • Increase the density of development, where appropriate • Having regard to the RSS and reflecting the adopted community strategy, in the Core Strategy, outline a spatial vision and strategy for the network and hierarchy of centres, including local centres, detailing how the role of different centres will contribute to the overall spatial vision • Assess need for new floorspace for retail, leisure and other main town centre uses taking account of quantitative and qualitative considerations • Define the extent of the primary shopping area and town centre on the Proposals Map • Set criteria-based policies for assessing and locating new development proposals • In selecting sites for development: – assess the need for development – identify the appropriate scale of development	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to promote vitality and viability of the town centre • Consider the need for a policy outlining the hierarchy of centres in Redditch Borough Council • Consider the need for further town centre uses and capacity available • Set out a spatial vision and strategy for the network and hierarchy of centres • Consider the need for a policy setting out criteria for allocating new development • Consider the need for a policy protecting and maintaining important community shops and services • Consider the need for a policy enhancing consumer choice by making provision for shopping, leisure and local services • Consider the need for a policy on increasing density of development where appropriate • Consider the need for a policy on promoting high quality and inclusive design • Consider the need for a policy on	• The need to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of centres is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect local services and facilities is an issue for this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	– apply the sequential approach to site selection – assess the impact of development on existing centres – ensure that locations are accessible and well served by a choice of means of transport • Allocate sufficient sites to meet the identified need for at least 5 years from adoption of the DPD • Adopt policies ensuring the importance of shops and services to the community is taken into account in assessing proposals resulting in their loss / change of use; respond positively to proposals for conversion and extension of shops designed to improve their viability	improving quality of the public realm, open space, architecture and heritage • Consider the need for a policy to promote well designed, higher density and mixed use development • Consider the need for a policy on managing the evening and night time economy • Protect existing facilites which provide day to day need • For village shops and services include a policy ensuring their importance is taken into account, favoring conversions and extensions which will improve viability • Consider the need to allocate appropriate sites for identified need • Define the extent of the primary shopping area and the town centre on the proposals map • Allocate 5 years of available sites after assessing need; defining the appropriate scale; applying the sequential approach; assessing the impact and ensuring its accessible and well served by a choice of modes of transport • Policy for the phasing and release of development sites over the DPD period • Ensure all new development is accessible	
PPS7: Sustainable	• Raise quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of:	• Consider the need for a policy	• The need to promote the

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
Development in Rural Areas (2004)	– thriving, inclusive and sustainable rural communities, ensuring people have decent places to live by improving the quality and sustainability of local environments/ neighbourhoods – sustainable economic growth and diversification – good quality, sustainable development that respects and, where possible, enhances local distinctiveness and intrinsic qualities of the countryside – continued protection of the open countryside to benefit all, with the highest level of protection for our most valued landscapes and environmental resources • Promote more sustainable patterns of development by: – focusing most development in / next to existing towns and villages – preventing urban sprawl – discouraging development of 'greenfield' land and where it must, it is not used wastefully – promoting a range of uses maximising potential benefits of the countryside fringing urban areas – providing appropriate leisure opportunities enabling urban / rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside • Promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors where farming achieves high environmental standards, minimising impact on natural resources, and manage valued landscapes and biodiversity • Away from the urban areas, focus most new development in / near to local service centres. Identify these centres in the development plan as preferred • Establish policies for allowing limited development in / next to rural settlements that are not designated as local service centres, to meet local business / community needs and to maintain their vitality • Identify suitable sites for future economic development, particularly rural areas where there is a need for employment creation and economic regeneration • Outline criteria for permitting economic development in different locations, including future expansion of businesses • Support retention of local facilities and set out criteria to apply in considering applications resulting in the loss of important village services • Outline policy criteria for permitting conversion and re-use of buildings in the countryside for economic/residential/ other purposes, including mixed uses • Set out in criteria for the replacement of countryside buildings • The presence of best and most versatile agricultural land should be taken into account alongside other sustainability considerations • Include policies identifying major areas of agricultural land planned for development and consider policies protecting specific areas of best and most versatile agricultural land • Set out the criteria to be applied to applications for farm diversification projects	promoting sustainable economic growth and diversification • Consider the need for a policy aiming for good quality, respectful design in urban and rural areas • Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect relevant landscapes and environmental resources • Consider the need for a policy providing leisure opportunities in the countryside • Consider the need for a policy encouraging development near local service centres allowing limited development in/next to settlements not designated as local service centres in order to meet needs • Consider the need for a policy detailing criteria for permitting economic development in the rural area • Consider the need for a policy detailing criteria for losses of important village services • Consider the need for a policy detailing criteria for replacement countryside buildings/farm diversification projects • Consider the need for policy identifying agricultural land planned for development • Consider the need for a survey and assessment of rural economic and social conditions and needs, including local	local economy is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to provide a high quality built environment is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect landscape character is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect local services and facilities is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to maintain the best agricultural land is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to make the best use of land is an issue for this Scoping Report

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		housing needs • Policies should seek to maintain and enhance the economic, environmental and social values of the countryside • Policy criteria should be set out for permitting the conversion and re-use of buildings in the countryside for economic, residential and any other purposes including mixed uses • Criteria should be set regarding planning applications for farm diversification projects • Policies should be set out which support equine enterprises that maintain environmental quality and countryside character • Allocations should be directed towards previously developed land • Allocate sites for future economic development in rural areas • Consider the need for policy identifying agricultural land planned for development	
PPS8: Telecommunications (2001)	• Facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum • Particularly in designated areas, aim for apparatus to blend into the landscape • Encourage prospective developers of new housing/office/industrial estates to consider with all relevant telecommunications operators how telecommunications needs of occupiers will be met • Protect public health • Protect the countryside and urban areas especially SSSIs, Green Belt, and areas and building of architectural or historical interest • Sharing masts and sites is encouraged where that represents the optimum environmental solution in a particular case	• Consider the need for a policy encouraging developers to consult with relevant telecommunications operators	• None
PPS9: Biodiversity	• Ensure that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of	• Consider the need for a policy	• The need to protect

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and Geological Conservation (2005)	social, environmental and economic development • DPDs should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of the areas • Maintain and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests • Indicate the location of designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, making clear distinctions between the hierarchy of international, national, regional and locally designated sites • Identify areas/sites for restoration/creation of new priority habitats contributing to regional targets • Features of SSSIs not covered by an international designation, should be protected • Criteria-based policies should be established against which development proposals on or affecting regional and local designated sites will be judged • Identify ancient woodland with no statutory protection • Conserve other important natural habitat types identified in the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) Section 74 list and identify opportunities to enhance and add to them	aiming to maintain, enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation • Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect SSSIs • Consider the need for a policy setting out criteria for proposals affecting appropriate designated sites • Consider the need for a policy aiming to conserve, enhance and add to CROW Act habitat types • Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development • Conditions and/or planning obligations should be used to mitigate the harmful aspects of the development and where possible, to ensure the conservation and enhancement of the site's biodiversity or geological interest • Consider the need for the proposals map to set out the location of relevant designated sites and areas/sites for restoration/creation of new propriety habitats if appropriate • Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and	biodiversity is an issue for this Scoping Report

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		geology, and recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features, both individually and in combination, make to conserving these resources	
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005)	• Protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible • Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, address waste as a resource and look to disposal as the last option • Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries • Ensure design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management • Encourage sustainable waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: – Reduce: the most effective environmental solution is often to reduce the generation of waste – Re-use: products and materials can sometimes be used again, for the same or a different purpose – Recycle and compost: resources can often be recovered from waste – Recover: value can also be recovered by generating energy from waste – Dispose: only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed of	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to encourage sustainable waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy • Encourage communities to take more responsibility for their own waste • Policy to ensure sufficient opportunities for provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations • Look forward to a ten year period from date of adoption • Good design should be promoted in the layout of new developments • Sites should be identified for new or enhanced waste management facilities where appropriate	• The need to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy is an issue for this Scoping Report
PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies (2004)	• By virtue of section 24(1)(a) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act LDDs must be in general conformity with the RSS • Under section 24(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, request the opinion in writing of the RPB as to the general conformity of a DPD with the RSS • The RSDF is the high level statement of the regional vision for achieving sustainable development. It puts sustainable development at the heart of a spatial strategy • Identified targets for completion of future stages of an RSS include: – Examination on public = 3 to 6 weeks – Panel report = 2 to 3 months – Secretary of State publishes draft changes with a statement of reasons = 2 to 3 months – A minimum 8 week period for comments on draft changes – Exceptionally a further 6-8 week consultation period may be necessary • Revised RSS issued = up to 2 months after the end of the consultation period	• Consider the need for the DPD to be in general conformity with the RSS	• None

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PPS12: Local Development Frameworks (2004)	• LDDs should include policies that set out strategic design and access objectives in line with PPS 1 • The strategy and policies in LDDs should relate to the geography of the area and be founded on its physical and demographic characteristics, internal and external links and relationships with neighbouring areas • A proposals map illustrating the spatial extent of policies must be prepared and maintained to accompany all DPDs • The Core Strategy should set out the key elements of the planning framework for the area, the long term spatial vision and the strategic policies required to deliver the vision • The Core Strategy should seek to implement the spatial and transport policies of the RSS and incorporate its housing requirement • The Core Strategy should set out broad locations for delivering housing and other strategic development needs • General locations for strategic development, major transportation issues, and main patterns of movement and constraints may be set out in a key diagram, illustrating the broad strategy for the area. This shows links and relationships with other strategies and plans of neighbouring areas • Ensure that policies and proposals in the Core Strategy provide certainty for the future. The time horizon of the Core Strategy should be for a period of at least 10 years from adoption. However it should aim to look ahead to any longer-term time horizon set out in the RSS. It should be kept under review and the horizon rolled forward in subsequent reviews • The adopted proposals map should: – Identify areas of protection, such as nationally protected landscape and local nature conservation areas, Green Belt and Conservation Areas – Illustrate in map form all site specific policies in the adopted DPD • Include on the adopted proposals map, minerals and waste matters including safeguarding areas, minerals consultation areas and any minerals and waste allocations which are adopted in a DPD • The LDF should contain a limited suite of policies which set out the criteria against which planning applications for development and use of land and buildings will be considered • These policies ensure that development accords with the spatial vision and objectives of the Core Strategy. These policies may be included as part of the Core Strategy or in a separate DPD • The focus should be on topic-related policies such as protecting residential amenity; protecting landscape and natural resources; nature conservation; addressing accessibility; highway and transport issues; protecting vitality and viability; and addressing visual impact • They should not repeat national planning policy but should explain how they apply locally. Policies should define the circumstances when planning permission will, or will not, be granted focusing on achieving the spatial vision • The reasoned justification should be provided in any DPD in support of the policies and proposals. The results of the SA contribute to the reasoned justification of policies	• Consider the need for a policy setting out strategic design and access objectives • Inclusion of a spatial vision – closely linked to the vision of the Redditch Community Strategy • Consider the need for strategic policies to deliver the vision • Consider the need for a map/policy outlining the broad locations for new development • Consider a key diagram identifying the broad strategy for the area/surrounding areas • Consider including a suite of generic development control policies (in core strategy or separate DPD) • Consider the need for a policy protecting residential amenity • Consider the need for a policy addressing visual impact • Consider the need for the proposals map to identify areas of protection	• None
Creating Local	• Consider the long term social, environmental, economic and resource impacts of development	• Consider the issues and options	• None

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Development Frameworks: A companion guide to PPS12	• Take account of community / other stakeholder preferred locations for development • Involve communities, stakeholders and commercial interests. This is 'front-loading' within the LDF • All DPD should be in conformity with the Core Strategy as it is the primary LDD • SA is a means of assessing potential social, environmental and economic effects. The results of SA should also contribute to the reasoned justification of policies • Identification of sites should be based on a robust and credible assessment of the suitability and availability of land • A comprehensive evidence base is a vital aspect of LDD preparation. Have a sound understanding of current and future local issues and needs in order to prepare robust and effective plans • The preparation process of the DPDs and the SA include: – Preparation of issues and alternative options and the initial SA report – Preparation of the preferred options document and formal SA report – Public participation on the preferred options document and accompanying formal SA report – Assessment of representations to the preferred options document and the formal SA report – Preparation of the submission DPD and any amendments to the SA report – Submission of the DPD and a SA report to the Secretary of State for independent examination • Have sufficient social, environmental, economic and physical information to identify the spatial characteristics of the DPD area	responses and other consultation responses in identifying broad locations for development • Consider the need for a reference to the Core Strategy being the primary LDD to which other DPDs should be in conformity with • Consider the issues and options responses and other consultation responses in identifying specific sites for development • Allocations should be in conformity with the Core Strategy DPD	
PPG13: Transport (2001)	• Promote sustainable transport choices for people and moving freight • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car • Actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in city/town/district centres and near to major public transport interchanges • Locate daily facilities near to clients in local centres, accessible by walking/cycling • Accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, with increased development density at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling • In rural areas, locate most development in local service centres • Use parking policies to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys • Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement • Take into account the needs of the disabled, public transport users and motorists • Reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek, through design and layout, to secure community safety and road safety • Developments with significant transport implications should prepare Transport Assessments submitted alongside their planning applications	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the need to travel • Consider the need for a policy aiming to focus relevant development in the town centre, district centres or near to public transport interchanges • Consider the need for parking policies aiming to reduce reliance on the car, setting maximum levels of parking • Consider the need to reference transport assessments • Inclusion of policy with maximum parking standards • Ensure jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling	• The need to reduce the need to travel is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to maintain and enhance existing centres is an issue for this Scoping Report

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	• Set maximum levels of parking for broad classes of development • Identify key routes for bus improvement/priority measures, and measures to be taken • Review existing provision for cyclists	• Policy aimed at meeting the accessibility needs of disabled people in terms of access arrangements and design, layout, physical conditions and inter-relationship of uses • Policy on freight movement, which will identify and protect routes critical to the movement of freight, locate development generating freight movement away from central areas and promote freight movement to use rail or waterways • Policy to give greater priority to walking • Inclusion of key routes for bus improvements /priority measures • Emphasise accessibility in identifying preferred areas to ensure they offer access by a range of modes of transport • Provide a balance between housing and employment in urban and rural areas in order to reduce commuting • Encourage mixed use developments • Consider the future for the segregated bus-only routes in Redditch Borough	
PPG14: Development on Unstable Land (1990)	• Encourage full and effective use of land in an environmentally acceptable manner • Take into account the possibility of ground instability • Identify as far as possible the physical constraints on land within the plan area • Where major areas of unstable ground are known, their general location should be made clear, together with policies to apply to these areas	• None	• None
PPG15: Planning and the Historic	• Protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields or the wider historic landscape, is a key aspect of the wider environmental	• Consider the need for a policy concerning demolition or	• The need to protect the built environment is an

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Environment (1994)	responsibilities, and must be fully considered in the formulation of planning policies • Include policies for works of demolition or alteration • Set out policies for preservation and enhancement of the historic environment and the factors to be taken into account in assessing planning applications • Include a strategy for economic regeneration of rundown areas, and identify opportunities which the historic fabric can offer as a focus for regeneration • Formulate and publish proposals for the preservation and enhancement of conservation areas	alteration • Consider the need for a policy aiming to preserve and enhance the historic environment • Consider the need for a strategy for economic regeneration which focuses on the historic environment • Consider the need for proposals for the preservation/ enhancement of conservation areas • Imaginative policies which reduce the threats to the historic environment and increase its contribution to local amenity • Policy to encourage reuse of neglected, historic buildings • Policy to set out the importance of preserving and enhancing any listed building and conservation area • Policy outlining the criteria for designation of new conservation areas • Importance of repair or conversion of historic buildings • Encourage reuse of existing historical buildings	issue for this Scoping Report
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning (1990)	• Archaeological remains are a finite and non-renewable resource • Protect, enhance and preserve sites of archaeological interest and their settings • Define the areas and sites to which policies and proposals apply • Planning authorities may wish to base policies/proposals on an evaluation of archaeological remains • Archaeological remains identified and scheduled as being of national importance should be earmarked in development plans for preservation	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect, enhance and preserve sites of archaeological interest and their settings • The areas that need to be defined are required to be identified on the proposals map • Define areas to which policies/proposals apply	• The need to protect archaeology in Redditch is an issue for this Scoping Report

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PPG17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation (2002)	• Support urban renaissance and rural renewal • Promote social inclusion and community cohesion • Promote health and well being • Promote more sustainable development • Undertake robust assessments of existing and future needs for open space, sports and recreational facilities • Audit existing open space, sports and recreational facilities, the use made of existing facilities, access and opportunities for new open space and facilities • Set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities • Recognise and protect open space, sports and recreational facilities of high quality or of particular value • Promote accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport, and ensure facilities are accessible for people with disabilities • Locate more intensive recreational uses where they can contribute to town centre vitality and viability • Avoid significant loss of amenity to residents, neighbouring uses or biodiversity • Improve the quality of the public realm through good design • Provide areas of open space in commercial and industrial areas • Add to and enhance the range and quality of existing facilities • Carefully consider security and personal safety, especially for children • Use brownfield in preference to greenfield sites • Consider the scope for using surplus land for open space, sport or recreational use, weighing this against alternative uses • Assess the impact of new facilities on social inclusion • Consider the recreational needs of visitors and tourists	• Consider the need for a policy setting locally derived standards for providing open space, sports and recreational facilities • Consider the need for a policy protecting relevant open space, sports and recreational facilities • Consider the need for a policy aiming to locate intensive recreational uses within the town centre • Consider the need for a policy aiming to avoid loss to residential amenity • Consider the need for planning obligations or conditions ensuring necessary works are undertaken and that new facilities are capable of being maintained adequately through management/maintenance agreements	• The need to protect local services and facilities is an issue for this Scoping Report
PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004)	• UK to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020, maintaining reliable and competitive energy supplies • Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 • Aspiration of 20% of UK electricity from renewable sources by 2020 • Promote and encourage rather than restrict the development of renewable energy resources • Establish criteria that will be applied when assessing planning applications for renewable energy projects • Planning applications for renewable energy projects should be assessed against criteria in RSS and LDDs. Ensure these are consistent with, or reinforced by policies in plans on other issues against which renewable energy applications could be assessed • Consider a policy that requires a percentage of the energy to be used in new developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments • RSS and LDDs should include criteria based policies outlining when particular types/sizes of	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to contribute towards reducing emissions • Consider the need for a policy aiming to increase the use of renewable energy sources in developments	• The need to promote resource efficiency is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report

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	renewable energy developments will be acceptable in nationally designated areas • Ensure criteria in RSS and LDDs are appropriate for urban and rural areas		
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	• Set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered • Government objectives for contaminated land in DETR Circular 02/2000 Contaminated Land are: – to identify and remove unacceptable risks to human health and the environment – to seek to bring damaged land back into beneficial use – to seek to ensure that the cost burdens faced by individuals, companies and society as a whole are proportionate, manageable and economically sustainable • Include policies/proposals for dealing with contamination potential and remediation of land • The following should be considered in Development Plan preparation: – Possible impact of potentially polluting development – Potential sensitivity to adverse effects from pollution and the need to protect natural resources – Environmental benefits a development might create e.g. reductions in the need to travel; improvements to transport infrastructure; restoration of former habitats; enhancement or creation of habitats; and the remediation of past contamination – The existing and likely future air quality particularly within Air Quality Management Areas or areas where air quality is likely to be poor – Compliance with statutory environmental quality standards or objectives – The need to limit and where possible reduce greenhouse gas emissions and consider the potential effects of climate change – Possible adverse impacts on water quality and the impact of possible discharge of effluent or leachates which may pose a threat to surface/underground water resources – The need to make suitable provision for the drainage of surface water – Provision of sewerage and sewage treatment and availability of existing sewage infrastructure – Existing action and management plans with a bearing on environmental quality – The possibility that emissions of smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, smell, vibration or noise from development might be seriously detrimental to amenity – The possibility that development might present a Major Accident Hazard – Perception of unacceptable risk to health/safety of the public arising from development – The need to limit and, where possible, reduce adverse impact of light pollution, e.g. on local amenity, rural tranquility and nature conservation	• Consider the need for a policy with criteria assessing potentially polluting developments • Consider the need for a policies on contaminated land • Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the effects of climate change • Consider the need for a policy protecting relevant water resources • Consider the need for a policy aiming to prevent all forms of pollution	• The need to protect water, soil and air quality is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report
PPS24: Planning and Noise (2001)	• Noise sensitive developments should be located away from existing sources of significant noise • Policies to avoid potentially noisy developments in areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise nuisance and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason • The character of the noise (and frequency) should be taken into account, as well as its level • Consideration should be given as to whether proposals for new noise sensitive development would be incompatible with existing facilities • Planning authorities should consider both the likely level of noise exposure at the time of the	• Consider the need for a policy on noise	• None

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	application and any increase that may reasonably be expected in the foreseeable future • Measures to control the source of, or limit exposure to noise include engineering, layout and restricting operation times/activities permitted on a site		
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk (2006)	• Ensure flood risk is given due consideration at all stages in the planning process in order to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk • Prepare Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) contributing to Sustainability Appraisal of their plans • Safeguard land from development that is required for current and future flood management • Reduce flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS) • Reduce the causes and impacts of flooding • Establish policies regarding allocation of sites and the control of development, which avoid flood risk where possible and manage it elsewhere • Consider whether to relocate development to more sustainable locations at less risk from flooding • Recognise the positive contribution that avoidance/management of flood risk can make to the development of sustainable communities • Sustainability appraisal should incorporate or reflect the RFRA/SFRA, supporting Government objectives for development and flood risk • Reduce the adverse consequences of flooding on 'receptors' i.e. people, property, infrastructure, habitats and statutory sites • Apply the sequential approach as part of the identification of land for development in areas at risk of flooding. Demonstrate that there are no reasonably available sites in areas with a lower probability of flooding • Key indicators from the HLT5 report are: – Number of planning applications permitted where the outcome is known, against a sustained objection from the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds, as a percentage of the total number of applications to which the Environment Agency sustained an objection on flood risk grounds – Number of planning applications for major development permitted, where the outcome is known, against a sustained objection from the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds, as a percentage of the total number of planning applications permitted against sustained Environment Agency advice on flood risk – The lack of a FRA or an inadequate FRA cited as the reason for an Environment Agency objection to planning applications, as a percentage of the total number of its objections on flood risk grounds – Number of decision notices received by the Environment Agency as a percentage of the number of objections the Environment Agency made to planning applications on flood risk grounds	• Consider the need to safeguard land for current and future flood management • Consider the need for a policy reducing flood risk • Development needs to be designed with an appropriate level of protection, to ensure risk of damage from flooding is minimised • Policy to promote the use of sustainable drainage systems to control the water as near its source as possible • Apply the sequential approach in PPS25 when allocating land in areas at risk of flooding • Locate development in areas that are not exposed to frequent or extensive flooding • When allocating land take a risk-based approach of the area in question. Allocate in lower– risk category areas as a priority • When placing development on brownfield land to redevelop these sites attention needs to be paid to the risk of flooding • Sustainable drainage systems should be promoted in new development areas to improve design and amenity and wildlife • Be aware of likely impacts of climate change on the future and nature of flooding	• The need to protect or enhance water quality is an issue for this Scoping Report • Flooding and flood risk prevention is an issue for this Scoping Report

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Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	• The 4 central aims of the 1999 strategy were: – social progress which recognises the needs of everyone – effective protection of the environment – prudent use of natural resources – maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment • UK principles bring together and build on various previous UK principles to establish an overarching approach: – Living Within Environmental Limits – Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society – Achieving a Sustainable Economy – Promoting Good Governance – Using Sound Science Responsibly • Indicators for the UK Government Strategy include all 20 of the UK Framework Indicators and 48 indicators related to the priority areas	• None	• Consider the UK Sustainable Development Strategy and its indicators in the formation of this Scoping Report
Safer Places: The planning system and crime prevention (2004)	• Encourage greater attention to the principles of crime prevention and the attributes of safer places • Prevent crime and the enhancement of community safety • Contribute to well-designed, sustainable places that do not fail people and stand the test of time • Promote safe, sustainable and attractive environments that meet the full set of planning objectives. Good planning can contribute to crime prevention and create sustainable environments and hence well–designed, sustainable communities • Promote the seven key attributes: <u>Access and movement</u> – appropriate movement framework depends on local context <u>Structure</u> – types of buildings/layout have major impacts on safety and sustainability – places should be structured to minimise opportunities for conflict – places are more livable when remodeling or removing vulnerable buildings – restoration of historic buildings can be an important element of crime prevention <u>Surveillance</u> – well-designed layouts of buildings and spaces create places that are overlooked – parked cars should be in a private garage or overlooked – Public lighting increases the opportunity for surveillance at night and sends out a positive message about the management of an area – CCTV can have a positive impact on crime <u>Ownership</u> – places should have a clear distinction between public, semi-private/communal and private spaces – creative approaches to defining boundaries should be used	• Have regard to the seven principles of crime prevention in policy development • Consider the need for a policy aiming for places that are well-designed, sustainable, attractive and which prevent crime and enhance community safety	• The need to prevent crime and fear of crime is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need for a high quality built environment is an issue for this Scoping Report

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	– neighbourhoods should express identity Physical protection – property should be as secure as possible – security measures should not compromise the quality of the local environment Activity – a large number of law aiding users shows character of good place – the right mix of users generates greater activity and surveillance – an evening economy is a good way of diversifying uses Management and maintenance – good quality public realm can stimulate human activity and influence behaviour		
By Design: Urban design in the planning system – towards better practice (2000)	• Promote character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape and culture • Promote the continuity of street frontages and the enclosure of space by encouraging development which clearly defines private and public areas • Promote public spaces and routes that are attractive, safe, uncluttered and work effectively for all in society, including disabled and elderly people • Promote accessibility and local permeability by making places that connect with each other and are easy to move through, putting people before traffic and integrating land uses and transport • Promote legibility through development that provides recognisable routes, intersections and landmarks to help people find their way around • Promote adaptability through development that can respond to changing social, technological and economic conditions • Promote diversity and choice through a mix of compatible developments and uses that work together to create viable places that respond to local needs	• Consider the need for a policy promoting aspects of 'By Design' in new developments	• The need for a high quality built environment is an issue for this Scoping Report
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)	• Ensure all communities have a clean, safe and attractive environment in which people can take pride • Address immediate and urgent needs for more affordable housing, both for key workers and those who would otherwise be homeless • Make best use of the existing housing stock • Ensure that in tackling housing shortages we protect the countryside and enhance its quality rather than create urban sprawl • Address housing needs of rural communities, often guardians of the countryside In the West Midlands: • Tackle poor housing conditions in the social and private sectors • Ensure effective action towards meeting the Decent Homes standard in the social housing sector • Improve more non-decent homes in the private sector, especially those occupied by vulnerable households • Tackle the problems of low demand	• Consider the need for affordable housing • Consider the need to make best use of existing housing • Consider the need for a policy promoting PDL	• The need for affordable housing is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to make the most of land is an issue for this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Ensure optimal development of brownfield sites in urban areas • Ensure provision of sufficient affordable homes in areas of shortage • Tackle the factors that cause homelessness • Create a variety and choice of high quality living/working environments • Address poor personal mobility of communities • Improve the ability to travel to work • Tackle wide variations in unemployment in communities • Improve performance in existing sectors of the economy, attracting new high value-added activities • Enhance competitiveness by improving the skills of the workforce		
The Countryside Agency, Planning for Quality of Life in Rural England (1999)	• Ensure that new development reflects the rich distinctiveness and biodiversity of the locality • Identify those landscapes under pressure from development and those which would benefit from regeneration – through community forests and other initiatives • Protect our finest landscapes from the sort of development that might damage them • Promote development which regenerates the countryside – particularly around towns and villages – as well as providing new homes and workplaces • Make sure that the whole community has access to the services and facilities it needs • Provide houses in villages and small towns that those on low incomes can afford • Encourage rural businesses to locations where they have good access to services, labour and transport (and can discourage proposals in locations which have not) • Help secure a high quality countryside to underpin sustainable tourism • Understand the links between town and country, especially where this helps to promote an urban renaissance • Help identify the elements of local landscapes – perhaps woods, hedges or rough grazing – that society wishes to value • Encourage the kind of development which adds value to local produce or promote local marketing outlets • Help diversify sustainable farming enterprises and employment • Guide development to locations which can be readily served by public transport • Ensure that new development incorporates attractive cycling and walking routes to reduce the need for journeys by car • Promote the recreational benefits of community forests, offering better quality and accessible countryside close to towns and cities • Safeguard green wedges and corridors in towns to enhance public access • Ensure rights of way are protected and improved in development proposals • Help to create new open spaces and access as part of new development	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect relevant landscapes and environmental resources • Consider the need for a survey and assessment of rural economic and social conditions and needs, including local housing needs • Policies should seek to maintain and enhance economic, environmental and social values of the countryside	• The need to a high quality built environment is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect landscape character is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect local services and facilities is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to maintain the best agricultural land is an issue for this Scoping Report
UK Waste Strategy - Defra (2000)	• Recycle or compost 30% of household waste by 2020	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to encourage sustainable	• The need to manage waste in accordance with

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		waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy	the waste hierarchy is an issue for this Scoping Report
Waste Strategy for England - Defra (2007)	• Use fewer natural resources. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered from other wastes where possible. • Consumers should have the opportunity to reduce their own waste, purchase products and services that generate less waste and reduce environmental impacts, and separate their waste for recycling	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to encourage sustainable waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy	• The need to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy is an issue for this Scoping Report
Untapped potential: Identifying and Delivering Residential Development on Previously Developed Land – CPRE (2007)	• Housing on previously developed land can stimulate the renaissance of cities, towns and villages and increase populations close to services and facilities, thus reducing travel demand and contributing to urban vitality • PPS3 reinforces the Government's commitment to creating mixed and sustainable communities, the national target is for at least 60% of housing on PDL • The contribution of small sites is underestimated • Strong density policy helps increase development on PDL	• Consider the need for a policy encouraging development on PDL • Consider the need for a policy on housing density/range of densities	• The need to make the most efficient use of land is an issue for this Scoping Report
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests – Defra (2007)	Aims: • Provide trees, woods and forests where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and for future generations • Ensure existing and newly planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to a changing climate • Protect and enhance environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland • Increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life • Improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products and ecosystem services where this will deliver identifiable public benefits, including the reduction of carbon emissions Principles • Long-term sustainable management of trees, woods and forests • The right tree in the right place • Effective use of public investment • Synergy with other Government policies	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the effects of climate change • Consider the need for a policy aiming to maintain, enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation • Conditions and/or planning obligations should be used to mitigate the harmful aspects of the development and where possible, to ensure the conservation and enhancement of the site's biodiversity or geological interest	• The need to reduce climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect biodiversity is an issue for this Scoping Report
Code for Sustainable Homes: A step change in sustainable home building practice –	• To enable a step change in sustainable building practice for new homes by measures the sustainability of a new home against design categories using a rating system. Sustainability rating goes from one (*) to six (******) stars, with six the highest. • Objective is to encourage new homes to be rated against the system, aiming to achieve the highest level possible	• Consider the need for a policy on sustainable buildings incorporating the potential for new homes to be rated against the system	• The need to promote resource efficiency is an issue for this Scoping Report

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DCLG (2006)			
Water for Life and Livelihoods: River basin planning: summary of significant water management issues: Severn River Basin District Consultation Document – Environment Agency (July 2007)	The Severn River Basin District liaison panel has agreed a list of significant water management issues: • abstraction and other artificial flow pressures • alien species • nitrates • pesticides • phosphorus • physical modification (estuaries and coasts) • physical modification (rivers and lakes) • sediment (rivers and lakes) • urban and transport pollution Other measures proposed/Objectives: • greater use of Sustainable Drainage Systems with roads and new developments and retrofitting measures such as rainwater tanks where feasible • introduce economic instruments to encourage use of sustainable drainage systems • more integrated planning of urban drainage • unsustainable groundwater abstraction has created low flows and problems for wildlife (including water voles) in the Battlefield Brook, (in neighbouring Bromsgrove District); flows are now being artificially maintained but a long-term sustainable solution has yet to be agreed. • include strong water efficiency policies in Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks • as part of spatial planning consider the water and infrastructure issues that may arise from new developments • include water efficiency measures in all new builds • make better use of Sustainable Drainage schemes to return more flow to rivers • promote river naturalisation through the development planning process	• Consider the need for a policy on Sustainable Drainage Systems • Consider the need for a policy encouraging retrofitting measures • Consider the need for a policy on groundwater abstraction • Consider the need for a policy on water efficiency in new and/or existing development	• Flooding and flood risk prevention is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to ensure development does not occur in high-risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risks or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas is an objective in this Scoping Report
Our Countryside: The Future White Paper – DEFRA (2000)	The vision is of: • a **living** countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services • a **working** countryside, with a diverse economy giving high and stable levels of employment • a **protected** countryside in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy • a **vibrant** countryside which can shape its own future and with its voice heard by Government at all levels • The aim is to sustain and enhance the distinctive environment, economy and social fabric of the English countryside for the benefit of all Living Coutryside: • Support vital village services - Everyone should have the basic services they need - shops, health and education - close at hand	• Consider the need for a policy encouraging farm diversification and agriculture • Policies should seek to maintain and enhance economic, environmental and social values of the countryside • Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect relevant landscapes and environmental resources	• None

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	• Modernise rural services - Use new technology to give rural areas the benefits and opportunities of the digital age - on lifelong learning, skills, job search, health and other public services • Provide affordable homes - Young families should be able to live in the communities where they grew up • Deliver local transport solutions - Improve transport for all in rural areas making best use of car, bus, rail and community transport <u>Working Countryside:</u> • Rejuvenate market towns and a thriving local economy – Have a diverse rural economy that attracts new businesses which fit with their surroundings, and provide opportunities for all • Set a new direction for farming - Help farming and related industries become more competitive, diverse, modern and sustainable <u>Protectes Countryside:</u> • Preserve what makes rural England special - Look after, restore and conserve the landscape, wildlife, architecture and traditions that make our countryside special • Ensure everyone can enjoy an accessible countryside - People of all backgrounds should be able to enjoy attractive and accessible countryside <u>Vibrant Countryside:</u> • Give local power to country towns and Villages - Help Town and Parish councils develop a new role and give communities the opportunity to help shape their future • Think rural - Ensure that rural needs are taken into account	• Consider the need for affordable housing	
REGIONAL			
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (2004)	• Four major challenges are identified for the West Midlands: – Urban Renaissance – Rural Renaissance – Diversifying and modernising the Region's economy – Modernising the transport infrastructure of the West Midlands • Relevant Spatial Strategy Objectives: – Secure regeneration of rural areas – Create a joined-up multi-centred Regional structure where all areas/centres have distinct roles to play – Retain Green Belt, allowing adjustments of boundaries supporting urban regeneration – Support cities and towns to meet local and sub-regional development needs – Support diversification and modernisation of the Regions economy ensuring growth opportunities are linked to meeting needs/reducing social exclusion – Ensure quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced – Improve significantly the Regions transport systems – Promote the development of a network of Strategic Centres across the Region • Redditch as a Local Regeneration Area should bring forward local regeneration policies/strategies to	• Consider the need to adjust the green belt boundary to support urban regeneration • Consider the need for local regeneration policy • Consider the need for a policy enhancing the role of town and district centres • Consider the need for a policy encouraging development on PDL • Consider the need for affordable housing • Consider the need for a target for affordable housing and balance in rural areas • Consider the need to lower the	• The need to protect the openness of the green belt is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to maintain and enhance existing centres is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to make the most efficient use of land is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need for affordable housing is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need for a high quality built environment is an

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	promote urban renaissance where appropriate • Enhance the role of Redditch's Town and District Centres by: – Maintaining and enhancing the pattern of urban centres according to their function and role in the Region – Developing strategies to maintain and enhance the underpinning role of urban centres to serve local communities in terms of retail, access to services and cultural/leisure activities – Developing strategies to promote a sense of identity and local distinctiveness – Identifying and creating opportunities for development, particularly for business, retail, leisure, tourism, cultural , educational and other services accessible to all – Adopting strategies to encourage more people to live in, or close to, centres through reuse of sites, mixed-use schemes, conversion and living over shops – Ensuring the highest standards of design are adopted, building on the existing character and identity of centres – Enhancing urban centres as the primary nodes of the public transport network • Make a general distinction between rural areas subject to strong influences from MUAs and rural areas which may be remote from MUAs • Policies for housing/other development should consider likely implications for the provision of services and facilities for the community • Detail how services will be provided for in rural areas • Levels of housing provision will be tested by detailed housing capacity studies • At least 76% of new housing should be on previously developed land (2001-2011) • Estimated 6,000-6,500 affordable dwellings needed per year (2001-2011) • In terms of affordable housing: – Indicate how many affordable homes need to be provided in the plan area – In rural areas specify the balance of affordable housing required between villages where there is a need to retain/strengthen services – Consider the need for affordable housing to be sought on sites below the thresholds in national guidance where it can be demonstrated • Ensure adequate provision is made for suitable sites to accommodate gypsies and other travelers reflecting the demand indicated by trends • Incorporate policies allowing for the managed release of new housing land to secure development of previously developed land and conversions • Incorporate policies taking account of potential housing land provision/policy framework in adjoining local authority areas • Consider the need for physical enhancement and expansion of existing educational and research facilities • Consider designations of employment areas in need of improvement	threshold for affordable housing • Consider the need for a policy on gypsies/travellers • Consider the need for a policy encouraging farm diversification and agriculture • Consider the need for a policy promoting good quality design • Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce crime and increase safety • Consider the need for a policy protecting relevant landscapes • Consider the need for a policy protecting green spaces • Consider the need for a policy protecting biodiversity and habitats • Consider the need for a policy protecting and improving water quality • Consider the need for a policy preventing pollution • Consider the need for a policy aiming to increase the use of renewable energy sources in developments • Consider the need for a policy aiming to contribute towards reducing emissions • Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the effects of climate change • Allocate employment sites following a hierarchy of sites • Allocate sites in sustainable accessible locations • Allocate development generating	issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce crime and fear of crime is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect landscape character is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect local services and facilities is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect biodiversity is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect water quality is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect soil and air quality is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to promote resource efficiency is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce the need to travel is an issue for this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Provide and maintain a range of readily available employment sites. Develop this following a hierarchy of sites • Identify any deficiencies in the supply of land and action required to remedy this • Identify the extent to which office developments should be restricted on some sites • Review existing employment sites (except in town centres) to establish their continued suitability for employment taking account of their physical suitability for employment purposes • Assess employment sites market attractiveness for employment purposes, irrespective of its attractiveness for alternative, higher-value uses. • Where an employment site has no realistic prospect of development carefully consider what remedial action/infrastructure works are required to justify its retention in the portfolio. Consider identifying/re-allocating for alternative uses • Identify where sustainable tourism can be encouraged and include proposals to mitigate problems caused by existing tourism • Redditch as part of the network of strategic town and city centres will be the focus for: – Major retail developments – Uses attracting large numbers of people – Large scale office and leisure • Include policies to promote agriculture and farm diversification • Protect and where possible, enhance irreplaceable assets or those of limited or declining quantity • Identify locally significant environmental assets, assessing their contribution to the broader quality of life indicators • Promote restoration/remediation of derelict/contaminated sites • Reduce the impact of environmental problems associated with transport growth • Aim to create distinctive built environments providing a sense of identity and place • Secure high quality townscape, urban form, building design and urban spaces • Promote public art • Incorporate sustainability considerations such as energy/water efficiency, use of renewable energy, sustainable construction/drainage, building orientation, use of recycled materials, minimisation of waste, construction materials and prolonging the lifespan of buildings • Assess and minimise impacts of noise/light pollution resulting from development • Create safer environments which discourage crime and promote community safety • Assessments local need and ensure there is adequate provision of accessible, high quality urban greenspace • Protect, conserve and enhance the diverse historic environment and manage change respecting local character/distinctiveness • Conserve, enhance and where necessary restore the quality and distinctiveness of landscape character	high levels of travel to more sustainable locations accessible by a range of modes of transport	

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Encourage the maintenance and enhancement of wider biodiversity resources giving priority to: – Protection and enhancement of specific species and habitats of international/ national/sub-regional importance identified in the West Midlands Regional Biodiversity Audit and relevant Biodiversity Action Plans – Those under statutory protection • Encourage increases in tree cover and prevent loss of woodland • Take into account the aims and objectives of the soil strategy for England • Protect and improve water quality and where necessary significantly reduce the risk of pollution • Protect and enhance wetlands species and habitats • Reduce adverse effects of development on the water environment by encouraging sustainable drainage systems • Ensure timing/location of development respects potential economic/environmental constraints on water resources • Review and assess air quality against objectives in the National Air Quality Strategy • Aim to contribute towards 10% of electricity produced from renewable energy by 2010, with an aspiration to double renewables share of electricity between 2010 and 2020 • Biomass, solar, waste and wind sources could provide in excess of 15% of Regional energy needs • Encourage the use of renewable energy resources subject assessments of impact based on criteria • Include policies on energy generation for technologies appropriate to the area • Encourage sustainable construction techniques, best practice in energy efficient design and orientation of building types to maximise passive solar gain • Encourage using good quality combined heat and power systems/district heating schemes for developments • Government has set 5 overarching objectives for transport: – To protect and enhance the built and natural environment – To improve safety for all travelers – To contribute to an efficient economy and support sustainable growth in appropriate locations – To promote accessibility to everyday facilites for all, especially those without a car – To promote the integration of all forms of transport and land use planning, leading to a better, more efficient transport system • Encourage high density development in locations well served by public transport • Encourage developments generating significant travel demands where accessibility by public transport, walking and cycling is maximised • Promote patterns of development reducing the need to travel • Encourage developments generating significant freight/commercial movements close to suitable inter-modal freight terminals, rail freight facilities, or roads designed and managed as traffic distributors • Develop safe, secure, direct, convenient and attractive walking and cycling networks		

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Require all planning applications involving significant travel demands to include transport assessments • Indicators are included in the relevant Chapters. These monitor the context of general conditions in the Region, the implementation of the processes, and the tangible outputs of policies • There are targets for the protection, restoration and re-creation of habitats in the West Midlands Region		
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy – Phase Two Revision: Spatial Options (2007)	• The housing numbers run from 2001 to 2026 as it is a partial revision of the RSS • The end date of 2026 allows LPAs to use the policies and numbers to provide a 15 year supply of housing through DPDs in line with PPS3 • The Government's 2003 based household projections imply a growth of 447,000 households in the Region (2001-2026), with a large proportion of this growth being one person households • Given a 3% vacancy rate, the overall estimate of demand (2001-2026) is 575,000 dwellings • Potential distribution of new dwellings 2001-2026 gross figures for Redditch: – Option 1 = 4,300 – Option 2 = 8,200 – Option 3 = 13,200 • To accommodate Option 2 and 3 figures for Redditch 'may imply development in neighbouring districts' • The principle of Urban Renaissance and the sequential approach set out in PPS3 of developing previously developed (brownfield) land ahead of greenfield land, is central to the Spatial Options • A 5 year reservoir of employment land should be maintained between 2001-2026 • A land bank of not readily available sites should be maintained • Redditch's indicative readily available 5 year reservoir figure based on 2.2% historic growth rate of output = 7 hectares • Redditch's indicative readily available 5 year reservoir figure based on 2.4% forecast growth rate of output = 8 hectares • Redditch's indicative longer term requirements 2001-2026 = 35-40 hectares • Redditch's 2005 total supply of employment land = 21 hectares • Percentage of brownfield completions over 1995-2004 period = 36.1 hectares • Redditch's net additional comparison retail development in centres within the network of strategic centres 2005-2021 (as a Level 4/5 Centre) = 20,000m2 net • Redditch's additional office floorspace from 2001-2021 = 50,000-60,000m2 • It is proposed that, in larger urban areas and very large developments, with reasonably good levels of public transport accessibility, areas should have parking standards 50% of those set out in PPG13 <u>Housing Objectives:</u> • Re-examine regional and sub-regional housing needs and requirements and how these can be best met in the Region up to 2026. To examine local housing market areas as required by PPS3 • Examine, within the overall requirement, how additional new affordable housing provision can be made	• Core Strategy will run from 2011 for a 10 year period but with an horizon up to 2026 • Consider the need to broadly identify that development may be required in neighbouring districts • Consider the need for a policy aiming to develop on PDL • Allocate for a 15 year housing supply • Allocate and maintain 5 year reservoir of employment land between 2001-2026 • Maintain a land bank of not readily available employment sites	• The need to make the most efficient use of land is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to promote business diversity is an issue for this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	across the region Employment Objectives: • Re-examine regional and sub-regional employment land needs and requirements and to consider the desirability and feasibility of identifying district level figures for the period to 2026. To re-assess existing strategic land designations and identification of broad locations for additional provision • Identify the number and broad location of regional warehousing and distribution facilities • Identify investment priorities within the strategic network of centres Waste: • Provide sufficient opportunities to meet identified needs of the West Midlands for waste management for all streams Transport and Accessibility: • Identify parking standards specific for the Region		
Regional Sustainable Development Framework – Version 2 (2006)	• Where a strategy/plan is subject to formal Sustainability Appraisal, the Framework supports the appraisal process and provides a reference for scoping sustainability issues • Put people and communities at the centre of strategy development/ policy decisions. Engage people in decisions affecting them and their communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion/inclusion, creating equal opportunity, and meeting the varied needs of our diverse communities in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, disability, faith, sexuality, and background, in rural and urban communities • Value the environment and living within environmental limits, respecting the limits of the earth's ability to provide resources and reabsorb pollutants to avoid serious or irreversible damage, recognising the importance of the environment and biodiversity to well-being, health and economic vitality • Gather and use sound evidence as the basis for policy-making, taking account of whole-life costs and benefits of decisions and activities, including impacts that can't easily be valued in money terms, and taking account of long-term impacts in the wider social, environmental and economic context, and adopting the "precautionary principle", that is, where there is a possibility that an action might result in damage to human health or the environment, the action should be avoided or measures identified to prevent or limit damage and degradation • Take account of national and global implications of our activities, and wherever possible adopt the "polluter pays" principle, that those responsible for environmental or social degradation should meet the costs of the consequences Sustainable consumption and production • Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently, by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment • Promote and support the development of new high value and low impact technologies, especially resource-efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives • Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, both new build and existing stock, where possible exceeding the	• None	• Consider the RSDF in the preparation of the Scoping Report, particularly when adapting the SA Framework to local services

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	requirements of the Building Regulations • Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents, and improve health through increased physical activity • Ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car • Encourage and enable waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery to divert resources away from the waste stream, including the use of recycled materials where possible • Encourage local sourcing of food, goods and materials • Reward efficient resource use and encourage development of alternative and renewable resources in order to reduce dependence on fossil fuels • Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with regional organisations and agencies leading by example • Encourage and support a culture of enterprise and innovation, including social enterprise • Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Region's inhabitants <u>Climate change and energy</u> • Reduce overall energy use through increased energy efficiency • Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources, including by micro-generation, CHP, district heating, and in transportation • Minimise the Region's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources • Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in the Region's climate • Land use and development that takes into account predicted changes in the Region's climate including flood risk <u>Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement</u> • Value, protect, enhance and restore the Region's environmental assets, including the natural, built and historic environment and landscape • Value, maintain, restore and re-create regional biodiversity, where possible using approaches that improve the resilience of natural systems such as linking fragmented habitats • Minimise air, water, soil, light and noise pollution levels and create good quality air, water and soils • Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings • Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place • Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practice in agricultural management or enabling communities to improve their neighbourhoods		

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Promote environmental justice, recognising that deprived areas and disadvantaged communities are more likely to be affected by environmental damage and degradation <u>Sustainable communities</u> • Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life • Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and ensure that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location • Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage • Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services • Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments • Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour • Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the West Midlands can offer locally and in the wider region • Encourage physical development with a better balance of jobs, housing, social and cultural services and amenities within each part of the Region in order to meet local needs and encourage stable and sustainable communities • Ensure that the Region's workforce is equipped with the skills to access high quality employment opportunities suited to the changing needs of the Regional economy, whilst recognising the value and contribution of unpaid work • Promote investment in future prosperity, including ongoing investment and engagement in learning and skills development		
West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy (2004)	• Ensure a sustainable, secure and affordable supply of energy for everyone and strengthen the Region's economic capability • Make the West Midlands region the most energy efficient in the UK • Make an important contribution to meeting the goals of the national energy policy • Contribute to the goals of the national energy white paper, which are to: cut UK carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020; maintain reliability of energy supplies; promote competitive energy markets; and ensure every home is adequately and affordably heated Four main objectives: <u>Improving energy efficiency</u> • Use less energy by reducing the need for energy and improving the energy efficiency of what is used • Make the West Midlands an example of best practice • Encourage energy efficiency across all sectors • Take up the potential available to reduce energy use in buildings <u>Increase the use of renewable energy resources</u>	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to increase the use of renewable energy sources in developments • Consider the need for a policy aiming to contribute towards reducing emissions • Encourage efficient energy use in buildings • Promote public transport schemes	• The need to promote resource efficiency is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce the need to travel is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Technological priorities and targets for installing renewable energy plants and systems chosen • The national target is 10% of electricity supplied to come from renewable sources by 2010 and 15% by 2015 • Encourage the use of renewable energy through Development Plans <u>Maximising uptake of business opportunities</u> • Harness research and development and innovation skills • Skills development <u>Ensuring focused and integrated delivery and implementation</u> • Have a positive influence over energy use • Prioritise public transport schemes in urban areas		
Delivering Advantage: The West Midlands Economic Strategy (2004 – 2010)	• To develop a diverse and dynamic business base, the challenges are: – Enterprise – increase and sustain employment and productivity by developing a world-class enterprise culture – Manufacturing – modernise and diversify the manufacturing industry which forms the bedrock of our regional economy – Innovation – build on the innovative potential of companies through increasing and exploiting research and development, promoting creative talent and developing all aspects of an innovative and market-led culture – Environmental – ensure that economic development enhances and is enhanced by the environment – Visitor Economy – develop our visitor economy as a powerful force for economic development and for regeneration in urban and rural economies • To promote a learning and skilful region, the challenge is: – Skills – raise the basic and higher level skills in the region, to sustain and attract investment, thus reducing intra-regional and inter-regional differences • To create the conditions for growth, the challenges are: – Transport – address the inadequacies of our transport infrastructure through partners developing innovative ways to create the sustainable, world-class transport system we need – Development Sites – ensure Regional Planning Guidance is implemented, so that sites are made available to meet the needs of business, or are reused for other purposes – Housing – link housing availability and quality to employment opportunities • To regenerate communities, the challenges are: – Economic Inclusion – recognise widening differences in economic performance and deprivation levels, to address this issue in areas of the region experiencing social exclusion and underperforming economies, especially North Staffordshire and the Black Country, and to ensure that everyone shares in created wealth – Demography – ensure that changing demographic conditions in the region are used to benefit both employers and the workforce	• Consider the need to link housing availability and quality to employment opportunities	• None

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• To provide a powerful voice for the region, the challenges are: – International – take advantage of opportunities available in an international context (particularly from European Union Community Initiatives), whilst being aware of the competitive challenges these present – Image – create a positive image of the region and improve the way it markets itself to target audiences • A range of indicators are contained in the West Midlands Economic Strategy		
The Regional Cultural Strategy – Cultural life in the West Midlands (2001-2006)	• National/International recognition • A region that people want to visit because of its cultural attractions • Recognise and promote local and sub-regional cultural diversity • Preserve and renew cultural activities • Provide the greatest range of cultural activities • Promote access to cultural activities • Support cultural businesses • Ensure sustainable development • Promote cross-cutting and influencing other plans	• Consider the need for a policy about culture	• The need to protect and enhance cultural heritage is an issue for the Scoping Report
West Midlands Visitor Economy Strategy (2004-2010)	• Need to create successful sustainable destinations • Need to focus on key destinations and gateways • Encourages the development of, and investment in, the destinations of the future • Develop sustainable tourism and transport initiatives • Focus public and private sector investment on the sustainable (re)development of key visitor destinations • Focus on 'sense of place', 'livability' and authentic local products • Link destinations using information, signage and integrated public transport • Develop sustainable projects: to meet market needs; to fit with established themes; with professional business planning; through partnership working.	• Consider the need for policies on tourism • Consider the need for policies on transport • Consider the need for locally distinctive design policies	• None
Culture West Midlands – Valuing People and Places: Priorities for Action (2005)	A framework that sets out Priorities for Action, these are split into three themes – Active People, Vibrant Places and Lasting Prosperity. The key objectives: • Contribute to prosperity for all • Culture to play its full role in the Region's economy • Increase access to cultural opportunities and cultural diversity • Identification of a select number of key opportunities for large-scale cultural developments • Improved management and promotion of significant cultural destinations e.g. SSSI's • Improvements in the quality of the public realm, townscapes, green spaces and parks, creating places that build on local distinctiveness, value the historic environment and improve Quality of Place for communities • New ways to promote cultural uses, events, good design and regeneration investment to enliven and animate neglected public spaces, parks, town centres and brownfield sites – for the benefit of	• Consider the need for cultural related policies • Consider the need for locally distinctive design policies	• An objective to conserve and enhance cultural heritage is included in the Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	residents and visitors • Increase availability of workspaces, starter units and business incubation services for creative and cultural enterprises		
West Midlands Regional Housing Strategy (2006–2021)	• Create mixed, balanced and inclusive communities • Assist in the delivery of urban and rural renaissance • Influence the future development of housing to facilitate and enhance economic development • Address a variety of different housing needs • See that decent homes standards are met • Minimise resource consumption	• Consider the aims of the West Midlands RSS in the LDF • Consider the need for policies on housing needs and types • Consider the standards required for housing • Consider the need for policies aiming to minimise resource consumption	• An objective to reduce the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change is included in this Scoping Report • An objective to provide decent affordable housing for all is included as an objective in this Scoping Report
West Midlands Regional Centres Study (2006)	• Expenditure on comparison goods has grown at a rate of 3.8% per capita, per annum over the last 40 years. Growth in expenditure on convenience goods over the same period has been at a rate of only 0.1%, per capita, per annum • In 1999 town centre retail schemes accounted for 78% of the shopping centre pipeline, compared to 64% in 1993 • UK population spent more than £3 billion online during November and December 2004 (6.8% of all UK retail sales), compared to online sales of £2.5 billion during November and December 2003 (4% of total sales) • Expenditure on leisure services will grow 1.5%, per capita, per annum (2003 – 2013) • The total leisure spend for the West Midlands is projected to grow from £9,105 million in 2003, to £12,237 million in 2021 • The Regional CentresStudy contains a suggested monitoring framework <u>Specific to Redditch</u> • In the fourth tier of the retail hierarchy Redditch has a comparison goods turnover approximately in the range of £150m to £250m • The Town Centre contains 45,400 square metres (488,500 square feet) of comparison floorspace, making it the 14th largest of the Region's strategic centres • The current prime retail yield of 5.25% (July 2004) has been stable at this level for ten years • Current (June 2004) prime zone A retail rents = £110 per square feet, have been at that level since 2000 following a steady increase in previous years • 52 retailer requirements were listed by FOCUS at October 2004, giving the centre a ranking of 138 nationally. This is an improvement on its 2002 ranking of 189th position which is the low point of a slide that started in the mid 1990s when the centre was ranked around 100th position • Retailer demand is for units of up to 8,000 square feet • Town Centre vacancy rate (19.3%) is approaching twice the national average (10.6 per cent)	• Consider the fact that Redditch town centre is designated as a fourth tier centre	• None

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Redditch has a total built office stock of 51,000 square metres (549,000 square feet) • The Office Developments Database lists permission for 6,000 square metres (64,600 square feet) out-of-centre office development • Prime office rents in the Town Centre are in the region of £14 per square foot and prime yields currently stand at 7.00% • 11 leisure requirements listed by FOCUS at April 2005		
A State of the Region Update Report – West Midlands Regional Observatory (2005)	• Despite in-migration, there is some evidence that rural services are declining • In rural areas commuting distances are longer, there is greater reliance on cars, and bus use is lower • The region will see substantial change in the age and ethnic composition of the workforce, requiring radical change to ensure we make full use of the capabilities of all in the workforce, and addressing the specific needs of communities and groups at present excluded from education, training or access to employment • The balance between development which facilitates growth and the protection of landscape and biodiversity assets is an important one for rural areas. Diversification only contributes a modest amount to rural output • Reduce the outward migration of population from the Major Urban Areas • Issues such as access to transport, to lifelong learning and to employment are critical, in both rural and urban parts of the region • To become and remain competitive, businesses and employers need to improve productivity, invest in innovation and new technology, move into new high-value, knowledge-based products and markets, and do this in a collaborative way • There is a balance to be struck for rural economies, in allowing the conditions for growth, whilst managing the potential adverse effects of that growth • Crime and disorder, and in particular perceptions of crime and disorder are also significant. • The West Midlands economy has grown more slowly than many other regions in recent years. Over the last decade the region's gross value added (GVA) expanded by 64%, well below the English average of 70% and more than 75% in London, the South East and the South West • Diversification into new sectors and industries has contributed to the development of the Region's 'knowledge economy' • The classified rural areas of the West Midlands cover about 80% of the total area • Approximately a fifth of the population, 1.19m people, live in rural areas mostly in the 97 market towns and 2,300 villages • Most people residing in the more accessible rural parts of the Region have strong links with the main conurbations – particularly around South Staffordshire, North Worcestershire and Warwickshire • The rural population has been growing at a faster rate than the population in the Region as a whole • Net in-migration from elsewhere in the Region is most marked, at a county level, for Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire	• Consider the need for a policy concerning rural services • Consider developing a policy on reducing the need to travel • Consider landscape and biodiversity in the development of issues and policies for the Core Strategy DPD • Support the aim of the RSS to reduce the outward migration of population from the Major Urban Areas • Consider the need for policies on the rural economy • Consider the need for policies on crime and fear of crime	• An objective to raise the skills levels of the workforce is included in this Scoping Report • An objective to develop the knowledge driven economy is included in this Scoping Report • An objective to reduce crime and fear of crime is included in this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Over 35% of major and large urban dwellers and 50% of 'other urban' and 'mixed rural' respondents stated that villages and rural areas close to towns were their most preferred areas to live • More than 50% of respondents in both the Rural 50 and Rural 80 areas said their most preferred area was near a town although not in it • The most marked affordability problems are in rural districts, mainly in the south and east of the Region, notably Stratford, Malvern Hills, Warwick and Bromsgrove • The West Midland Housing Strategy, under its section on Rural Renaissance, categorises the Region's rural areas into three types (i) those linked economically and by travel-to-work patterns to the conurbations (ii) those that are close to and act as an active hinterland to larger free standing cities (iii) those more remote areas that are separate and detached from the first two		
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Infrastructure Review Report – Final Draft (August 2007)	• The Severn critical period zone is at high risk of not having enough water to supply growth at all 3 options • All options put pressure on water resources but option 2 and 3 have the most significant impact • Development of new water resources, treatment and distribution infrastructure will be required in the future to serve the projected housing growth rates • Water efficiency of 8% in new properties would have a small impact on conserving water in the region • Water efficiency of 25% in new properties would have a significant impact on conserving water in the region • Other main utilities: gas, electricity, and telecommunications, have all indicated that provided they receive adequate notice and planning support, they are confident that they can meet emerging demand	• Consider the need for policies on water supply • Consider the infrastructure requirements that may be needed for higher levels of growth • Consider the need for policies on water efficiency	• An objective to protect and improve the quality of water is included in this Scoping Report
COUNTY			
Worcestershire Local Transport Plan No.2 (2006 – 2011)	• Deliver a transport system within Worcestershire that is safe to use, and which allows people to easily access the facilities that they need for their day-to-day life in a sustainable and healthy way • Support the unique diversity and character of Worcestershire by delivering an efficient, safe and fair transport system that meets the needs of all travellers and allows the easy movement of goods • Consider all appropriate solutions to transport problems, catering for all modes of transport • Redditch is recognised as local centre where economic regeneration policies and programmes should be promoted, and as a focus for major retail, leisure and office developments • The key movement corridors are, in order of magnitude:- – Bromsgrove ↔ Birmingham – Malvern Hills ↔ Worcester – Wychavon ↔ Worcester – Redditch ↔ Birmingham – Redditch ↔ Warwickshire – Bromsgrove ↔ Redditch – From Wyre Forest to Black Country, Birmingham and Wychavon	• Consider the need for a policy encouraging development close to key services by public transport • Consider the need for a policy on bus or other public transport services • Consider the need to minimise traffic in the south east • Consider the need for a policy on increasing walking and cycling • Consider the need to minimise traffic in the south east • Allocations should reduce the need to travel by locating near to	• The need to reduce the need to travel is an issue for this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	– Bromsgrove → M42 corridor Objectives for Redditch • Greater proportion of population with access to key services by public transport • Increase in bus patronage and satisfaction with bus services in Redditch • Minimise traffic impact on southeast Redditch and neighbouring communities • Minimise traffic impact of the major redevelopment of Abbey Stadium on Bordesley and local area • Increased walking and cycling levels and improved public perception of personal safety • Support the implementation of bus infrastructure improvements identified through the Redditch Bus Quality Partnership • Support the implementation of the agreed transport strategy for North Redditch should the Abbey Stadium re-development proposals gain planning approval during the LTP2 period • Identify opportunities to improve the footpath/subway networks aimed at making people feel safer when using the network • Identify the appropriate transport strategy that will minimise the impact of traffic on the environment of South-east Redditch and the neighbouring communities within Warwickshire • The accessibility strategy refers to the need to ensure that land use decisions that are taken by the Local Planning Authorities will reduce the need to travel by locating services closer to the people they serve, and vice versa • Use accessibility mapping as a key element of future land use planning when assessing transportation needs of future development plans and of major development proposals • District Transportation Studies – these will generally be undertaken with District Councils as part of the process for the review of Local Plans/Local Development Frameworks	key services	
Worcestershire County Council Waste Core Strategy – Submission version (2007)	• Consume more of our own waste and produce less • Re-use materials • Create less waste and treat what we do as a resource with value • Be responsible for the waste we produce • Make waste management an integral part of all that we do • Manage waste sustainably, without harm to the environment or human health • Encourage the prevention or reduction of waste production • Encourage recycling, reuse and reclamation • Use waste as a source of energy	• Consider the need for a policy on minimising waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy	• The need to reduce waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy is an issue for this Scoping Report
Worcestershire County Structure Plan - with saved policies as of 27th September 2008 (1996-2011)	The vision is of a County: • Which is environmentally conscious. Where the residents will want to be part of a society which represents and protects its environment and which strives to meet its own needs, both urban and rural, without jeopardising the environment. They will wish to minimise waste and conserve resources through a sustainable approach to manufacturing and the consumption of natural resources, in particular energy. This requires a County where individuals, organisations and businesses	• Consider the need for policies on quality of water, air and soil. • Consider the need for a policy on renewables • Consider the need for a policy on biodiversity	• An objective to improve the quality of water, air and soil in included in this Scoping Report • An objective on renewables is included in

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	acknowledge and act upon their environmental responsibilities, and where they recognise and acknowledge the importance of the area's diverse characteristics and wider environmental, nature conservation, landscape, townscape and historically distinctive features • Which is prosperous. Where the link between residents and businesses in the creation of prosperity is acknowledged as inextricable and self-supporting. From a business viewpoint the County should be looking towards urban and rural areas which are economically attractive, vibrant and invigorated. From a resident viewpoint the County should be looking to satisfy the overriding need for job security, the payment of adequate wages and the generation of wealth within our communities. Opportunity to participate in the economic life and prosperity of Worcestershire will be essential. In this respect it will be particularly important to consider and address the needs of the least well-off in our society and to address the causes of poverty. • Where the residents are healthy and safe. Where people will have access to the basic needs of food, water, and energy at a fair cost. Where they can feel part of a safe society, living free from crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. The aim should be for a good, pollution-free and stimulating environment, with clean air, clean water and pollution-free rivers, lakes and land. • Where the people are treated fairly and afforded opportunity. Where access to education and training will be of prime importance and people will have the opportunity to achieve their aspirations. There should be opportunity for all residents in the County to have access to housing of their choice. Local communities should be capable of an allowed to identify and address their own needs. People should be given the opportunity of access to essential facilities irrespective of wealth, mobility and disability. <u>Objectives of the Structure Plan:</u> • Encourage and promote land use activities which will lead to an improvement in the quality of air, water and land • Seek a reduction in the consumption of energy and finite resources through the more efficient use of resources, recycling, the use of renewable sources and the reduction in the amount of waste produced • Protect from damaging development and land use activity, and enhance, biodiversity and diverse and important environmental, landscape, townscape and historic features and characteristics • Ensure the integration of development within the landscape in order to protect and enhance essential landscape characteristics and features • Protect and expand amenity areas and open spaces, and access to them, in both town and country • Meet the housing requirements of the population of the new County through the provision of an adequate range of housing including general market, affordable and social housing in a way which protects the environment and makes the most effective use of the existing settlement pattern. • Work towards a better balance between housing, employment, social and community facilities within settlements • Enhance the role of settlements as centres for service provision • Encourage development which will help retain and enhance the identity, character and vitality of settlements	• Consider the need for a policy on landscape and townscape • Consider the need for a policy on open space • Consider the need for a policy on affordable housing • Consider the need for a policy on settlement hierarchy • Consider the need for a policy on maintaining character of areas • Consider the need for a policy on energy efficient design and building • Consider the need for a policy on minimising the need to travel • Consider the need for a policy on diversifying the economic base • Consider the need for a policy on reducing crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour	this Scoping Report • An objective on biodiversity and geodiversity is included in this Scoping Report • An objective on protecting landscape is included in this Scoping Report • Protection of open space is an objective in this Scoping Report • Affordable housing is an objective in this Scoping Report • Minimising the need to travel is an objective in this Scoping Report • The need to diversify the economic base is an issue in this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Promote energy efficient construction, design and development patterns • Seek the location of development in areas which will minimise the need to travel and reduce the distances required to be travelled (energy efficient locations) • Guide new development to locations which can be served by a choice of transport modes for both the movement of people and freight • Support and facilitate the development of alternative modes of travel to the car • Facilitate the strengthening and diversification of the economic base of the Region and of Worcestershire by the provision of a mixed portfolio of development locations and sites and by the enhancement and management of an attractive County environment • Encourage urban and rural regeneration • Support the enhancement, development and integration of, and access to, a range of recreation facilities both within and around settlements • Seek to reduce crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour by introducing crime prevention as a material consideration into the land-use and development planning process		
Worcestershire Local Area Agreement (2006-2009)	• Improve quality of life in Worcestershire through reducing bureaucracy, making efficient use of resources and improving service delivery • A range of performance measures and indicators are included in the Worcestershire Local Area Agreement <u>Communities that are safe and feel safe</u> • Reduce crime, reassure the public, reduce fear of crime and reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs and alcohol • Build respect for communities and reduce anti-social behaviour • Improve quality of life for the people of Redditch by reducing crime and deliberate fires <u>A better environment - for today and tomorrow</u> • Have cleaner, greener and safer public spaces • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change • Reduce waste and recycling • Protect and improve Worcestershire's natural environment/ biodiversity <u>Economic success that is shared by all</u> • Develop a vibrant and sustainable economy • Develop economic infrastructure • Improve the skills base of the local population • Ensure access to economic benefits <u>Improving health and well being</u> • Reduce health inequalities <u>Meeting the needs of children and young people</u> • Improve access to/take up of integrated local preventative services	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce crime • Consider the need for a policy on improving transport and reducing congestion • Allocate employment land and consider opportunities for economic success • Allocate affordable, appropriate, decent housing	• The need to reduce crime and fear of crime is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce the need to travel is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to promote the local economy is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need for affordable housing is an issue for this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Increase participation in education and training • Enrich the experiences and development of children/young people through activity and positive contribution Stronger communities • Increase availability of affordable, appropriate and decent housing • Increase opportunities for recreation, leisure and culture for all • Develop an inclusive community which empowers local people to have a greater voice and influence over local decision-making and delivery of services • Ensure a well supported, active voluntary and community sector, which encourages volunteering and community involvement • Improve passenger transport, leading to improved accessibility and an increase in passenger numbers • Improve access to services • To reduce the impact of traffic congestion on Worcestershire		
Worcestershire Community Strategy (2003–2013)	The Worcestershire Community Strategy addresses six key themes: Communities that are healthy, and support vulnerable people • Ensure the right services are available in the right place at the right time • Ensure health services are accessible Communities that are safe and feel safe • Ensure safer places to live, work, learn, travel and do business • Reduce crime and fear of crime Learning and skills for everyone, at every age • Ensure learning and skills are available to all Economic success that is shared by all • Ensure prosperity by building on strengths and diversifying and modernising to meet the needs of a changing economy • Ensure a range of high quality jobs available to local people • Rural areas will promote regeneration and access to services and opportunities A better environment - for today and for our children • Protect, conserve and enhance the environment • Improve the county's landscape, built environment, and its natural assets of water, air and soil Connecting Worcestershire • Communities to be vibrant and include everyone • People have equal access to public services and take part in community life	• Consider the need to encourage all services including health services to be available and accessible	• The need to protect local services and facilities is an issue for this Scoping Report
Worcestershire Climate Change Strategy (2004/5)	• Manage and mitigate the direct causes of the effects of climate change • Reduce use of fossil fuels • Raise awareness of the issue of climate change and its impacts • Help and advise the practical actions people can make	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the effects of climate change • Consider the need for a policy	• The need to prevent climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to promote

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Ensure the most up to date information on climate change is used • Reduce climate change causing gas emissions across the county by a minimum of 10% from 2001 levels by 2011 and 20% by 2020 • Reduce energy use through improving energy efficiency in homes, business and public services and reducing use of private car and freight transport • Minimise waste • Use more renewable low or zero carbon dioxide • Adapt to and plan for the impacts of climate change • Strict control over flood plain development • Promote the use of climate change risk assessment • Encourage renewable energy requirements for new properties and include renewable energy in planning documents • Minimise waste and increase the use of renewable energy sources • Reduce waste by reducing, recycling and reusing • Increase production of renewable energy from 5% to 12.5% of regional targets by 2010	aiming to contribute towards reducing emissions • Consider the need for a policy promoting energy efficiency in buildings • Consider the need for a policy encouraging sustainable transport and reduction of car use • Consider the need for a policy aiming to minimise waste and encourage reducing, reusing and recycling • Consider the need for a policy promoting, mitigating and adapting to climate change	resource efficiency is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce the need to travel is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy is an issue for this Scoping Report
Worcestershire Economic Strategy (2004 – 2014)	• Enable the delivery of the Regional Economic Strategy in Worcestershire • Vision - In ten years time, Worcestershire will be an economic driver for the region with a prosperous and sustainable economy, driven by technology-led enterprises, offering well paid and highly skilled jobs and a high quality of life for its residents • Develop a knowledge-driven economy by: – Modernising and diversifying – Developing clusters with growth potential – Supporting new business formation • Improve the skills base by: – Developing and retaining the skills of the County's young people – Improving the skill levels of the workforce – Improving the quality of the training infrastructure • Develop the infrastructure by: – Ensuring the right supply of land and property – Developing the ICT infrastructure – Developing the transport infrastructure – Marketing the County and attracting inward investment • Ensure access to the economic benefits by: – Removing barriers to employment – Revitalising the County's towns – Regenerating the rural parts of the County • Exploiting the potential of key regeneration sites	• Consider the objectives of the Worcestershire Economic Strategy when progressing the Core Strategy • Allocate sufficient employment land in Redditch Borough	• The need to improve the skills base in Redditch is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to promote the local economy is an issue for this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
Worcestershire County Council Tourism Strategy (2002-2005)	• Help provide a high quality experience for all visitors, and bring economic, social and environmental benefit through a growing and sustainable visitor economy • Take opportunities to link with regional and county initiatives on the economy, transport, environment, leisure and cultural development where they impact on tourism and tourism can make a contribution • Encourage walking, cycling, the development of 'quiet lanes', public transport interchange points and coach parties and other initiatives that strengthen appeal to visitors	• Consider the need for policies on tourism • Consider the need for policies on walking • Consider the need for policies on cycling • Consider designation of 'quiet lanes'	• None
Worcestershire Countryside Access & Recreation Strategy (2003 – 2013)	• Provides the Strategic Management Framework for issues relating to countryside access and recreation within Worcestershire • The vision is "To develop a countryside recreation culture in Worcestershire in which residents and visitors alike benefit from the opportunity to access a range of high quality countryside recreation opportunities. This will be planned and implemented having respect for the wishes of both landowners and the local community and ensuring upmost protection of environmental interests • Ensure opportunity is available to all sections of the community to enjoy the countryside • Secure and promote opportunities for countryside access • Encourage and enable local communities to become involved in and take action to share and increase the local benefits of countryside recreation opportunities • Manage and promote responsible land use activities so as to reduce the potential for conflict between all types of land users, communities and rural enterprises • Making use of recreational opportunities whilst protecting and enhancing the environmental qualities of the countryside • Provide a range of facilities of high standard to ensure that the differing demands and aspirations of users are catered for, to help people enjoy and appreciate their recreational experiences • Contributing to and promoting the associated health and well being qualities associated with countryside recreation activities • Raise awareness of the opportunities and benefit of countryside recreation to the diversification of the rural economy , in particular in its support for local tourism • Encourage and promote the use of a greener variety of transport modes to access the countryside and in particular alternatives to the car	• Consider the need for policies on leisure and/or recreation in the countryside	• An objective on conserving and enhancing biodiversity is included in this Scoping Report
A New Look at the Landscapes of Worcestershire, (2004)	• Landscape character has been defined as a "District, recognisable and consistent pattern of elements in the landscape that makes one landscape that makes one landscape different from another, rather than better or worse." • One of the three physiographic elements which shape the character of the landscape, geology is a key factor directly influencing both topography and soils. The map indicates that Redditch is underlain by Triassic rocks formed between the upper Paleozoic and Mesozoic periods. • In terms of topography Redditch has some "low-lying" land which covers vast areas of Worcestershire and associated with the Triassic mudstones. Other parts of Redditch are described as	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to maintain and develop landscape features of major importance • Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect relevant landscapes and environmental resources	• None

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	"rolling/undulating". • In terms of soils Redditch has a mixture of wetland soils along the River Arrow; Gleyed soils which drain poorly and some Mixed soils. • The landscape type distribution displays the town of Redditch as urban but other areas of the Borough as "Principal Timbered Farmlands". Principal Timbered Farmlands are defined as medium scale, wooded agricultural landscapes, characterized by filtered views through densely scattered hedgerow trees. The key characteristics are: – hedgerow boundaries to fields – ancient wooded character – notable pattern of scattered hedgerow trees, predominantly oak – organic enclosure pattern – small scale landscape, hedgerow trees creating filtered views – brick and timber building style of older properties – rolling lowland with occasional steep sided hills and low escarpments		
LOCAL			
Stratford upon Avon District Council Local Plan Review (2006)	The local plan objectives: • To satisfy housing needs • To satisfy employment needs • To secure high quality design • To protect and enhance landscape character • To foster biodiversity • To protect historic heritage • To promote alternative modes of transport to the car • To facilitate energy conservation • To sustain water resources • To assist rural diversification • To stimulate rural centres • To enhance Stratford-on Avon Town Centre • To support sustainable tourism • To provide leisure opportunities	• Consider the aims, objectives and policies in the adopted Stratford on Avon Local Plan when progressing the Core Strategy	• None
Stratford upon Avon District Council - Issues and Options Document (May 2007)	• The Stratford Community Plan sets the overall vision for Stratford District as 'To maintain and enhance the heritage and green environment while building healthy, safe, informed and active communities enjoying local services and employment opportunities' • Seven priority areas are identified in which changes should be made to achieve this vision: – improving confidence and public safety – a healthy environment – supporting communities	• Consider the aims and objectives of Stratford upon Avon Districts emerging Core Strategy DPD	• None

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	– supporting individuals – lifelong learning – economy and employment – leisure and culture • The Council's own Corporate Strategy identifies three core aims: – Developing Safer and Healthier Communities – Creating Sustainable Communities – Developing Inclusive Communities • Build a more competitive knowledge based economy • Create a socially inclusive knowledge economy • Improve/exploit the quality of environmental assets • Prioritise the prevention of and preparation for climate change • Maintains the need to achieve their Local Plan objectives		
Bromsgrove District Council – Issues and Options Document (2005)	• Ensure safer communities • Have a better designed local environment • Reduce the need to travel to ensure access for all of the community • Provide transport options in rural areas as an alternative to the private car • Encourage and facilitate the use of public transport • Improve cycling, walking and motorcycle as an alternative to the private car • Ensure the right type of housing in Bromsgrove • Provide further affordable housing • Locate affordable housing in the right locations • Protect existing open spaces for the benefit of the whole community and seek to where appropriate improve or provide new areas of open space • Locate health facilities in the right locations • Locate housing and employment in the right locations to meet identified needs • Protect the rural environment, especially the Green Belt as a rich source of natural biodiversity • Protect existing watercourses and reduce harm caused by flooding, especially flooding resulting from development and an increase in run-off • Enhance and consider the need for more conservation areas • Ensure villages contain a range of essential services • Support businesses in rural areas • Improve access to services in rural areas • Ensure the vitality and viability of the town centres and local shopping centres • Reuse redundant employment sites	• Consider the aims and objectives of Bromsgrove District Councils emerging Core Strategy DPD	• None
Borough of Redditch Community Strategy	There are seven priority themes with sub priorities: Healthy communities	• Consider the aims and objectives of the Community	• None

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
20:20 vision (2003)	• Improve access to healthcare and social services Safer communities • Create a safer environment and reduce crime and disorder Better environment • The environment should be clean, green, accessible and community friendly Education, learning and skills • All sections of the community should be able to access training and skills and take advantage of a full education Economy • Aim for a thriving, sustainable economy with a range of business and retail outlets • There should be employment for all • A town centre with vitality and viability Connecting Redditch • Everyone should feel they belong and have a real say • Improve flexible transport systems • Improve systems, facilities and communications Culture and recreation • Encourage greater use of facilities and increase range of activities on offer	Strategy but be aware that the Community Strategy is about to be revised	
Redditch Borough Council Corporate and Performance Plan (2006-2009)	Improve the reality and perception of community safety • Reduce crime by 17.5% by March 2008, in particular, criminal damage, wounding and vehicle crime • Act to keep local communities feeling safe • Provide cleaner, greener and safer public spaces Protecting and improving the environment and transport • Continue to enable improvements to the built environment • Reduce the amount of household waste • Enhance the environment in the town • Take action to promote sustainability in the town • Work with Partners on the Redditch Bus Quality Partnership to provide a public and community transport network which is accessible, reliable efficient and affordable • Work with the Bus Quality Partnership to provide clear and consistent information for all public and community transport Promoting best standards and opportunities in housing • Maximise provision of high quality affordable housing in the town Providing a wide range of opportunities for Leisure • Increase the number of people/frequency of participation in sports and arts activities • Enable and support the Abbey Stadium project • Determine the future strategy for Bordesley Abbey & Forge Mill, and complete the post excavation	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce crime and making the community safe • Consider the need for a policy aiming for cleaner greener and safer public spaces • Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy • Consider the need for a policy on public transport • Consider the need for a policy on leisure and tourism in Redditch, consider the requirements with regards to a policy concerning the Abbey Stadium • Allocate sufficient housing and employment land for Redditch Borough	• The need to reduce crime and fear of crime is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect local services and facilities is an issue for this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	project • Work with other agencies and partners to develop tourism initiatives		
Redditch Borough Council Housing Strategy (2005 – 2009)	• Redditch Community Strategy "Our vision is for Redditch to be successful and vibrant, with sustainable communities built on partnership and shared responsibility. We want people to be proud that they live or work in Redditch" • Meeting Affordable Housing Needs • Ensuring that Planning policies contribute to a well balanced housing market • Tackling Homelessness and Providing Housing Options	• Consider the need for policies on affordable housing • Consider how the Core Strategy can help towards tackling homelessness • Allocate sufficient housing and affordable housing targets for Redditch Borough	• The need for affordable housing is an issue for this Scoping Report
The Redditch New Town – Planning Proposals (December 1966)	• Informs the development of Redditch New Town. The emphasis of this document was towards achieving an effective relationship with the maximum contrast between town and countryside rather than encouraging urban sprawl. • Encouraged new development to be carefully related to any existing development. • To maintain the towns character it was envisaged that no development should take place above the ridge line at the south so that the impression of Redditch as a green town is maintained. It was also concerned about the views from Beoley Hill	• Consider the need for landscape and townscape policies • Consider how to prevent urban sprawl and adhere to the New Town principles that are successful in Redditch Borough • Consider the implication of development on or around the ridges.	• None
Redditch Biodiversity Action Programme (Feb 2001)	• Promote water minimisation through good building design, encouraging roof collected rainfall recycling and grey water initiatives in new developments • Promote water minimisation through good building design • Require SUDS to be incorporated into all new developments • Seek ways to alleviate the fear of crime by: – Improving sight lines and permeability of natural areas. Entrances and exits should be clear and a network of routes should be well signed – Encouraging community groups involvement in a site. The presence of more people on a site at appropriate times gives more security – Involvement of local communities gives a sense of 'ownership' and will help to reduce problems such as vandalism • Seek to retain and manage existing green spaces to benefit biodiversity and the community • The following species are known to occur within Redditch Borough or merit further survey work for their status to be clarified: otters (known to be present in the lower reaches of the River Arrow); slow worms; water vole (populations known to have existed along the River Arrow); stag beetle; great crested newt (numerous ponds in Redditch are known to be a stronghold within the county); black poplar (have been planted at Feckenham Wylde Moor); bats (the Borough's considerable areas of old woodland and water features could be expected to support good populations).	• Consider the need for a policy protecting relevant water resources • Consider the need for a policy to promote the use of sustainable drainage systems to control the water as near its source as possible • Consider the need for a policy aiming for places that are well-designed, sustainable, attractive and prevent crime and enhance community safety • Consider the need for a policy on protecting relevant open space • Consider the need for a policy aiming to maintain, enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation	• The need to protect biodiversity is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need for a high quality built environment is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect or enhance water quality is an issue for this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
		• Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect SSSIs • Consider the need for a policy setting out criteria for proposals affecting appropriate designated sites • Consider the need for a policy aiming to conserve, enhance and add to CROW Act habitat types • Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development • Conditions and/or planning obligations should be used to mitigate the harmful aspects of the development and where possible, to ensure the conservation and enhancement of the site's biodiversity or geological interest • Consider the need for the proposals map to set out the location of all relevant designated sites and areas/sites for restoration/creation of new propriety habitats if appropriate • Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features, both individually	

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
		and in combination, make to conserving these resources	
Feckenham Parish Plan (2006)	• High levels of satisfaction with GP services • May be a need for more local sporting facilities and further examination of local facilities and needs is required • Speeding traffic is a major concern throughout the Parish. It was an issue raised by 78% of respondents. • Crime and anti-social behaviour is seen as a minor problem • Street parking is unsatisfactory and unsafe. Not enough parking facilities in village • Most people like living in the Parish for its rural environment, followed by its location. 88% of responses were in favour of purchasing small plots of land within the Parish, to protect the rural environment • All features of surrounding countryside are considered very important by majority of respondents • Need to maintain the natural landscapes and buildings • Very few people have had to move out of the Parish because housing was unavailable • The majority of people didn't want an increase in houses, but a few wish to move to separate accommodation within the Parish • Need increased opportunity to see planning applications • Flood prevention measures perceived as inadequate or below average • A local shop and post office are rated as being very important by the majority of the community. Local pubs and services (deliveries of newspapers, milk etc) are seen as important and well used. 60% of residents saw the addition of a shop as important • People supported the idea of farm shops and craft workshops rather than starter business units • General satisfaction with standard and range of facilities. Nearly 90% of families are able to attend the school of their choice • Awareness of local issues is not seen as high at Borough or County levels. • No demand to increase tourist facilities • Refuse collection and recycling is generally seen as good • There is a need for sporting activities (more than 50%)	• Consider the need for policies on rural leisure and rural facilities • Consider the need for policies on parking • Consider the need for policies on protection of the countryside • Consider the need for policies on landscape and townscapes • Consider the need for policies on affordable housing • Consider the need for policies on flooding • Consider the need for a local shop in Feckenham as part of Core Strategy Issues and Options consultation	• An objective of providing opportunities for communities to participate in, and contribute to, decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community, is included in this Scoping Report

Table 3: Identification of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Appendix A Concluding Comments

Appendix A details the Councils review of all plans, policies and proposals applicable to its administrative area and lands immediately adjacent to Redditch urban area that may be required to accommodate development to meet local needs. During the consultation period on the Scoping Report consultees are invited to identify any additional documents that should be considered as part of the preparation of the LDF and related Sustainability Appraisal.

Appendix B – Baseline Data

The following Appendix displays the current state of the area to which the LDF relates in terms of social, environmental and economic considerations, and based on broad issue areas.

The LDF and its DPDs will cover the area of Redditch Borough, however the Phase 2 revision of the Regional Spatial Strategy (Spatial Options Document) indicated that if Redditch is to accommodate a higher level of development (Options 2 or 3), some of that development may have to be accommodated in neighbouring districts contiguous to the Redditch urban area. For this reason, the baseline data has been collected for Redditch Borough Council area and also where available, data has been collected for the neighbouring Bromsgrove District and Stratford upon Avon District. The baseline information below also gives an indication of some of the matters to be addressed in the Core Strategy DPD Issues and Options Document.

The baseline data in this table is separated into social, environmental and economic considerations.

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Economic			
Vitality and viability of centres in Redditch Borough	**Headline Issues:** **- There have been no residential dwellings completed in Redditch Town Centre since at least 1996** **- There is a high retail vacancy rate in Redditch Town Centre as a consequence of lower prime retail yields** **- New Town District Centres are not attractive** **- There is a lack of shopping facilities in Feckenham** **- Office rents are low and offices are poorly located in the Town Centre** A qualitative assessment of Redditch town centre was undertaken on behalf of the West Midlands Regional Assembly as a Technical exercise as part of the Phase 2 RSS review. This assessment made comments about the Town Centres of Redditch and its neighbouring District's Town Centres where appropriate. The assessment concluded the extent of Redditch Town Centres primary and secondary catchment areas as being predominantly covering Redditch Borough and the surrounding area with an emphasis towards the north west of the Borough. Interestingly the Redditch Shopping Study undertaken to inform the New Town development of Redditch was undertaken by Redditch Development Corporation in August 1968 and this study predicted a different catchment. The 1968 predicted catchment covered an area surrounding Redditch but with a tendency to include land to the south west of the town.	Housing the Town Centre District Centre redevelopment Rural retail facilities	Redditch, Bromsgrove and Stratford Town Centre data – West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Regional Centres Study: Qualitative Review of Centres Aspirations and Physical Capacity - Technical Paper 4 (Feb 2006) - (www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=121) Percentage of Redditch residents that think shopping facilites have got

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

	Redditch Town Centre	Bromsgrove Town Centre	Stratford on Avon Town Centre
Town Centre comparison floorspace	45,400 sq. m (488,500 sq. f)	-	38,200 sq. m
Prime retail yield (July 2004)	5.25%	8%	5.5%
Prime zone A retail rents (July 2004)	£110 per sq. ft	£60 per sq. ft	£125 per sq. ft
No. retailer requirements listed by FOCUS (October 2004)	52 (ranking 138th)	32 (ranking 336th)	71 (ranking 170th)
Town Centre vacancy rate 2003 (National average = 10.6%)	19.3%	5.6%	6.6%
Total built office stock	51,000 sq. m (549,000 sq. ft)	-	73,000 sq. m
Prime office rents	£14 per sq. ft	£15 per sq. ft	£17 per sq. ft
Prime office yields	7.00%	7.00%	6.00%

The table above indicates some positive aspects of Redditch Town Centre. The lower retail yield than Bromsgrove and Stratford is a good indicator of the value of the land in Redditch Town Centre for retail purposes. Yield is a measure which enables values to be compared. It is the ratio of rental income to capital value and is expressed in terms of the open market rents of a property as a percentage of the capital value. Thus the higher the yield the lower the rental income is valued and vice versa. A high yield is an indication of concern by investors that rental income might grow less rapidly and be less secure than with a lower yield. Redditch's low retail yield of 5.25% ranks Redditch as the joint 4th lowest in the West Midlands alongside Coventry (Property market report, Valuation Office, 2004). Redditch's ranking of 138th as determined by FOCUS is also encouraging. It is, however interesting that in Redditch the retail rents are quite high whilst the office rents are very low in comparison to other Town Centres.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that shopping facilities have got better or stayed the same	87.01%	80.48%

The table above is a good indication that the residents of Redditch Borough are fairly satisfied with the progress in terms of the Borough shopping facilities, because the Redditch value is higher than the mean value.

Since the housing monitoring year of 1996/1997 there have been 0 (zero) completed residential developments within the Town Centre boundary of Redditch.

The Redditch Shopping Study from August 1968 informed the future development of Redditch's Town and District Centres. The

better or stayed the same (2003/4) – ODPM Best Value General Survey

Housing Completions in Redditch Borough (2006/7) - Available from Redditch Borough Council

District Centres in the New Town Area of Redditch Borough (2007) – Collected by Development Plans at Redditch Borough Council

District Centres in other Redditch Borough areas (2007) – Collected by Development Plans at Redditch Borough Council

Shopping Parades and major groups of shops (2007) – Collected by Development Plans at Redditch Borough Council

Feckenham information,

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
	future development was planned based on population projections which have not since materialised. The Study assumed that in 2001 the Redditch population would be 106,800. It may be the case that Centres in Redditch Borough have issues with their vitality and viability because of the fact that the population has not increased as predicted in order to sustain the type and size of centre originally planned for. From another perspective, current retail needs assessment points to the need for RedditchTown Centre to accommodate additional floorspace, assuming that this can be sustained by the current population. Redditch District Centres in the New Town Area (2007)		Feckenham Parish Council - (www.feckenham.com/8.html)

	Church Hill	Matchborough	Winyates	Woodrow
Shops - convenience	1	2	2	2
Chemist	1	1	1	1
Hairdresser	1	1	1	
Bookmakers/offices		1		
Restaurant/Takeaways	2	2	2	2
Vacant	3	2	3	1
Total	8	9	9	6
Other Facilities				
One Stop Shop			1	1
Meeting Rooms/Community Centre	1		1	
Church	1			
Medical Centre	1		1	
Dentist	1	1		
Library				1
Public House	1	1	1	1
Craft Centre			1	

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Other Redditch Borough District Centres (2007)

	Batchley	Headless Cross	Crabbs Cross	Astwood Bank
Shops - convenience	1	1	2	1
Chemist	1	1	1	1
Hairdresser		4	3	3
Bookmakers/offices	1	1		3
Restaurant/Takeaways	2	6	1	
Other	butchers	clothing/vacant	post office	estate agent
	launderette	butcher	flower shop	lighting shop
	greengrocer	florist	trophy shop	post office
		travel agents		butchers
		financial service		art shop
		hardware store		florist
		cycle sales		bakery
				clothing
				wine shop
Total	8	20	10	17
Other Facilities				
One Stop Shop	1			
Meeting Rooms/Community Centre				1
Church				
Medical Centre		2		
Dentist		1		
Library				
Public House	1	2	1	2
Craft Centre				

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<u>Shopping Parades</u>

Although shops are generally located in the District Centres, many residential areas in the older parts of town have small parades of shops serving the needs of local residents. The major groups of shops are located as follows:

<table>
<tr><th>Shopping Parade/Groups of shops</th><th>Total No. Units</th><th>No. Vacant</th></tr>
<tr><td>Poplar Road - Batchley</td><td>9</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dowlers Hill Crescent - Lodge Park</td><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mason Road, Headless Cross</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Crabbs Cross Lane, Crabbs Cross</td><td>4</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Studley Road/Shakespeare Road, Lodge Park</td><td>7</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beoley Road, St Georges</td><td>8</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Birchfield Road, Headless Cross</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Evesham Road</td><td>3</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mount Pleasant, Smallwood</td><td>10</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mount Pleasant (remainder)</td><td>11</td><td>0</td></tr>
</table>

Within the New Town area of Redditch Borough, purpose built corner shops were developed in Church Hill North, Matchborough, Winyates Green, Winyates East and Woodrow.

In Feckenham, within Redditch Borough, there are no shops for the local residents. However some essential community facilities exist in Feckenham including a doctor's surgery, a first school, village hall, churches, public houses and numerous local businesses.
</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Redditch's economy</td><td>
Headline Issues:
- There is a high percentage of self-employed workers in Redditch Borough compared to elsewhere, alongside a high number of business registrations in Redditch Borough which is increasing at a higher rate than elsewhere
- Industrial demand in Redditch is predominantly for floorspace between 1000 and 2500 sq ft.
- Industrial/warehouse availability in Redditch is higher than any other Worcestershire District

<table>
<tr><th>2006</th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% in employment working part time</td><td>17.50%</td><td>24.60%</td></tr>
<tr><td>% in employment working full time</td><td>82.50%</td><td>75.40%</td></tr>
</table>

The statistics from NOMIS Annual Survey indicate that the percentage of people in Redditch in employment working full time and part time is an increasing trend. The percentage working part time in Redditch Borough is lower than the mean value, but the percentage in Redditch Borough working full time is higher than the Mean Value.
</td><td>Facilitating new business formation

Economic development to meet identified demand</td><td>Percentage in employment working part time and full time (2006) NOMIS, Annual Population Survey – Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch

Economic activity in Redditch, Worcestershire, West Midlands and Great Britain (2001) – Census, Office of</td></tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
			National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) Economically inactive in Redditch and Great Britain, 2001 Census, Office of National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) VAT Registered Businesses in Redditch, Worcestershire, West Midlands and Great Britain, Office of National Statistics 2002 (www.statistics.gov.uk) Job seekers allowance claimants as a percentage of the working age population(March 2006) - NOMIS, Claimant Count (www.nomisweb.co.uk) Job Seekers claimant count: out of work for more than one year (March 2006) -

	Redditch (%)	Worcestershire (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically active	78.8	-	-	78.4
In employment	76.6	-	-	74.2
Employees	65.3	-	-	64.6
Self employed	10.8	9.5	7.4	9.2
Unemployed	4.5	2.6	3.8	5.2
Males				
Economically active	83.1	-	-	83.2
In employment	81.4	-	-	78.4
Employees	63.1	-	-	64.8
Self employed	17.2	13.8	11.1	13.2
Unemployed	-	3.2	4.9	5.7
Females				
Economically active	74.3	-	-	73.3
In employment	71.7	-	-	69.7
Employees	67.5	-	-	64.3
Self employed	3.6	5.1	3.7	5.0
Unemployed	-	2.0	2.7	4.7

The table above shows that there are a slightly higher percentage of people in Redditch Borough who are economically active (78.8%) than in Great Britain (78.4%). Furthermore, there are a higher percentage of people in employment and self employment in Redditch Borough (76.6%) than Britain (74.2%). Unemployment percentages are lower in Redditch (4.5%) than in Great Britain (5.2%). Redditch Borough has a lower percentage of females who are economically active than the national average. There are more self-employed workers as a percentage of the population in Redditch (10.8%) than Worcestershire (9.5%), West Midlands (7.4%) and Great Britain (9.2%). Unemployment in Redditch is higher than in Worcestershire and the West Midlands, it is lower than the national average.

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

	Redditch (%)	Worcestershire (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically inactive	18	-	-	24
Retired	1.6	-	-	2.2
Student	3.5	3.2	4.6	5.5
Other	12.9	12.1	15.6	16.3
Males				
Economically inactive	12.4	-	-	18.6
Retired	2.1	-	-	3
Student	3.3	3.0	4.7	5.3
Other	7	7.3	10.1	10.4
Females				
Economically inactive	23.9	-	-	29.7
Retired	1	-	-	1.4
Student	3.7	3.3	4.5	5.7
Other	19.2	16.9	21.1	22.6

The table above shows that there are a lower percentage of people that are economically inactive in Redditch (18%) than in Great Britain. There are a lower percentage of retired in Redditch Borough than in Great Britain. There are a lower percentage of students in Redditch Borough than in the West Midlands and Great Britain, but more than Worcestershire. There are more female than male students in Redditch, Worcestershire and in Great Britain, but there are more male students in the West Midlands.

	Registrations	Deregistrations	Stocks at	Net-change	%
Redditch	225	185	2110	40	1.93
Worcestershire	1755	1650	18785	105	0.56
West Midlands	14265	14175	146305	90	0.06
Great Britain	172340	172870	1706010	-530	-0.03

The table above shows that there are considerably more registrations that de-registrations in Redditch Borough, whereas the ratio is similar in Worcestershire, the West Midlands and Great Britain.

March 2006	Redditch %	Mean Value
Number of Job Seeker's Allowance claimants as a percentage of the working age population	2.90%	2.21%

NOMIS, Claimant Count (www.nomisweb.co.uk)

VAT registered businesses at the end of the year (2004) - NOMIS, Annual Population Survey (www.nomisweb.co.uk) taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR)

Percentage of Redditch residents that think job prospects have got better or stayed the same (2003/2004) - ODPM, Best Value General Survey (www.communities.gov.uk)

Bar Chart: Industrial demand in Worcestershire Districts (2005/6) Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>
Statistics from NOMIS data count regarding the number of claimants in Redditch suggest that the level is decreasing in the Borough, which is reassuring when considering that the percentage of claimants is higher than the mean value.
<table>
<tr><th>March 2006</th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% of Job Seeker's allowance claimants who have been out of work for more than a year</td><td>9.50%</td><td>11.59%</td></tr>
</table>
Statistics from NOMIS data count suggest that in Redditch there are an increasing number of claimants who have been out of work for more than one year; however, the Redditch percentage is reassuringly lower than the mean value.
<table>
<tr><th>2004</th><th>Redditch</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total number of VAT registered businesses in the area at the end of the year</td><td>2215</td><td>6085.1</td></tr>
</table>
Statistics from NOMIS data count show that the number of VAT registered businesses in Redditch is increasing.
<table>
<tr><th>2003/04</th><th>Date</th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that job prospects have got better or stayed the same</td><td>2003/04</td><td>68.77%</td><td>65.25%</td></tr>
</table>
The table above indicates that in Redditch Borough in recent years, residents have been optimistic about job prospects in comparison to the mean value.

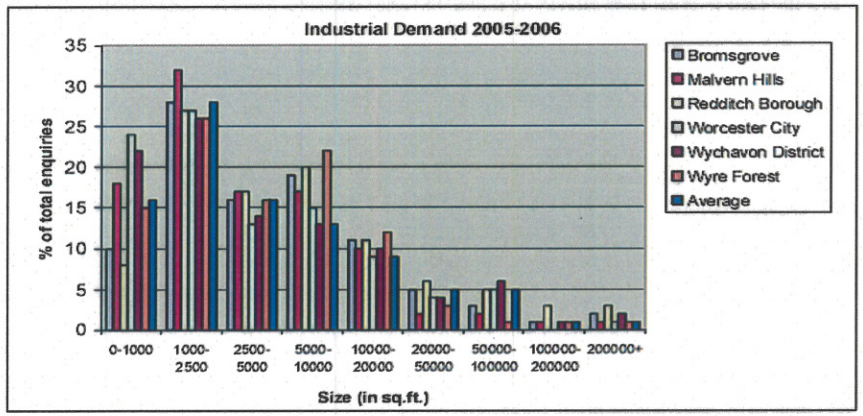
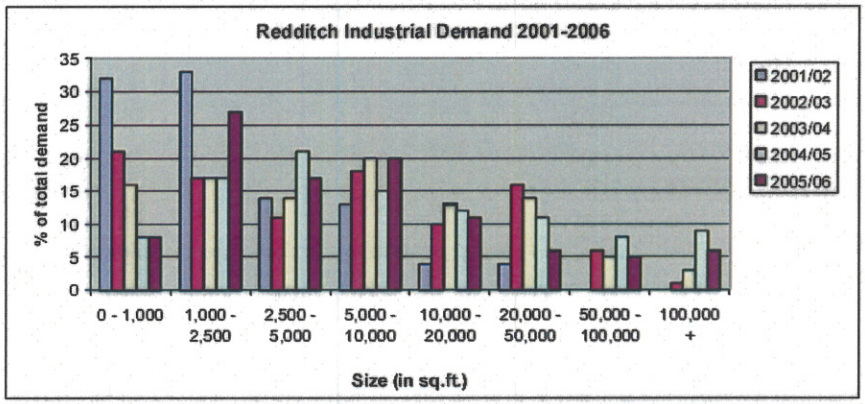
The average rental level for industrial property in Redditch is £5.57 per square foot per annum and £10.16 for office accommodation. During 2006, the demand for industrial units increased in all size ranges except 2,501 – 5,000 and 100,000+ square feet. There has been a 35% increase in demand for office accommodation and 23% for retail premises. (Redditch Borough Council Commercial Property Report 2006)
</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bar chart: Redditch Industrial demand (2001 – 2006) Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006

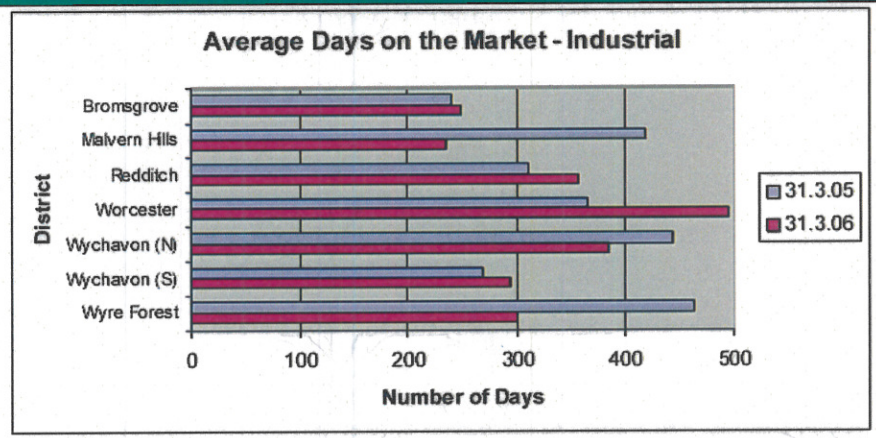
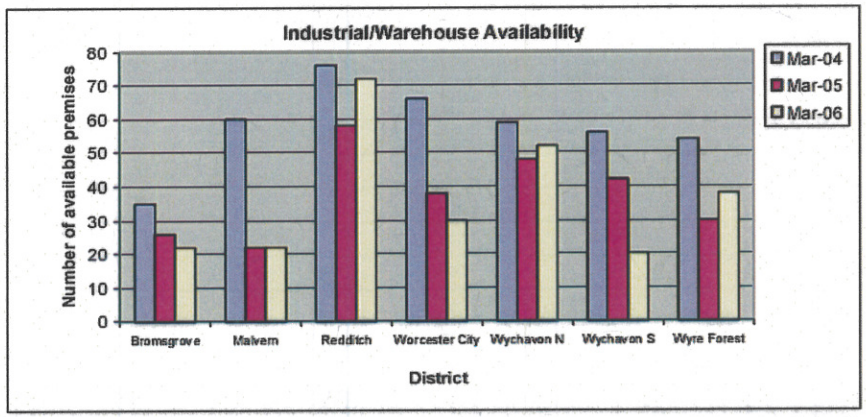
Bar Chart: Average days on the market in Worcestershire Districts (Industrial) Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006

Bar Chart: Industrial/warehouse availability in Worcestershire districts (2004 – 2006) Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006

Current Industrial availability in Worcestershire Districts - Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006

Bar Chart: Redditch</td>
</tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
	 The bar chart above indicates that in Redditch there is demand predominantly for floorspace of 1,000 – 2,500 sq ft, which is the same situation in all Worcestershire Districts.  The bar chart above indicates that in Redditch the industrial demand tends to be between 1,000 – 2,500 sq ft historically, with less demand for the larger units. Demand has fallen for floorspace between 0 – 1,000 sq ft.		Borough Industrial supply and demand - Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006 Industrial rent levels per square foot in Worcestershire Districts (July 2005 – March 2006) - Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006 Bar Chart: Office demand in Worcestershire Districts (2005 – 2005) - Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006 Bar Chart: Redditch office demand (2001 – 2006) - Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006 Bar Chart: Average days on the market in

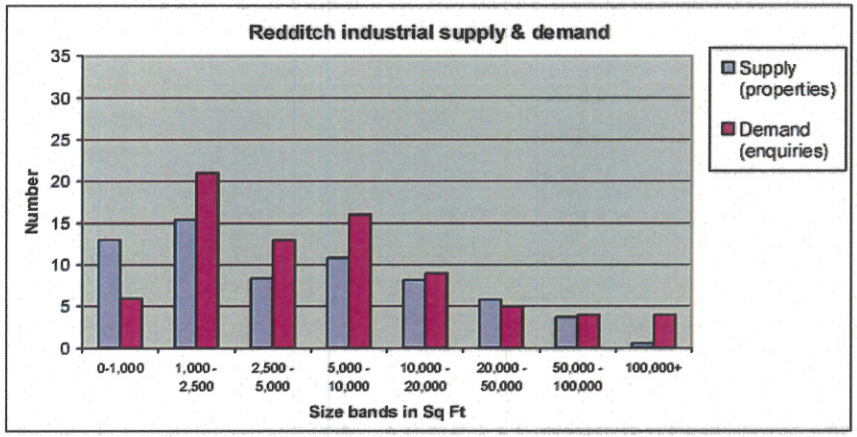
Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
	 The bar chart above indicates that the average an industrial unit spends on the market is comparable with the figures for the other Worcestershire Districts.  The bar chart above indicates that in all years displayed there is a very high availability of industrial/warehouse premises in Redditch in comparison to other Worcestershire Districts.		Worcestershire Districts (Office) - Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006 Bar Chart: Office availability in Worcestershire Districts (March 2004 – March 2006) - Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006 Current office availability in Worcestershire Districts - Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006 Redditch office supply and demand - Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006 Office rent levels per square foot in Worcestershire Districts (July 2005 –

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
			March 2006) - Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006

Current Industrial Availability	Bromsgrove	Malvern	Redditch	Worcester City	Wychavon (North)	Wychavon (South)	Wyre Forest
0 - 1,000	4	1	13	8	1	4	1
1,000 - 2,500	7	6	17	6	14	6	11
2,500 - 5,000	5	4	12	10	11	3	7
5,000 - 10,000	2	5	9	2	8	4	10
10,000 - 20,000	1	4	8	0	5	2	3
20,000 - 50,000	1	2	8	3	4	1	5
50,000 - 100,000	0	0	3	0	6	0	1
100,000 +	0	0	1	1	2	0	0

The table above indicates that in Redditch the number of available industrial buildings is high in Redditch in comparison to other Worcestershire Districts, especially in terms of the smaller units. There are available industrial units of all sizes available in the Borough.

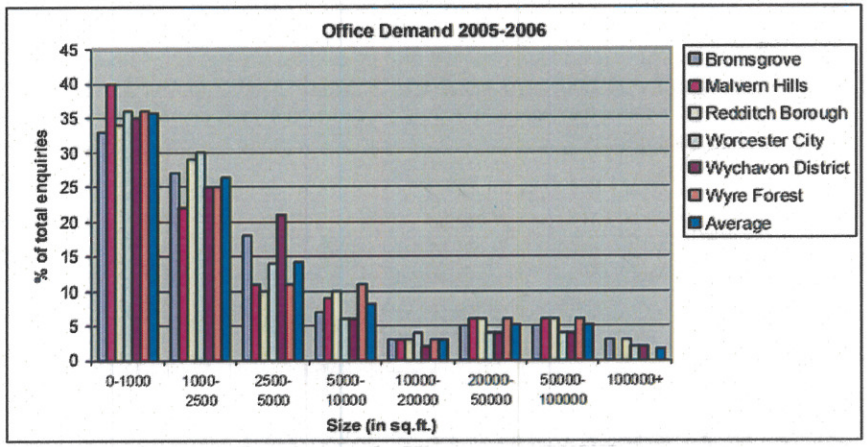
Redditch Borough



Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

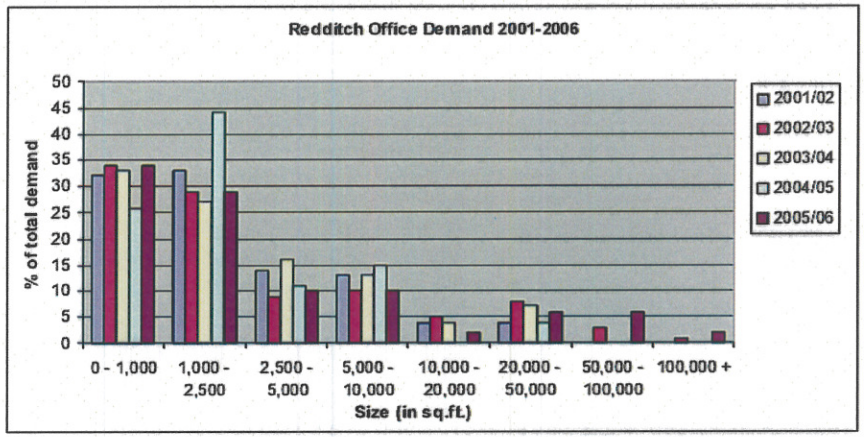
Industrial Rent levels per square ft.	Average (July 05)	Average (Mar 06)	Highest (July 05)	Highest (Mar 06)	Lowest (July 05)	Lowest (Mar 06)
Bromsgrove	£5.75	£5.98	£7.74	£7.78	£3.25	£5.02
Malvern	£4.20	£4.67	£10.09	£6.81	£1.00	£1.00
Redditch	£5.95	£5.31	£15.56	£8.04	£2.63	£2.49
Worcester City	£5.14	£4.90	£9.09	£9.09	£0.76	£0.76
Wyre Forest	£4.06	£3.80	£7.74	£6.30	£1.50	£2.00
Wychavon	£4.96	£5.41 *	£12.50	£10.43 *	£1.82	£1.96 *

* March 2006 figures relate to Wychavon (North) and Wychavon (South). For the purposes of this table, the north and south figures for Wychavon have been averaged.

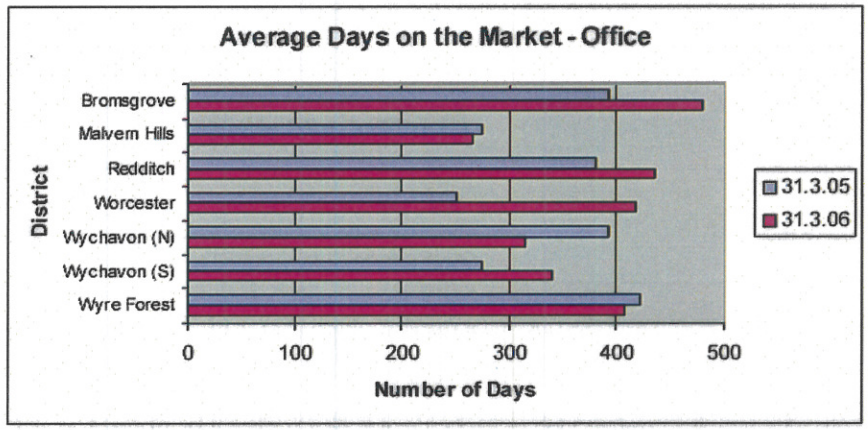


The table above indicates that in Redditch Borough there is a high number of enquiries for offices between 0 and 1,000 sq.ft, and this is a similar feature throughout Worcestershire, but there are very slightly more enquiries for offices over 100,000 sq.ft.

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source



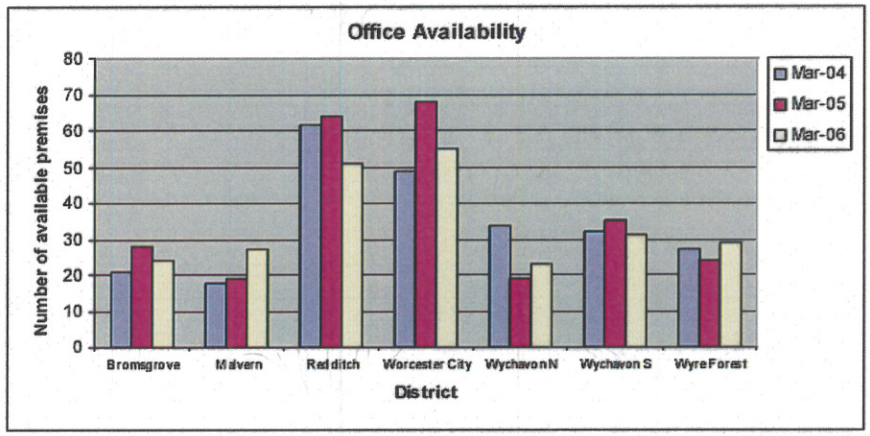
The table above shows that in Redditch Borough the office demand is predominantly for sizes of 1,000 to 2,500 sq.ft in 2004/5. Over time there is a correlation between the sizes enquired about.



The table above shows that in Redditch Borough, there has been an increase between 2005 and 2006 of the average number of

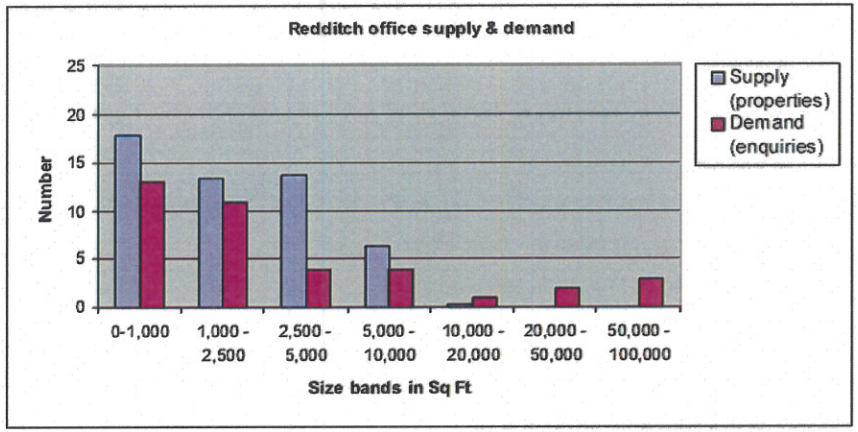
Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

days an office property is on the market. It also shows that Redditch closely follows Bromsgrove as one of Borough's with the longest periods of office properties on the market.



The table above shows that Redditch Borough has a high number of office properties available in comparison to other Districts in the County, but is comparable with Worcester City.

Current Office Availability	Bromsgrove	Malvern	Redditch	Worcester City	Wychavon (North)	Wychavon (South)	Wyre Forest
0 - 1,000	6	6	14	16	10	13	14
1,000 - 2,500	8	11	15	21	9	8	8
2,500 - 5,000	3	4	14	6	3	1	1
5,000 - 10,000	4	0	5	3	0	0	0
10,000 - 20,000	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
20,000 - 50,000	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
50,000 - 100,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
100,000 +	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	22	21	48	49	22	23	24

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
Redditch Borough


<table>
<tr><th>Office Rent levels per square ft.</th><th>Average (July 05)</th><th>Average (Mar 06)</th><th>Highest (July 05)</th><th>Highest (Mar 06)</th><th>Lowest (July 05)</th><th>Lowest (Mar 06)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Bromsgrove</td><td>£10.62</td><td>£11.67</td><td>£17.14</td><td>£17.50</td><td>£4.05</td><td>£7.23</td></tr>
<tr><td>Malvern</td><td>£9.89</td><td>£9.71</td><td>£18.00</td><td>£12.27</td><td>£2.88</td><td>£3.69</td></tr>
<tr><td>Redditch</td><td>£12.83</td><td>£10.36</td><td>£28.89</td><td>£14.50</td><td>£4.46</td><td>£6.02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Worcester City</td><td>£10.78</td><td>£10.10</td><td>£28.57</td><td>£22.56</td><td>£4.02</td><td>£4.47</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wyre Forest</td><td>£7.54</td><td>£8.84</td><td>£18.47</td><td>£17.14</td><td>£3.53</td><td>£4.67</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wychavon</td><td>£11.06</td><td>£10.28 *</td><td>£33.60</td><td>£16.42 *</td><td>£3.53</td><td>£4.04 *</td></tr>
</table>
* March 2006 figures relate to Wychavon (North) and Wychavon (South). For the purposes of this table, the north and south figures for Wychavon have been averaged.
</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Business diversity in Redditch</td><td>Headline Issues:
- A higher percentage of Redditch Borough's population are employed as 'process plant and machine operatives' than in Great Britain
- High proportion of Redditch Borough's population working in the manufacturing industry</td><td></td><td>Employment by occupation in Redditch and Great Britain, 2001 Census, Office of National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)</td></tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
			Redditch enquiries (January – December 2006) Redditch Borough Council Commercial Property Report 2006)

	Redditch (%)	Great Britain %
Managers and senior officials	14.7	14.9
Professional	8.9	11.2
Associate professional & technician	11.9	13.9
Administrative & secretarial	12.4	13.2
Skilled trades	14	11.8
Personal services	6.3	6.9
Sales and customer services	7.1	7.7
Process plant and machine operatives	12.7	8.7
Elementary occupations	12.1	11.8

The table above shows that there is a lower percentage of managers/senior officials, professional or associate professional & technician workers in Redditch Borough compared to Worcestershire and Great Britain but more than in the West Midlands. There are a higher percentage of process plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations in Redditch Borough compared to Worcestershire and Great Britain, but the figure is on a par with the West Midlands figure.

The enquiries by standard industrial classification in Redditch Borough for January – December 2006 are (Redditch Borough Council Commercial Property Report 2006):
Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants = 27%
Banking, Finance, Insurance etc = 24%
Manufacturing = 20%
Other Services = 16%
Public Administration, Education and Health = 5%
Construction = 3%
Transport & Communications = 3%
Agriculture and Fishing = 2%

Enquiries from the manufacturing sector have continually declined, falling from 29% in 2004 to 20% in 2006. The drop in the proportion of enquiries from the manufacturing sector between 2004 and 2006 (29% to 20%) mirrors the drop in the proportion of people employed in manufacturing in Redditch which dropped from 28% in 2003 to 23% in 2005. (Redditch Borough Council Commercial Property Report 2006).

In terms of the origin of enquiries in Redditch Borough for January to December 2006 the majority (103) come from within Redditch itself. Whilst 79 came from Birmingham, 68 from Worcestershire (unspecified), 35 from UK (unspecified), 40 from West Midlands (unspecified), 25 from Bromsgrove, 22 from Warwickshire, 20 from the Black Country, 10 unspecified and 3 from the rest of the world. (Redditch Borough Council Commercial Property Report 2006).

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td>Environmental</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Climate change in Redditch</td><td>Headline Issues:
- Redditch has lower domestic, road transport and total CO2 emission than all other Districts in Worcestershire

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Domestic (KT)</th><th>Industrial and Commercial (KT)</th><th>Road Transport (KT)</th><th>Land use Change (KT)</th><th>Total (KT)</th><th>Domestic per capita CO2 (tonnes)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Bromsgrove District</td><td>274</td><td>193</td><td>600</td><td>11</td><td>1078</td><td>3.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Malvern Hills District</td><td>228</td><td>189</td><td>378</td><td>21</td><td>816</td><td>3.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Redditch Borough</td><td>185</td><td>289</td><td>97</td><td>2</td><td>573</td><td>2.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>Worcester City</td><td>242</td><td>286</td><td>128</td><td>1</td><td>657</td><td>2.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wychavon District</td><td>336</td><td>425</td><td>664</td><td>28</td><td>1453</td><td>3.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wyre Forest</td><td>239</td><td>290</td><td>168</td><td>7</td><td>704</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Worcestershire County</td><td>1504</td><td>1672</td><td>2035</td><td>70</td><td>5281</td><td>2.8</td></tr>
</table>

The table above indicates that Redditch Borough emits the least domestic, Road Transport and total CO2 emissions than any other Worcestershire District. The domestic per capita figure for Redditch Borough is also the lowest in Worcestershire. In terms of domestic emissions, it is considered that the lower figure for Redditch may be because many parts of Redditch (as a former new town) have newer properties than in other Worcestershire Districts. Older properties are likely to require greater heating or cooling.</td><td></td><td>End user local and regional estimates of carbon emissions for Worcestershire Districts (2004) - Defra (www.defra.gov.uk)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reducing the need to travel in Redditch</td><td>Headline Issues:
- A low percentage of the population work at home in Redditch Borough compared with Worcestershire and England
- A low percentage of the population cycle and walk to work in Redditch Borough compared with Worcestershire and England
- The average distance to travel to work is 2.7 miles less in Redditch Borough than the rest of Worcestershire

<table>
<tr><th>Car Availability</th><th>Redditch (Number)</th><th>Redditch (%)</th><th>Worcestershire (%)</th><th>West Midlands (%)</th><th>England (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>No cars per household</td><td>6,755</td><td>21.3</td><td>17.6</td><td>13.0</td><td>26.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>One car per household</td><td>13,311</td><td>42.1</td><td>42.0</td><td>-</td><td>43.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Two cars per household</td><td>9,169</td><td>29.0</td><td>31.3</td><td>-</td><td>23.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Three cars per household</td><td>1,831</td><td>5.8</td><td>6.8</td><td>-</td><td>4.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Four or more cars per</td><td>586</td><td>1.9</td><td>2.2</td><td>-</td><td>1.4</td></tr>
</table>

The table above shows that in Redditch Borough there are a higher percentage of people with no cars in a household compared to Worcestershire but a lower percentage than England. There are also a lower percentage of people with four of more cars in a</td><td>Facilitating new business formation

Sustainable transport modes</td><td>Car availability in Redditch, Worcestershire, West Midlands and England (2001) - Census, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

Travel to work modes in Redditch, Worcestershire and England (2001) Census, National Statistics</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>household in Redditch Borough compared to Worcestershire but a higher percentage than England. In Redditch Borough in total, 78.7% of households have access to a car. In neighbouring Stratford upon Avon District this figure is higher at 86%. Also, in Stratford upon Avon District, 47% of households have 3 or more cars; much higher than Redditch Boroughs 29%.
<table>
<tr><th>Travel to work (People aged 16-74 in employment)</th><th>Redditch (Number)</th><th>Redditch (%)</th><th>Worcestershire (%)</th><th>West Midlands (%)</th><th>England (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Work mainly from home</td><td>3,100</td><td>7.7%</td><td>10.3%</td><td>-</td><td>9.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tube, Metro, Light Rail, Tram</td><td>16</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td><td>-</td><td>3.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Train</td><td>474</td><td>1.2%</td><td>1.6%</td><td>-</td><td>4.2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bus, Mini-bus or Coach</td><td>3,064</td><td>7.6%</td><td>3.4%</td><td>-</td><td>7.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Motorcycle, Scooter, Moped</td><td>379</td><td>0.9%</td><td>1%</td><td>-</td><td>1.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drive a Car or Van</td><td>25,865</td><td>64.2%</td><td>64.4%</td><td>67.2%</td><td>54.9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Passenger in Car or Van</td><td>3,149</td><td>7.8%</td><td>6.7%</td><td>-</td><td>6.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Taxi</td><td>119</td><td>0.3%</td><td>0.3%</td><td>-</td><td>0.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bicycle</td><td>729</td><td>1.8%</td><td>2.5%</td><td>-</td><td>2.8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>On foot</td><td>3,258</td><td>8.1%</td><td>9.4%</td><td>-</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other</td><td>105</td><td>0.3%</td><td>0.3%</td><td>-</td><td>0.5%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Average distance travelled to a fixed place of work (km)</td><td>11</td><td>-</td><td>13.7</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>
The table above shows that there are a lower percentage of people in Redditch Borough that work at home compared to Worcestershire and England. Less people in Redditch travel by train, motorcycle, moped or scooter, bicycle or on foot compared to Worcestershire and England. There are also a higher percentage of people traveling by Bus, Mini-bus or coach or as a passenger in a car or van. The percentage of people in Redditch Borough traveling to work in a car or van is lower than the Worcestershire percentage but both are higher than the England percentage. In neighbouring Bromsgrove District, the percentage of the population driving a car to work is higher than the Redditch, Worcestershire and England percentages at 68%.</td>
<td></td>
<td>(www.statistics.gov.uk)

Distance Travelled to Work in Redditch, Worcestershire, West Midlands and England: Census April 2001, National Statistics and Worcestershire County Council (www.statistics.gov.uk) and (www.worcestershire.whub)

Redditch and Worcestershire Railway station annual passenger numbers and percentage change - Worcestershire Local Transport Plan No.2 2006 (www.worcestershire.whub.org.uk)

Redditch Borough public transport information (www.carlberry.co.uk)

Percentage of Redditch residents that think in the past</td>
</tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

April 2001	Redditch (number)	Worcestershire (number)	West Midlands (number)	England (number)
Works mainly at or from home	3,100	27,593	208,823	2,055,224
Less than 2km	8,942	57,782	469,182	4,484,082
2km to less than 5km	11,309	50,356	524,963	4,510,259
5km to less than 10km	3,381	33,805	449,380	4,094,614
10km to less than 20km	6,013	42,466	330,188	3,412,081
20km to less than 30km	4,190	22,102	123,409	1,197,605
30km to less than 40km	623	9,254	45,058	527,840
40km to less than 60km	311	5,449	33,450	487,683
60km and over	824	6,865	56,449	607,571
No fixed place of work	1,488	-	88,918	991,537
Working outside the UK	66	-	3,824	59,346
Working at offshore installation	11	-	923	13,655

The table above shows that in Redditch Borough, Worcestershire the West Midlands and England most of the population work between 2km and 5km from their residencies.

Railway Station	1994	1995	Change (%)
Redditch	331,946	756,275	128%
Worcestershire	3,502,637	5,850,485	67%

The table above shows that the passenger numbers at Redditch railway station rose by 128% between 1994 and 1995. In Worcestershire, during the same period, there was a rise of 67%.

Redditch Borough has 2 train services every 30 minutes. There are a total of 67 local bus services in the Borough including routes to Lichfield, Evesham, Kidderminster and Stratford upon Avon. The Redditch Borough local bus transport operators are:
- A& M Group Village Bus
- A Touch of Class
- Central Connect
- Central Trains
- Cresswell
- Diamond Bus
- Dudley's Coaches
- First Midland Red West
- Hardings

three years traffic congestion has 'got better or stayed the same' (2003/4) – ODPM Best Value General Survey

Percentage of Redditch Residents satisfied with the frequency of bus services (2003/4) – ODPM Best Value General Survey

Percentage of Redditch residents who think public transport has got better or stayed the same (2003/4) ODPM Best Value General Survey

Percentage length of footpaths and public rights of way which are easy to use (2005/6) – Audit Commission Area Profile, Best Value PI 178

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
- Johnsons
- Stagecoach Midland Red
- Whittle Bus
- Worcestershire County Council

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that the level of traffic congestion 'has got better or stayed the same'</td><td>39.91%</td><td>32.03%</td></tr>
</table>

The table above indicates that Redditch residents have more positive perceptions about traffic congestion improvements than perceptions generally held.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Worcestershire</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% of residents satisfied with the frequency of buses (WCC)</td><td>55.88%</td><td>60.52%</td></tr>
</table>

This table suggests that there are concerns over the frequency of buses at a Worcestershire wide level, as the percentage is lower than the mean value.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that public transport has got better or stayed the same</td><td>29.57%</td><td>70.49%</td></tr>
</table>

The table above indicates that there is a huge concern in Redditch Borough over public transport as is demonstrated by the significant difference between the low Redditch and high mean values.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Worcestershire</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% length of footpaths and rights of way which are easy to use (WCC)</td><td>63.00%</td><td>74.58%</td></tr>
</table>

The table above suggests that Worcestershire residents are not satisfied with the ease of use of rights of way in comparison with the mean value.
</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Biodiversity in Redditch</td><td>
Headline Issues:
- Only four out of six of Redditch Borough's SSSIs are meeting the 100% PSA target
- Only three out of six of Redditch Borough's SSSIs are described as 'favourable'

The Redditch Biodiversity Action Programme describes the habitats found within Redditch Borough and examples of where these can be found:
</td><td>Protection of certain land from development</td><td>Redditch Biodiversity Action Programme, Worcestershire Wildlife Trust (February 2001)</td></tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
	Arable (Area south west of Redditch between Astwood Bank and Feckenham) Traditional Orchards (Arrow Valley Country Park, central sector) Ancient/Species Rich Hedgerows (Saxon Landscape around Feckenham) Scrub (Ipsley Meadows, Arrow Valley Country Park – Southern Section) Woodland (Wirehill Wood SSSI) Lowland Wood Pasture and Veteran Trees (Several scattered throughout Arrow Valley Park) Wet Woodland (Alder Carr at Ipsley Alders SSSI and nature reserve) Reedbeds (Feckenham Wylde Moor SSSI and Nature Reserve) Fen and Marsh (Ipsley Alders SSSI) Lowland Hay Meadow and Neutral Pastures (Proctors Barn Meadows) Road Verges (Alvechurch and Coventry Highways) Urban (Cemetery on Plymouth Road) Arrow Valley, Lodge Pool, Ipsley Pool Rivers and Streams (River Arrow and Bow Brook)		SSSIs and their condition as of September 2006 - English Nature (www.english-nature.org.uk) Special Wildlife Sites – Redditch Borough Council (www.redditch.whub.org.uk) Local Nature Reserves – Redditch Borough Council Local Plan No.3 (2001-2011) Appendix G (www.redditch.whub.org.uk) Woodland Types in Worcestershire Districts - Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan 1999 (www.worcestershire.whub.org.uk)

SSSI Name	Size (Ha)	Type	Condition description	% meeting PSA* target
Dagnell End Meadow	2.16	Neutral grassland/lowland	Unfavourable recovering	100%
Ipsley Alders Marsh	15.11	Fen, marsh & swamp	Unfavourable	0%
Rookery Cottage Meadows (Upper Beanhall Meadows)	5.82	Neutral grassland/lowland	Favourable	100%
Rough Hill & Wirehill Woods	52.03 (17.44 in Redditch Borough)	Broadleaved, mixed & yew woodland/lowland	Favourable	100%
Trickses Hole	2.85	Neutral grassland	Favourable	100%
Wylde Moor Feckenham	3.53 6.44 1.38	Neutral grassland/lowland Fen, marsh & swamp Neutral grassland/lowland	Unfavourable Favourable Unfavourable	56.74%

* PSA = The Governments Public Service Agreement target of 95% of the SSSI in favourable or recovering condition by 2010

The table above shows that four of the six SSSIs in Redditch Borough are meeting the PSA target at 100%. Ipsley Alders Marsh and Wylde Moor Feckenham the biggest and the smallest SSSIs in Redditch Borough respectively, are not meeting the PSA target. Neighbouring Bromsgrove District has eight designated SSSIs, 96 Special Wildlife Sites and 5 Landscape Protection Areas. Stratford upon Avon District has 37 SSSIs.

SWS Name	Grid Reference
Abbey and Forge Mill Ponds and Streams	SP 048 687

Broad Issues	Baseline		Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
	Berrow Hill	SO 997 622		
	Bow, Shell, Swans and Seeley Brooks	SP 004 657 SP 020 631 SO 989 599		
	Brandon Brook Meadow	SP 008 601		
	Brookhouse Meadows and Feckenham Bank	SP 003 614		
	Brooks Coppice and Wheatfield Coppice	SP 009 650		
	Burial Lane	SP 008 624		
	Dangnell Brook	SP 054 693 SP 054 681 SO 989 599		
	Downsell Woods	SP 025 658		
	Foxlydiate and Pitcheroak Woods	SP 025 670		
	Lady's Coppice and Martin Bank	SP 027 602		
	Lodge Pool	SP 048 666		
	Mill Coppice	SP 005 649		
	New Coppice	SP 043 638		
	Oakenshaw Fenny Rough	SP 048 654		
	Oakenshaw Spinney	SP 044 651		
	Oakenshaw Wood (Tanners Wood)	SP 042 657		
	Pitcher Oak Golf Course	SP 034 699		
	Old Rectory Meadow	SO 989 613		
	Ravensbank Drive Bridle Track	SP 077 687		
	River Arrow and Papermill and Beoley Mill Ponds and Stream	SP 040 692 SP 054 684 SP 056 680		
	Shurnock Meadows (Brookside Meadows)	SP 019 610		
	Southcrest Wood	SP 041 663		
	The Rough	SO 999 608		
	Walkwood Coppice	SP 028 651		

LNR Name	Grid Reference
Pitcheroak Wood	SP 028 670
Foxlydiate Wood	SP 017 675
Walkwood Coppice	SP 023 651
Southcrest Wood	SP 043 662
Oakenshaw Wood	SP 042 657
Proctors Barn Meadows	SP 058 678

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Making the most efficient use of land in Redditch</td>
<td>
Headline Issues:
- Redditch as a former new town is limited in its use of brownfield sites in comparison with many Districts
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Date</th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Proportion of land that is derelict</td><td>2004</td><td>0.70%</td><td>1.62%</td></tr>
</table>
Statistics from NOMIS suggest that in Redditch Borough the proportion of land that is derelict is generally consistent.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Date</th><th>Redditch</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>The area of previously developed land available for reuse that is derelict (hectares)</td><td>2004</td><td>14.1</td><td>47.52</td></tr>
</table>
Statistics from NOMIS suggest that in Redditch Borough the amount of previously developed land available for reuse that is derelict.

In the National Land Use Database there are 16.44 Hectares of land classed as 'derelict' and 2.26 Hectares of land classed as 'vacant' in Redditch Borough (2005/6).

In the West Midlands, 20% of completions in 2005/6 were built at a density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare, 29% were built at a density of 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare and 51% were built at a density of over 50 dwellings per hectare. In other areas of the West Midlands that exclude Major Urban Areas (including Redditch), 29% of completions for 2005/6 were at a density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare, 28% at a density of between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare and 43% at a density of over 50 dwellings per hectare.

Redditch Borough large site completions only (2005/6):
less than 30 = 7 % of total = 5
30-50 = 33 % of total = 24
over 50 = 96 % of total = 71
total 136 % of total 100

Large site completions only (2004/5):
less than 30 = 44 % of total = 17
30-50 = 149 % of total = 59
over 50 = 60 % of total = 24
total 253 % of total 100

Large site completions only (2003/4):
less than 30 = 93 % of total = 20
</td>
<td>Making best use of land</td>
<td>Proportion of land that is derelict - Department for Communities and Local Government, Planning and Land Use Statistics - Supplementary table S1 land type by planning authority

The area of previously developed land available for reuse that is derelict - Department for Communities and Local Government, Planning and Land Use Statistics - Supplementary table S1 land type by planning authority

NLUD derelict land and vacant land in hectares (2005/6) – National Land Use Database Records

Density in the West Midlands – West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy – Annual Monitoring Report (2005/6)</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>30-50 = 287 % of total = 60
over 50 = 95 % of total = 20
total 475 % of total 100</td><td></td><td>Redditch Borough large site completion densities (2003-2006) - Redditch Borough Council</td></tr>
<tr><td>The landscape and townscape character in Redditch</td><td>Number of Landscape Character Assessments in Redditch Borough = 1 (Callow Hill Ridge Landscape Character Assessment).

Number of Conservation Area Character Appraisals = 2 (Redditch Town Centre Conservation Area and Feckenham Conservation Area)

The Western Areas Strategy Plan was undertaken by Redditch Development Corporation in September 1972 to inform the New Town expansion of Redditch. This plan had a very strong focus on the need for good landscaping with any new development. One of the most important principles of this Strategy Plan was to ensure that the ridges in the Borough were kept clear from development.</td><td>Consider the need for further townscape and landscape character assessments and local landscape and townscape issues</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Water quality in Redditch</td><td>Headline Issues:
- The percentage of River length in Redditch Borough assessed as good biological quality is fairly low
<table><tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr><tr><td>% of river length assessed as good biological quality</td><td>44.51%</td><td>54.20%</td></tr></table>Biological quality of the water in Redditch is below the mean average. This means that in Redditch, the macro-invertebrates (or small animals) living in or on the river can be found at a lower frequency or density than elsewhere. Statistics in the Audit Commission Area Profile suggest that in Redditch there is an increasing amount of river length deemed to be of good biological quality.
<table><tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr><tr><td>% of river length assessed as good chemical quality</td><td>56.06%</td><td>53.90%</td></tr></table>The chemical quality of water in Redditch is above the mean average. This means that the three standard determinants measured (dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand and ammoniacal nitrogen) are stable. Statistics in the Audit Commission Area Profile suggests that in Redditch the percentage of river length assessed as good chemical quality is increasing.

There are eight sites where there are water discharge consents in Redditch Borough.</td><td>Maintenance and enhancement of water quality</td><td>Percentage of river length in Redditch Borough assessed as good biological quality (2005), Environment Agency River Quality – Audit Commission Area Profile

Percentage of river length in Redditch Borough assessed as good chemical quality (2005), Environment Agency River Quality – Audit Commission Area Profile

Sites of water discharge consents (as of September</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Midlands % of Total by date</th><th>Good %</th><th>Fair %</th><th>Poor or bad %</th></tr>
<tr><td>1990</td><td>35%</td><td>46%</td><td>19%</td></tr>
<tr><td>1995</td><td>45%</td><td>46%</td><td>9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2000</td><td>59%</td><td>34%</td><td>6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2001</td><td>63%</td><td>30%</td><td>7%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2002</td><td>63%</td><td>31%</td><td>6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003</td><td>58%</td><td>34%</td><td>8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>56%</td><td>36%</td><td>8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>2005</td><td>59%</td><td>32%</td><td>8%</td></tr>
</table>

The table above shows that in the Midlands the number of kilometres of river classed as A and B (Good) has risen considerably between 1990 and 2005. Furthermore the number of kilometres of river classed as F (Bad) has decreased between 1990 and 2005. The percentage of rivers in the Midlands classed as good has risen from 35% to 59% in the same time period and also the percentage of Midlands rivers classed as poor or bad has decreased from 19% to 8%.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres)</td><td>138 litres</td><td>154.14 litres</td></tr>
</table>

The table above indicates that less water is consumed in Redditch in comparison with the mean consumption value. It is not clear if this figure relates to consumption per person or per household.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Average water supply leakage (within the resource zone) per day (megalitres)</td><td>12.4 mgl per day</td><td>157.39 mgl per day</td></tr>
</table>

The table above indicates that there is less water leakage in Redditch Borough per day in comparison with the mean value.

The outer zone of a groundwater protection zone exists in the west of the Borough. This groundwater protection zone extends from the adjacent Bromsgrove District.
</td><td></td><td>2007) – Environment Agency

Chemical quality of rivers and canals: 1990, 1995, 2000 – 2005, Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (www.defra.gov.uk)

Daily domestic water use in Redditch (2004), OFWAT, Audit Commission Area Profile

Water supply leakage in Redditch (2004), OFWAT, Audit Commission Area Profile

Groundwater protection zones – Environment Agency (www.environment-agency.gov.uk)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Soil and air quality in Redditch</td><td>Headline Issues:
- There are 500 sites of potential concern in terms of land contamination in Redditch Borough
- There are industrial operators in Redditch Borough emitting chemicals</td><td>Maintenance and enhancement of soil and air quality</td><td>Active sites releasing carbon dioxide (2005) – Environment Agency (www.environment-agency.gov.uk)</td></tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Operator Name	Site address	Year	Quantity of Carbon Dioxide released (tonnes)
Medical Energy (Worcestershire) LTD	Alexandra Hospital Incinerator, Alexandra Hospital, Woodrow Road, Redditch		10830
First Energy (Redditch) LTD	Windsor Road, Redditch	2005	<10000

The above table gives the details of the locations in Redditch Borough where carbon dioxide is produced. There are two active sites, including the hospital waste incineration plant and a combustion plant.

Operator Name	Site address	Year	Quantity of Dioxins released (g)
Medical Energy (Worcestershire) LTD	Alexandra Hospital Incinerator, Alexandra Hospital, Woodrow Road, Redditch	2005	0.4
BA Tubes LTD	Studley Road, Redditch	2005	<0.1

The above table gives the details of the locations in Redditch Borough where dioxins are produced. There are two active sites, including the hospital waste incineration plant and an operator specialising in coating, printing and textiles.

Operator Name	Site address	Year	Quantity of Nitrogen Oxides released (tonnes)
First Energy (Redditch) LTD	Windsor Road, Redditch	2005	<100
BA Tubes LTD	Studley Road, Redditch	2005	<100
Trenton Engineering Company (Redditch) LTD	Trenton Works, Hewell Road, Enfield, Redditch	2005	<100
Medical Energy (Worcestershire) LTD	Alexandra Hospital Incinerator, Alexandra Hospital, Woodrow Road, Redditch	2005	<100

The above table gives the details of the locations in Redditch Borough where Nitrogen Oxides are produced. There are four active sites including the hospital waste incineration plant, an operator specialising in coating, printing and textiles, a combustion plant and an operator specialising in surface treating in metal and plastic.

Active sites releasing dioxins – Environment Agency (www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

Active sites releasing nitrogen oxides – Environment Agency (www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

Active sites releasing particulates (PM10) – Environment Agency (www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

Active sites releasing Sulphur Oxides – Environment Agency – (www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

Land Contamination sites of potential concern, Audit Commission Area Profile, Best Value PI 216a

Percentage of Redditch residents who think pollution has got better or stayed the same (2003/4) - ODPM,

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Operator Name</th><th>Site address</th><th>Year</th><th>Quantity of Particulates (PM10) released (tonnes)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Medical Energy (Worcestershire) LTD</td><td>Alexandra Hospital Incinerator, Alexandra Hospital, Woodrow Road, Redditch</td><td>2005</td><td><10</td></tr>
</table>
The above table gives the details of the location in Redditch Borough where Particulates (PM10) are produced. There is one active site which is located at the hospital waste incineration plant.
<table>
<tr><th>Operator Name</th><th>Site address</th><th>Year</th><th>Quantity of Sulphur Oxides released (tonnes)</th></tr>
<tr><td>First Energy (Redditch) LTD</td><td>Windsor Road, Redditch</td><td>2005</td><td><100</td></tr>
<tr><td>BA Tubes LTD</td><td>Studley Road, Redditch</td><td>2005</td><td><100</td></tr>
<tr><td>Medical Energy (Worcestershire) LTD</td><td>Alexandra Hospital Incinerator, Alexandra Hospital, Woodrow Road, Redditch</td><td>2005</td><td><100</td></tr>
</table>
The above table gives the details of the locations in Redditch Borough where Sulphur Oxides are produced. There are three sites including the hospital waste incineration plant, an operator specialising in coating, printing and textiles and a combustion plant.
In Redditch Borough, there are 500 'sites of potential concern' in terms of land contamination (2005/6).
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, the level of pollution has got better or stayed the same</td><td>68.04%</td><td>61.21%</td></tr>
</table>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Local estimates of CO2 emissions (kt CO2) - Total domestic</td><td>206 kt</td><td>384.6 kt</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td>Best Value General Survey

Local Estimates of CO2 emissions (2003) – Defra (www.defra.gov.uk)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Managing waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy</td><td>Headline Issues:
- The majority of Redditch Borough's waste is incinerated
<table>
<tr><th>Household Waste</th><th>Percentage</th></tr>
<tr><td>Household waste recycled:</td><td>20.30%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Household waste incinerated:</td><td>57%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Household waste landfilled:</td><td>43%</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Improving waste management in accordance with the waste hierarchy</td><td>Amount and percentage of waste composted, recycled and incinerated / landfilled, Redditch Borough Council 2006/7 Figures (Un-</td></tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

The table above indicates that the majority of Redditch Borough's waste is incinerated.

	Redditch	Redditch (2006/7)	Mean Value
Kilograms of household waste collected per head	414.0 kg	408 kg	438.62 kg

Statistics in the Audit Commission Area Profile suggests that in Redditch this is a decreasing trend. In Redditch, there are fewer kilograms of waste collected per head in comparison to the mean value.

	Worcestershire	Mean Value
% of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources	414.0kg	438.62kg

Statistics in the Audit Commission Area Profile suggests that in Worcestershire the percentage of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources is an increasing trend; however it is lower than the mean value.

	Redditch	Redditch (2006/7)	Mean Value
% of people satisfied with household waste recycling	77%	70.9%	68.03%

Statistics in the Audit Commission Area Profile suggests that in Redditch the percentage of people satisfied with household waste recycling is increasing. The satisfaction in Redditch is higher than the mean value.

More recent satisfaction figures in terms of waste collection and recycling are displayed in Redditch Borough Council's Best Value Satisfaction Survey (March 2007) which indicates the following:
Percentage of residents satisfied with waste collection = 87%
Percentage of residents satisfied with recycling collection = 71%
Percentage of residents satisfied with recycling facilities = 70%
Proportion who feel that local recycling facilities have improved = 42%

audited)

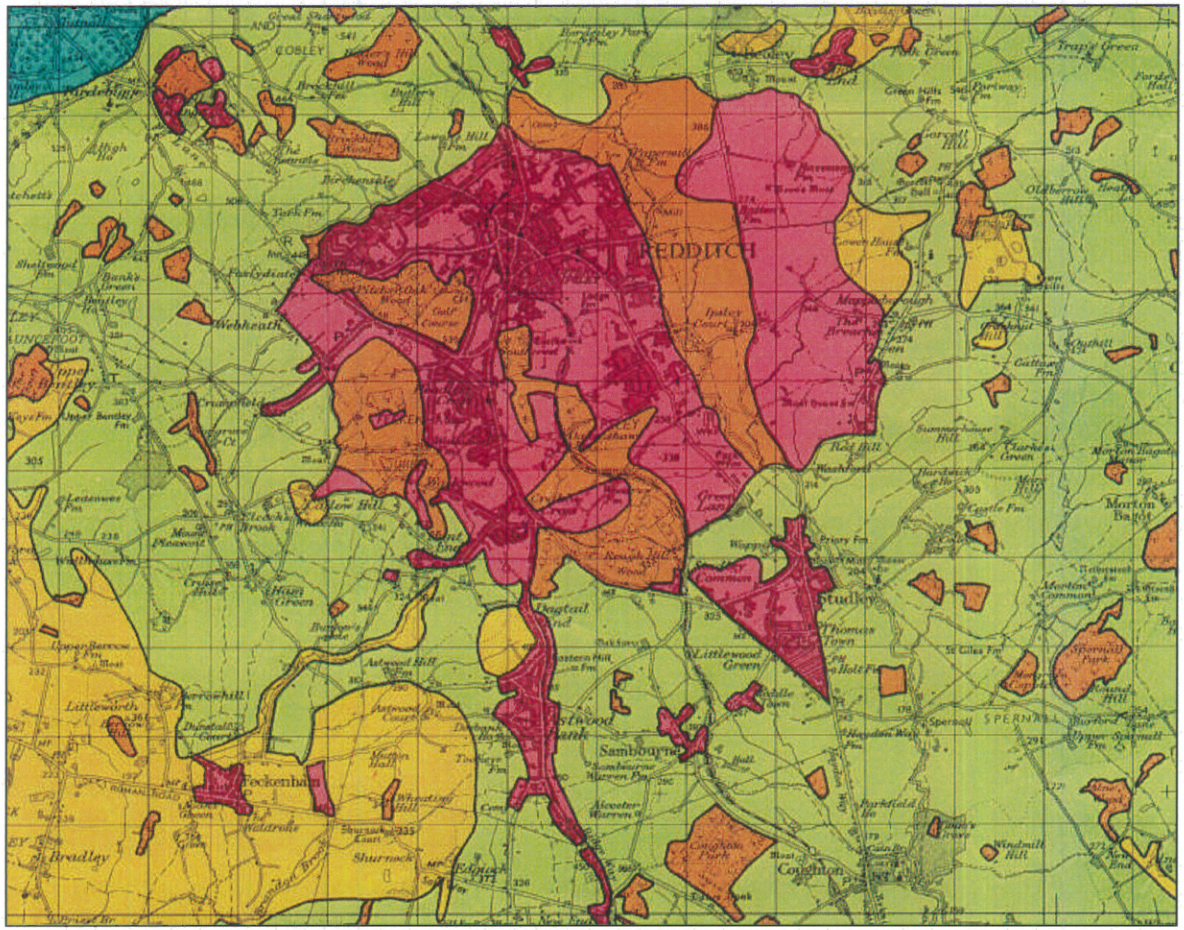
Household waste collected per head in Redditch (2005/6) - Audit Commission Area Profile, Best Value PI 84 (2006/7 figures are un-audited figures from Redditch Borough Council)

Percentage of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources in Worcestershire (2004) - Audit Commission Area Profile, Best Value PI 82c

Percentage of people in Redditch satisfied with household waste recycling (2003/4) – Audit Commission Area Profile, Best Value PI 90b (2006/7 Figures are un-audited figures from Redditch Borough Council)

Redditch residents

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
			satisfaction with waste and recycling (March 2007) – Redditch Borough Council Best Value Satisfaction Survey
Redditch's green belt	Since March 2002 there have been two planning applications granted in the green belt, both for residential development totaling 2.96 hectares.		Redditch Borough Council Monitoring
Redditch's best agricultural land	The map below shows the agricultural land classification for Redditch Borough and surrounding areas. It shows that Redditch urban area is predominantly urban and in non-agricultural use and that much of the agricultural land surrounding Redditch is Grade 3 (green). Key: Pink = Land predominately in urban use Orange = other land in predominantly non-agricultural use Yellow = Grade 4 Green = Grade 3 Blue = Grade 2	Protection of land of agricultural quality	Agricultural land classification of England and Wales – Agricultural land service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (1969)

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
			
Flooding and flood risk prevention in Redditch	Area of Redditch in the 1/100 flood risk = 2.66 square km (or 266 hectares)		
Social			

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td>Redditch's cultural heritage</td><td>
Headline Issues:
- Best use is not being made of Redditch Borough's cultural assets and/or the tourism potential in neighbouring Stratford-upon-Avon District
- Tourism in Redditch is underdeveloped in comparison to other Worcestershire Districts

<table>
<tr><th>Tourist Area</th><th>No. tourists (2004)</th><th>£ generated from tourism</th></tr>
<tr><td>Worcestershire</td><td>10 million</td><td>£370 million</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bromsgrove</td><td>1.4 million</td><td>£53 million</td></tr>
<tr><td>Malvern Hills</td><td>1.8 million</td><td>£65 million</td></tr>
<tr><td>Redditch</td><td>0.8 million</td><td>£31 million</td></tr>
<tr><td>Worcester City</td><td>1.5 million</td><td>£63 million</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wychavon</td><td>2.9 million</td><td>£104 million</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wyre Forest</td><td>1.6 million</td><td>£54 million</td></tr>
</table>

Tourism in neighbouring Stratford upon Avon District is buoyant, with £240 million a year is being generated from the tourism industry in the District with around 5.5 million visitors annually.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch (%)</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same.</td><td>40.92%</td><td>84.45%</td></tr>
</table>

The table above indicates that the cultural facilites in Redditch are not considered to be improving when comparing with the mean value. More up to date information is available from the Redditch Borough Council Best Value Satisfaction Survey (March 2007) which indicates that 38% of the Redditch population are satisfied with the theatres/concert halls in Redditch Borough. It also indicated that 33% are satisfied with museums and galleries and 56% are satisfied with arts activities and venues in Redditch Borough.
</td><td>Encouraging leisure and tourism</td><td>Tourism in Worcestershire – Worcestershire Official Tourism website (www.worcestershire.gov.uk)

Tourism in Stratford on Avon District – Stratford on Avon Sustainability Appraisal of Development Plan Documents Scoping Report (March 2007)

Percentage of Redditch residents who think cultural facilities have got better or stayed the same (2003/4) – ODPM Best Value General Survey

Cultural facilities satisfaction in Redditch Borough - Redditch Borough Council Best Value Satisfaction Survey (March 2007).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Redditch's built heritage</td><td>Whilst there are no buildings at risk in Redditch Borough, there are two in adjoining Bromsgrove District and four in adjoining Stratford-upon-Avon District. The nearest building at risk is Gorcott Hall, which is a Grade II* listed hall to the north-east of Redditch Borough boundary, and has recently been recommended to be removed from the buildings at risk register.</td><td></td><td>Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Local Authority</th><th colspan="3">No. listed buildings by grade</th><th rowspan="2">Scheduled Ancient Monuments</th><th rowspan="2">Registered parks and gardens</th><th rowspan="2">Conservation areas</th></tr>
<tr><th>I</th><th>II*</th><th>II</th></tr>
<tr><td>Worcestershire</td><td>101</td><td>328</td><td>5938</td><td>182</td><td>15</td><td>131</td></tr>
<tr><td>Bromsgrove</td><td>5</td><td>28</td><td>449</td><td>14</td><td>2</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>Malvern Hills</td><td>35</td><td>85</td><td>1753</td><td>54</td><td>6</td><td>21</td></tr>
<tr><td>Redditch</td><td>0</td><td>10</td><td>151</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Worcester City</td><td>14</td><td>40</td><td>648</td><td>22</td><td>0</td><td>17</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wychavon</td><td>40</td><td>140</td><td>2276</td><td>75</td><td>8</td><td>65</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wyre Forest</td><td>5</td><td>25</td><td>661</td><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>16</td></tr>
</table>
The table above indicates that in Redditch Borough there are no grade I listed buildings, but there are grade II* and grade II listed buildings which need consideration. There are other assets that need to be considered, such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Conservation Areas.
</td><td></td><td>Gardens and Conservation Areas in Worcestershire Districts – Heritage Counts (2006)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Redditch's Local Distinctiveness</td><td>What is Locally Distinctive about Redditch Borough:
General
- Redditch is a former New Town
- Before being a New Town, Redditch was a Market Town
- Before the town of Redditch developed, in 1152, Bordesley Abbey was founded by Cistercian monks near to the 'Red Ditch'
- Redditch Borough covers a relatively small geographical area
- Redditch suffers from a poor image
- Issues in Redditch are generally perceived to be similar to those in an inner-city area
- Redditch is famed for its roundabouts
- People in Worcestershire attend church more often than the national average
- The outer edge of the Green Belt boundary for the West Midlands ends in Redditch Borough
- Redditch benefits from a prime central location that offers east access to the countryside and culturally rich areas such as Stratford-Upon-Avon. However, it is disadvantageously situated for access to the coast
- Housing is usually cheaper is Redditch than surrounding areas
- There is no urban fringe in Redditch - the transition from urban to rural is instant
- Redditch has a distinctive skyline - with the Ridgeway at Astwood Bank, the water tower, St Stephens Church etc
- There is an abundance of green buffers/tree lined highways, giving the urban area a 'rural atmosphere'
- Redditch has a ring road, acting as a town centre boundary feature
- Worcestershire operates a three tiered Schooling system
Transport and Accessibility
- Excellent links to MUA/Birmingham, within 30 minutes
- Good links to NEC, Airport and motorways (under 5 miles)</td><td>Retention of some or all of the Boroughs locally distinctive features</td><td>Local Distinctiveness – Redditch Borough Council Development Plans (2007)</td></tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
	- Excellent train links to Birmingham - Very poor rail links to other areas - Accessibility within Redditch Borough by car is excellent, but less so in the more rural areas - Very poor cycling provision – choice of either having to stick to pavements or travel on high speed roads - Lack of evening bus services (with the exception of the taxi bus) - Segregated bus only route in the New Town - Segregated footways include 94 underpasses - Car parking in the Town Centre is all in private ownership - Very poor parking availability in New Town housing estates **Housing/Employment Layouts** - Lack of natural surveillance historically in New Town areas, but this is improving - Higher density residential development increases natural surveillance - Recent flats/apartments influx into Redditch may create the impression of less garden space - Residential Areas and Employment Areas are well segregated in the New Town with substantial tree buffers - Segregation of residential and employment areas in the New Town limits surveillance of employment areas at certain times - Lack of segregation between residential and employment in the older parts of Redditch increases the likelihood of a detrimental effect on residential amenity/limits economic activity **Architecture/Building Style** - There are a variety of dwelling types in the borough ranging from post-medieval, Victorian, 1930's semi-detached to the more modern builds - The former spring works/needle mills in Redditch are distinctive features in the building stock - The older (pre-New Town) employment areas provide Redditch Borough with a balanced portfolio of employment sites - Access to the older employment areas is weaker than in the New Town employment areas **Shopping** - The main shopping area in Redditch is the covered Kingfisher Shopping Centre - There is no 'high street' in the Town Centre - The majority of town centre shopping is in private ownership - There is only one Town Centre in the Borough, and no District Centres as defined in Planning Policy Statement 6. There are other local centres/parades of shops etc - There is a lot of floorspace for supermarkets		
Housing in Redditch	**Headline Issues:** **- The supply of Affordable Housing does not meet demand**	Provision of affordable housing units	Dwellings completed, committed and demolished (at 1st April 2007 since 1st April 1996) Redditch Borough Council (www.redditch.whub.

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Large Site Completions	3,323
Large Site Commitments	535
Small Site Completions	498
Small Site Commitments	151
TOTAL Built	4,507
Demolitions from Housing Stock	- 23
TOTAL	**4484**

Social housing stock in Redditch Borough = 24% (2004)
Social housing stock in neighbouring Bromsgrove District = 11%
Social housing stock in Worcestershire = 16%
Social housing stock in West Midlands = 21%
Social housing stock in UK = 19%

The figures above indicate that there are lower percentages of social housing in Worcestershire in comparison to the UK. However, Redditch Borough has a very high proportion of social housing (in 2004) in comparison to any other measured area (in 2001).

Redditch	Detached Av	Semi-Detached Av	Terraced Av	Flat/Maisonette Av	Overall
Dec 2006	260,358	135,409	102,034	104,499	147,493
Jan 2007	264,308	137,464	103,582	106,084	149,731
Feb 2007	264,613	137,622	103,701	106,207	149,904
March 2007	268,066	139,418	105,055	107,593	151,860

The table above shows that the property prices in Redditch predictably vary between types of housing. The price of a detached property in Redditch Borough has risen by approximately £8,000 in 3 months. The price of a semi-detached and terraced property in Redditch Borough has risen very slightly in 3 years. The price of a flat/Maisonette in Redditch Borough has risen by over £3,000 in 3 months. Overall, the average price of properties in Redditch Borough has increased. The regional average house price was £156,420 (2005) therefore; the Redditch average price is slightly lower. In neighbouring Bromsgrove District, the average house price (2005) was £218,637, significantly higher than the average price for Redditch housing even in comparison with raised figures for 2007. This highlights the difficulties for people in Redditch to move outside of the area if desired.

The number of Households in Redditch was 31,652 (2001). The number of Households in neighbouring Bromsgrove District was 35,168 (2001). The number of households in Stratford upon Avon District was 52,501 (2001). Whilst Redditch is geographically smaller than Bromsgrove, it shares a similar number of households, thus suggesting that housing in Redditch is more concentrated that its neighbouring District.

org.uk)

Social housing Stock in Redditch Borough (2004) - Redditch Borough Council (www.redditch.whub.org.uk)

Social housing stock in other areas (2001)– Bromsgrove District Local Development Framework Scoping Report

HM Land Registry Property Prices as at March 2006 (www.landreg.gov.uk)

HM Land Registry Property Prices as at March 2007 (www.landreg.gov.uk)

Household tenure in numbers and percentages in Redditch Borough, Worcestershire and England: 2001 Census, National Statistics

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Household Tenure	Redditch Number	Redditch (%)	Worcestershire %	England %
Owned outright	6,780	21.4 %	32.1 %	29.2 %
Owned with a mortgage/loan	15,557	49.2 %	43.4 %	38.9 %
Shared ownership	98	0.3 %	0.5 %	0.7 %
Rented from Local Authority	6,109	19.3 %	7.8 %	13.2 %
Rented from Housing Association/RSL	1,064	3.4 %	7.5 %	6.1 %
Privately rented	1,202	3.8 %	5.9 %	8.8 %
Rented from other	842	2.7 %	2.9 %	3.3 %

The table above shows that there are a lower percentage of people in Redditch Borough that own a property outright compared to Worcestershire and England. There are, however a higher percentage of people in Redditch Borough that owns a property with a mortgage or loan. In total, in Redditch Borough, 70.6% of the population are homeowners, this figure being lower than the Worcestershire percentage but higher than the England percentage. In neighbouring Bromsgrove District 83% of the population are homeowners, much higher than all averages. There are a higher percentage of people in Redditch Borough that rent a property from Redditch Borough Council but less from housing associations or Regional Social Landlords. In Stratford upon Avon District 76% of households are owner occupied.

Household Composition (2001)	Redditch (Number)	Redditch (%)	Worcestershire (%)
Households comprising one person: pensioner	3,507	11.1 %	13.7 %
Households comprising one person: other	4,654	14.7 %	12.9 %
Households comprising of one family: all pensioners	2,343	7.4 %	10.1 %
Married couple households: no children	4,586	14.5 %	15.5 %
Married couple households: dependent children	6,505	20.6 %	19.4 %
Married couple households: all children non dependent	2,321	7.3 %	6.8 %
Cohabiting couple households: no children	1,784	5.6 %	5.3 %
Cohabiting couple households: dependent children	1,314	4.2 %	3.4 %
Cohabiting couple households: all children non dependent	144	0.5 %	0.4 %
Lone parent households: dependent children	2,036	6.4 %	5.0 %

(www.statisics.gov.uk)

Household composition in Redditch, Worcestershire and England (2001) - Census, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

Homelessness (April 2004 – March 2005) National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

House price to income ratio (2004) - Joseph Roundtree Foundation

Percentage of Redditch residents who think affordable decent housing has got better or stayed the same (2003/4) ODPM, Best Value General Survey

Empty Homes in Worcestershire Districts (2004) – Housing Investment

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Other households: With dependent children	647	2.0 %	1.7 %
Other households: All student	5	0.0 %	0.1 %
Other households: All pensioner	81	0.3 %	0.4 %
Other households: Other	772	2.4 %	2.6 %

The table above shows that Redditch has a lower percentage of pensioner households than Worcestershire. There are, however, a higher percentage of one person households than the Worcestershire percentage.

		Redditch	West Midlands	England
No. households accepted as homeless total	Households	354	14,125	121,179
LA dwellings let to homeless households in priority need	Dwellings	150	6,561	50,345
Unintentionally and intentionally homeless in priority need total	Households	366	-	-
Unintentionally homeless in priority need total	Households	354	-	-

The table shows that Redditch has 354 accepted homeless households, which is less that 3% of the West Midlands total.

	Redditch	Mean Value
House price to income ratio	3.96	4.21

Statistics in the Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough indicates that this is an increasing local trend. The table confirms that house prices are generally more affordable for Redditch residents than the mean value.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that affordable decent housing has got better or stayed the same.	47.80%	44.35%

The table above confirms that there is a local concern that decent affordable housing is not improving in Redditch in comparison to the mean value.

Programme (www.communities.gov.uk)

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Local Authority/ Borough</th><th>Total empty homes</th><th>% empty homes</th><th>Local Council</th><th>Housing Association</th><th>Other public body</th><th>Private landlord</th><th>Private homes empty > 6 months</th><th>Low demand dwellings</th></tr>
<tr><td>Bromsgrove</td><td>643</td><td>1.68%</td><td>2</td><td>24</td><td>0</td><td>619</td><td>217</td><td>100</td></tr>
<tr><td>Malvern Hills</td><td>1085</td><td>3.35%</td><td>0</td><td>54</td><td>0</td><td>1031</td><td>514</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Redditch</td><td>370</td><td>1.08%</td><td>59</td><td>18</td><td>0</td><td>293</td><td>453</td><td>36</td></tr>
<tr><td>Worcester</td><td>1269</td><td>3.06%</td><td>0</td><td>67</td><td>5</td><td>1197</td><td>448</td><td>326</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wychavon</td><td>1074</td><td>2.13%</td><td>0</td><td>31</td><td>1</td><td>1042</td><td>639</td><td>6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wyre Forest</td><td>1974</td><td>4.52%</td><td>0</td><td>71</td><td>0</td><td>1903</td><td>514</td><td>469</td></tr>
</table>

The table above indicates that in Redditch, there are less empty homes as a percentage of all homes than any other Worcestershire District. In Redditch Borough, unlike the other Worcestershire Districts many of these empty homes are Local Authority owned, with a small amount owned by Housing Associations.
</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Local services and facilities in Redditch</td><td>
Headline Issues:
- Poor public perception of community activities
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that community activities have got better or stayed the same</td><td>79.16%</td><td>84.89%</td></tr>
</table>

The table above indicates that Redditch residents are not satisfied with the community activities in the Borough in comparison to the mean value.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Worcestershire %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage of the population living within 1 mile of a public library</td><td>52.30%</td><td>82.54%</td></tr>
</table>

Statistics on the Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough indicate that the trend for the percentage of the population living within one mile of a public library is stable within Worcestershire. The Worcestershire percentage is however significantly lower than the mean value.

<u>Community Facilities in Redditch Borough Wards:</u>
</td><td></td><td>Percentage of Redditch residents who think community activities have got better or stayed the same (2003/4) - ODPM Best Value General Survey

Percentage of the population within 1 miles of a library in Worcestershire (2004/5) – CIPFA, Public Library User Survey, Actuals

Community Facilities in Redditch Borough Wards (2007) various data sources</td></tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
	Abbey – Population = 5259; Community Centres/Halls = 0; Primary/Middle Schools = St Stephens First School; High Schools/Colleges = Trinity High School & Sixth Form Centre, North East Worcestershire (NEW) College Redditch campus; Doctors = Elgar House Surgery, St Stephen's Surgery, The Dow Surgery **Astwood Bank & Feckenham** – Population = 5301; Community Centres/Halls = 0; Primary/Middle Schools = Astwood Bank First School, Feckenham CE First School, Ridgeway Middle School; High Schools/Colleges = 0; Doctors = The Ridgeway Surgery, Waverley Cottage **Batchley** – Population = 6263; Community Centres/Halls = Batchley Community Centre; Primary/Middle Schools = Batchley First School, Holyoakes Field First School, Birchensale Middle School; High Schools/Colleges = 0; Doctors = Millstream Surgery **Central** – Population = 5455; Community Centres/Halls = Salop Road Community Centre; Primary/Middle Schools = St Thomas More Catholic First School; High Schools/Colleges = 0; Doctors = Hillview Medical Centre **Church Hill** – Population = 8493; Community Centres/Halls = Church Hill Community Centre; Primary/Middle Schools = Abbeywood First School, Moons Moat First School, Church Hill Middle School; High Schools/Colleges = Doctors = Church Hill Medical Centre **Crabbs Cross** – Population = 5683; Community Centres/Halls = Windmill Community Centre; Primary/Middle Schools = Harry Taylor First School, The Vaynor First School; High Schools/Colleges = St Augustines Catholic High School; Doctors = The Medical Centre, Crabbs Cross Surgery **Greenlands** – Population = 8411; Community Centres/Halls = Woodrow Welcome Centre; Primary/Middle Schools = Woodrow First School, Dingleside Middle School; High Schools/Colleges Kingsley College; Doctors = The Woodrow Medical Centre **Headless Cross & Oakenshaw** – Population = 8692; Community Centres/Halls = 0; Primary/Middle Schools = Walkwood CE Middle School; High Schools/Colleges = 0; Doctors = The Bridge Surgery **Lodge Park** – Population = 5125; Community Centres/Halls = 0; Primary/Middle Schools = Oak Hill First School, Woodfield Middle School, St Georges First School, St Bede's Middle School; High Schools/Colleges = 0; Doctors = 0 **Matchborough** – Population = 6025; Community Centres/Halls = M'borough East Community Centre, M'borough West Community Centre; Primary/Middle Schools = Matchborough First School; High Schools/Colleges = Arrow Vale Community High School; Doctors = 0 **Winyates** – Population = 5461; Community Centres/Halls = Tenacres Community Centre, Winyates Barn Community Centre, Winyates Green Community Centre; Primary/Middle Schools = Roman Way First School, Tenacres First School, Ipsley CE Middle School; High Schools/Colleges = 0; Doctors = Winyates Health Centre		(www.redditch.whub.org.uk), (www.nhs.gov.uk), (www.worcestershire.whub.org.uk)

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td>Archaeology in Redditch</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>County</th><th>Desk based assessment</th><th>Evaluation</th><th>Excavation</th><th>Watching brief</th><th>Building recording</th><th>Total all work</th></tr>
<tr><td>Herefordshire</td><td>6</td><td>16</td><td>9</td><td>47</td><td>11</td><td>89</td></tr>
<tr><td>Worcestershire</td><td>15</td><td>35</td><td>7</td><td>28</td><td>18</td><td>103</td></tr>
<tr><td>Warwickshire</td><td>1</td><td>13</td><td>7</td><td>73</td><td>14</td><td>108</td></tr>
<tr><td>West Midlands</td><td>33</td><td>33</td><td>12</td><td>39</td><td>32</td><td>149</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shropshire</td><td>7</td><td>13</td><td>4</td><td>16</td><td>0</td><td>40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Staffordshire</td><td>12</td><td>15</td><td>10</td><td>28</td><td>17</td><td>82</td></tr>
<tr><td>REGION TOTAL</td><td>74</td><td>125</td><td>49</td><td>231</td><td>92</td><td>571</td></tr>
</table>
The table above indicates that in Worcestershire most of the archaeological assessment consists of 'evaluation'. This mode of assessment is undertaken more frequently in Worcestershire than any other County.
</td><td></td><td>Archaeology in Counties in the region (2005) Heritage Counts – The state of the West Midlands Historic Environment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Crime and fear of crime in Redditch</td><td>
Headline Issues:
- There is a perception that being attacked because of race or skin colour is a big or fairly big problem in Redditch Borough
- Fear of crime is not relative to the lower actual levels of crime in Redditch Borough
<table>
<tr><th>Period</th><th>Redditch Total No. offences</th><th>Redditch Offences per 1000 population</th><th>West Mercia offences per 1000</th><th>England/Wales Offences per 1000</th></tr>
<tr><td>April – June 2004</td><td>2,566</td><td>32.4</td><td>-</td><td>27.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>July – September 2004</td><td>2,298</td><td>29</td><td>-</td><td>26.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>October – December 2004</td><td>2,188</td><td>27.6</td><td>-</td><td>26.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>January – March 2005</td><td>1,994</td><td>25.2</td><td>-</td><td>25.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>April – June 2005</td><td>2006</td><td>25.3</td><td>19.1</td><td>26.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>July – September 2005</td><td>1841</td><td>23.2</td><td>18.2</td><td>25.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>October – December 2005</td><td>1901</td><td>24.0</td><td>18.2</td><td>25.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>January – March 2006</td><td>1609</td><td>20.3</td><td>16.9</td><td>24.9</td></tr>
</table>
The table above shows that the number of offences per 1,000 population in Redditch was higher than the England/ Wales offences per 1000 population in April – June 2004. However by January – March 2005 the number of offences was lower in Redditch than in England/Wales. Since March 2005 the number of offences has been decreasing in Redditch per 1000 population. However, the number of crimes in Redditch per 1000 population has progressively been higher than in the West Mercia area.
</td><td>Encouraging good design</td><td>Quarterly crime levels in Redditch Borough compared to England/Wales: Home Office, Crime Statistics (www.crimestatistics.org.uk)

Crimes in Redditch, West Midlands and England between April 2005 – March 2006: 2001 Census, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

Percentage of Redditch residents who think that being attacked because of race, origin etc is a</td></tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

	Redditch (number)	West Midlands (number)	England (number)
Violence against the person	1,619	103,477	992,094
Robbery	54	10,515	94,897
Burglary in a dwelling	332	29,291	290,542
Theft of a motor vehicle	235	22,272	201,920
Theft from a vehicle	485	44,199	476,704

The table above shows that the most prolific measurable crime in Redditch Borough is violence against the person. The least prolific is robbery.

	Redditch %	Mean value
The percentage of residents who think that people being attacked because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion is a 'very big or fairly big' problem in their local area	39.46%	22.42%

The table above shows that in Redditch there is a big perception that attacks because of race, origin, religion etc are a problem in comparison to the mean value.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that race relations has 'got better or stayed the same'.	77.13%	84.18%

The table above is somewhat contradictory to the figures in the previous table. It indicates that the perception of race relations held by Redditch residents is better than the mean value, however attacks are still perceived to be a problem.

	Redditch	Mean Value
The number of racial incidents recorded by the authority per 100,000 population	3.78	36.59

Statistics in the Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough suggest that the number of racial incidents recorded by the authority per 100,000 population is increasing locally.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
The percentage of land and highways from which unacceptable levels of graffiti are visible	1%	4.31%

problem (2003/4) - ODPM, Best Value General Survey

Percentage of Redditch residents who think race relations has' got better or stayed the same' (2003/4) - ODPM, Best Value General Survey

Number of racial incidents per 100,000 population - Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough (2005/6)

Percentage of land and highways from which unacceptable levels of graffiti are visible (2005/6) Audit Commission, Best Value PI 199b

Percentage of Redditch residents feeling safe or fairly safe during the day (2005/6) – Home Office, British Crime Survey

Percentage of

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>
This table indicates that there is a perception in Redditch that there is very little graffiti and that few see graffiti as an issue affecting the Borough.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage of residents surveyed who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside during the day</td><td>98.20%</td><td>97.24%</td></tr>
</table>
Statistics in the Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough suggest that residents perceptions of daytime safety are decreasing locally.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage of residents surveyed who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside after dark</td><td>74.80%</td><td>70.18%</td></tr>
</table>
Statistics in the Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough suggest that residents' perceptions of being safe in the daytime are decreasing locally.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that the level of crime has got better or stayed the same</td><td>35.96%</td><td>42.81%</td></tr>
</table>
The table above indicates that in Redditch there is a perception that crime has improved nor plateaued when comparing the percentages for the mean value with Redditch Borough.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>West Mercia %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage with a high worry about burglary</td><td>8.42%</td><td>11.37%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Percentage with a high level of worry about car crime</td><td>11.11%</td><td>12.60%</td></tr>
<tr><td>% of people with a high level of worry about violent crime</td><td>12.61%</td><td>14.81%</td></tr>
<tr><td>% of people with high levels of perceived disorder (7-strand measure)</td><td>10.81%</td><td>15.66%</td></tr>
</table>
Statistics in the Home Office British Crime Survey suggest that there are increasing worries about crime in West Mercia. The table above however, indicates that there is less concern about all aspects of crime in the West Mercia area in comparison with the mean value.
</td>
<td></td>
<td>Redditch residents feeling safe or fairly safe after dark (2005/6) – Home Office, British Crime Survey

Percentage of Redditch residents that think crime has got better or stayed the same over the past three years (2003/4) – ODPM Best Value General Survey

Percentage of West Mercia Residents with high worries about crimes (2005/6) Home Office British Crime Survey

Percentage of Redditch residents who think that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property and vehicles is a problem (2003/4) - ODPM Best Value General Survey

Percentage of Redditch residents</td>
</tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>The percentage of residents who think that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area</td><td>64.20%</td><td>59.49%</td></tr>
</table>
The table above indicates that in Redditch Borough there is a bigger perception that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a problem in comparison to the mean value.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>The percentage of residents who think that people being rowdy or drunk in public places is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area</td><td>54.72%</td><td>48.37%</td></tr>
</table>
The table above indicates that there is a higher percentage of people in Redditch that think being rowdy or drunk in public is a problem in comparison to the mean value.
</td><td></td><td>who think that rowdyness/drunken behaviour is a problem (2003/4) - ODPM Best Value General Survey</td></tr>
<tr><td>Qualifications and skills base in Redditch</td><td>
Headline Issues:
- There are a high percentage of people in Redditch Borough with no qualifications/level unknown
- There's a low percentage of people in Redditch Borough with higher level qualifications
- GCSE and A-level performance is poor
- There is a perception that educational performance is not improving
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch (%)</th><th>Great Britain (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>All people</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>No qualifications or level unknown</td><td>38.7</td><td>35.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lower level qualifications</td><td>47.6</td><td>43.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Higher level qualifications</td><td>13.7</td><td>20.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>In employment</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>No qualifications or level unknown</td><td>30.5</td><td>25.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lower level qualifications</td><td>52.9</td><td>48.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Higher level qualifications</td><td>16.5</td><td>25.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unemployed</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>No qualifications or level unknown</td><td>45.2</td><td>38.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lower level qualifications</td><td>46.6</td><td>47.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Higher level qualifications</td><td>8.2</td><td>14.5</td></tr>
</table>
The table above shows that there are a higher percentage of people in Redditch with no qualifications/unknown compared to levels in Great Britain. There is a higher percentage of people with lower level qualifications and a lower percentage of people with higher level qualifications when compared to Great Britain. In neighbouring Bromsgrove District, there is a higher percentage of the population
</td><td></td><td>Qualifications in Redditch and Great Britain, 2001 Census, Office of National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

GCSE and A-Level performance at schools in Redditch (2003), Department for Education and Skills

Percentage of Redditch residents who think that education provision has 'got better or stayed the same' (2003/4) – ODPM Best Value General</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
educated to degree level or higher at 22%, which is above the national average. In Bromsgrove District the number of people with no qualifications is lower than the national average at 26%. In Stratford upon Avon District, 23.9% of the population hold a degree or equivalent whilst 24.1% are without qualifications.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="3">GCSE's</th><th colspan="2">A-Levels</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>5+ A*-C</th><th>5+ A*-G</th><th>No passes</th><th>Average point per student</th><th>Average points per examination entry</th></tr>
<tr><td>Arrow Vale Community High School</td><td>39%</td><td>88%</td><td>5%</td><td>229.9</td><td>61.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kingsley College</td><td>36%</td><td>88%</td><td>3%</td><td>234.2</td><td>60.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>St. Augustine's Catholic High School</td><td>71%</td><td>97%</td><td>1%</td><td>305.9</td><td>72.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trinity High School & Sixth From College</td><td>33%</td><td>86%</td><td>4%</td><td>248.2</td><td>67.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Redditch Average</td><td>45%</td><td>90%</td><td>3%</td><td>254.6</td><td>65.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Worcestershire Average</td><td>52%</td><td>89.90%</td><td>4.90%</td><td>254.7</td><td>74</td></tr>
<tr><td>England Average</td><td>52.90%</td><td>88.80%</td><td>5.20%</td><td>258.9</td><td>77.4</td></tr>
</table>
This table offers an analysis of the schools in Redditch Borough in comparison to the Redditch, Worcestershire and England average. The table shows that Redditch has a lower percentage of students achieving five or more grades A* - C at GCSE level in comparison to Worcestershire and England. There are however slightly more students achieving five or more grades A* - G compared to Worcestershire and England. Furthermore, the percentage of no passes is lower in Redditch Borough. In terms of A-levels the average points per student in Redditch is comparable to the Worcestershire average, but lower than the England average. The average points per examination entry are lower in Redditch compared to Worcestershire and England.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that education provision has 'got better or stayed the same'</td><td>71.54%</td><td>85.98%</td></tr>
</table>
The table above indicates that in Redditch Borough, a lower percentage of the population think that education provision has 'got better or stayed the same' in comparison to the mean value.
</td><td></td><td>Survey</td></tr>
<tr><td>Population of Redditch</td><td>Headline Issues:
- There is a high density of population in Redditch Borough
- Redditch Borough covers a fairly small area</td><td></td><td>Population Density in Redditch Borough: Census Data April 2001, National Statistics</td></tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

2001 Population	Redditch	Bromsgrove	West Midlands	England
All People	78,807	87,837,	5,267,308	49,138,831
Area (Hectares)	5,435	21,714	1,299,832	13,027,872
Density (Number of persons per hectare)	14.53	4.05	4.05	3.77

The table above shows that Redditch Borough has a population of 78,807 (2001). There is a high density of people in Redditch Borough in comparison with Bromsgrove, the West Midlands and England.

Total Population	Redditch Borough (number)	Great Britain (number)
All people	78,807	57,103,923
Males	38,828	27,758,419
Females	39,979	29,345,504

In terms of gender demographics the table above indicates that Redditch Borough follows the national trend with more females than males.

Ethnicity	Number	Percentage	Worcestershire %	England %
White	74,741	94.72 %	97.6 %	91 %
British	73,079	92.7 %	95.5 %	87 %
Irish	873	1.1 %	0.8 %	1.3 %
Other	789	1 %	1.3 %	2.7 %
Mixed	1,001	1.3 %	0.6 %	1.4 %
Asian Indian	339	0.4 %	0.3 %	2.1 %
Asian Pakistani	1,523	1.9 %	0.5 %	1.4 %
Asian Bangladeshi	149	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.6 %
Asian Other	114	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.5 %
Black Caribbean	542	0.7 %	0.2 %	1.1 %
Black African	62	0.1 %	0.1 %	1.0 %
Black Other	64	0.1 %	0 %	0.2 %
Chinese	160	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.5 %
Other	112	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.4 %

The table above shows than ethnicity in Redditch Borough is diverse in comparison to Worcestershire, in that there are a lower percentage of inhabitants of white ethnic background in Redditch. There are a significant number of residents of Asian Pakistani background in Redditch Borough compared to the Worcestershire and England percentage. In neighbouring Bromsgrove District, 97.8% of the population are white, higher than the Redditch, Worcestershire or England percentages.

(www.statistics.gov.uk)

Total population in Redditch Borough and Great Britain: 2001 Census, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

Ethnicity numbers and percentages in Redditch, Worcestershire and England: 2001 Census, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

Religious background numbers and percentages in Redditch, Worcestershire and England: 2001 Census, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

1991, 2001 and 2004 based population projections to 2026 - National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.u

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Religion	Redditch	Redditch	Worcestershire	England %
Christian	59,130	75 %	78.7 %	71.7 %
Buddhist	100	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.3 %
Hindu	180	0.2 %	0.1 %	1.1 %
Jewish	75	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.5 %
Muslim	1,879	2.4 %	0.9 %	3.9 %
Sikh	125	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.7 %
Other	150	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.3 %
No religion	11,427	14.5 %	12.6 %	14.6 %
Religion not stated	5,741	7.31 %	7.1 %	7.7 %

The table above shows that in Redditch the Religious background of the population is generally similar to the Worcestershire and England percentages. In neighbouring Bromsgrove District, 80.1% of the population is Christian, higher than the percentage of Christians in Redditch, Worcestershire and England.

Area	1991 Census	2001 Census	Difference	ONS 2004 based Population projections to 2026
England	48,067,300	49,138,831	1,071,531	55,823,000
County	509,578	542,107	32,529	611,100
Redditch	78,106	78,807	701	84,400

The table above details information from the 1991 and 2001Census population and the difference between the two for England, Worcestershire and Redditch. In line with the trends to be found in the County and England, Redditch has witnessed an increase in population. The table also shows the 2004 based population projections to 2026 which indicate a large increase from 2001 up to 84,400.

Persons	Mid-2004	Mid-2005	Mid-2006	Mid-2007	Mid-2008	Mid-2009	Mid-2014	Mid-2019	Mid-2024	Mid-2029
Ages 0 - 15	16.3	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.4	15.0	15.1	14.9	14.8
Ages 16 -24	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.5	7.8	7.7	7.8
Ages 25 - 44	22.9	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.8	22.4
Ages 45 - 64	20.9	21.2	21.4	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.6	21.2	20.7	20.5
Ages 65 - 74	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.2	8.1	9.3	8.9	8.9
Ages 75+	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.9	6.9	9.0	10.4
All Ages	79.3	79.5	79.7	79.9	80.1	80.3	81.4	82.8	84.0	84.9

k)

Age ranges and population up to 2029 - National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>The table above details the 2004 based population projections in Redditch Borough up until 2029. It indicates that the younger population of Redditch (between 0 and 44) are likely to decrease. The older population is predicted to increase (over 65's) and this age group is already experiencing a significant increase. The number of over 75's is expected to double by 2029.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Household size in Redditch town</td><td>Headline Issues:
- Redditch Town is very densely populated

<table><tr><th>Redditch Town (not Borough) Statistics</th><th>Redditch</th><th>Worcestershire Total</th></tr><tr><td>Areas (Ha)</td><td>3,015</td><td>173,529</td></tr><tr><td>Population density (people per Ha)</td><td>24.81</td><td>3.12</td></tr><tr><td>Number of households</td><td>30,030</td><td>223,049</td></tr><tr><td>Number of people living in households</td><td>74,362</td><td>532,823</td></tr><tr><td>Average household size (persons per household)</td><td>2.48</td><td>2.4</td></tr></table>
The table above indicates that Redditch town is more densely populated in comparison with the Worcestershire density total and also more than density for the whole of Redditch Borough. The majority of households in Redditch Borough and the majority of the population are located within the town of Redditch.</td><td></td><td>Population Density in Redditch Borough: Census Data April 2001, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

Statistics for Redditch Town and Worcestershire, 2001 Census Data interpreted at Worcestershire County Council (www.worcestershire.whub.org.uk)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Age composition in Redditch</td><td><table><tr><th>Age Structure</th><th>Redditch Number</th><th>Redditch (%)</th><th>England (%)</th></tr><tr><td>0 - 4</td><td>5,031</td><td>6.40 %</td><td>6.00 %</td></tr><tr><td>5 - 9</td><td>5,257</td><td>6.70 %</td><td>6.40 %</td></tr><tr><td>10 - 14</td><td>5,599</td><td>7.10 %</td><td>6.60 %</td></tr><tr><td>15 - 19</td><td>5,217</td><td>6.60 %</td><td>6.20 %</td></tr><tr><td>20 - 24</td><td>4,908</td><td>6.20 %</td><td>6.00 %</td></tr><tr><td>25 - 29</td><td>5,461</td><td>6.90 %</td><td>6.70 %</td></tr><tr><td>30 - 44</td><td>17,820</td><td>22.60 %</td><td>22.70 %</td></tr><tr><td>45 - 59</td><td>16,697</td><td>21.20 %</td><td>18.90 %</td></tr><tr><td>60 - 64</td><td>3,181</td><td>4.00 %</td><td>4.90 %</td></tr><tr><td>65 - 74</td><td>5,151</td><td>6.50 %</td><td>8.40 %</td></tr><tr><td>75 - 84</td><td>3,444</td><td>4.40 %</td><td>5.60 %</td></tr><tr><td>85 +</td><td>1,041</td><td>1.30 %</td><td>1.90 %</td></tr></table>
The age structure table above shows that there is a higher percentage of younger people in Redditch Borough (29 and under) than in England. In neighbouring District Bromsgrove the opposite can be identified, where the percentage of the population over the age of</td><td></td><td>Age Structure in Redditch Borough and England (2001) Census, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

Age Structure in Redditch Borough and England (2001) Census, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>65 years old is 17.2% (only 12.2% in Redditch), whereas the national average is 15.8%.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Open Space in Redditch</td><td>Headline Issues:
- Some of Redditch Borough's wards suffer from a deficiency in Open Space in comparison to the Borough wide standard
- There is a public perception that parks and open spaces are not improving

<table>
<tr><th>Ward</th><th>Number of Open Spaces</th><th>Informal (ha/1000)</th><th>Variance (ward/borough standard ha./000)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Abbey</td><td>28</td><td>13.5</td><td>6.07</td></tr>
<tr><td>Batchley</td><td>30</td><td>5.66</td><td>-1.76</td></tr>
<tr><td>Central</td><td>32</td><td>8.1</td><td>0.67</td></tr>
<tr><td>Church Hill</td><td>24</td><td>2.82</td><td>-4.61</td></tr>
<tr><td>Crabbs Cross</td><td>29</td><td>3.7</td><td>-3.72</td></tr>
<tr><td>Feckenham</td><td>28</td><td>8.33</td><td>0.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>Greenlands</td><td>34</td><td>8.28</td><td>0.86</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lodge Park</td><td>32</td><td>5.14</td><td>-2.28</td></tr>
<tr><td>Matchborough</td><td>37</td><td>15.21</td><td>7.78</td></tr>
<tr><td>West</td><td>25</td><td>7.92</td><td>0.49</td></tr>
<tr><td>Winyates</td><td>25</td><td>2.11</td><td>-5.31</td></tr>
</table>

The table above is based upon the data contained in Redditch Borough Council's Open Space Needs Assessment undertaken in 2005. It shows that there is a deficiency of open space provision in Winyates ward, Church Hill ward, Crabbs Cross ward, Lodge Park ward and Batchley ward compared to the Borough wide standard. There is a surplus of open space identified in Matchborough ward, Abbey ward, Feckenham ward, Greenlands ward, Central ward and West ward compared to the Borough wide standard.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that parks and open spaces have 'got better or stayed the same'</td><td>84.51%</td><td>86.80%</td></tr>
</table>

The table above indicates that the percentage of Redditch Borough residents who think that parks and open spaces have 'got better or stayed the same' is slightly lower than the mean value.</td><td>Protection and enhancement of open space provision</td><td>Hectares of Open Space by ward - Redditch Borough Council Open Space Needs Assessment, June 2005 (www.redditch.whub.org.uk)

Percentage of Redditch residents who think parks and open spaces have got better or stayed the same (2003/4) Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Playing pitches and other sports facilities in Redditch</td><td>Headline Issues:
- There is a big public perception that facilities for teenagers are not improving</td><td>Protection of playing pitches and sports facilities</td><td>Number and size of play area facilities (30th October 2006) - Redditch Borough Council Leisure Services</td></tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Redditch Borough facilites	Total number	Total size (Ha)
Equipped play areas	47	3.79
Informal grass kick about areas with goal posts	13	-

The table above indicates that Redditch Borough has a total of 47 equipped play areas. In neighbouring Bromsgrove District there are only 28 play areas.

Wards	Total number of playing pitches
Abbey	11
Astwood Bank and Feckenham	9
Batchley	18
Central	5
Church Hill	3
Greenlands	24
Headless Cross	9
Lodge Park	6
Matchborough	6
West	11
Winyates	5
Not in Redditch Borough	5

The table above clearly established that there are a total of 112 playing pitches in Redditch Borough (including those without facilities). These are concentrated mainly in Greenlands ward and Batchley ward with Church Hill ward possessing the fewest facilities.

Number of allotment sites in Redditch Borough = 18
Number of allotment sites in Bromsgrove District (maintained by the Council) = 8

Shortfall of adult football	Shortfall of junior football	Shortfall of cricket	Shortfall of adult rugby	Shortfall of junior rugby	Shortfall of hockey	Total shortfall/surplus
12.1	-17.1	-4	4	-3.5	-1	-9.5

The table above gives the figures in hectares for sports pitches in Worcestershire, which indicates shortfalls in junior football, cricket, junior rugby and hockey provision, totaling a shortfall of -9.5 hectares.

(www.redditch.whub.org.uk)

Total amount of playing pitches by ward 30th October 2006: Redditch Borough Council Leisure Services (www.redditch.whub.org.uk)

Number of Redditch Borough Allotments (2005) - Redditch Borough Council Open Space Needs Assessment

Number of Bromsgrove District Allotments (2005) – Bromsgrove District Local Development Framework Scoping Report

Identifying surpluses or shortfalls in playing pitches in hectares (June 2002) – A playing pitch strategy for Worcestershire

Percentage of Redditch residents

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban - walking; rural - driving) of a range of 3 different sports facility types, at least one of which has achieved a quality mark</td><td>26.44%</td><td>31.64%</td></tr>
</table>
Statistics from the Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch indicates that the percentage of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time of three sports facilities is locally increasing. The table above indicates that there is a lower percentage of the population within 20 minutes drive of facilites in Redditch Borough in comparison to the mean value. Considering the demographics of Redditch which, suggests that currently the Borough has a young population, the figure for those who are within a 20 minute drive of sports provision is low.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that sports and leisure facilities have got better or stayed the same</td><td>84.67%</td><td>88.55%</td></tr>
</table>
In terms of the percentage of the population who think sport and leisure facilities have improved, in Redditch Borough this is slightly less than the mean value.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that activities for teenagers has got better or stayed the same</td><td>44.10%</td><td>60.40%</td></tr>
</table>
The table above indicates that Redditch residents do not think that activities for teenagers have got better or stayed the same when comparing with the national average. This is again concerning when considering given the young profile of the population in Redditch Borough.
</td><td></td><td>with 20 minutes drive time of sports facilities (2006) – Sport England, Audit Commission Area Profile

Percentage of Redditch residents who think sports and leisure facilities have got better or stayed the same (2003/4) – ODPM Best Value General Survey

Percentage of Redditch Residents who think activities for teenagers has got better or stayed the same (2003/4) – ODPM Best Value General Survey</td></tr>
<tr><td>Deprivation in Redditch</td><td>
Headline Issues:
- Some Redditch wards are more deprived than others
- There is a high percentage of the population living in the most deprived Super Output Areas in Redditch
<table>
<tr><th>District</th><th>Rank of Average SOA</th><th>Rank of Average SOA</th><th>Rank of Extent</th><th>Local Rank of Concentration</th><th>Rank of Income</th><th>Rank of Employment Scale</th></tr>
<tr><td>Redditch</td><td>146th</td><td>154th</td><td>112th</td><td>157th</td><td>202nd</td><td>215th</td></tr>
<tr><td>Worcestershire</td><td>116th</td><td>117th</td><td>110th</td><td>106th</td><td>49th</td><td>41st</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td><td>Indices of Multiple Deprivation data for Redditch 2004 - The English Indices of Deprivation 2004, a detailed analysis for Worcestershire (www.worcestershire.whub.org.uk)

Index of Deprivation</td></tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
	The table above shows that Redditch Borough has ranked averagely but scores lower than the rest of Worcestershire making the Borough more deprived on average. Neighbouring Bromsgrove District is the least deprived and the lowest ranking District in Worcestershire. It also ranks in the bottom fifth of Local Authorities in England highlighting its status as one of the least deprived regions nationally.		income domain score for Redditch wards, Index of Deprivation, Department for the Environment Transport and the Regions, 2000

Redditch Borough Ward	Income Domain Score	Rank of Income Domain
Batchley	37.03	710
Greenlands	29	1488
Central	27.57	1673
Lodge Park	26.68	1793
Church Hill	24.59	2099
Abbey	23.38	2307
Winyates	23.15	2346
Matchborough	19.72	3074
Crabbs Cross	16.68	3896
West	11.6	5757
Feckenham	8.01	7391

The table above shows that the wards of Batchley, Greenlands and Central are the most deprived in terms of income and the wards of Feckenham, West and Crabbs Cross the least deprived. Feckenham ward is considerably less deprived in terms of income than the other Redditch's wards.

Redditch Borough Ward	Employment Domain Score	Rank of Employment Domain
Batchley	15.54	1487
Central	11.86	2503
Greenlands	11.3	2742
Lodge Park	10.5	3057
Church Hill	9.47	3556
Abbey	9.05	3761
Winyates	9.01	3787
Matchborough	6.7	5301
Crabbs Cross	5.93	5947
West	5.26	6522
Feckenham	4.8	6888

Index of Deprivation employment domain score for Redditch wards, Index of Deprivation, Department for the Environment Transport and the Regions, 2000

Index of Deprivation education domain score for Redditch wards, Index of Deprivation, Department for the Environment Transport and the Regions, 2000

Percentage of Redditch Residents living within the most deprived SOAs in the country (2004) - Indices of Multiple Deprivation, ODPM

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
The table above shows that the wards of Batchley, Central and Greenlands are again the most deprived in terms of employment and that the wards of Feckenham, West and Crabbs Cross the least deprived. The tables identify a positive correlation between those wards which are the most and least deprived in terms of income and those wards which are the most and least deprived in terms of employment.
<table>
<tr><th>Redditch Borough Ward</th><th>Education Domain Score</th><th>Rank of Education Domain</th></tr>
<tr><td>Matchborough</td><td>1.02</td><td>1092</td></tr>
<tr><td>Winyates</td><td>0.93</td><td>1275</td></tr>
<tr><td>Greenlands</td><td>0.83</td><td>1491</td></tr>
<tr><td>Batchley</td><td>0.76</td><td>1655</td></tr>
<tr><td>Crabbs Cross</td><td>0.57</td><td>2173</td></tr>
<tr><td>Church Hill</td><td>0.54</td><td>2271</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lodge Park</td><td>0.49</td><td>2430</td></tr>
<tr><td>West</td><td>0.46</td><td>2544</td></tr>
<tr><td>Central</td><td>0.38</td><td>2783</td></tr>
<tr><td>Abbey</td><td>0.33</td><td>2960</td></tr>
<tr><td>Feckenham</td><td>-0.41</td><td>5623</td></tr>
</table>
The table above shows that the wards of Matchborough, Winyates and Greenlands are the most deprived in terms of education and the wards of Feckenham, Abbey and Central the least deprived. Feckenham ward is considerably less deprived than other wards in Redditch Borough and furthermore is the least deprived ward for income, employment and education. Greenlands ward is the only ward which appears in the top three most deprived wards in for income, employment and education.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas in the country</td><td>17.00%</td><td>14.26%</td></tr>
</table>
The table above indicates that there is an alarmingly high percentage of Redditch residents living within the most deprived Super Output Areas in the country when compared to the mean value.
</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Health in Redditch</td><td>Headline Issues:
- There is a higher percentage of Redditch's population claiming disability benefits compared to mean values</td><td></td><td>Health of Redditch residents compared to Worcestershire and England (2001) - Census, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)</td></tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Health	Redditch Number	Redditch %	Worcestershire	England
People with a limiting long term illness	12,432	15.8%	16.7%	17.9%
People of working age with a limiting long term illness	6,089	7.7%	-	13.3%
People whose health was good	55,287	70.2%	69.7%	68.8%
People whose health was fairly good	17,254	21.9%	22.0%	22.2%
People whose health was not good	6,266	8.0%	8.0%	9.0%
Number of people who provide unpaid care	7,867	10%	57,164 (10.5%)	9.9%
Number of people who provide 50+ hours of unpaid care a week	1,568	-	10,296	-

The table above shows that Redditch Borough has a lower percentage of people with a limiting long term illness compared to Worcestershire and England, with a lower proportion of these people being of working age. In comparison with the statistics for Worcestershire and England, Redditch Borough residents feel that that their health is good.

Ward	No. with a limiting long term illness (2001)
Redditch	**12,432**
Abbey	839
Astwood Bank & Feckenham	752
Batchley	1,310
Central	945
Church Hill	1,297
Crabbs Cross	665
Greenlands	1,367
Headless Cross & Oakenshaw	1,469
Lodge Park	863
Matchborough	958
West	728
Winyates	1,239

Limiting Long term illness by ward in Redditch (2001) – Census, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

Percentage of Redditch residents who think health services have got better or stayed the same (2003/4) – Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough

Percentage of population claiming key benefits (Feb 2006) -Department for Work and Pensions

Mortality by cause and ages in Redditch Borough (2005) - National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

	Redditch %	Mean Value
% of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that health services has got better or stayed the same.	75.59%	75.39%

The table above indicates that in Redditch Borough people generally feel health services has got better or stayed the same with a similar percentage as the mean value.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
% of working age population claiming key benefits: Disabled	1.10%	0.83%

Statistics indicate that this is a decreasing local trend in Redditch which is positive because the current percentage is higher in Redditch Borough than the mean value.

Cause of death by age	All	Under 1	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90 +
1. Diseases of the circulatory system	211	0	0	0	1	1	8	19	22	60	75	25
2. Diseases of the respiratory system	118	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	9	20	52	30
3. Ischaemic heart diseases	94	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	14	33	28	5
4. Cerebrovascular diseases	68	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	3	11	31	16
5. Ischaemic heart diseases other than myocardial infarction	56	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	11	19	15	3
6. Pneumonia	46	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	7	22	13
7. Malignant neoplasm's of digestive organs	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	13	13	0
8. Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	21	10

Broad Issues	Baseline												Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
	9. Acute myocardial infarction	38	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	14	13	2		
	10. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	37	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	10	13	10	0		
	11. Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	24		
	12. Senility without mention of psychosis	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	23		
	13. Diseases of the digestive system	31	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	3	8	7	4		
	14. Malignant neoplasm of breast	25	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	3	6	7	0		
	Bronchitis, emphysema and other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	11	3		
	15. External causes of morbidity and mortality	24	0	0	1	3	2	5	4	1	3	0	5		
	16. Diseases of the nervous system	20	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	3	4	8	0		
	Other heart diseases	20	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	7	7	2		
	17. Malignant neoplasm of colon	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	4	0		
	Diseases of the genitourinary system	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	4		

<table>
<tr><th>Broad Issues</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Matters for Issues & Options</th><th>Data source</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>18. Malignant neoplasm of prostate</td><td>13</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases</td><td>13</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>19. Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus</td><td>12</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accidents</td><td>12</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr>
<tr><td>20. Diabetes mellitus</td><td>10</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mental and behavioral disorders</td><td>10</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hypertensive diseases</td><td>10</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></tr>
</table>

The table above indicates the twenty most prolific causes of death in Redditch Borough. It indicates that heart and lung diseases are the most prolific, which is in line with the causes of mortality experienced nationwide.
</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Community involvement in Redditch</td><td>
The number of representations received at Local Plan No.3 consultation stages = 1,218 (this total minuses the 32 unconditionally withdrawn representations).

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Redditch %</th><th>Mean Value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Election turnout - at the last European elections</td><td>35.71%</td><td>39.35%</td></tr>
</table>

The following figures show the turnout by ward in the 2007 Local Elections in Redditch Borough:
Abbey Ward = 46%
Astwood Bank and Feckenham Ward = 40%
Batchley Ward = 36%
Church Hill Ward = 30%
Crabbs Cross Ward = 37%
Greenlands Ward = 33%
Headless Cross and Oakenshaw Ward = 37%
Matchborough Ward = 34%
West Ward = 38%
Winyates Ward = 42%
</td><td></td><td>Representations received taken from the Inspectors Report to Local Plan No.3

Election turnout in Redditch Borough at the 2004 European Elections (2004) – Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough

Turnout at 2007 Local Elections in Redditch wards and neighbouring wards</td></tr>
</table>

Broad Issues	Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
	In Bromsgrove District the following wards adjoining Redditch Borough had the following turnout percentages in the 2007 Local Elections: Alvechurch Ward = 40% Tardebigge Ward = 39% In Stratford on Avon District the following wards adjoining Redditch Borough had the following turnout percentages in the 2007 Local Elections: Alcester Ward = 43.6% Studley Ward = 40.6%		in Bromsgrove and Stratford District – (www.redditchadvertiser.co.uk)

Table 4: Baseline Information

Appendix B Concluding Comments

Appendix B outlines the social, economic and environmental information that has been collected to inform preparation of the LDF. Information collected relates to the administrative area of Redditch Borough plus additional lands that may be required to meet strategic development targets to meet local needs. During the consultation period on this Scoping Report consultees are invited to consider if they hold further relevant baseline data or to identify if any information in Appendix B is inaccurate or irrelevant.

APPENDIX C – Measuring the effectiveness of Sustainability Objectives

Appendix C continues to develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. First of all it displays the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives, as set out under Stage A4 of this Scoping Report and against each of these objectives is a set of decision-making criteria. The decision-making criteria set out the ways in which each objective should be achieved.

The indicators have then been developed to answer the questions posed by the decision-making criteria. By measuring these indicators we can determine if the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives are being achieved. The table then displays the quantified data that is available for each indicator, however there are some data gaps. A column is also presented of the historical trends and this may show the likely direction or the likely future trends for that indicator.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: reduce, reuse, recycle, compost, recovery, disposal	Are opportunities to increase recycling incorporated into the LDF?	Number of LDF policies aiming to increase recycling	3 – Local Plan No.3 policies B(BE).28, B(BE).29 and B(BE).19	No policies in Local Plan No.3
	Will it reduce the production of waste and manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy?	Total waste arising: • %/Amount of waste gone to landfill • %/Amount of waste recycled • %/Amount of waste incinerated or sent to waste energy plants	• Percentage of household waste recycled: 20.30% (2006/7) • Percentage of household waste incinerated: 57% (2006/7) • Percentage household waste landfilled/sent to waste energy plants: 43% (2006/7)	No data available
		Volume of household waste collected	Kilograms of household waste collected (2006/7) = 408kg	Kilograms of household waste collected (2005/6) = 414.0kg so this is a decreasing trend
		Percentage of the population satisfied with household waste recycling	Percentage fairly or very satisfied 2006/7 = 70.9%	Percentage of the population satisfied with household waste recycling (2003/4) = 77%. Statistics suggested that this trend was increasing but has been a recent decrease
	Are opportunities to increase the amount of construction and demolition waste that is reused incorporated into the LDF?	Number of LDF policies aiming to increase recycling	4 – Local Plan No.3 policies B(BE).28, B(BE).29, B(BE).19, B(BE).4	No policies in Local Plan No.3

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases?	CO2 emissions by sector	• Domestic CO2 emissions (KT CO2) = 185 (2004) • Industrial & Commercial CO2 emissions (KT CO2) = 289 (2004) • Road Transport CO2 emissions (KT CO2) = 97 (2004) • Land-use change CO2 emissions (KT CO2) = 2 (2004)	No data available
	Does it promote patterns of spatial development that are adaptable to and suitable for predicted changes in climate?	Countywide/Borough-wide CO2 emissions	Total CO2 emissions for Redditch Borough (KT CO2) = 573 (2004) Total CO2 emissions for Worcestershire County = 5281 (2004)	No data available
		Average SAP rating of new housing	No data available	N/A
	Are opportunities to promote measures to mitigate causes of climate change in the LDF?	Number of LDF policies promoting measure to mitigate the causes of climate change	None in Local Plan No.3	None in Local Plan No.2
To reduce the need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	Will it reduce the need to travel?	Percentage of households without a car/van	21% (2001)	N/A
		Percentage of new developments within existing urban areas and settlement boundaries	2006/7 = 99.78%	• 2005/6 = 97.33% • 2004/5 = 98.62%
		Percentage of households with 2 or more cars	29% (2001)	N/A
		Number of applications approved featuring multimodal access arrangements in their design	No data available	N/A
		Average commuting distance	2001 Census data: • Works mainly at or from home = 3,100 • Less than 2km = 8,942 • 2km to less than 5km = 11,309 • 5km to less than 10km = 3,381 • 10km to less than 20km = 6,013 • 20km to less than 30km = 4,190 • 30km to less than 40km = 623	No data available

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
			• 40km to less than 60km = 311 • 60km and over = 824 • No fixed place of work = 1,488 • Working outside the UK = 66 • Working at offshore installation = 11	
	Will it provide opportunities to increase sustainable modes of travel?	Methods of travel to work (Employed aged 16-74 living in the Borough)	• Mainly work at home = 3100 (7.7%) • Tube, metro, light rail, tram = 16 (0.0%) • Train 474 (1.2%) • Bus, Minibus or Coach = 3064 (7.6%) • Motorcycle, scooter, moped = 379 (0.9%) • Driving a car or van = 25,865 (64.2%) • Passenger in a car or van = 3149 (7.8%) • Taxi = 119 (0.3%) • Bicycle = 729 (1.8%) • On foot = 3258 (8.1%) • Other = 105 (0.3%)	N/A
	Does it focus development in existing centres, and make use of existing infrastructure to reduce the need to travel?	Number and percentage of applications permitted which extend/improve walking routes	No data available	N/A
		Number and percentage of applications permitted which extend/improve cycling routes	No data available	N/A
		Number of railway stations in Redditch	1 – Redditch	No change
		Motorways accessible within a 5 mile radius of the Town Centre	1 – M42	No change
		Percentage of new developments within the existing urban area and settlement boundaries	2006/7 = 99.78%	• 2005/6 = 97.33% • 2004/5 = 98.62%
		Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes drive time of a GP, hospital, primary school and secondary school, employment and a major retail centre	262 dwellings (100%)	2004/5 saw 288 dwellings therefore there has been a decrease in the number of dwellings within the 30 drive time. It remains that 100% of dwellings are within this 30 minutes for 2004/5 and 2005/6
Develop a knowledge driven economy, with	Will it contribute towards urban and rural regeneration?	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes drive time of a GP,	262 dwellings (100%)	2004/5 saw 288 dwellings therefore there has been a decrease in the number of

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits urban and rural		hospital, primary school and secondary school, employment and a major retail centre		dwellings within the 30 drive time. It remains that 100% of dwellings are within this 30 minutes for 2004/5 and 2005/6
		Number of VAT registered businesses within the Borough	• Total stock of VAT registered business (2004) = 2110 • 225 VAT registrations in 2004	Net change from 2002 to 2003 in total stock = 40 registered businesses increase/+1.93%
		Economically active (percentage) of the working age population	83.4% (Jan – Dec 2006)	No data available
		Percentage of the Borough's population of working age claiming benefits	13.6% (Feb 2007)	• 14% (February 2006) • 13.1% (February 2005)
	Will it provide opportunities for businesses to develop and enhance their competitiveness?	Survival rates for VAT registered businesses in the Borough (surviving six months and twelve months)	Six month survival = 97% (2004) Twelve month survival = 91% (2003)	No data available
	Will it support the shopping hierarchy?	Percentage of new retail developments located in the Town Centre	No data available	No data available
	Will it help to improve skills levels in the workforce?	Percentage of working age population with at least one level five qualification	68.7% With levels 1,2,3,4 and other qualification (not known) (2001)	No data available
	Will it support tourism?	Amount of money generated from tourism	£31 million	No data available
		Number of visitors to Redditch Borough	800,000 visitors to Redditch Borough (2004)	• 800,000 visitors to Redditch Borough (2003) • 800,000 visitors to Redditch Borough (2002)
To provide opportunities for communities to participate in and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Do proposals incorporate consultation with the local communities?	Number of SPDs/DPD not in conformity with the SCI	DPDs/SPDs not in conformity with the SCI = 0	N/A
		Number of consultation opportunities made	In 2005/6 = 6 (During the Auxerre Avenue	N/A (SCI not adopted previously to 2005/6)

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
		available in accordance with the SCI	SPD Consultation periods)	
	Does it promote wider community engagement and civic responsibility?	Number of consultation opportunities provided in addition to the statutory requirements in the SCI	N/A – Consultation on DPDs not yet commenced	N/A – Consultation on DPDs not yet commenced
		Number of consultation responses received	N/A	N/A
		Number of consultation responses received from local residents	N/A	N/A
Promote and support the development of new technologies, of high value and low impact, especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	Does it encourage innovative and environmentally friendly technologies>	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type B1a, B1b, B1c, B2, B8	• B1a = 399m2 • B1b = None • B1c = None • B2 = 14,320m2 • B8 = 3829m2	• 2004/5 B1a = 1053m2 a fall of 654m2 for 2005/6 • B1b = No change • B1c = No change • B2 = 1542m2 an increase of 12,778 m2 for 2005/6 • B8 = 10,042m2 a fall of 6213m2 for 2005/6
		Percentage of working age population with at least a level 3 qualification (level 3 and 4 only, excludes 'other qualification, not known')	20.3% (2001)	No data available
		Number of people employed in Redditch Borough in this sector	• Professional occupations in Science and Technology (2001) = 1,395 • Associate professional and technical occupations in Science and Technology (2001) = 778	Data not available
		Borough wide CO2 emissions	Total CO2 emissions for Redditch Borough (KT CO2) = 573 (2004)	No data available
	Does it promote and support the development of new technologies, of high value and low impact?	Employment land available by type	28.82 Hectares (not broken down by type)	2004/5 figure = 33.07 Hectares, a fall of 4.25 hectares for 2005/6
		Amount of employment land lost to residential development	1.11 Hectares or 11100m2	3.38Ha of employment land was lost to residential development in 2004/5. This figure was identified in last years AMR, however, this site has reached full completion. Losses to stock will, from now on, be recorded only when development has

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
				taken place
Protect and improve the quality of water, soil and air	Will it provide opportunities to improve or maintain water quality?	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood risk or water quality grounds	0	0
	Will it improve or maintain air quality?	Number and location of AQMA in the Borough	0 AQMAs	0 AQMAs
	Will it provide opportunities to improve or maintain soil quality?	Percentage of new housing and employment on Previously Developed Land	• Housing on PDL = 87.4% (2006/7) • Employment on PDL = 16.2% (2006/7)	• Housing on PDL = 95% (2005/6) • Employment on PDL = 53% (2005/6)
		Percentage of new developments incorporating rainwater harvesting/water efficiency measures	No data available	No data available
Ensure development does not occur in high-risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risks or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas	Does it protect the floodplain from inappropriate development?	Number of new allocated developments located in the floodplain	N/A - No new developments allocated through the LDF	N/A – No new developments allocated through the LDF
		Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood risk or water quality grounds	0	0
	Does it take account of all types of flooding?	Number of applications approved in areas prone to non-fluvial flooding	No data available	No data available
	Are opportunities to reduce the risk of flooding in existing developed areas in the LDF?	Number of flooding policies in the LDF	1 – Local Plan No.3 policy B(BE).27	1 - Local Plan No.2 policy ES.8
		Percentage of the Borough covered by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	0% - Joint SFRA with Bromsgrove District Council being commissioned 2007	N/A
		Number of flooding events affecting development	No data available	No data available
	Does it promote Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems where	Percentage of new developments incorporating SUDS	No data available	No data available

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
	appropriate?			
To improve the vitality and viability of Town and District Centres and the quality of and equitable access to, local services and facilities, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Will proposals enhance the provision of local services and facilities?	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes drive time of a GP, hospital, primary school and secondary school, employment and a major retail centre	262 dwellings (100%)	2004/5 saw 288 dwellings therefore there has been a decrease in the number of dwellings within the 30 drive time. It remains that 100% of dwellings are within this 30 minutes for 2004/5 and 2005/6
		Percentage of new developments within the existing urban area and settlement boundaries	2006/7 = 99.78%	• 2005/6 = 97.33% • 2004/5 = 98.62%
		Amount of completed office development	120m2	2004/5 = 0.5 hectares (5000m2), a fall of 4880m2 for 2005/6
		Amount of completed retail development	0m2	No change
		Number of first schools	23	No change
		Number of middle schools	8	No change
		Number of high schools	4	No change
		Number of further education colleges	1	No change
		Number of community centres	12	No change
		Number of libraries	3 - Redditch library, Woodrow Library and mobile library	No change
	Will it contribute to rural service provision across the Borough?	Rural villages with key services (There are two rural villages in Redditch Borough: Astwood Bank and Feckenham)	1 – Astwood Bank	1- Astwood Bank
	Will it enhance accessibility to services by public transport?	Amount of completed leisure development in the Town Centre	0m2	No change
		Amount of completed office development in the Town Centre	120m2	In 2004/5 there was 5000m2 of office development outside of the Town Centre and none within. 2005/6 saw in increase in office development within the Town Centre

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
		Amount of completed retail development in the Town Centre	0m2	No change
Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Will it safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality?	Number of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of impact on character or local distinctiveness	No data available	N/A
To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	Will it help to safeguard the Borough's biodiversity and geodiversity?	Change in areas of biodiversity importance including: • Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance	• Meeting PSA Target = 63.42% • Favourable = 59.47% • Unfavourable Recovering = 3.95% • Unfavourable No Change = 27.61% • Unfavourable Declining = 8.97% • Part Destroyed/ Destroyed = 0.00%	N/A
		Number of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of potential adverse impact on natural environment features or wildlife	No data available	N/A
		Percentage of the Borough that is open space, Green Belt or Open Countryside	• Open Countryside = 10.1% • Green Belt = 33.7% • Open Space = 16.4% • Total percentage of the Borough that is open space, Green Belt or Open Countryside = 60.2%	No data available
	Will it protect sites and habitats designated for nature conservation?	Change in areas of biodiversity importance including: • Change in priority habitats and species (by type)	• 1.35 Ha of scrubland lost to housing development • Increase of reedbed habitat • Increase of lowland hay meadows • Increase of lowland heath • Pool restoration and de-silting • Over 1 km of hedge-laying • Orchard planting • Discovery of rare heathland habitat in Wirehill Wood • New confirmed findings of Slow Worms • New confirmed findings of White Clawed Cray-fish	N/A
		Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) habitats	• Meeting Public Service Agreement target = 67%	• 77.5% of SSSI's meeting PSA target in 2004/5 indicating a decline of 10.5%.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
			• Favourable condition = 17% • Unfavourable recovering condition = 0% • Unfavourable no change = 0% • Unfavourable declining = 33% • Destroyed/part destroyed = 0%	• 2004/5 Favourable condition = 75.1% indicating a decline of 58.1% • 2004/5 Unfavourable recovering condition = 2.4% indicating a decline of 2.4% • 2004/5 Unfavourable no change = 0% • 2004/5 Unfavourable declining = 22.5% indicating a rise of 10.5% • 2004/5Destroyed/part destroyed = 0%
		Number of sites designated for nature conservation lost to new development	N/A – No new developments allocated though the LDF	N/A – No new developments allocated through the LDF
		Percentage of water courses exceeding water framework directive standards for water quality	No data available	No data available
	Will it help to achieve targets set out in the Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plans?	Achievement of BAP Targets	No data available	No data available
To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Will it improve access to health facilities across the Borough?	Loss of healthcare land or buildings to other uses	0	In 2004/5 there were also no losses of healthcare land or buildings to other uses
		Number of applications permitted for homes for the elderly	1	In 2004/5 there were 3 applications permitted for homes for the elderly, decreasing to 1 in 2005/6
		Number of existing homes for the elderly	9	In 2004/5 there were 9 existing homes for the elderly
	Will it help to improve quality of life for local residents?	Number of homes achieving lifetime homes standard (i.e. Part M of Building Regulations)	No data available	No data available
	Will it promote healthier lifestyles?	Number of hospitals	1 – Alexandra Hospital	No change
		Number of other health facilities	Smallwood Health Centre (Child Health) Smallwood House (Elderly and mental health day care clinics and diabetic unit. Also family planning, young people's clinics, chiropody, occupational therapy)	No change
		Number of Doctor's surgeries	13	No change

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
		Number of dental practices	13	No change
		Number of opticians	7	No change
		Life expectancy	• Life expectancy at birth (males, 2003) = 77.00 • Life expectancy at birth (females, 2003) = 81.10	• Life expectancy at birth (males, 2002) = 77.00. This figure has not changed • Life expectancy at birth (females, 2002) = 80.60. This figure has increased
	Does it mitigate against noise pollution?	Number of noise pollution complaints received	No data available	No data available
	Does it mitigate against light pollution?	Number of light pollution complaints received	No data available	No data available
Provide decent affordable housing for all, of all the right quality and tenure for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments	Will it provide opportunities to increase affordable housing levels within urban and rural areas of the Borough?	Affordable housing completions (dwellings)	59 dwellings	Affordable housing completions 2004/5 = 26 dwellings, an increase of 33 dwellings for 2005/6
		Percentage of total housing completions which are affordable	2006/7 = 17.4%	• 2005/6 = 19.5% • 2004/5 = 36.8%
	Will it provide affordable housing access to a range of housing tenures and sizes?	Percentage of housing completions by size	• 2006/7: 1 Bed = 20.5% 2 Bed = 46.3% 3 Bed = 11.2% 4+ Bed = 22%	• 2005/6: 1 Bed = 16.1% 2 Bed = 50.4% 3 Bed = 13.7% 4+ Bed = 19.8%
		Percentage of housing completions by tenure	• 2006/7: Private = 82.6% Rented = 12.6% Shared Ownership = 12.6% Low Cost Market = 0%	• 2005/6: Private = 79% Rented = 15.3% Shared Ownership = 3% Low Cost Market = 2.7% • 2004/5: Private = 91% Rented = 7.6% Shared Ownership = 1.4% Low Cost Market = 0%
		Number of persons registered as homeless	No data available	No data available

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
	Does it see to provide high quality, well-designed residential environments?	Number of homes meeting the Code for Sustainable Homes (Level 3) standards	No data available	No data available
		Number of homes exceeding the Code for Sustainable Homes (Level 3) standards	No data available	No data available
		Number of homes not assessed against the Code for Sustainable Homes	No data available	No data available
	Are opportunities to increase the amount of construction and demolition waste that is reused incorporated into the LDF?	Number of LDF policies aiming to increase recycling	3 – Local Plan No.3 policies B(BE).28, B(BE).29 and B(BE).19	No policies in Local Plan No.3
To raise the skills levels and qualifications of the workforce	Will it provide opportunities to further develop educational and attainment facilities within the Borough?	Percentage of the Borough's school leavers with 5 A*-C GCSE's	• All 15 year old pupils achieving Grades A* - C in GCSEs (Sep 04-Aug 05) = 50.3 • Percentage of students achieving 2 or more GCE/VCE/ A Level or equivalent passes (Sep 04 – Aug 05) = 91.1% • Percentage of students achieving 3 or more GCE/VCE/ A Level or equivalent passes (Sep 04 – Aug 05) = 6.1%	• All 15 year old pupils achieving Grades A* - C in GCSEs (Sep 03-Aug 04) = 52.3 so despite a steady increase, the latest figure shows a decrease in GCSE attainment. • All 15 year old pupils achieving Grades A* - C in GCSEs (Sep 02-Aug 03) = 46.0 • All 15 year old pupils achieving Grades A* - C in GCSEs (Sep 01-Aug 02) = 46.6
		Percentage of the Borough's population with a FE/HE qualification	Number aged 16-74 with level 4/5 qualifications (2001) = 7,874	N/A
		Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes drive time of a GP, hospital, primary school and secondary school, employment and a major retail centre	262 dwellings (100%)	2004/5 saw 288 dwellings therefore there has been a decrease in the number of dwellings within the 30 drive time. It remains that 100% of dwellings are within this 30 minutes for 2004/5 and 2005/6
		Number and percentage of applications permitted which contribute towards educational facilities as covered by the requirements of the education provision SPD	No data available	No data available
Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour	Does it seek to provide high quality well designed environments?	Number and percentage of applications permitted which incorporate crime prevention measures in their design	No data available	No data available
		Crime statistics per 1000 of the population for sexual offences	0.3%	2004/5 = 0.3 No change for 2005/6
		Crime statistics per 1000 of the population	5.5%	2004/5 = 7.1% indicating a fall in the number

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
		for violence against the person		of crimes for violence against the person for 2005/6
		Crime statistics per 1000 of the population for robbery offences	0.3%	2004/5 = 0.4% indicating a fall in the number of crimes for robbery offences for 2005/6
		Crime statistics per 1000 of the population for burglary dwelling offences	2.8%	2004/5 = 2.9% indicating a fall in the number of crimes for burglary dwelling offences in 2005/6
		Crime statistics per 1000 of the population for vehicle and other theft	8.4 %	2004/5 = 9.2% indicating a fall in the number of crimes for vehicle and other theft for 2005/6
		Crime statistics per 1000 of the population for drug offences	1.2%	2004/5 = 0.6% indicating an increase in the number of crimes for drug offences for 2005/6
	Does it promote wide community engagement and civic responsibility?	Percentage of Redditch residents who feel unsafe on their local street	33%	No change
	Does it promote mixed development that encourages natural surveillance?	Number and percentage of applications permitted which incorporate crime prevention measures in their design	No data available	No data available
Conserve and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well-designed, resource efficient, high quality built environment in new development proposals	Does it provide opportunities for sustainable construction?	Number of homes meeting the Code for Sustainable Homes (Level 3) standards	No data available	No data available
		Number of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of adverse impacts on heritage and historic assets	No data available	No data available
	Will it enhance the Borough's Conservation Areas?	Conservation Area appraisals completed	Two – Church Green Conservation Area (Town Centre); Feckenham Conservation Area. There are no other Conservation	None – Conservation Area Appraisals were not required

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
			Areas in Redditch Borough	
		Conservation Area management plans completed	Two – Church Green Conservation Area (Town Centre); Feckenham Conservation Area. There are no other Conservation Areas in Redditch Borough	None – Conservation Area management plans were not required
	Will it help safeguard the Borough's Listed Buildings?	Number of listed buildings	• Grade I = 0 • Grade II* = 10 • Grade II = 146 • Locally listed buildings = 38	• 2004/5 Grade I = 0 No change • 2004/5 Grade II* = 10 No change • 2004/5Grade II = 146 No change • 2004/5 Locally listed buildings = 38 No change
	Does it improve the quality of the built environment?	Number of listed buildings at risk	None	None
Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural lands, land of Green Belt value, maximising use of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings, where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest	Will it safeguard the Borough's mineral resources?	Number and percentage of mineral applications permitted/modified related to need/environmental factors/quality of restoration or aftercare	No data available	No data available
	Will it maximise the use of Previously Developed Land?	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	95% (2005/6)	There has been a big increase in the amount of new and converted dwellings. 2004/5 was 60%, meaning an increase of 35% up to 2005/6.
		New homes and employment sites on Previously Developed Land	• Housing on PDL = 87.4% (2006/7) • Employment on PDL = 16.2% (2006/7)	• Housing on PDL = 95% (2005/6) • Employment on PDL = 53% (2005/6)
	Will it protect the Borough's open spaces of recreational and amenity value?	Percentage of new dwellings completed at 30 dwellings per hectare	2.7%	• Housing completions in 12 months have significantly increased with respect to meeting density rates. Over 97% of

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
				completions were achieved at expected density levels, which is an increase of 14% on last year. • In 2004/5 the percentage of new dwellings completed at 30 dwellings per hectare was 17%. This percentage has decreased dramatically to just 2.7%
		Percentage of new dwellings completed at between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	54.6%	• Housing completions in Redditch over the past 12 months have significantly increased with respect to meeting density rates. Over 97% of completions were achieved at expected density levels, which is an increase of 14% on last year • In 2004/5 the percentage of new dwellings completed between 30-50 dwellings per hectare was 59%. This has slightly fallen to 54.6% in 2005/6
		Percentage of new dwellings completed at above 50 dwellings per hectare	42.7%	• Housing completions in Redditch over the past 12 months have significantly increased with respect to meeting density rates. Over 97% of completions were achieved at expected density levels, which is an increase of 14% on last year • In 2004/5 the percentage of new dwellings completed above 50 dwellings per hectare was 24% and this has increased to 42.7% in 2005/6
	Will it preserve the openness of the Green Belt?	Green Belt land lost to development	2.96 Ha	• 2004/5 = None • 2003/4 = None
		Number/percentage of developments in the Green Belt	2006/7 = 1 dwelling (0.22%)	• 2005/6 = 1 dwelling (0.38%) • 2004/5 = 4 dwellings (1.38%)
	Will it help to protect the Borough's agricultural land from adverse developments?	Percentage of agricultural land lost to new development	2006/7 = 0%	No data available
	Does it provide opportunities for sustainable construction?	Number of homes meeting the Code for Sustainable Homes (Level 3) standards	No data available	No data available
Promoting resource	Will it encourage opportunities	Renewable energy capacity installed by	None	No change

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Indicators from the Sustainability Framework	Quantified Data	Trends (Past trends and future trends under the 'do-nothing /business as usual scenario)
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	for the production of renewable and low carbon energy?	type		
	Will it promote greater energy efficiency?	Number or percentage of new development incorporating on-site renewable energy generation	No data available	No data available
		Average percentage of energy needs met from on-site renewable energy generation in new developments	No data available	No data available
		Number of homes meeting the Code for Sustainable Homes (Level 3) standard	No data available	No data available
	Will it encourage opportunities to achieve energy efficiency measures above the minimum standard, as defined by the Code for Sustainable Homes?	Number of homes that have met the minimum standard energy efficiency measures (Level 1), as defined by the Code for Sustainable Homes	No data available	No data available

Table 5: Measuring the effectiveness of Sustainability Objectives

Appendix C Concluding Comments

The table above displays the Borough of Redditch's Sustainability Appraisal Framework for its Local Development Framework. This SA Framework provides the basis for assessing the sustainability of policies or options for any future Local Development Documents prepared by the Borough Council. The SA Framework does have data gaps. It is envisaged that where there is currently no data available, the Borough Council can, in the future collect these indicators.