Borough of Redditch Local Development Framework Scoping Report

Annual Update

APPENDIX A – Review of PPPs

Identification of relevant policies, plans and programmes

Each of the PPP's has 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. This review of documents was undertaken for the April 2010 review.

Table 3: Identification of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

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	- 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	- 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

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Promote multi-modal transport concepts and a reduction in the need to travel • Protect and conserve urban heritage and promote high-quality architecture	employment must aim to reduce the need to travel	
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 resources • Consider the need for a policy aiming to improve the transport system • Allocations must use land efficiently	• The need to reduce climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect natural resources is an issue for 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 and townscape 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	• Protecting water quality and water resources 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

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
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 Action Plan (2002 – 2012)	• There are 4 environmental areas for priority actions – Climate change – 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	• 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 • Consider the need for a policy aiming to protect soils • Consider the need for a policy encouraging waste prevention, reuse and recovery	• 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 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 the 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
European Landscape Convention (2006)	• The aims of this Convention are to promote landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues • To recognise landscapes in law as an essential component of people's surroundings, an expression of the diversity of their shared cultural and natural heritage, and a foundation of their identity • To establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and	• Consider the need for landscape protection • Consider the need for landscape character assessments	• The need to safeguard landscape and townscape character 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
	planning through the adoption of the specific measures set out in Article 6 • To establish procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies mentioned in paragraph b above • To integrate landscape into its regional and town planning policies and in its cultural, environmental, agricultural, social and economic policies, as well as in any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on landscape • With the active participation of the interested parties, as stipulated in Article 5.c, and with a view to improving knowledge of its landscapes, each Party undertakes i) to identify its own landscapes throughout its territory; ii) to analyse their characteristics and the forces and pressures transforming them; ii)I to take note of changes		
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 • 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	• 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 • 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	• The need to protect and enhance biodiversity is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect the historic environment is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need for high quality design and architecture is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to promote 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

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	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 • Seek to protect and enhance the quality, character and amenity value of the countryside and urban areas as a whole • A high level of protection should be given to most valued townscapes and landscapes, wildlife habitats and natural resources • Enhance as well as protect biodiversity, natural habitats, the historic environment and landscape and townscape character • Plan for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes. Design which is inappropriate in its context, or which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions, should not be accepted • Seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness	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 • Avoid development in areas at risk of flooding • Bring forward land of a suitable quality in appropriate locations	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
		• Promote efficient use of land through higher densities, mixed uses and through the use of suitably located, previously developed land and buildings	
Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1 (2007)	• reduce carbon dioxide emissions, through domestic and international action, to 26-32% below 1990 levels by 2020 and to at least 60 per cent by 2050 • deliver the Government's ambition of zero carbon development • shape sustainable communities that are resilient to and appropriate for climate change • create an attractive environment for innovation and investment, including in renewable and low-carbon technologies and supporting infrastructure • support delivery of the timetable for reducing carbon emissions from domestic and non-domestic buildings • Building a Greener Future7 sets out a progressive tightening of Building Regulations to require major reductions in carbon emissions from new homes to get to zero carbon by 2016 • There are similar ambitions to cut carbon emissions from new non-domestic buildings • secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions • deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car • secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change; and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion • conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change • reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change • respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change • the proposed provision for new development, its spatial distribution, location and design should be planned to limit carbon dioxide emissions • new development should be planned to make good use of opportunities for decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy • mitigation and adaptation should not be considered independently of each other, and new development should be planned with both in mind • Consider the opportunities for the core strategy to add to the policies and proposals in the RSS, such	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to increase the use of renewable energy sources in developments • Consider the need for adaptation and mitigation on climate change • Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the effects of climate change • Promote zero carbon development in domestic and non-domestic buildings • 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 with low-carbon technologies being promoted • Promote the use of a decentralised energy supply • Allocations of housing and employment must aim to reduce the need to travel	• 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

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	as where local circumstances would allow further progress to be made to achieving key planning objectives. In doing so, the core strategy should be informed by, and in turn inform, local strategies on climate change including the sustainable community strategy • provide a framework that promotes and encourages renewable and low-carbon energy generation • consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low-carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure the development of such sources, but in doing so take care to avoid stifling innovation including by rejecting proposals solely because they are outside areas identified for energy generation • expect a proportion of the energy supply of new development to be secured from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy sources • give positive consideration to the use of local development orders (LDO) to secure renewable and low-carbon energy supply systems • have an evidence-based understanding of the local feasibility and potential for renewable and low-carbon technologies, including microgeneration, to supply new development • set out a target percentage of the energy to be used in new development to come from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy sources where it is viable. The target should avoid prescription on technologies and be flexible in how carbon savings from local energy supplies are to be secured • where there are particular and demonstrable opportunities for greater use of decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy than the target percentage, bring forward development area or site-specific targets to secure this potential • in bringing forward targets, set out the type and size of development to which the target will be applied • in bringing forward targets, ensure there is a clear rationale for the target and it is properly tested • in allocating land for development, planning authorities can set out how the proposed development would be expected to contribute to securing the decentralised energy supply system from which it would benefit • Planning authorities, developers and other partners in the provision of new development should engage constructively and imaginatively to encourage the delivery of sustainable buildings • Any policy relating to local requirements for decentralised energy supply to new development or for sustainable buildings should be set out in a DPD • Facilitate good design by identifying the distinctive features that define the character of a particular local area • Careful attention to design is particularly important where the chosen local strategy involves intensification of the existing urban fabric. More intensive development is not always appropriate. However, when well designed and built in the right location, it can enhance the character and quality of an area • In Conservation Areas and other local areas of special character where, if proper attention is paid to achieving good design, new development opportunities can be taken without adverse impacts on their	• Developments in locations that can be accessed sustainably • Consider the need for a local policy to expand on RSS policies on climate change • Consider identifying areas for renewable and low-carbon sources • Consider the need to formulate targets for the percentage of energy from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon energy sources • Consider the need for higher targets in development areas/specific sites	

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	character and appearance		
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 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 the need for a policy to protect the openness of the green belt • 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	• The need to protect the openness of the green belt is an issue for this Scoping 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 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	• 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	• The need for high quality design and architecture is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need for affordable housing is an issue for this Scoping Report

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	• 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 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-	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 • 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	

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	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	housing trajectory • Consider the need for policy on the housing implementation strategy • Continue the Preferred Partnership Arrangements with local RSLs to improve operational efficiency and sustainability	

Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (2009)	• To help achieve sustainable economic growth, the Government's objectives for planning are to:
	    – build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance
	    – reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation
	    – deliver sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel, especially by car and respond to climate change
	    – promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places for communities
	• Focus new economic growth and development of main town centre in existing centres, in an attractive and safe environment and remed deficiencies in provision in areas with poor access to facilities
	• Provide innovative and efficient shopping, leisure, tourism and local services in town centres
	• Conserve the historic, archaeological and architectural heritage of centres and a sense of place and a focus for the community and for civic activity
	• Raise the quality of life and environment in rural areas by promoting thriving, inclusive and locally distinctive rural communities whilst protecting the open countryside to benefit all
	• Assess the detailed need for land or floorspace for economic development, including for all main town centre uses over the plan period
	• Identify any deficiencies in the provision of local convenience shopping and other facilities which serve people's day-to-day needs
	• Assess the existing and future supply of land available for economic development, ensuring that existing site allocations for economic development are reassessed against the policies in this PPS, particularly if they are for single or restricted uses. Where possible, any reviews of land available for economic development should be undertaken at the same time as, or combined with, strategic housing land availability assessments
	• Assess the capacity of existing centres to accommodate new town centre development taking account of the role of centres in the hierarchy and identify centres in decline where change needs to be managed
	• Sets out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth identifying priority areas with high levels of deprivation that should be
		• Consider the need for policies to promote economic growth
		• Consider the need for policies on heritage assets
		• Consider the need for allocations to be carried forward from Local Plan No.3
		• Consider the hierarchy of centres required
		• Apply the sequential approach to site selection in allocating appropriate strategic sites
		• Consider the need for a policy on leisure facilities
		• Consider the need for policy support for farm diversification
			• Economic prosperity is an issue for this scoping report
			• Town Centre viability is an issue for this scoping report
			• Historic Environment 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

	prioritised for regeneration investment, having regard to the character of the area and the need for a high quality environment
	• Supports existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting and, where possible, identifies and plans for new or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area, such as those producing low carbon goods or services. However, policies should be flexible enough to accommodate sectors not anticipated in the plan and allow a quick response to changes in economic circumstances
	• Positively plans for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven or high technology industries. The regional level should set criteria for, or identify the general locations of strategic sites, ensuring that major greenfield sites are not released unnecessarily through competition between local authority areas
	• At the local level, where necessary to safeguard land from other uses, identifies a range of sites, to facilitate a broad range of economic development, including mixed use. Existing site allocations should not be carried forward from one version of the development plan to the next without evidence of the need and reasonable prospect of their take up during the plan period. If there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for the allocated economic use, the allocation should not be retained, and wider economic uses or alternative uses should be considered
	• Facilitates new working practices such as live/work
	• As part of their economic vision for their area, set out a strategy for the management and growth of centres over the plan period
	• Define a network (the pattern of provision of centres) and hierarchy (the role and relationship of centres in the network) of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes, to meet the needs of their catchments having:
	   – made choices about which centres will accommodate any identified need for growth in town centre uses, considering their expansion, taking into account the need to avoid an over concentration of growth in centres. Identified deficiencies in the network of centres should be addressed by promoting centres to function at a higher level in the hierarchy or designating new centres where necessary, giving priority to deprived areas
	   – ensured extensions to centres are integrated with the existing centre in terms of design including the need to allow easy pedestrian access where existing centres are in decline, considered the scope for consolidating and strengthening these centres by seeking to focus a wider range of services there, promoting the diversification of uses and improving the environment where reversing decline in existing centres is not possible,
	   – considered reclassifying the centre at a lower level within the hierarchy of centres
	• Define the extent of the centre and the primary shopping area in their Adopted Proposals Map having considered distinguishing between realistically defined primary and secondary frontages in designated centres and set policies that make clear which uses will be permitted in such locations		

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	• Consider setting floorspace thresholds for the scale of edge-of-centre and out-of-centre development which should be subject to an impact assessment under (EC16.1) and specify the geographic areas these thresholds will apply to
	• Define any locally important impacts on centres which should be tested
	• Encourage residential or office development above ground floor retail, leisure or other facilities within centres, ensuring that housing in out-of-centre mixed-use developments is not, in itself, used as a reason to justify additional floorspace for main town centre uses in such locations
	• Identify sites or buildings within existing centres suitable for development, conversion or change of use
	• Use tools such as local development orders, area action plans, compulsory purchase orders and town centre strategies to address the transport, land assembly, crime prevention, planning and design issues associated with the growth and management of their centres
	• Set out the number and scale of leisure developments they wish to encourage taking account of their potential impact, including the cumulative impact, on the character and function of the centre, anti-social behaviour and crime, including considering security issues raised by crowded places, and the amenities of nearby residents
	• Identify an appropriate range of sites to accommodate the identified need, ensuring that sites are capable of accommodating a range of business models in terms of scale, format, car parking provision and scope for disaggregation
	• Sites for main town centre uses should be identified through a sequential approach to site selection. Under the sequential approach, local planning authorities should identify sites that are suitable, available and viable in the following order:
	   – locations in appropriate existing centres where sites or buildings for conversion are, or are likely to become, available within the plan period
	   – edge-of-centre locations, with preference given to sites that are or will be well-connected to the centre
	   – out-of-centre sites, with preference given to sites which are or will be well served by a choice of means of transport and which are closest to the centre and have a higher likelihood of forming links with the centre
	• Having identified sites for development, local planning authorities should allocate sufficient sites in development plan documents to meet at least the first five years identified need. Where appropriate, local development frameworks should set out policies for the phasing and release of allocated sites to ensure that those sites in preferred locations within centres are developed ahead of less central locations
	• Strictly control economic development in open countryside away from existing settlements, or outside areas allocated for development in development plans
	• Support the conversion and re-use of appropriately located and suitably constructed existing buildings in the countryside (particularly those adjacent or closely related to towns or villages) for economic		

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	development • Set out the permissible scale of replacement buildings and circumstances where replacement of buildings would not be acceptable • Set out the criteria to be applied to planning applications for farm diversification, and support diversification for business purposes that are consistent in their scale and environmental impact with their rural location • Local planning authorities should, through their local development frameworks, set maximum parking standards for non-residential development in their area, ensuring alignment with the policies in the relevant local transport plan and, where relevant, the regional strategy. Local planning authorities should not set minimum parking standards for development, other than for parking for disabled people.		
Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)	The Governments overarching aim is that the historic environment and its heritage assets should be conserved and enjoyed for the quality of life they bring to this and future generations. To achieve this, the Government's objectives for planning for the historic environment are: • To deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment: – recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource – take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and – recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. • To conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that: – Decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset – Wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation – the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and – Consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping. • To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost. PPS3 sets out a series of policies to guide plan making: • Heritage Assets and Climate Change - Local Authorities should identify opportunities to mitigate, and adapt to, the effects of climate change when devising policies relating to heritage assets so as to reduce carbon emissions and secure sustainable development. • Evidence Base - Local Planning Authorities should ensure that they have evidence and historic	• Consider the need for a policy to protect and enhance the historic environment	• Historic Environment 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
	environment and heritage assets. • Local Planning Approaches - LDFs should set out a positive, proactive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment taking into account the variations in type and distribution of heritage asset, as well as the contribution made by the historic environment by virtue of: (i) its influence on the character of the environment and an area's sense of place (ii) its potential to be a catalyst for regeneration in an area, in particular through leisure, tourism and economic development (iii) the stimulus it can provide to inspire new development of imaginative and high quality design (iv) the re-use of existing fabric, minimising waste; and (v) its mixed and flexible patterns of land use that are likely to be, and remain, sustainable		
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:	• 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	• 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
	– assess the need for development – identify the appropriate scale of development – 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	appropriate • Consider the need for a policy on promoting high quality and inclusive design • Consider the need for a policy on 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	

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
		• 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 Development in Rural Areas (2004)	• Raise quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of: – 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	• Consider the need for a policy 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, townscapes 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	• The need to promote the local economy is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to provide high quality design and architecture is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect landscape and townscape 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

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• 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 • Ensure that development respects and, where possible, enhances historic and architectural value • Facilitate sustainable development that supports traditional land-based activities and makes the most of new leisure and recreational opportunities that require a countryside location • Ensure that the quality and character of the wider countryside is protected and, where possible, enhanced • Have particular regard to any areas that have been statutorily designated for their landscape, wildlife or historic qualities where greater priority should be given to restraint of potentially damaging development • Support development that delivers diverse and sustainable farming enterprises • Support other countryside-based enterprises and activities which contribute to rural economies, and/or promote recreation in and the enjoyment of the countryside • Take account of the need to protect natural resources • Provide for the sensitive exploitation of renewable energy sources in accordance with the policies set out in PPS22 • Conserve specific features and sites of landscape, wildlife and historic or architectural value, in accordance with statutory designations • Support through planning policies, sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit rural businesses, communities and visitors and which utilise and enrich, but do not harm, the character of the countryside, its towns, villages, buildings and other features • Recognise that in areas statutorily designated for their landscape, nature conservation or historic qualities, there will be scope for tourist and leisure related developments, subject to appropriate control over their number, form and location to ensure the particular qualities or features that justified the designation are conserved • Ensure that any plan proposals for large-scale tourism and leisure developments in rural areas have been subject to close assessment to weigh-up their advantages and disadvantages to the locality in terms of sustainable development objectives. In particular, the policy in PPG13 should be followed in such cases where high volumes of traffic may be generated	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 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	

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
		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 and Geological Conservation (2005)	• Ensure that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as an integral part of 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	• Consider the need for a policy 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	• The need to protect and enhance biodiversity 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
		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 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
			• The need to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 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
		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	
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
PPS12: Local Spatial Planning (2008)	• Local authorities have a key role in leading their communities, creating prosperity in our villages, towns and cities • Spatial planning objectives for local areas, as set out in the LDF, should be aligned not only with national and regional plans, but also with the shared local priorities set out in Sustainable Community Strategies • Produce a vision for the future of places that responds to the local challenges and opportunities, and is based on evidence, a sense of local distinctiveness and community derived objectives, within the overall framework of national policy and regional strategies • Translate this vision into a set of priorities, programmes, policies, and land allocations together with the public sector resources to deliver them • Create a framework for private investment and regeneration that promotes economic, environmental and social well being for the area • Coordinate and deliver the public sector components of this vision with other agencies and processes • Create a positive framework for action on climate change • Contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development	• Consider the need for prosperity in Redditch Borough's settlements • Consider the links with the Sustainable Community Strategy • Consider the need for a distinctive vision for the Core Strategy • Consider how to translate a vision into a set of measurable objectives • Consider the need for an appropriate delivery strategy for the Core Strategy showing	• The need to reduce climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report • The SA process will be fully integrated with community participation

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Ensure strategies can be based on the community's views and obtain community buy-in • Ensure that the necessary land is available at the right time and in the right place to deliver the new housing required • Orchestrate the necessary social, physical and green infrastructure to ensure sustainable communities are delivered • Provide the basis for the private sector facilitating of affordable housing • Provide a flexible supply of land for business and identify suitable locations • Ensure business is drawn to the area by providing an attractive environment and a sufficient workforce well housed and able to access employment opportunities easily and sustainably • Bringing in private funds through incentivising, promoting and coordinating investment by the private sector • Provide a robust basis for making bids for public funds and for assembling land for projects • The RSS provides the spatial vision for the region, identifying broad locations for growth, together with the housing numbers to be provided for in LDDs • The delivery strategy is central. It needs to show how the objectives will be delivered • Particular attention should be given to the coordination of these different actions so that they pull together towards achieving the objectives and delivering the vision. The strategy needs to set out as far as practicable when, where and by whom these actions will take place • It is essential that the core strategy makes clear spatial choices about where developments should go in broad terms • Core strategies may allocate strategic sites for development. These should be those sites considered central to achievement of the strategy • Where core strategies allocate strategic sites, they must include a submission proposals map. It may be preferable for the site area to be delineated in outline rather than detailed terms, with site specific criteria set out to allow more precise definition through masterplanning using an area action plan (if required) or through a supplementary planning document (SPD) • The core strategy should be supported by evidence of what physical, social and green infrastructure is needed to enable the amount of development proposed for the area, taking account of its type and distribution. This evidence should cover who will provide the infrastructure and when it will be provided • Infrastructure planning for the core strategy should also include the specific infrastructure requirements of any strategic sites which are allocated in it • Local authorities will be empowered to charge CIL on new developments to help finance the infrastructure needed to support growth • The time horizon of the core strategy should be at least 15 years from the date of adoption • The need for frequent updating may be reduced by taking a long-term view and providing some flexibility. So for example, if a strategy has some room for manoeuvre, it should not need to be	how the objectives will be achieved. • Consider the need for positive action on climate change translated into relevant spatial policy • Consider the need for ongoing consultation appropriate to the scale of the Core Strategy • Consider the possible need for land assembly • Consider the green infrastructure requirements and how to translate into relevant spatial policy and its delivery • Consider how to best facilitate delivery of affordable housing • Consider the need for an Employment Land Review to inform a flexible supply of land • Consider the need for general conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy, and implications of the RSS Phase Two Revision process • Consider the need to allocate strategic sites • Consider the need for an evidence base • Consider the CIL and its translation into the Core Strategy • Consider the need for the Core Strategy to plan ahead until at least 2026 • Consider ways in which	

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA

	updated simply because there has been a change in the housing numbers in the regional spatial strategy. This can be achieved by local authorities considering the implications of different levels of development taking place either within the core strategy period or alternatively beyond it
	• The production of core strategies should follow the Government's principles for community engagement in planning. Involvement should be:
	  - appropriate to the level of planning;
	  - from the outset – leading to a sense of ownership of local policy decisions;
	  - continuous – part of ongoing programme, not a one-off event, with clearly articulated opportunities for continuing involvement;
	  - transparent and accessible – using methods appropriate to the communities concerned; and
	  - planned – as an integral part of the process for making plans
	• Local authorities should undertake timely, effective and conclusive discussion with key stakeholders on what option(s) for a core strategy are deliverable
	• Key stakeholders should engage in timely and effective discussions with local planning authorities on the deliverability of options for core strategies
	• The core strategy should not repeat or reformulate national or regional policy
	• There may be local reasons for having greater detail than national or regional policy provides for, local circumstances which suggest that a local interpretation of higher-level policy is appropriate, Authorities may include such approaches in their plans if they have sound evidence that it is justified by local circumstances
	• Align and coordinate the Core Strategy of the LDF with their Sustainable Community Strategies
	• Core strategies must be justifiable: they must be:
	  - founded on a robust and credible evidence base; and
	  - the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives
	• The evidence base should contain two elements:
	  - participation: evidence of the views of the local community and others who have a stake in the future of the area
	  - research/ fact finding: evidence that the choices made by the plan are backed up by the background facts
	• Core strategies must be effective: this means they must be:
	  - deliverable
	  - flexible; and
	  - able to be monitored
		flexibility can be added to the Core Strategy	

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	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the need to travel • Consider the need for a policy	• The need to reduce the need to travel is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to maintain and

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• 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 • 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	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 • 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	enhance existing centres 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
		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 Environment (1994)	• 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 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 • It is fundamental to the Government's policies for environmental stewardship that there should be effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment • Physical survivals of our past add to the quality of our lives, by enhancing the familiar and cherished local scene and sustaining the sense of local distinctiveness which is so important an aspect of the character and appearance of our towns, villages and countryside • The historic environment is also of immense importance for leisure and recreation • Ensure that the means are available to identify what is special in the historic environment; to define its capacity for change; and, when proposals for new development come forward, to assess their impact	• Consider the need for a policy concerning demolition or alteration • Consider the need for a policy aiming to preserve and enhance the historic environment in urban and rural areas (the historic environment has been defined as what materially remains of our history) • 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	• The need to protect the Historic Environment 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
	on the historic environment and give it full weight, alongside other considerations • Most historic buildings can still be put to good economic use in, for example, commercial or residential occupation • The Government urges local authorities to maintain and strengthen their commitment to stewardship of the historic environment, and to reflect it in their policies and their allocation of resources	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	
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 • Consider the potential for as yet unrecorded archaeological remains	• The need to protect archaeology in Redditch is an issue for this Scoping Report
PPG17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation	• Support urban renaissance and rural renewal • Promote social inclusion and community cohesion • Promote health and well being	• Consider the need for a policy setting locally derived standards for providing open	• The need to protect local services and facilities 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
(2002)	- 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	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	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 renewable energy developments will be acceptable in nationally designated areas	- 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

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Ensure criteria in RSS and LDDs are appropriate for urban and rural areas • Planning permission for renewable energy developments likely to have an adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature and heritage conservation (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, RAMSAR Sites and World Heritage Sites) should only be granted once an assessment has shown that the integrity of the site would not be adversely affected • In sites with nationally recognised designations (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves, National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coasts, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Battlefields and Registered Parks and Gardens) planning permission for renewable energy projects should only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the objectives of designation of the area will not be compromised by the development, and any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by the environmental, social and economic benefits		
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	• 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 • Consider the need for a policy on the availability and capacity within the sewerage infrastructure and the need to require sustainable foul water disposal	• 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 • The need to ensure that appropriate foul drainage infrastructure (disposal) is available 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
	– 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 • Availability of sewerage and the drainage infrastructure needs to be considered in allocating development		
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 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	• Consider the need for a policy on noise	• None
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	• Consider the need to safeguard land for current and future flood management • Consider the need for a policy to reduce and manage flood risk • Development needs to be designed with an appropriate level of protection, to ensure risk of damage from flooding is minimised • Apply the sequential approach in PPS25 when allocating land in areas at risk of flooding in line with the SFRA". • Locate development in areas that are not exposed to frequent or extensive flooding as determined through the SRFA • When allocating land take a	• The need to protect or enhance water quality and water resources is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce and manage flood risk is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce and adapt to 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
	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	risk based approach of the area in question. Allocate in lower– risk category areas as a priority in line with the SFRA • When allocating land take a risk-based approach of the area in question. Allocate in lower– risk category areas as a priority in line with the SFRA • When placing development on brownfield land to redevelop these sites attention needs to be paid to the risk of flooding as with development on all other greenfield sites • Be aware of likely impacts of climate change on the future and nature of flooding • Policy to require the consideration of sustainable drainage systems to control surface water run-off as near to its source as possible to reduce flood risk and enhance biodiversity, water quality as well as design and amenity • Consider the need for a policy for a betterment in flood risk (from all sources of flooding) and developer contributions (where appropriate) to secure such measures	
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	• None	• Consider the UK Sustainable Development Strategy and its indicators in the formation of this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• 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		
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: Access and movement – appropriate movement framework depends on local context Structure – 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 Surveillance – 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 Ownership – places should have a clear distinction between public, semi-private/communal and private spaces – creative approaches to defining boundaries should be used – neighbourhoods should express identity Physical protection – property should be as secure as possible – security measures should not compromise the quality of the local environment	• 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 high quality design and architecture 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
	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 high quality design and architecture 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 • 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	• 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
	• 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 and townscapes under pressure from development and those which would benefit from regeneration – through community forests and other initiatives • Protect our finest landscapes and townscapes 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 and townscapes – 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, townscapes 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 for high quality design and architecture is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect landscape and townscape 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 waste management in accordance	• The need to manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 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
		with the waste hierarchy	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 – DCLG (2006)	• 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 • The need to protect water

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
			resources is an issue for this Scoping Report
Water for Life and Livelihoods: River basin planning: summary of significant water management issues: Severn River Basin District Consultation Document – Environment Agency (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:	• 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	• None

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Support vital village services – Everyone should have the basic services they need – shops, health and education – close at hand • 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 Working Countryside: • 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 Protectes Countryside: • 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 Vibrant Countryside: • 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	aiming to protect relevant landscapes, townscapes and environmental resources • Consider the need for affordable housing	
Character of England Map (1996)	**Arden Joint Character Area:** The key characteristics of the Arden countryside are: • Well-wooded farmland landscape with rolling landform • Ancient landscape pattern of small fields, winding lanes and dispersed, isolated hamlets • Contrasting patterns of well-hedged, irregular fields and small woodlands interspersed with larger semi-regular fields on former deer parks and estates, and a geometric pattern on former commons • Numerous areas of former wood-pasture with large, old, oak trees often associated with heathland remnants • Narrow, meandering river valleys with long river meadows • North-eastern industrial area based around former Warwickshire coalfield, with distinctive colliery settlements • North-western area dominated by urban development and associated urban edge landscapes **Severn and Avon Vales Joint Character Area:** The key characteristics of the Severn and Avon Vales are:	• Consider the need for further studies to inform landscape character • Consider the need for specific policies reflecting to need to retain or enhance the key landscape characteristics	• The need to protect landscape and townscape character is an issue for this Scoping Report • Landscape and Townscape protection is an objective in this Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Diverse range of flat and gently undulating landscapes, united by broad river valley character • Riverside landscapes with little woodland, often very open. Variety of land uses from small pasture fields and commons in the west to intensive agriculture in the east • Distinct and contrasting vales: Evesham, Berkeley, Gloucester, Leadon, Avon • Many ancient market towns and large villages along the rivers • Nucleated villages with timber frame and brick buildings • Prominent views of hills – such as the Cotswolds, Bredon and the Malverns – at the edges of the character area		
Planning Circular 3/99 – Planning requirement in respect of the Use of Non-Mains Sewerage incorporating Septic Tanks in New Development	• Ensure that problems associated with non-mains sewerage are not perpetuated in future developments producing 'domestic' sewage, defined as the contents of lavatories, and water which has been used for cooking and washing. • The first presumption must always be to provide a system of foul drainage discharging into a public sewer. • The local planning authority may wish to include appropriate policies in their development plans to reflect a) the contents of this Circular; b) its own knowledge and experience of the circumstances and conditions in various localities within its area; and c) the views of appropriate bodies on the issue of non-mains sewerage and its likely effect on the environment, amenity and public health.	• Consider the need for policies on drainage and sewerage infrastructure	• Foul drainage in allocating new development is an issue for this Scoping Report
Environment Agency Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice Public consultation (2007)	• The Environment Agency's core groundwater policy is: To protect and manage groundwater resources for present and future generations in ways that are appropriate for the risks that we identify • This policy is in support of the Environment Agency's overall vision for 'a healthy, rich and diverse environment in England and Wales, for present and future generations' • To ensure we meet the needs of the environment and people • To manage surface water and groundwater as an integrated whole • To use robust measures to prevent the pollution of groundwater • To achieve the environmental objectives of the Water Framework Directive • To make information on groundwater available and raise the general awareness of groundwater issues • To undertake research, so that we a have a better understanding of groundwater processes • To make sure our policies for managing groundwater support our work in the wider environment	• Refer to the Local Area Catchment Area Management Plan for details of resource issues in the local Avon Confined GWMU	• The need to protect water quality and water resources 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
Our NHS, The Future – NHS next stage review – interim report (2007) Department of Health	• To create a fairer NHS, focus on improving access to health and social care services for people in disadvantaged and hard-to-reach groups and those living in deprived areas • Make services more personal: designing and delivering services that fit with people's lives will help to reduce inequalities in health and social care outcomes • Nationally, cross government action needs to focus on the wider social determinants of health, such as early child development, poverty, lifestyle, housing etc. Locally the most successful action happens when different agencies work together	• Consider the need for a policy on accessibility • Consider the need to support health services with a policy concerning expansion of health facilities	• 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 • The need to protect local services and facilities is an issue for this Scoping Report

White Paper – Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community services (2006) Department of Health	• Enable and support health, independence and well-being
	• Rapid and convenient access to high-quality, cost-effective care
	• The new strategic direction:
	  – more services in local communities closer to people's homes
	  – supporting independence and well-being
	  – supporting choice and giving people a say
	  – supporting people with high levels of need
	  – a sustained realignment of the health and social care system
	• Increasing provision in deprived areas: supporting Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) to attract new providers
	• New drive to improve the availability and quality of primary care provision in areas of deprivation, so that problems of health inequality and worklessness can be tackled
	• A new generation of community hospitals, to provide a wider range of health and social care services in a community setting
		• Consider the need to support health services with a policy concerning expansion of health facilities
		• Consider the need for a policy on accessibility
		• Regeneration of deprived areas with health development as a key consideration
			• 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
			• 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
Hidden Infrastructure: The pressures on Environmental Infrastructure, Environment Agency (2007)	• Build in the right place. Planning authorities and developers need to make sure that new development is away from the floodplain and away from areas where water quality is already threatened wherever possible • Reduce demand. Every home and business needs to reduce the amount of water it uses, and the amount of waste water and solid waste it produces • Increase capacity by building new infrastructure and extending old • Change our approach. Reducing demand and increasing capacity reduce pressure on existing infrastructure • The water stress experienced by Severn Trent catchment area is defined as 'moderate'	• Consider the need for a policy on flooding • Continue the production of the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to supplement the LDF	• The need to protect water quality and water resources is an issue for this Scoping Report • Foul drainage in allocating new development is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to reduce and manage flood risk is an issue for this Scoping Report
The Historic Environment: A force for our future (2001)	The Government looks to a future in which: • Public interest in the historic environment is matched by firm leadership, effective partnerships, and the development of a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies • The full potential of the historic environment as a learning resource is realised • The historic environment is accessible to everybody and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage • The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations • The historic environment's importance as an economic asset is skilfully harnessed • Adopt a positive approach to the management of the historic environment within their area and monitoring its condition • Ensure that local policy-making on the historic environment takes proper account of the value a community places on particular aspects of its immediate environment. The Government commends character assessment to local authorities both as a useful tool in itself and as a way of encouraging greater involvement by local communities in conservation issues • Local Authorities and Local Strategic Partnerships, in preparing their community strategies, should consider the role of the historic environment in promoting economic, employment and educational opportunities within the locality	• Consider the need for policies encouraging the use of heritage as a tourism and/or education resource • Consider the need for policies on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment	• Landscape and Townscape protection is an objective in this Scoping Report • Historic Environment is an issue in this Scoping Report
Heritage Protection For The 21st Century - White Paper (2007)	Three core principles: • 1 - Developing a unified approach to the historic environment • 2 - Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement • 3 - Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system • Encourage local authorities and local communities to identify and protect their local heritage	• Consider the need for a policy on locally listed buildings	• Historic Environment 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
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)	• Secretary of State to list and amend the Schedule of Ancient Monuments • Protects SAMs from harm, establishes the need for Scedule Monument consent and conditions • Secretary of State designates arcaeological areas but local authorities also have powers • Operations on such land without consent is an offence	• Consider the protection needed for Scheduled Ancient Monuments	• Historic Environment is an issue in this Scoping Report
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	• Secretary of State to compose lists of buildings • Protects listed building from harm affecting its character uness authorised • Local Planning Authorities to determine the areas of special architectural or historical interest or character or appearance which is desirable to conserve or enhance and designate them	• Consider the protection needed for listed buildings and conservation area	• Historic Environment is an issue in this Scoping Report

Water Services Infrastructure Guide: A Planning Framework – Environment Agency (et al) 2007	• It is very important that development planners consider the strain on environmental water quality associated Water Services Infrastructure (WSI) alongside other impacts in managing future growth
	• Water and wastewater infrastructure requirements need to be included in development plans
	• Development planners need to liaise with the Environment Agency and appropriate water and wastewater providers at the earliest opportunity so that all parties understand and take account of each other's processes, practices and issues in order to promote the efficient and sustainable delivery of infrastructure
	• This guide aims to establish a set of overarching planning and delivery principles for the
	• provision of Water Services Infrastructure (WSI). The three key principles endorsed are:
	  • A joined up planning approach - through:
	    - involvement of all stakeholders early in the planning process
	    - identification and solution of existing constraints to provide sustainable outcomes
	    - the use of local development documents and supplementary planning documents to require and promote sustainable development e.g. through water efficiency, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) – refer to Section 4.5: Case Study – Millennium Green, Nottinghamshire
	    - awareness and promotion of the relevant aspects of Water Supply Regulations and Building Regulations
	    - incorporation of Green Infrastructure opportunities e.g. recreation, biodiversity
	  • Strategic and integrated provision prior to development – through:
	    - agreement of housing and population forecasts
	    - stakeholder agreement to a plan and a programme of implementation
	    - the financing of infrastructure in a timely manner
	  • Building sustainable Water Services Infrastructure (WSI) – through:
	    - the promotion of best practice principles
	    - minimisation of water consumption and maximisation of water efficiency
	    - the management of wastewater quality and quantity to satisfy environmental needs
	    - minimisation of potential flood risk and the adoption of sustainable urban drainage methods
		• Continue the production of a Water Cycle Strategy for Redditch Borough to support LDF decision making in line with best practice
		• Consider the need for Supplementary Planning Documents to support relevant Local Development Documents
		• Consider the need for a policy on the retention and creation of 'green infrastructure'
		• Draft a delivery framework to accompany Local Development Documents
		• Continue liaison with the Environment Agency and Severn Trent Water throughout LDF production and pre-production
			• The need to protect water quality and water resources 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
	e.g. SuDS • Within the Water Cycle there are opportunities to consider reduced consumption, recycling and re-use of water. These can be identified through a Water Cycle Strategy, which is recognised as best practice and allow the principles of sustainable development to be fully exploited • Consider the use of a Water Cycle Strategy in order to identify options for growth (with involvement from the Environment Agency, water companies, local planning authorities and others as appropriate) • Review the need to reinforce specific water policies through supplementary planning documents e.g. water efficiency measures to conserve water and minimise the impact of wastewater on the environment, and the need for Sustainable Drainage Systems to minimise the impact on flooding (relevant policies should be included as part of the Development Plan Document) • Promote local environmental and recreational initiatives, which reflect local character and enhance Green Infrastructure		
Infrastructure Delivery: Spatial Plans in Practice - Supporting the reform of local planning (2008)	• Consider issues relating to implementation of the LDFs and the means by which necessary infrastructure requirements will be delivered, by whom and in what timescale • Infrastructure requirements related to the LDF process should normally be conceived as embracing all matters necessary for the achievement of LDF policies, proposals and aspirations e.g. attributes such as 'green infrastructure' and provision of a wide range of community services • Appropriate mechanisms should be put in place to monitor whether the necessary infrastructural requirements are delivered, and to re-consider prioritisation and subsequent delivery programme. The AMR is one potential vehicle for addressing some of these issues • Consider possible integrated mechanisms available for the funding of infrastructure delivery	• Consider the need for an appropriate delivery strategy for the Core Strategy	• None
The Community Infrastructure Levy (2008)	• The overall purpose of the CIL is to ensure that development contributes fairly to the mitigation of the impact it creates • CIL will be a standard charge decided by designated charging authorities and levied by them on new development • The Government wants CIL funds to unlock development. But if the levy is set too high, it might cause some development to become unviable • In setting charges, charging authorities will therefore need to take account of land value uplifts in their area • The recent Housing Green Paper set out plans to deliver three million new homes by 2020 • Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 will be retained as the legal underpinning for negotiated agreements. Those choosing not to introduce a CIL to fund local infrastructure, planning obligations will continue to provide a means of securing developer contributions • Ensure a good evidence base on infrastructure needs and priorities, and on changes in land value when planning permissions are granted in an area	• Consider the need for progression with a CIL • Consider the future use of Section 106 Agreements • Consider the required evidence base to support any CIL approach	• None
REGIONAL			

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA

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 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
		• Consider the need to adjust the green belt boundary
		• 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 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 and townscapes
		• 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
			• 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 high quality design and architecture is an 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 and townscape 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 and water 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

	• 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
	• 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
		protecting and improving water quality and water resources
		• 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 high levels of travel to more sustainable locations accessible by a range of modes of transport
			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

	• 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
	• 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		

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA

	• 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
	• 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 – Draft Preferred Option (2007)	The Regional vision looks for a region: • Where there are opportunities for all to progress and improve their quality of life • With an advanced, thriving and diverse economy occupying a competitive position within European and Wold markets • Where urban and rural renaissance is successfully being achieved • With diverse and distinctive cities, towns, sub-regions and communities with Birmingham as a "Global City" at its heart • Which is recognised for its distinctive, high quality natural and built environment • With an efficient network of integrated transport facilities and services which meet the needs of both individuals and the business community in the most sustainable way • Where all Regional interests are working together towards a commonly agreed sustainable future	• Consider the need to adjust the green belt boundary • 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	• 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

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	Key issues in the West Midlands: • The movement of people and jobs away from the major urban areas • Increasing social exclusion and deprivation in the central urban neighbourhoods • Increasing housing costs in rural communities, with pockets of deprivation particularly in more remote rural areas • A shortage of affordable housing and significant problems with regard to the condition of housing, particularly in the private rented sector • Demanding national targets for new housing development • Growing demand for transport and increasing strain on the existing transport infrastructure • Lower economic growth than other regions in the UK and Europe, and a heavy reliance on manufacturing industry • A high proportion of the workforce with low-level or no formal qualifications and • Growing impacts of climate change Climate Change: • Mitigate by minimising emissions from new developments; developing and using renewable energy, reducing the need to travel, conserving resources and managing waste by alternative means to landfill • Climate change proofing of developments, designing and managing for risks associated with climate change, and enhancing and extending natural habitats will also be essential • Proposed growth at Settlements of Significant Development (SSDs) provide an opportunity to make a significant contribution to the reduction in growth of carbon dioxide emissions • Exploit opportunities arising from the growth and environmental transformation of development at SSDs to mitigate and adapt to the worst impacts of climate change • Enhance link and extend natural habitats so biodiversity can adapt to climate change and mitigate its effects by reducing 'heat islands', acting as carbon 'sinks', absorbing flood water and providing renewable energy • Minimise resource demand and encourage efficient use of resources • Encourage climate-proofed developments and sustainable buildings to ensure their long term viability in adapting to climate change • Avoid development in flood zones, protect essential infrastructure against flooding, and promote the use of sustainable drainage techniques and natural flooding of land in appropriate locations • Facilitate walking, cycling and public transport • Facilitate effective waste management • Protect, conserve, manage and enhance environmental and natural and built heritage assets Sustainable Communities • Design and plan at the appropriate size, scale, density and mix • Locations should be accessible to a range of employment , support essential services, a green	affordable housing • Consider the need for a target for affordable housing and balance in rural areas • Consider the need to lower the 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 and townscapes • 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 and water resources • 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	Report • The need for affordable housing is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need for high quality design and architecture is an 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 and townscape 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 and water resources 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

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	infrastructure network and a good public transport network • SSDs should plan for new neighbourhoods providing for a mix of housing which demonstrates exemplar design standards and sustainable construction • Create attractive, well-designed, adaptable, safe and secure developments, which have a sense of place, that respond to distinctive features, integrate with context, respect and enhance local character and maximise the reuse of buildings and brownfield land • Provide public transport infrastructure so as to improve accessibility to employment, services and facilities both within and between settlements, particularly for the least affluent • Provide the environmental infrastructure to support new development such as larger scale renewable and decentralised energy generation, including combined heat and power, and community heating systems, sewerage infrastructure, sewerage treatment works, sustainable drainage systems, water treatment, reuse and recycling of waste, resource recovery facilities and soft and hard infrastructure needed for flood risk management Sustainable design and construction • Ensure applications for 10 or more residential units or other development exceeding 1,000 square metres are accompanied by a sustainability statement. • Appropriate targets should be set for individual developments in Area Action Plans • Ensure all new housing meet CABE Building for Life 'good' standard, and that all medium and large scale developments (greater than 10 residential units) meet the 'very good' standard • Ensure all new homes meet at least level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes and consider higher standards at level 4 before 2016 • Offices and other non-domestic buildings should aim for 10% below the target emission rate of current building regulations by 2016 • Ensure all new medium and large scale development (greater than 10 residential units or 1,000 square metres) incorporate renewable or low carbon energy equipment to meet at least 10% of the developments residual energy demand. Use lower thresholds for the size of developments and higher percentages for on-site generation where appropriate • Promote sustainable sources of materials, and the preparation of Site Waste Management Plans to ensure at least 25% of total minerals used derives from recycled and reused content Air Quality: • Consider potential impacts on all European sites Four major Regional challenges: • Urban renaissance • Rural renaissance • Diversifying and modernising the Regions economy • Modernising the transport infrastructure of the West Midlands Spatial Strategy objectives:	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 high levels of travel to more sustainable locations accessible by a range of modes of transport • Consider the new housing figures for Redditch • Consider the new employment figures for Redditch • Consider the new retail figures for Redditch • Consider the affordable housing requirements for Redditch • Consider the new office figures for Redditch	• 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
	• To make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest • To secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region • To create a joined up multi-centred Regional structure were all areas/centres have distinct roles to play • To retain the Greenbelt but to allow an adjustment of boundaries, where exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated, either to support urban regeneration or to allow for the most sustainable form of development to deliver the specific housing proposals referred to within the sub-regional implications of the strategy • To support the cities and tows of the region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs • To support the diversification and modernising of the Regions economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion • To ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region • To improve significantly the Regions transport systems • To promote the development of a network of strategic centres across the Region • To promote Birmingham as a global city Other: • Redditch is identified as a Settlement of Significant Development • Housing should generally be concentrated in SSDs, although some peripheral development of other settlements may need to be considered in LDDs, as part of an overall approach to the development of sustainable communities • Create a balanced network of vital and vibrant town and city centres as the strategic focus for major retail, leisure and office developments • Improve transport networks to resolve existing transport infrastructure problems • Redditch is identified as a local regeneration area where the aim is to improve longer term economic prospects • Redditch will require extensions to the urban area, including provision in adjoining Districts with implications for Greenbelt • Redditch must accommodate 6,600 proposed dwellings between 2006-2026 (net) however only 3,300 of these dwellings are to be provided within Redditch Borough • The South MHA sub regional housing market area has an annual target of 1,000 affordable dwellings per annum • Redditch must accommodate 17 hectares of employment land (of which 8 hectares will be provided within Bromsgrove and/or Stratford) as part of its five year rolling reservoir and 51 hectares as its indicative long term requirement (of which 24 hectares will be provided within Bromsgrove and/or Stratford) • Redditch has to plan for the construction of 30,000m2 additional gross comparison retail floorspace		

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	between 2006-2021 and have regard to the 2021-2026 requirement for 20,000m2 • The office floorspace requirements for Redditch are 45,000 (square metres gross) within or on the edge of the town centre between 2006-2026 • Redditch falls within the natural area of midland plateau predominantly but has some land within the natural area of the Severn and Avon vales • Redditch fall within the Arden character area predominantly but has some land within the Severn and Avon Vales character area • Areas of Redditch fall within an Area for Concentrated Bio-diversity Enhancement • The national cycle millennium route runs through Redditch		
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 requirements of the Building Regulations • Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce	• 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
	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 _Sustainable communities_ • 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: _Improving energy efficiency_ • 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	• 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
	• Take up the potential available to reduce energy use in buildings Increase the use of renewable energy resources • 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 Maximising uptake of business opportunities • Harness research and development and innovation skills • Skills development Ensuring focused and integrated delivery and implementation • Have a positive influence over energy use • Prioritise public transport schemes in urban areas		
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	• 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
	• 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 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 Specific to Redditch • 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,	• 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
	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) • 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	• 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
	• 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 • 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		
Study to examine the interface between housing and the economy in the West Midlands: A final report to Advantage West Midlands (2007)	• Overall scale of housing demand in the West Midlands region which is consistent with Reference Point planning assumptions (this is 412K houses across the Region from 2006 to 2026) • Close the Gross Value Added growth gap between the region and the UK	• Core Strategy will provide broad locations for housing growth	• The need to make the most efficient use of land is an issue for this Scoping Report
West Midlands Economic Strategy (WRES) Connecting to Success (2007)	• Vision for the West Midlands region is to be a global centre where people and business choose to connect • The three main components of the economy are Business, Place and People and a successful vibrant economy requires a balanced and strong contribution from all three components • Three underlying principles embedded across the economic strategy are Pursuing equality, reaping the benefits of diversity; Valuing the natural environment; and Supporting urban and rural renaissance. • Become a more prosperous region while recognising economic growth must support the overall importance in the quality of life and well being of the regions residents	• Consider the need to promote economic growth in a sustainable manner	• The need to promote business diversity 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
	• Become a more cosmopolitan and inclusive region • Become a more sustainable region • Pursue equality, and reap the benefits of diversity • Value the natural environment, for example taking into account environmentally friendly practices • Supporting urban and rural renaissance – the WRES is aligned with the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy and seeks to ensure jobs and people are attracted to vibrant urban places and support the development of sustainable rural communities • Seizing market opportunities while changing attitudes towards sustainability and consumption. • Improve competitiveness, infrastructure and raise ambitions • Make the best use of knowledge to achieve full potential and opportunities for all		

West Midlands Regional Flood Risk Appraisal, Final Report (2007)	• Retain or create appropriate pathways for flood water so that its adverse impacts are avoided and potential environment impacts gained
	• Appropriate land use planning, adoption of effective flood risk management policies and selection of adequate mitigation measures can help minimise adverse impacts of flooding
	• The key elements of strategic flood risk in the West Midlands region are considered to be Rivers Severn and Trent (and major tributaries) and the extensive impermeable areas of urban development which can rapidly generate large and potentially excessive volumes of surface water runoff
	• Key issues relating to flood risk policies and sustainability:-
	    • 'Making Space for Water' where regeneration or new development is being considered in densely populated urban areas
	    • vulnerability to flooding of some developments located or planned close to rivers
	    • climate change exacerbating natural hazard events, particularly in urban areas
	    • incursion of development areas in to 'greenfield' land necessitating the use of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) to attenuate newly created urban runoff to the previous 'greenfield' rates and volumes
	    • drainage from new development areas increasing flows into rivers or other watercourses requiring the provision of runoff attenuation infrastructure when resources may not subsequently be available for the adequate maintenance of that infrastructure
	• In Redditch flood risk is <u>not</u> seen as a significant factor in strategic planning in the district. The significance rating for Redditch is 3 (on a scale of 1-10)
	• The actual or mitigated flood risk profile for Redditch is 5.5 (on a scale of 5-10) which is relatively low flood risk.
	• Redditch, within the high growth category, has a relatively low inherent flood risk
	• In terms of the effects of climate change and considerations that need to be made, development plans should incorporate sufficient flexibility to deal with likely future modifications to the flood defence standards currently deemed necessary
		• Consider the need for a policy on SUDS
		• Continue progress with SFRA for Redditch Borough
		• Consider the need for flexible policies relating to the potential impacts of climate change
			• Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change
			• 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

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Recommend that SUDS solutions should be adopted for all significant new developments • LPAs should be encouraged to develop Surface Water Management Plans as SPDs (as recommended in PPS 25)		
A Regional Plan for Sport in the West Midlands (2004 - 2008)	The vision for sport in England is: • 'To make England the most active and successful sporting nation in the world.' The aim or mission for the plan is: • To significantly increase participation in sport within all age and social groups, leading to improvements in health and other social and economic benefits and providing the basis for progression into higher levels of performance, for those with the talent and desire to progress.' • Local Authorities should complete the assessment of needs and opportunities of open spaces, sport and recreation facilities in accordance with the requirements of PPG17 The seven main outcomes for the regional plan for sport • Increasing levels of participation in club and community sport - Achieve an increase each year of 50,000 people who become involved in sport, physical activity or active recreation (5 x 30 minutes a week) • Improving levels of sports performance - Achieve an increase between 2004 and 2008 in the number of performers in the West Midlands competing for England and GB teams and achieving international success • Widening access to sport - Achieve an above average increase in participation each year for women and girls; the over 45's; black and ethnic minority communities; disabled people and those on lower incomes • Improving the health and well-being of people through sport - Achieve an increase each year of 50,000 people who become involved in sport, physical activity or active recreation (5 x 30 minutes a week), and through this, contribute to reducing obesity and diabetes in the West Midlands • Creating safer and stronger communities through sport - Demonstrate that sport contributes to reducing crime and antisocial behaviour, by using crime reduction figures within the Positive Activities for Young People Programme • Improving education through PE and sport - Achieve the target of 75% of 5-16 year olds in the West Midlands, taking part in two hours a week of high quality PE & school sport within and beyond the curriculum, by 2006 (extended to 85% by 2008) • Benefiting the economy through sport - Achieve a growth in the contribution sport makes to the economy of the West Midlands between 2004 and 2008	• Consider the need for policies on sports • Consider the need for an updated PPG17 compliant assessment of needs and opportunities of open spaces, sport and recreation facilities	• The need to improve quality and access to local services and facilities is an objective in this Scoping Report • The need to improve health and well-being and reduce inequalities in health is an objective in this Scoping Report
West Midlands Airports Environmental Baseline Reference Document (2006)	• The planning permission for expansion of BIA has a target to achieve a public transport mode share of 20% (passengers, employees and visitors) by 2005 or 10 mppa whichever is the later	• Should be increasing sustainable modes of transport to all airports in the west midlands • The four main airports of the	• An objective to reduce the need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns is included as an objective in this

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
		West Midlands (Birmingham, Coventry, Cosford and Wolverhampton) are likely to expand in the future. The LDF needs to ensure there are sustainable links to the airports from Redditch • Development plans should include policies to provide for the assessment of proposals for the expansion of the airport to meet the demand	Scoping Report
South Housing Market Partnership Strategic Housing Market Assessment of the South Housing Market Area of the West Midlands (2007)	• Assess local housing markets and affordability within the sub region • Strategic views on need and demand for housing • Shows different types of housing mix needed in various areas • Contribute to the development of housing policies on the quality of housing including stock conversion, demolition and transfer in areas where the type and quality of housing is inadequate	• Ensure there are policies in place to allow local housing need to be met • Ensure the affordable housing requirement is set • Ensure policies promote the housing that is needed within the Borough • Ensure policies promote the right mix of housing	• An objective to provide decent affordable housing for all is included as an objective in this Scoping Report
A Recommended West Midlands Regional Freight Strategy - MDS Transmodal Limited and Mott Macdonald (2005)	• To support improvements to local freight routes in key manufacturing and commercial centres • Increase the availability of lorry parks with driver amenities through the planning system – allocating suitable locations for lorry parks in UDPs/Local Plans using a criterion based approach • Imposing planning conditions on new developments requiring the provision of parking facilities • The West Midlands should recognise that it has a role to promote and facilitate private sector investments in new rail linked distribution parks • To promote and assist the development of new private siding rail freight terminals	• Consider the need to designate land for lorry parks through a criteria based policy • Consider the need for the provision of parking facilities	• None
Investing for Health – A Strategic Framework for the West Midlands (2007 - 2012)	• Despite improvements in overall health status, inequalities in health have widened • National policy emphasises the importance of targeting people from deprived communities with high quality, Personalised lifestyles advice and access to local and user friendly lifestyle risk services if health inequalities are to be reduced • Patients throughout the West Midlands are able to access high-quality NHS	• Consider the need to support health services with a policy concerning expansion of health facilities • Consider the need for a policy on accessibility	• An objective to improve health and well0being of the population and reduce inequalities in health is an objective in the Scoping Report

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy: The impact of Housing Growth on Public Water Supplies (2007)	• Redditch lies within the Severn Water Resource Zone which is at high risk of not having enough water to supply the growth in all options of the RSS phase 2 revision • The Severn zone is in a significant headroom deficit • 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 • Development of new water resources, treatment and distribution infrastructure will be required in future to serve the projected housing growth rates	• Ensure water resources are considered at an early stage to make sure water is available	• To protect and improve the quality of water
West Midlands Green Infrastructure Prospectus (2007)	• Advocate greater investment in, and improved management of, the Region's existing Green Infrastructure • Ensure Green Infrastructure is appreciated as an essential element of delivering sustainable communities, underpinning growth and regeneration • Promote a robust and systematic approach to Green Infrastructure assessment, planning and investment by local, sub-regional and regional planning authorities • Ensure green infrastructure is proactively planned from the earliest stages of strategic plan preparation through to concept and design stages of all future developments in the region • Raise awareness that Green Infrastructure is a "life-support" issue • Embed Green Infrastructure in all our regional plans, policies and investment programmes • Assess where there is greatest priority for investments in Green Infrastructure to support healthy and sustainable communities, wildlife and natural systems • Ensure sufficient funding is allocated for the creation and long-term management of Green Infrastructure for the Region • Ensure local planning decisions promote high-quality Green Infrastructure alongside sustainable growth • Meet the practical and political challenges required to deliver Green Infrastructure that will support 'The Way Forward' for the Region	• Consider a policy that provides a robust and systematic approach to Green Infrastructure assessment and planning to support planning decisions	• The need to protect and improve the quality of water, soil and air is an issue for this scoping report • The need to safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality is an issue for this scoping report • The need to conserve and enhance biodiversity is an issue for this scoping report • The need to ensure efficient use of land is an issue for this scoping report
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy: The Impact of Housing Growth on Water Quality and Waste Water infrastructure (2007)	• A significant increase in new development as a result of the phase 2 review of the RSS will require careful planning to ensure the environment is protected and that environmental infrastructure is in place to meet the needs of new residents • Planning system likely to be expected to help deliver improvement to the water environment	• Continue to progress a water cycle study to inform LDDs	• To protect and improve the quality of water
COUNTY			
Worcestershire Local Transport Plan	• 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	• Consider the need for a policy encouraging development	• The need to reduce the need to travel is an issue

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
No.2 (2006 – 2011)	• 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 – 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	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 key services	for this Scoping Report
Worcestershire	• Consume more of our own waste and produce less	• Consider the need for a policy	• The need to reduce waste

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
County Council Waste Core Strategy – Submission version (2007)	- 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	on minimising waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy	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 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. Objectives of the Structure Plan: - Encourage and promote land use activities which will lead to an improvement in the quality of air, water and land	- Consider the need for policies on quality of water, air and soil and water resources. - Consider the need for a policy on renewables - Consider the need for a policy on biodiversity - 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	- An objective to improve the quality of water, air and soil in included in this Scoping Report - An objective on renewables is included in this Scoping Report - An objective on biodiversity and geodiversity is included in this Scoping Report - An objective on protecting landscape and townscape 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
	• 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 • 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	on reducing crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour	
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	• 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	• 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

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Build respect for communities and reduce anti-social behaviour • Improve quality of life for the people of Redditch by reducing crime and deliberate fires A better environment - for today and tomorrow • 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 Economic success that is shared by all • Develop a vibrant and sustainable economy • Develop economic infrastructure • Improve the skills base of the local population • Ensure access to economic benefits Improving health and well being • Reduce health inequalities Meeting the needs of children and young people • Improve access to/take up of integrated local preventative services • 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	economic success • Allocate affordable, appropriate, decent housing	• 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
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 • 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	• Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the effects of climate change • Consider the need for a policy 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	• The need to prevent climate change is an issue for this Scoping Report • 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 waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 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
	• 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	and recycling • Consider the need for a policy promoting, mitigating and adapting to climate change	
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
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'	• An objective on improving 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 is

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
			included in this Scoping Report
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 • Consider the need for a policy on accessibility • Consider the need for policy on tourism • Consider the need for a policy aiming to reduce the need to travel	• An objective on conserving and enhancing biodiversity is included in this Scoping Report • An objective on improving 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 is included in this Scoping Report • An objective on improving health and well-being of the population and reducing inequalities in health is included in this Scoping Report • An objective to reduce the need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns is included in this Scoping Report
The Warwickshire Avon Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS) 2006	• The Avon catchment covers 2,900 square kilometres of central England and some 900,000 people live in the area (includes Redditch Borough) • The main river in this catchment is the River Avon, a major tributary of the River Severn • The major tributaries of the River Avon are the rivers Leam, the Stour, and the Arrow, and significant smaller tributaries are the rivers Sowe, Isbourne and Dene and the Badsey and Bow brooks • There are substantial demands for water in the catchment to meet the needs of people in their homes, in industry and agriculture, and to support navigation on the canals and the rivers • It summarises the current Resource Availability Status (RAS) for each unit of this CAMS as well as the	• Consider the need for a policy on water resources	• The need to promote resource efficiency is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect or enhance water quality and water resources 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
	target RAS that we are aiming to reach by 2011 • There are a total of approximately 1500 abstraction licences in the Warwickshire Avon CAMS area • Most of the abstracted water in the area is used for public water supply, 81% of the total licensed quantity • Redditch forms part of the Avon Confined Groundwater Management Unit • The Avon Catchment GWMU is classed as 'over licensed' and its target for 2018 is 'no water available' • There are five Water Resource Management Unit which cover areas within Redditch Borough • Groundwater Management Unit Avon Confined Strategy: The strategy for this GWMU is to remain at • Over-licensed for 2011 but to move to no water available by 2018. To meet this target, no new licences will be issued, unused portions of existing licences will be encouraged to be reduced and we will investigate revoking licences that have not been used in the last seven years (or for four years if not used since April 2004)		
Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan	• Ensure that relevant species policies are included in District Local Plans and the County Structure Plan (now Local Development Framework and Regional Spatial Strategies) • Ensure that policies promote the protection and management of hedges and minimise adverse effects of planning proposals on hedges • In Worcestershire 10 out of 17 bird species of high conservation concern are associated with arable habitats • Local Authorities/other statutory organisations should have policies and practices in place ensuring all departments consider the needs of bats at an early stage when work is planned which could affect them (roads, bridges, tree work, tunnels, watercourses and all types of buildings) • When developments are granted near known/potential bat roost sites, attempt to secure the creation of new bat feeding, roost and hibernation areas • In Worcestershire, there are currently 83 recorded sites containing black poplars, of those trees found only 3 are female • On the eastern edge of the Worcestershire plain is a series of fens, the best being at Ipsley Alders and Feckenham Wylde Moor SSSIs. All receive calcium rich water from springs • Development pressure - There is housing development pressure on sites near Redditch, where important wetlands have been built on. There has been recent increased pressure for creating pools in wet areas for boating and fishing lakes • A total of 190 ponds have been surveyed for amphibians within the county 97 of those ponds surveyed were found to contain great crested newts • Ensure that developments have minimal adverse impact upon great crested newt populations and create new habitats within developments • NVC Calcareous Grassland in Redditch Borough total = 1.0 Ha. The Worcestershire figure = 142.61 Ha	• Consider the need for a policy on hedgerows • Consider the need for securing bat feeding, roosting and hibernation areas as part of a planning obligations policy • Consider the need for a policy on wildlife habitat features • Consider the need for a policy on greenspaces and greenspace networks • Consider the need for the restoration or creation of wet woodland in suitable areas as part of a planning obligations policy • Consider the need for a policy on SUDS • Consider the need for a the retrofitting of SUDS as part of a planning obligations policy • Consider the need for the restoration of rivers and streams as part of a planning obligations policy	• The need to protect and enhance biodiversity is an issue for this Scoping Report • An objective on protecting and enhancing biodiversity 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
	• Ipsley Alders Marsh SSSI has aquatic interest • The River Arrow and the Bow Brook flow over clay substrate and are generally nutrient rich. Each contains populations of brown trout as well as good invertebrate fauna. Bankside cover especially old pollarded willows, although incomplete in many places, can be of a much higher quality than on the Avon itself. Where banks are treeless, eutrophication and lack of shade has lead to a rich growth of broad-leaved plants particularly on the lower reaches of the Bow Brook • Low Flows caused by licensed abstraction of water from aquifers and rivers for agricultural irrigation, potable water supply and industrial purposes, illegal abstractions and natural drought. This affects smaller brooks including the Bow Brook and can have an impact on bankside vegetation • Changes in agricultural land use - the conversion of grazed wet grassland to cultivated land can have an impact on riverine ecology. Agricultural run-off changes the water chemistry of the river and leads to eutrophication as in the Bow Brook • The Bow Brook is specifically mentioned in targeting statements for Worcestershire to encourage the conservation and enhancement of the rivers and streams • Species-poor scrub in a mosaic of habitats – an example is provided of Ipsley Conservation Meadows in Arrow Valley Country Park (breeding birds, invertebrates) • Any future development applications on allotment sites should assume the presence of slow worms and an appropriate planning condition be made requiring a specialist herpetofauna survey to be undertaken • When developments occur in urban areas, encourage developers to consider the needs of the slow worm and to landscape sites accordingly • Seek to ensure that development proposals incorporate wildlife habitat features where appropriate • Ensure that a connecting network exists between green spaces and residential areas • Encourage accessibility to greenspaces and appropriate wildlife habitats • The Dagnell End Brook is home to a scattered population of the White-Clawed Crayfish The review of the Worcestershire BAP (consultation draft) includes the following objectives which may be relevant to Redditch Borough: • Use the development control system to secure, where possible and appropriate, section 106 agreements for the restoration or creation of wet woodland in suitable areas • The Worcestershire Wildlife Trust, in partnership with the Environment Agency, is currently writing a scoping report about how to restore the habitat, water quality and river morphology of the Bow Brook. This report will be used to target partnership work aiming to improve the river corridor on a catchment scale • The Environment Agency is seeking to reduce abstraction to a more sustainable level e.g. in the Battlefield Brook, Blakedown Brook and Bow Brook catchments • Ensure the use of Sustainable Drainage Schemes in all new developments wherever practical and economic to do so	• Consider the need for the protection and enhancement of river corridors and floodplains as part of a planning obligations policy	

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	• Investigate the retrofitting of Sustainable Drainage Schemes into existing development where the contribution of that development to urban runoff has been identified as significant. Implement this work where it is practical and economic to do so • Develop and implement a package of measures to rehabilitate/restore the Bow and Piddle Brooks and promote as a flagship for river restoration • Use every appropriate opportunity for the restoration of rivers or streams and associated habitat through the use of planning conditions and Section 106 agreements • Where a culverted watercourse falls within the footprint of a development, the watercourse should be restored to a natural channel as part of the planning conditions • Include policies for the protection and enhancement of river corridors and floodplains in Local Planning Documents and Strategies and ensure these are implemented through the planning system		
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 "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.	• 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, townscapes and environmental resources	• None
Herefordshire and Worcestershire Air Quality Strategy	• Local Authorities are required to declare Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and to prepare Air Quality Action Plans (AQAPs) setting out measures to reduce concentrations of air pollutants levels • Support the achievement of air quality objectives and to raise air quality as an issue for consideration • Air quality across Herefordshire and Worcestershire is generally good, although a number of authorities have, through the Review and Assessment process, identified locations that do not currently achieve air quality objectives • During the first and second rounds of review and assessment Redditch Borough Council concluded that there will be no exceedences of air quality objectives within the borough. • However, monitoring undertaken during the third round of review and assessment has indicated that there is the potential for exceedences of the annual mean nitrogen dioxide objective at some sites within the borough. • Ensure that air quality is properly considered within planning policy processes, in particular within the LDF process, with the inclusion of a specific air quality policy where applicable • For both the current Herefordshire LTP and the Worcestershire LTP, the air quality target (LTP8) is to	• Consider the need for a policy on air quality • Consider the implications of strategic sites in South-east Redditch Borough Council	• Natural Environment 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
	reduce concentrations within AQMAs to below 40 µg/m 3 by 2010/11. This is a stretching target and is also adopted by this strategy for consistency. • Redditch suffers from fewer transport constraints than other areas of the County, with generally good public transport networks, walking links, and little traffic congestion • The road network in South-east Redditch suffers from traffic congestion, as well as the A435 (T) through Studley and other settlements in Warwickshire, and there is a need to review these issues and identify an appropriate way forward now that the Bypass proposal has been dropped by the Highways Agency • Air quality deterioration may be cumulative. The effects of multiple developments on the air quality of an area may need to be considered, and in particular, the overall effect of additional load from further development proposals • The planning process should seek to obtain the best possible air quality conditions that would be reasonable for the development proposed. • Two kinds of impact must be considered – the impact of the development on air quality (including both construction and operational impacts) and the impact of existing sources on the development (i.e. introducing exposure into an area already exceeding air quality objectives) • The scale of mitigation imposed on a development must reflect the severity of its impacts and the context within which the development is to take place		
LOCAL			
Stratford-on-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-on-Avon District Council - Issues and Options	• 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'	• Consider the aims and objectives of Stratford-on-Avon Districts emerging Core	• None

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
Document (May 2007)	• 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 – 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	Strategy DPD	
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	• Consider the aims and objectives of Bromsgrove District Councils 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
	• 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		
Borough of Redditch Community Strategy 20:20 vision (2003)	There are seven priority themes with sub priorities: Healthy communities • 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	• Consider the aims and objectives of the Community Strategy but be aware that the Community Strategy is about to be revised	• None
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	• 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	• 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
	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 project • Work with other agencies and partners to develop tourism initiatives	• 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	
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 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	• 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	• The need to protect biodiversity is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need for high quality design and architecture is an issue for this Scoping Report • The need to protect or enhance water quality and water resources is an issue

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	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).	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 • 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	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 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 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	• 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

PPP	Key Objectives/targets/indicators relevant to the LDF and SA	Implication for the Local Development Framework	Implication for SA
	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%)		
Redditch Borough Council Housing Needs Survey (2006)	• To examine the housing needs, aspirations and demands of housing within the Borough • Set the affordable housing requirement of the Borough • Make arrangements for meeting local housing need	• Ensure there are policies in place to allow local housing need to be met • Ensure the affordable housing requirement is set • Ensure policies promote the housing that is needed within the Borough • Consider the overall need for affordable housing and a target and inclusion of an affordable housing Policy	• The need for affordable housing is an issue for this Scoping Report
Redditch Borough Council Strategy for the housing and support of older people (2008-2026) Draft	• This Strategy is directed towards achieving for older people the principal objectives of: - Ensuring they are socially included, and have a good quality of life - Enabling them to live independently for as long as possible - Preventing adverse health conditions that limit their independence - Providing good quality homes that are appropriate to their needs - Providing good quality housing support that is appropriate to their needs - Focusing housing and support on those most in need, and on unmet needs	• Consider the requirements for sheltered housing	• None

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.

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 is presented by broad issue areas.

The baseline information below gives an indication of some of the matters to be addressed in the Core Strategy DPD. The baseline data in this table is separated into social, environmental and economic considerations. Baseline data will be reviewed alongside the review of PPPs at relevant stages throughout the preparation of the LDF. Redditch Borough Council is also committed to regularly reviewing data post-adoption and this is the April 2011 review.

Table 4: Baseline Information

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 entitled the Regional Centres Study (subjected to a review late 2007). This assessment made comments about the Town Centre of Redditch. 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.	Housing the Town Centre District Centre redevelopment Rural retail facilities Office provision	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) Vacant units in Redditch Town Centre and Kingfisher Shopping Centre - Redditch Borough Council Annual

Baseline Data	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%
Town Centre Vacancy (units)	7	-	-
Kingfisher Shopping Centre Vacancy (units)	17	N/A	N/A
Total built office stock	51,000 sq. m (549,000 sq. ft)	-	73,000 sq. m

Baseline				Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Prime office rents	£14 per sq. ft	£15 per sq. ft	£17 per sq. ft		Monitoring Report (2009-10) and KFSC
Prime office yields	7.00%	7.00%	6.00%		

2011 Update	Redditch Town Centre	Bromsgrove Town Centre	Stratford on Avon Town Centre
Town Centre comparison floorspace (2008)	67,410 sq. m	-	38,200 sq. m
Prime retail yield (Jan 2008)	5.25%	5.5%	5.5%
Prime zone A retail rents (July 2007)	£115 per sq. ft	£65 per sq. ft	£130 per sq. ft
No. retailer requirements listed by MHE (October 2008)	ranking 183rd	ranking 446th	ranking 171st
Town Centre vacancy rate 2010 (National average = 14.5%)	12 %	5.6%	6.6%
Town Centre Vacancy (units)	3	-	-
Kingfisher Shopping Centre Vacancy (units)	14	N/A	N/A
Total built office stock	51,000 sq. m (549,000 sq. ft)	-	73,000 sq. m
Prime office rents (2007)	£15 per sq. ft	£16 per sq. ft	£19 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 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
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that shopping facilities have got better or stayed the same (2003/4)	87.01%	80.48%

Data source (continued): National average – Local Data Company

Percentage of Redditch residents that think shopping facilites have got better or stayed the same (2003/4) – ODPM Best Value General Survey

Chart of the percentage of Redditch residents that think shopping facilities have got better or stayed the same (2003/4) http://www.areaprofiles. audit-commission.gov.uk/(mtm44kuydzs2iu55s11ixkaf)/ChartPage.aspx?id=10005013&chartIndex=6&screenWidth=753&screenHeight=432

District Centres in the New Town Area of Redditch Borough (2007) – Collected by Development Plans at Redditch Borough Council
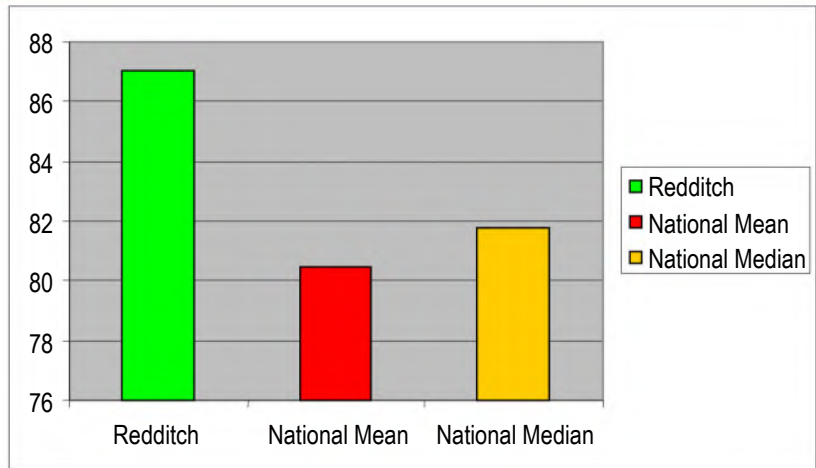
Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
  The table and chart above is a good indication that the residents of Redditch Borough are fairly satisfied with the progress in terms of the Borough shopping facilities, because the Redditch value is higher than the National mean and median values. 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 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.		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, Feckenham Parish Council - (www.feckenham.com/8 .html)

Baseline					Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Redditch District Centres in the New Town Area (2010)

	Church Hill	Matchborough	Winyates	Woodrow
Shops – convenience	1 Mcolls	2 Costtcutter & PO Fit it Floorings	2 Spar One Stop Shop	2 Cost cutter Woodrow Pound Shop
Chemist	1 Rowlands Pharmacy	1 Vantage Pharmacy	1 Knights Pharmacy	1 Lloyds Pharmacy
Hairdresser	1 Cutting Edge	1 Trimmers	1 Scissors Hairdressers	
Bookmakers/offices		1 SPR Sports Bookmakers		1 William Hill
Restaurant/Takeaways	1 Church Hill Chippy	2 Golden Carp Woodstock Cafe	2 Sam Pam Cantonese Winyates Chippy	3 Golden Phoenix Chinese Spicy Grill Woodrow Chippy
Vacant	3	1	4	3
Total	7	8	10	10

Other Facilities				
One Stop Shop	1	1	1	1
Meeting Rooms/Community Centre	1		1	1
Church	1			
Medical Centre	1		1	1
Dentist	1	1		
Library				1
Public House	1	1	1	1
Craft Centre			1	

Baseline					Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
	Batchley	**Headless Cross**	**Crabbs Cross**	**Astwood Bank**		
Shops – convenience	1	1	2	1		
Chemist	1	1	1	2		
Hairdresser		3	3	3		
Bookmakers/offices	1	1		3		
Restaurant/Takeaways	2	6	1	4		
Vacant						
Total	**5**	**12**	**7**	**13**		
Other Facilities						
Other	butchers	Estate agent	post office	estate agent		
	launderette	butcher	flower shop	lighting shop		
	greengrocer	florist	trophy shop	post office		
		Accessories Shop (Rio Rocks)		butchers		
		financial service		art shop		
		hardware store		florist		
				bakery		
				clothing		
				wine shop		
Total	**8**	**18**	**10**	**22**		
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						

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Shopping Parades 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:		

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

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Redditch District Centres in the New Town Area (2007)

	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	

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				

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Shopping Parades

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:

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

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. A community shop is scheduled to open in Feckenham some time in 2008.

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Economic – Redditch's Economy		

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
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** **- Demand is not been met by supply for larger offices (10,000 – 100,000 sq.ft)** Total employment levels in Worcestershire are projected to increase by 0.2% per annum during 2005 to 2010 and 0.4% per annum for 2010 to 2015.	Facilitating new business formation Economic development to meet identified demand	Porejected employment level increase in Worcestershire - Worcestershire County Economic Assessment (2007-2008) 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 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

2006	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage in employment working part time	17.50%	24.60%
Percentage in employment working full time	82.50%	75.40%

2007	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage in employment working part time	34.20%	31%
Percentage in employment working full time	65.80%	69%

The statistics from the NOMIS Annual Survey indicate that the percentage of people in Redditch Borough in employment working full time and part time is increasing. The percentage working part time in Redditch Borough is lower than the National mean value, but the percentage in Redditch Borough working full time is higher than the National mean value.

Baseline Data	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

Baseline					Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
In employment	71.7	-	-	69.7		(www.statistics.gov.uk)
Employees	67.5	-	-	64.3		
Self employed	3.6	5.1	3.7	5.0		Job seekers allowance
Unemployed	-	2.0	2.7	4.7		claimants as a

2009 Figures	Redditch (%)	Worcestershire (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically active	80.1	81.7	77.2	78.9
In employment	73.5	77.8	71.3	73.9
Employees	66.1	66.6	62.8	64.4
Self employed	6.8	10.7	8.0	9.1
Unemployed	6.8	4.6	7.5	6.2
Males				
Economically active	85.6	84.6	82.4	83.4
In employment	73.5	80.3	71.3	73.9
Employees	66.1	65.5	62.8	64.4
Self employed	12.2	14.6	11.8	12.7
Unemployed	-	5.0	8.4	6.7
Females				
Economically active	74.1	78.4	71.5	74.1
In employment	69.3	74.9	66.7	69.8
Employees	66.9	67.9	62.6	64.2
Self employed	-	6.4	3.8	5.2
Unemployed	-	4.1	6.3	5.6

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.

	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
	12.9	12.1	15.6	16.3
Other				

Data source (continued, right column):

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

Job Seekers claimant count: out of work for more than one year (March 2006) - 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)

Redditch's registered businesses in 2006 - Worcestershire County Economic Assessment (2007-2008)

Percentage of Redditch residents that think job prospects have got

Baseline					Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Males						better or stayed the same (2003/2004) - ODPM, Best Value General Survey (www.communities.gov.uk)
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		Bar Chart: Industrial demand in Worcestershire Districts (2005/6) Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006
Females						
Economically inactive	23.9	-	-	29.7		
Retired	1	-	-	1.4		
Student	3.7	3.3	4.5	5.7		

2009 Figures	Redditch (%)	Worcestershire (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people				
Economically inactive	19.9	18.3	22.8	21.1
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	14.4	15.4	17.6	16.6
Retired	100%	-	-	3
Student	3.3	3.0	4.7	5.3
Other	7	7.3	10.1	10.4
Females				
Economically inactive	25.9	21.6	28.5	25.9
Retired	1	-	-	1.4
Student	3.7	3.3	4.5	5.7
Other	19.2	16.9	21.1	22.6
Other	19.2	16.9	21.1	22.6

Data source (continued):

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

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
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.		Current Industrial availability in Worcestershire Districts - Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006 Bar Chart: Redditch 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

	Registrations	Deregistrations	Stocks at end of 2002	Net-change	% change
Redditch Borough	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

2007 Figures	Registration	Deregistrations	Stocks at end of 2002	Net-change	% change
Redditch Borough	250	165	2445	85	1.93
Worcestershire	2,055	1,415	21,970	640	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.

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

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Statistics from NOMIS data count regarding the number of claimants in Redditch Borough 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. The chart displays the difference between the Redditch value and the mean national value.		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 – March 2006) - Worcestershire property service annual report 2004 – 2006 GVA Data for Worcestershire: Herefordshire Council &

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of Job Seeker's allowance claimants who have been out of work for more than a year (March 2006)	9.50%	11.59%

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 and this is displayed in the chart above.

	Redditch	Mean Value
Total number of VAT registered businesses in the area at the end of the year (2004)	2215	6085.1

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of Job Seeker's allowance claimants who have been out of work for more than a year (2009)	10.30%	11.50%

Statistics from NOMIS data count show that the number of VAT registered businesses in Redditch is increasing.

Redditch has the lowest number of registered businesses in Worcestershire with 2,295 (2006)

	Redditch %	Mean Value

Baseline			Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that job prospects have got better or stayed the same (2003/4)	68.77%	65.25%		Worcestershire County Council Sustainability Appraisal – Joint Municipal Waste Strategy Scoping Report Version 1 (draft) October 2007
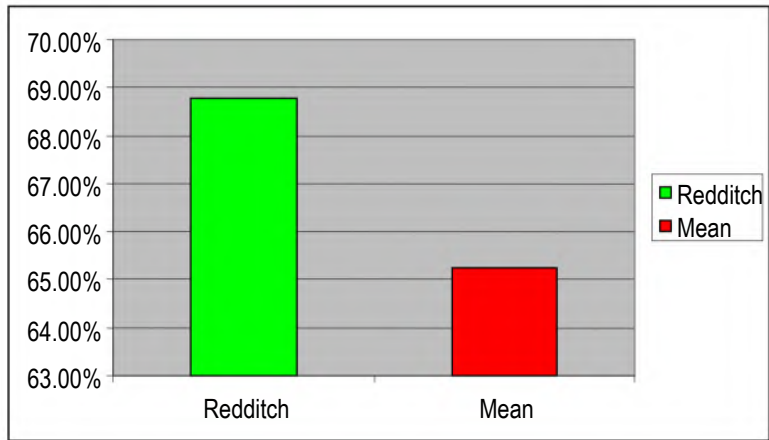
The table and chart above indicate that in Redditch Borough in recent years, residents have been optimistic about job prospects in comparison to the mean value.

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).

Data source (continued):

Predicted investment increases in Worcestershire and the West Midlands: Herefordshire Council & Worcestershire County Council Sustainability Appraisal – Joint Municipal Waste Strategy Scoping Report Version 1 (draft) October 2007

Estimated sum of incomes from production of good and services (2005) - Worcestershire County Economic Assessment 2007-2008

Economic Activity Rate in Worcestershire - Worcestershire County Economic Assessment (2007-2008)

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
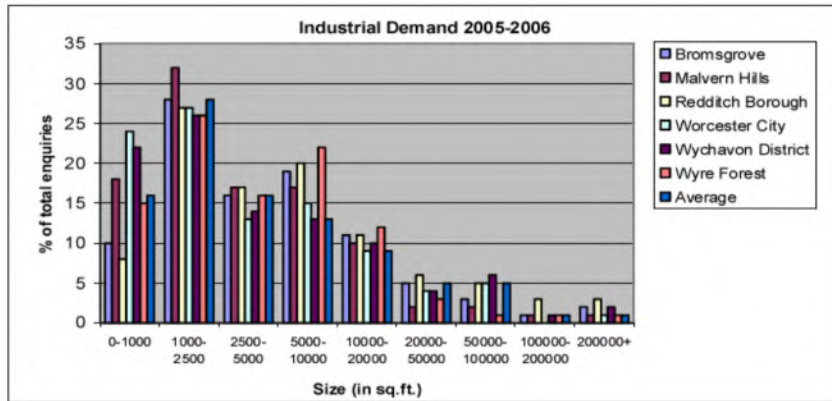
The bar chart above indicates that in Redditch Borough there is the highest demand for floorspace of 1,000 – 2,500 sq ft, representing 18% of total demand. Demand is predominantly for units less than 10,000 sq ft (67%). Note: The enquiries that these statistics are based upon come largely from the local market. 50% of enquiries are from Worcestershire based companies and much of the demand is generated by churn. The enquiries received represent a quarter of total demand. (Based on number of properties let to companies who have used the property service as a percentage of all properties let).
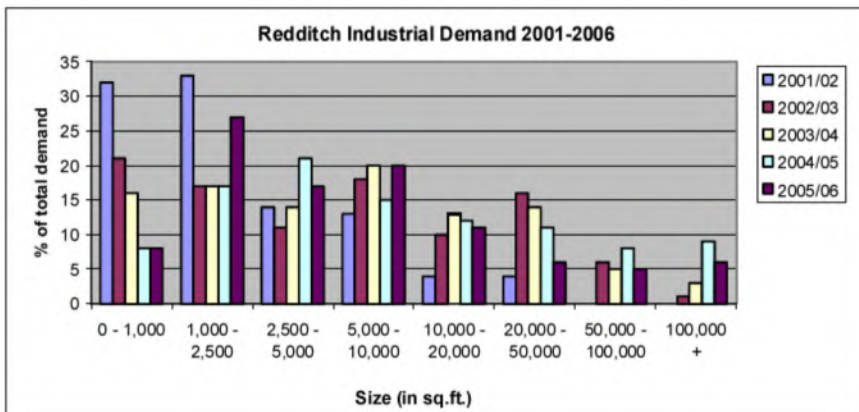
The bar chart above indicates that in Redditch the industrial demand tends to be between 1,000 – 2,500 sq ft historically, with less demand for the larger units. Demand has fallen for floorspace between 0 – 1,000 sq ft. | | |

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
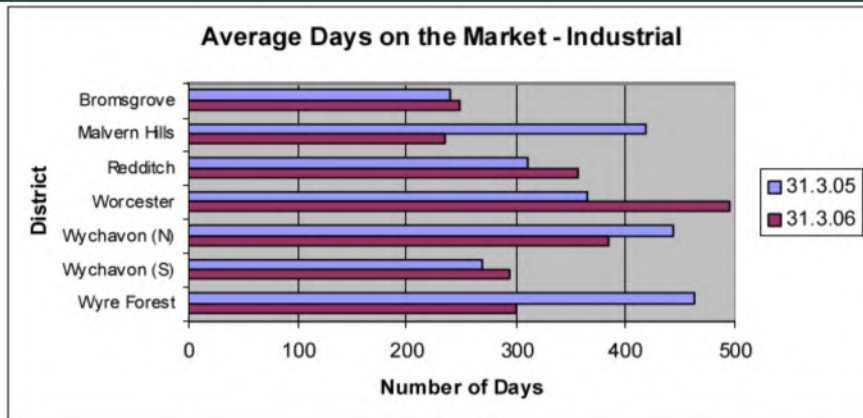
The bar chart above indicates that the average an industrial unit spends on the market is comparable with the figures for the other Worcestershire Districts.
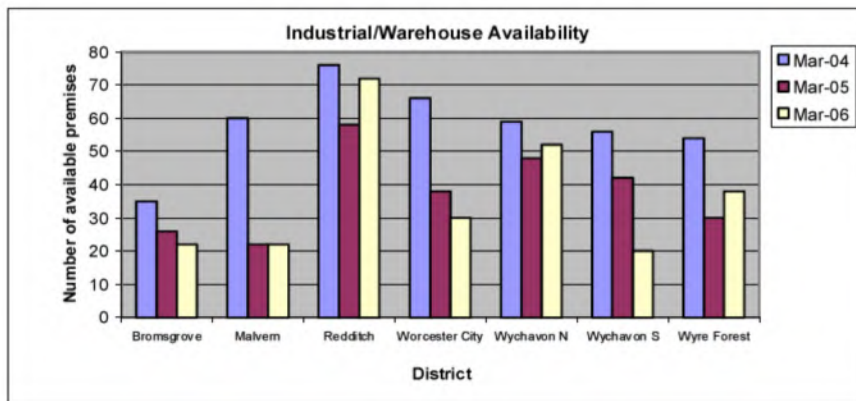
The bar chart above indicates that in all years displayed there is a very high availability of industrial/warehouse premises in Redditch however these statistics represent the Worcestershire District of Wychavon as North and South. Combining these figures means that Wychavon as a whole would have a higher availability than Redditch. | | |

Baseline								Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
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, especially in terms of the smaller units; however these statistics represent the Worcestershire District of Wychavon as North and South. Combining these figures means that Wychavon as a whole would have a higher availability than Redditch. There are available industrial units of all sizes available in the Borough.

Redditch Borough
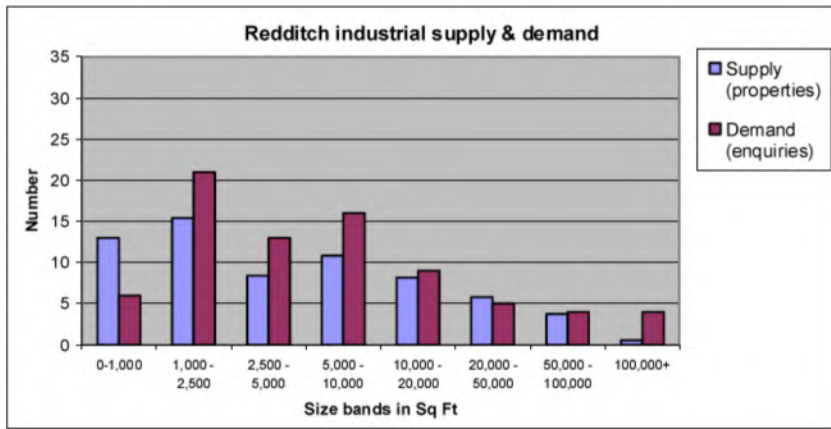
The chart above shows that supply is outnumbering demand for small industrial units (0-1,000 sq.ft) but demand is not met by other industrial units (1,000 – 100,000+ sq.ft).

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 shows that in Redditch the average rent levels per sq.ft has decreased. It also shows that Redditch has experienced the highest rent levels of any Worcestershire District.
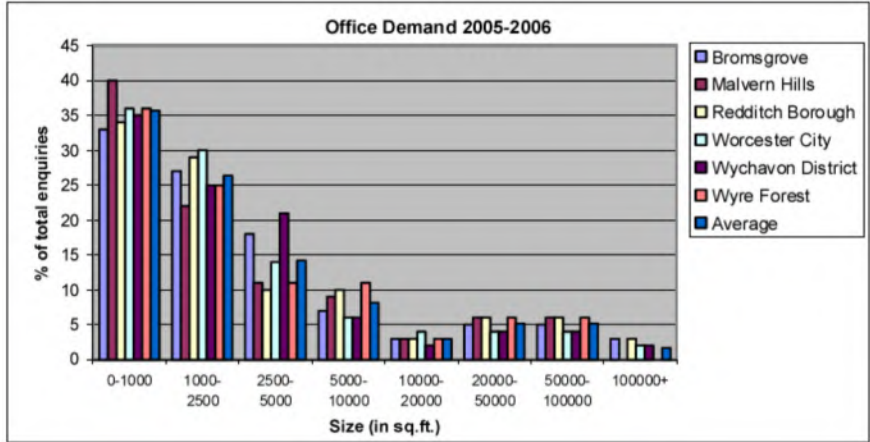
The table above indicates that in Redditch Borough there is a high number of enquiries for offices between 0 and 1,000 sq.ft, and this is a similar feature throughout Worcestershire, but there are very slightly more enquiries for offices over 100,000 sq.ft.
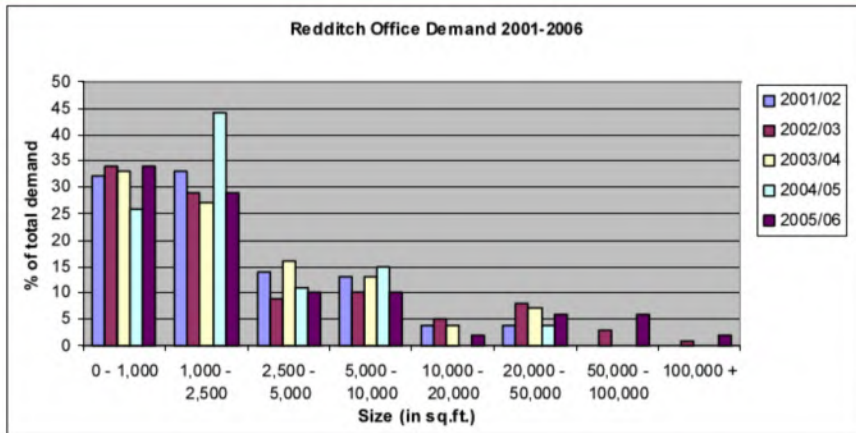
Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Redditch Office Demand 2001-2006 The table above shows that in Redditch Borough the office demand is predominantly for sizes of 1,000 to 2,500 sq.ft in 2004/5. Over time there is a correlation between the sizes enquired about. Average Days on the Market - Office The table above shows that in Redditch Borough, there has been an increase between 2005 and 2006 of the average number of 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.		
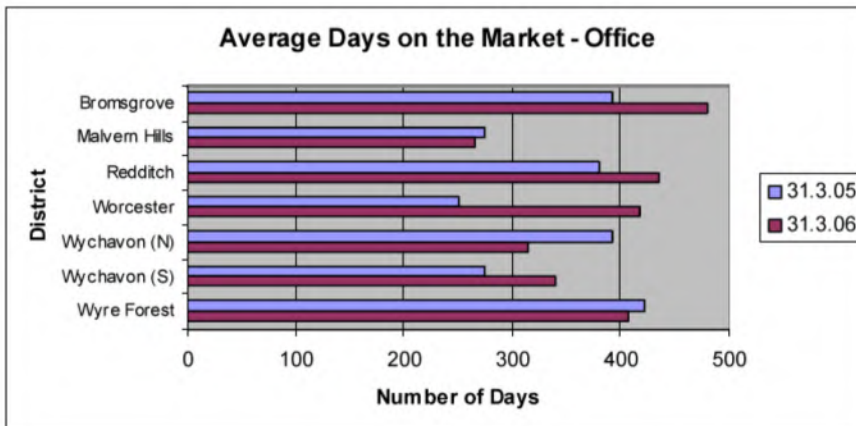
Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
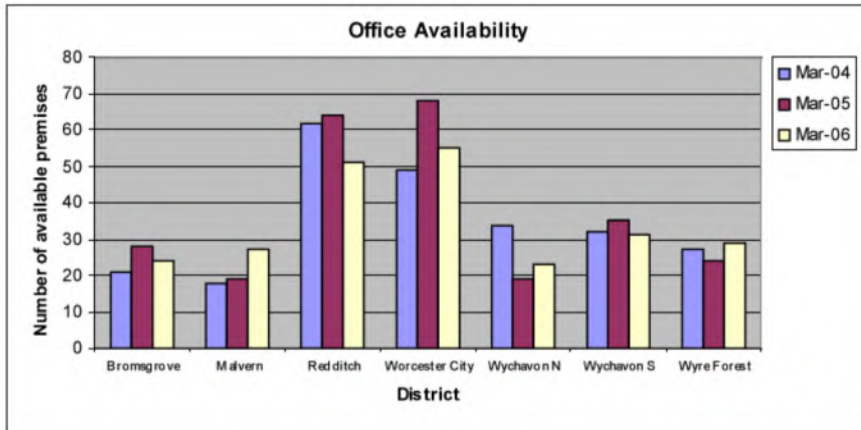
The table above shows that Redditch Borough has a high number of office properties available in comparison to other Districts in the County, but is comparable with Worcester City.

Current Office Availability (sq.ft)	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

The table above indicates that in Redditch Borough the total number of offices available is very high (the second highest of all Worcestershire Districts) and the availability is mainly of premises between 0 and 5,000 square feet in size.

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Redditch Borough

Redditch office supply & demand
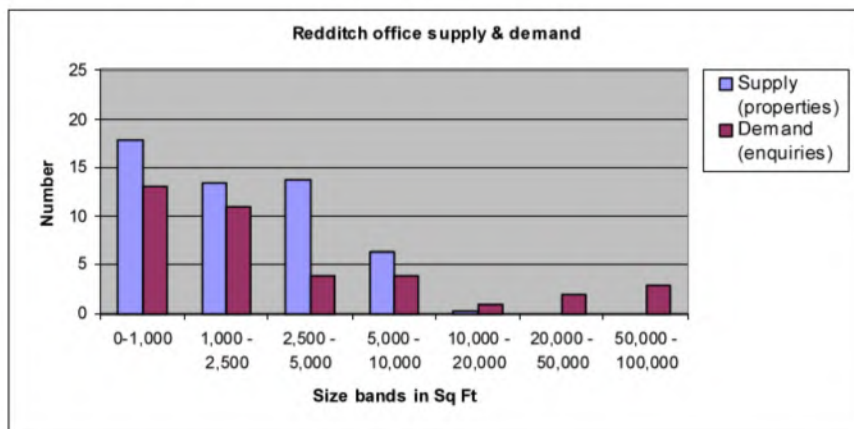
The chart above shows that in Redditch Borough the supply of office properties outnumbers the demand for the smaller units (0-10,000 sq.ft) but demand outweighs supply for the larger units (10,000 to 100,000 sq.ft).

Office Rent levels per square ft.	Average (July 05)	Average (Mar 06)	Highest (July 05)	Highest (Mar 06)	Lowest (July 05)	Lowest (Mar 06)
Bromsgrove	£10.62	£11.67	£17.14	£17.50	£4.05	£7.23
Malvern	£9.89	£9.71	£18.00	£12.27	£2.88	£3.69
Redditch	£12.83	£10.36	£28.89	£14.50	£4.46	£6.02
Worcester City	£10.78	£10.10	£28.57	£22.56	£4.02	£4.47
Wyre Forest	£7.54	£8.84	£18.47	£17.14	£3.53	£4.67
Wychavon	£11.06	£10.28 *	£33.60	£16.42 *	£3.53	£4.04 *

* 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 Gross Value Added (GVA) per head of population was estimated to be £14,528 in 2004. GVA per head grew in Worcestershire County by 13.9% between 2002-2004 and per head by 12.6%, a rate of growth outstripping the regional and UK average. However, GVA per head still remains lower than the regional average and significantly lower than the UK average.

Total investment in Worcestershire is projected to increase by 2.4% per annum between 2004 and 2010 (compared to 2.3% in the West Midlands and 3.1% in the UK), and by 2.3% per annum between 2010 and 2015 (compared to 2.2% in the West Midlands and 2.6% in the UK).

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
The estimated sum of incomes earned from the production of good and services in Worcestershire amounts to £8.3 billion. This is nearly 10% of the West Midlands total or 0.8% of the United Kingdom. (2005) Worcestershire has an economically active working age population of 275,200, this equates to an economic activity rate of 83.5%. This is higher that the Regional (77.3%) and national (78.5%) rates - for both males and females.		
Economic - Business diversity in Redditch		
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** Between 2005 and 2010 employment levels in Worcestershire are expected to decrease in the Agriculture (-4.3%), mining and quarrying (-1.3%), manufacturing (-1.4%) and transport and communications (-0.6%). <table><tr><td></td><td>Redditch (%)</td><td>Great Britain %</td></tr><tr><td>Managers and senior officials</td><td>14.7</td><td>14.9</td></tr><tr><td>Professional</td><td>8.9</td><td>11.2</td></tr><tr><td>Associate professional & technician</td><td>11.9</td><td>13.9</td></tr><tr><td>Administrative & secretarial</td><td>12.4</td><td>13.2</td></tr><tr><td>Skilled trades</td><td>14</td><td>11.8</td></tr><tr><td>Personal services</td><td>6.3</td><td>6.9</td></tr><tr><td>Sales and customer services</td><td>7.1</td><td>7.7</td></tr><tr><td>Process plant and machine operatives</td><td>12.7</td><td>8.7</td></tr><tr><td>Elementary occupations</td><td>12.1</td><td>11.8</td></tr></table> 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: 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%	Diversifying the economic base	Decrease of employment levels in Worcestershire by sector - Worcestershire County Economic Assessment (2007-2008). Employment by occupation in Redditch Borough and Great Britain, 2001 Census, Office of National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) Redditch Borough enquiries (January – December 2006) Redditch Borough Council Commercial Property Report 2006)

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
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. 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.		

Environmental - Climate Change in Redditch

Headline Issues:

- **Redditch Borough has lower domestic, road transport and total CO2 emission than all other Districts in Worcestershire**

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

2007 Figures	Domestic (KT)	Industrial and Commercial (KT)	Road Transport (KT)	Land use Change (KT)	Total (KT)	Total per capita CO2 (tonnes)
Bromsgrove District	238	150	526	9	923	10
Malvern Hills District	186	162	351	25	724	9.7
Redditch Borough	**179**	**313**	**103**	**2**	**597**	**7.5**
Worcester City	229	232	112	2	575	6.1
Wychavon District	293	464	604	29	1390	11.9
Wyre Forest	231	215	153	7	606	6.2
Worcestershire County	-	-	-	-	-	-

The 2007 table above indicates that Redditch Borough emits the lowest domestic, Road Transport and Land Use Change emissions than any other Worcestershire District. The total per capita figure for Redditch Borough in 2007 (7.5%) is not 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.

Number of homes built in 2006/7 to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 = 36

Matters for Issues & Options: Climatic changes

Data source: End user local and regional estimates of carbon emissions for Worcestershire Districts (2004) - Defra (www.defra.gov.uk)

Code for Sustainable Homes level 3 completions (2006/7) Redditch Borough Council Housing Services

Climate change data for the West Midlands – State of the Environment Report West Midlands – Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/835324/835577/1136035/?version=1&lang=_e

West Midlands Region Climatic Norms: Herefordshire Council &

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
If we continue to discharge large amounts of greenhouse gases, by 2050 in the West Midlands: • Annual mean temperatures could rise by up to 2.5ºC • Warwickshire and the south east of the region are expected to warm up more than Shropshire and the north of the region • Winter rainfall could increase by up to 20% • Summer rainfall could decrease by up to 30% • Sea levels on the West Coast could rise by up to 83 cm • Soil moisture could fall by up to 35% And by 2080: • Average annual temperatures may increase by up to 4.5 degrees C • Winter rainfall may increase by up to 30% • Summer rainfall may decrease by up as much as 50% West Midlands Region Climatic Norms (1961-1990 average) • Mean max temperature 13.4ºC • Mean min temp 4.9ºC • Mean annual rainfall 669mm Predicted 2020 Temperature (West Midlands) • Winter max +1.8ºC • Summer Max +1.4ºC Predicted 2020 Precipitation (West Midlands) • Winter + 5% • Summer –12% Predicted 2080 Temperature (West Midlands) • Winter max +1.9 - 3.2ºC • Summer Max +3.6 - 6.1ºC Predicted 2080 Precipitation (West Midlands) • Winter +13 - 22% • Summer – 29 - 48%		Worcestershire County Council Sustainability Appraisal – Joint Municipal Waste Strategy Scoping Report Version 1 (draft) October 2007 Predicted climatic changes in 2020 and 2080 in the West Midlands: Herefordshire Council & Worcestershire County Council Sustainability Appraisal – Joint Municipal Waste Strategy Scoping Report Version 1 (draft) October 2007
Environmental – Reducing the Need to Travel in Redditch Borough		
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** Number of applications approved featuring multimodal access arrangements in their design, cycling routes, walking routes and public transport	Sustainable transport modes	Number of applications approved featuring multimodal access arrangements in their design, cycling routes,

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

infrastructure = 28 (6.98%)

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

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 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-on-Avon District this figure is higher at 86%. Also, in Stratford-on-Avon District, 47% of households have 3 or more cars; much higher than Redditch Boroughs 29%.

Travel to work (People aged 16-74 in employment)	Redditch (Number)	Redditch (%)	Worcestershire (%)	West Midlands (%)	England (%)
Work mainly from home	3,100	7.7%	10.3%	-	9.2%
Tube, Metro, Light Rail, Tram	16	0%	0%	-	3.2%
Train	474	1.2%	1.6%	-	4.2%
Bus, Mini-bus or Coach	3,064	7.6%	3.4%	-	7.5%
Motorcycle, Scooter, Moped	379	0.9%	1%	-	1.1%
Drive a Car or Van	25,865	64.2%	64.4%	67.2%	54.9%
Passenger in Car or Van	3,149	7.8%	6.7%	-	6.1%
Taxi	119	0.3%	0.3%	-	0.5%
Bicycle	729	1.8%	2.5%	-	2.8%
On foot	3,258	8.1%	9.4%	-	10%
Other	105	0.3%	0.3%	-	0.5%
Average distance travelled to a fixed place of work (km)	11	-	13.7	-	-

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%.

Data source column:

walking routes and public transport infrastructure - Redditch Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report (2008)

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 (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.w hub)

Redditch and Worcestershire Railway

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-on-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
- Johnsons
- Stagecoach Midland Red
- Whittle Bus
- Worcestershire County Council

Data source column:

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

Chart of percentage of residents who think that for their local area traffic congestion has got better or stayed the same (2003/4): Audit Commission Area Profiles http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(mtm44kuydzs2iu55s11ixkaf)/LAAProfile.aspx

Percentage of Redditch

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage 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' (2003/4)	39.91%	32.03%
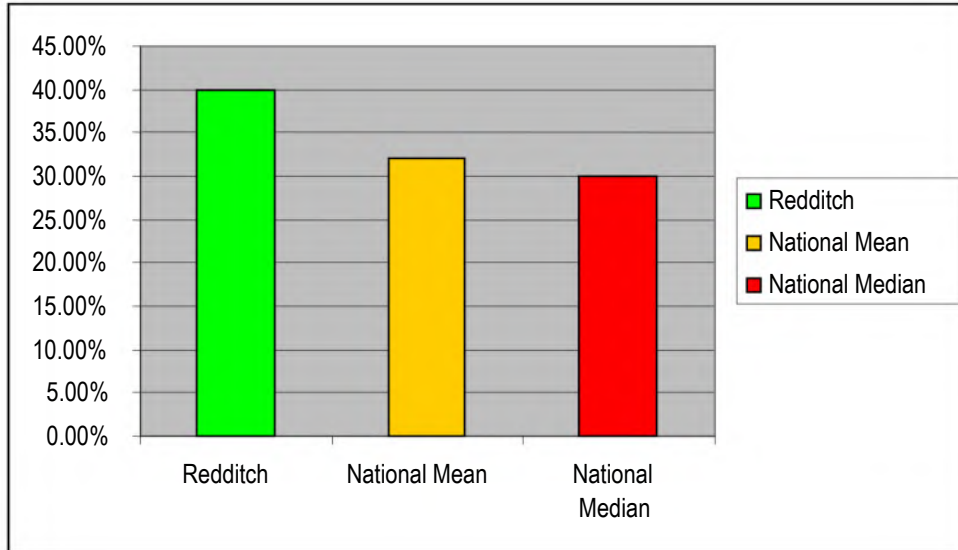
The table and the chart above indicate that Redditch residents have more positive perceptions about traffic congestion improvements than perceptions generally held as indicated in the national mean and median values.

	Worcestershire	Mean Value
Percentage of residents satisfied with the frequency of buses (WCC) (2003/4)	55.88%	60.52%
Percentage of residents satisfied with the frequency of buses (WCC) (2006/7)	54%	66.16%

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.

	Redditch	Mean Value
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that public transport has got better or stayed the same (2003/4)	29.57%	70.49%

Data source column:

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

Chart showing perception of public transport (2003/4): Audit Commission Area Profiles http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(mtm44kuydzs2iu55s11ixkaf)/ChartPage.aspx?id=10005014&chartIndex=6&screenWidth=753&screenHeight=432

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

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
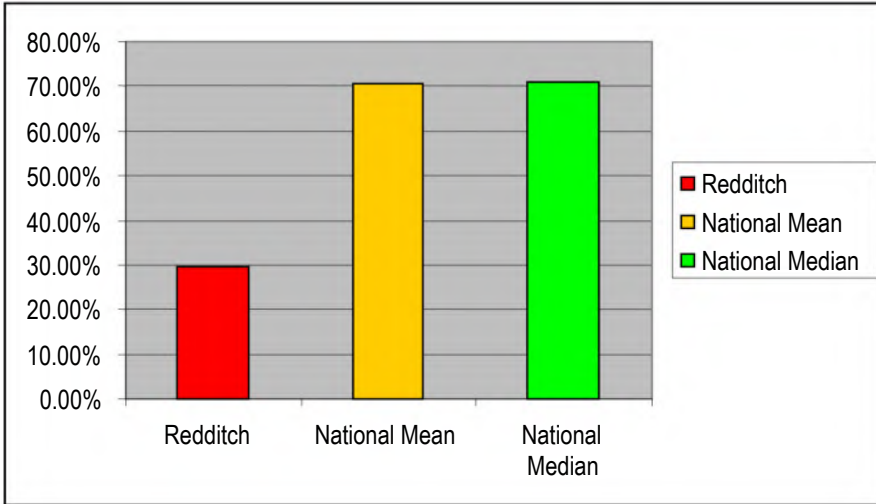
The table and the chart above indicate that there is a very high level of concern in Redditch Borough for public transport as is demonstrated by the significant difference between the low Redditch value and the higher National mean and median values.

	Worcestershire	Mean Value
Percentage length of footpaths and rights of way which are easy to use (WCC) (2005/6)	63.00%	74.58%

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.

Environmental – Biodiversity in Redditch

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Headline Issues: - **Four out of six of Redditch Borough's SSSIs are meeting the 100% PSA target** - **Three out of six of Redditch Borough's SSSIs are described as 'favourable'**	Protection of certain land from development	Number and percentage of applications refused/amended/condit ioned because of potential adverse impact on natural features or wildlife - Redditch Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report (2008) (2009)

	2008	2009
Number and percentage of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of potential adverse impact on natural features or wildlife.	12 (2.68%)	10 (2.8)%

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that access to nature has got better or stayed the same (2003/4)	93.67%	93.45%
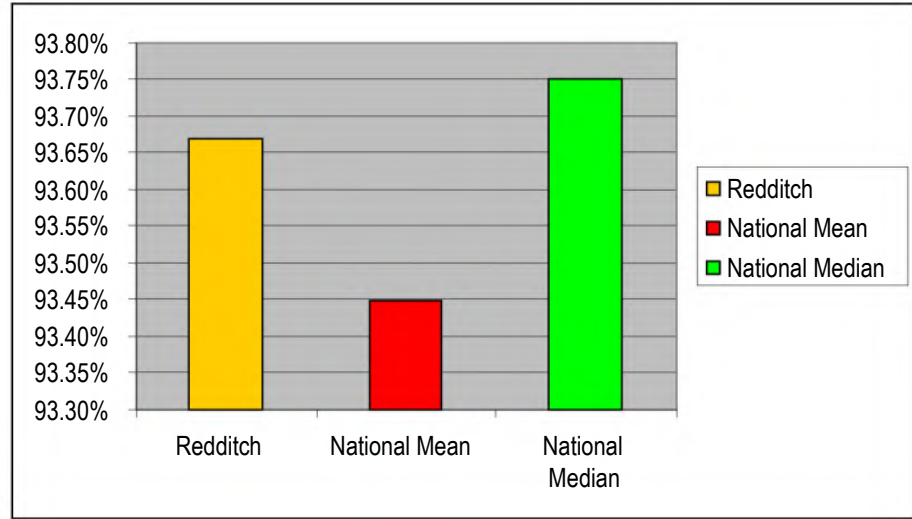
Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
The table and chart above indicate that there is a perception that access to nature has got better or stayed the same, slightly above the national mean value but lower than the national median. The Redditch Biodiversity Action Programme describes the habitats found within Redditch Borough and examples of where these can be found: 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)		Percentage of residents who think that for their local area that access to nature has got better or stayed the same (2003/4): Audit Commission Area Profile (www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(mtm44kuydzs2iu55s11ixkaf)/LAAProfile.aspx) Chart of percentage of residents who think that for their local area that access to nature has got better or stayed the same (2003/4): Audit Commission Area Profile (www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(mtm44kuydzs2iu55s11ixkaf)/LAAProfile.aspx) Redditch Biodiversity Action Programme, Worcestershire Wildlife Trust (February 2001) SSSIs and their condition as of September 2006 and 2009 – English Nature

Baseline					Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

|

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 declining	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	Neutral grassland/lowland	Unfavourable declining	56.74%
	6.44	Fen, marsh & swamp	Favourable	
	1.38	Neutral grassland/lowland	Unfavourable declining	

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

SSSI Name (2009)	Size (Ha)	Type	Condition description	% meeting PSA* target
Dagnell End Meadow	2.16	Neutral grassland/lowland	Unfavourable recovering	100%
Ipsley Alders Marsh (Latest Assessment date 12-02-09)	15.11	Fen, marsh and swamp	Unfavourable recovering	100%
Rookery Cottage Meadows (Upper Beanhall Meadows)	5.82	Neutral grassland/lowland	Favourable	100%
Rough Hill and Wirehill Woods Latest Assessment date 07-10-08)	52.03 (17.44 in Redditch Borough)	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland/lowland	Favourable	100%
Trickses Hole LSD 11-09-09	2.85	Neutral grassland	Favourable	100%
Wylde Moor Feckenham	3.53	Neutral grassland/lowland	Unfavourable recovering	100%
	6.44	Fen, marsh and swamp	Favourable	
	1.38	Neutral grassland/lowland	Unfavourable recovering	

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

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

The table above shows that all of the six SSSIs in Redditch Borough are meeting the PSA target at 100%. Natural England state that Ipsley Alders Marsh and Wylde Moor Feckenham are now meeting the PSA target, their condition description has improved from unfavourable declining in 2006 to unfavourable recovering in 2009. Neighbouring Bromsgrove District has eight designated SSSIs, 96 Special Wildlife Sites and 5 Landscape Protection Areas. Stratford-on-Avon District has 37 SSSIs.

SWS Name	Grid	Area
Abbey and Forge Mill Ponds and Streams	SP 048 687	5.0 Ha
Arrow Valley Lake	SP 060 673	15.0 Ha
Berrow Hill	SO 997 622	22.3 Ha
Bow, Shell, Swans and Seeley Brooks	SP 004 657	n/a
	SP 020 631	n/a
	SO 989 599	n/a
Brandon Brook Meadow	SP 008 601	1.0 Ha
Brookhouse Meadows and Feckenham Bank	SP 003 614	8.0Ha
Brooks Coppice and Wheatfield Coppice	SP 009 650	1.0 Ha
Burial Lane	SP 008 624	3.0 Ha
Dangnell Brook	SP 054 693	n/a
	SP 054 681	n/a
	SO 989 599	n/a
Downsell Woods	SP 025 658	8.0 Ha
Foxlydiate and Pitcheroak Woods	SP 025 670	42.0 Ha
Lady's Coppice and Martin Bank	SP 027 602	14.0 Ha
Lodge Pool	SP 048 666	3.0 Ha
Mill Coppice	SP 005 649	4.0 Ha
New Coppice	SP 043 638	2.5 Ha
Oakenshaw Fenny Rough	SP 048 654	1.5 Ha
Oakenshaw Spinney	SP 044 651	1.5 Ha
Oakenshaw Wood (Tanners Wood)	SP 042 657	8.0 Ha
Pitcher Oak Golf Course	SP 034 699	32 Ha
Old Rectory Meadow	SO 989 613	0.7 Ha
Ravensbank Drive Bridle Track	SP 077 687	6.0 Ha
River Arrow and Papermill and Beoley Mill Ponds and Stream	SP 040 692	n/a
	SP 054 684	n/a
	SP 056 680	n/a
Shurnock Meadows (Brookside Meadows)		
	SP 019 610	7.0 Ha

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Southcrest Wood	SP 041 663	15.0 Ha
The Rough	SO 999 608	6.0 Ha
Walkwood Coppice	SP 028 651	6.5 Ha

After the 2009 review, 4 special wildlife sites have been removed - Brooks Coppice, Lady's Coppice and Martin Bank, Mill Coppice and The Rough.

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

Environmental - Making the most efficient use of land in Redditch

Headline Issues:

- **Redditch as a former new town is limited in its use of brownfield sites in comparison with many Districts**

	Redditch (2004)	Redditch (2007)	Mean Value
The area of previously developed land available for reuse that is derelict (hectares)	14.1	18.23	47.52

The table above shows that in Redditch Borough there is a small amount of PDL available for reuse that is derelict in comparison to the Mean Value. This is however not unsurprising with Redditch being a former new town.

In the National Land Use Database there are 18.23 Hectares of land classed as 'derelict' and 0.31 Hectares of land classed as 'vacant' in Redditch Borough (2006/7).

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 (2009/10)	
Less than 30	0 (of total 0%)
30-50	19 (of total 48%)
Over 50	21 (of total 52%)
Total	40 (of total 100%)

Matters for Issues & Options: Making best use of land

Data source: The area of previously developed land available for reuse that is derelict – Dept 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)

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Redditch Borough large site completions only (2006/7)		Redditch Borough annual large site completion densities - Redditch Borough Council
Less than 30	67 (of total 17%)	
30-50	219 (of total 57%)	
Over 50	98 (of total 26%)	
Total	384 (of total 100%)	
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%)	
Redditch Borough 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%)	
Redditch Borough large site completions only (2003/4)		
Less than 30	93 (of total 20%)	
30-50	287 (of total 60%)	
Over 50	95 (of total 20%)	
Total	475 (of total 100%)	

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Environmental - The landscape and townscape character in Redditch		
The 1996 Character of England Map compiled by the Countryside Commission and English Nature shows the extent of Joint Character Areas in England. It does state that the boundaries of the Joint Character Areas are not precise and that many of the boundaries should be considered as broad zones of transition. Redditch Borough lies at the heart of one of these transitions. To the North and East of the Borough the landscape is defined as	Consider the need for further townscape and	Joint Character Areas - The Character of England Map (1996)

| Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
being within 'Arden' and in the South and West of the Borough the landscape is defined as being within 'Severn and Avon Vales'.	landscape character assessments and local landscape and townscape issues	Countryside Commission and English Nature
		Map of Character Area 106 Severn and Avon Vales - http://www.countryside. gov.uk/Images/JCA106 %20- %20Severn%20and%2 0Avon%20Vales_tcm2- 21199.pdf
		Map of Character Area 97 Arden - http://www.countryside. gov.uk/Images/JCA097 %20- %20%20Arden_tcm2- 21191.pdf
		Feckenhamn Conservation Area, Feckenham, Redditch – Management Plan and Boundary Extension (April 2006) Redditch Borough Council
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). Feckenham Conservation area was originally designated by Worcestershire County Council on 10 November 1969 and was extended by Redditch Borough Council on 20th June 1995 to cover 14.2 hectares in extent. Church Green Conservation Area in the Town Centre of Redditch was originally designated by Worcestershire County Council on 6 August 1971 and extended by Redditch Borough Council on 15 November 1978 and is 2.77 hectares in extent.		Feckenham Conservation Area, Feckenham, Redditch – Character Appraisal (December 2005) Redditch Borough Council

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
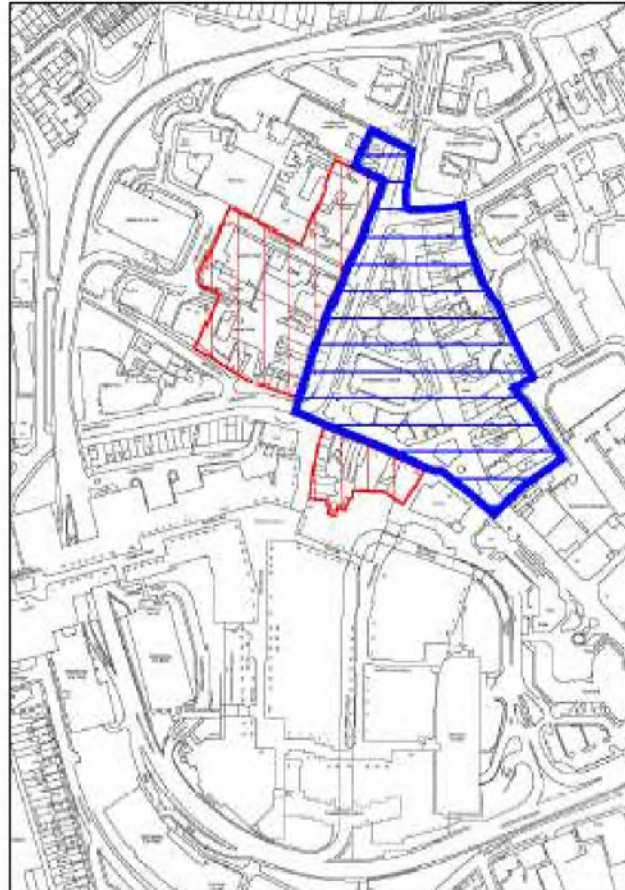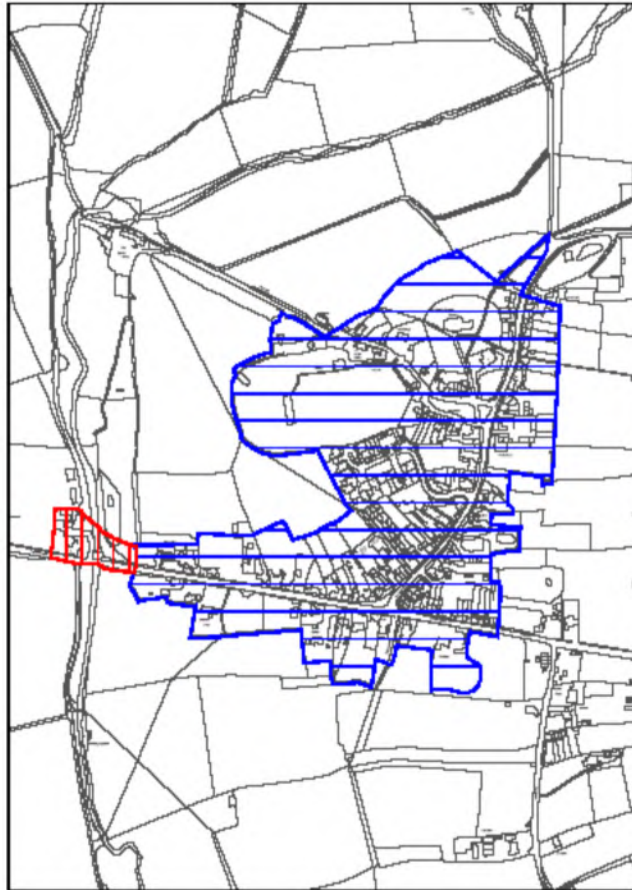
The plan on the left shows the extent of the Feckenham Conservation Area (in blue) and the approved extension to the conservation area (in red). The plan on the right shows the Church Green (Town Centre) Conservation Area (in blue) and the approved extension to the conservation area (in red). | | Church Green Conservation Area, Town Centre, Redditch – Character Appraisal (December 2005) Redditch Borough Council |
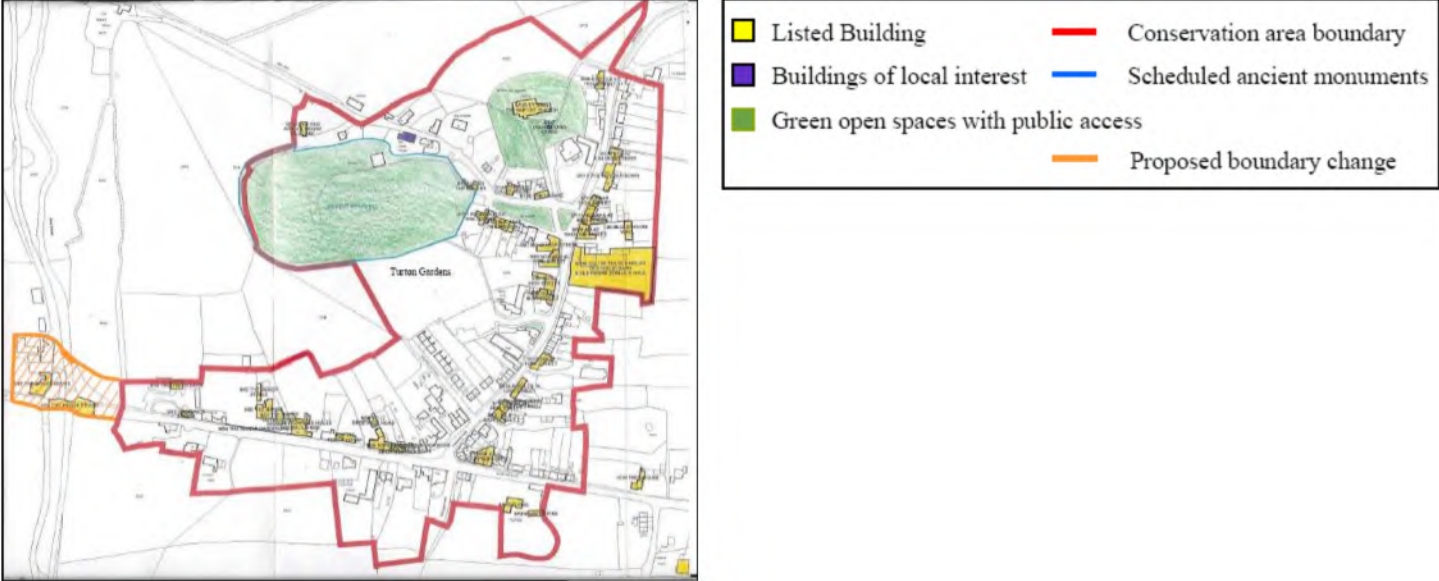
Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Listed Building — Conservation area boundary / Buildings of local interest — Scheduled ancient monuments / Green open spaces with public access / — Proposed boundary change		
The plan above is a drawing taken from the Feckenham Conservation Area Character Appraisal (2005) showing the listed buildings, locally listed buildings, conservation area boundary, Scheduled ancient monument, green open spaces with public access and the now approved extension to the 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.		

Environmental - Water quality and water resources in Redditch and foul drainage		

| Headline Issues:
- **The percentage of River length in Redditch Borough assessed as good biological quality is fairly low** | Maintenance and enhancement of water quality and water resources | Percentage of river length in Redditch Borough assessed as good biological quality (2005), Environment Agency River Quality – Audit Commission Area Profile |

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of river length assessed as good biological quality (2005)	44.51%	54.20%

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.

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of river length assessed as good chemical quality (2005)	56.06%	53.90%

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.

Midlands % of Total by date	Good %	Fair %	Poor or bad %
1990	35%	46%	19%
1995	45%	46%	9%
2000	59%	34%	6%
2001	63%	30%	7%
2002	63%	31%	6%
2003	58%	34%	8%
2004	56%	36%	8%
2005	59%	32%	8%

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%.

	Redditch	Mean Value
Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres)	138 litres	154.14 litres

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.

	Redditch	Mean Value
Average water supply leakage (within the resource zone) per day (megalitres)	12.4 mgl per day	157.39 mgl per day

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

In terms of water resources, in the West Midlands the average annual rainfall is about 750mm, compared to an average of about 900mm for England and Wales. About a quarter of the region is underlain by useable aquifers, including the widespread Permo-Triassic Sandstone and the Old Red Sandstone in Herefordshire. Over 1400 million litres of water per day (Ml/d) are extracted for public water supplies and 230 Ml/d for industrial uses. An average of about 80Ml/d are abstracted for spray irrigation, mainly during the summer months when river flows are at their lowest. Domestic water

Data source column:

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 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

Water resource and river quality information – Environment Agency

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
consumption is around 132 litres per person per day. In terms of river quality the quality of nearly 4000 km of rivers and canals in the West Midlands were measured in 2006. 39% had high or very high nitrate levels 50% had very high or excessively high phosphate levels 93% were good or fair chemical quality 90% were good or fair biological quality 80% of our rivers reached their River Quality Objective (RQO) 11% had significant failures of their RQO 9% were marginal failures, meaning that the size of the failure was too small to be statistically significant and could have been due to natural variability 29% of rivers in the West Midlands are at high risk of failure due to phosphates; 49% are at moderate risk 67% are at high risk of failure due to nitrates, and 8% at moderate risk 27% are at high risk of failure due to sedimentation; 16% are at moderate risk 25% are at moderate risk of failure due to urban discharges; 7% are at high risk 35% of rivers are at moderate risk of failure due to pesticides and sheep dip; 4% are at high risk 63% of groundwaters are at moderate risk of failure due to nitrates; 10% are at high risk 30% of groundwaters are at moderate risk from failure due to urban discharges 26% are at moderate risk from failure due to pesticides or sheep dip; no areas are at high risk The data above indicates that in West Midlands there are problems with phosphate levels being too high and there is also a significant problem with nitrates. 		State of the Environment West Midlands http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/835324/835577/1169194/1169198/?version=1&lang=_e Warwickshire Catchment Area Management Strategy (CAMS) Map 2006 – Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/103196/319581?referrer=/regions/midlands/567079/567098/604555/314330/ Percentage of new homes and employment land connecting to mains and non mains drainage systems (2001 – 2007) Redditch Borough Council monitoring Water Resources Data – Severn Trent Water http://www.stwater.co.uk/server.php?show=ConWebDoc.2215

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
The map above shows the Avon Catchment Area Management Strategy area which includes Redditch Borough (to the north west). The map shows the extent of the River Arrow, a tributary of the River Avon and the Bow Brook extending into the rural parts of Redditch Borough. There are no canals of relevance to Redditch Borough.		Water Resources Data: Leakage – Extract from Severn Trent Water Resources Data - http://www.stwater.co.uk/upload/pdf/Water_Resources_Data.pdf

Year	Percentage
Percentage of new homes connecting to the mains drainage systems (2006/7)	100%
Percentage of new homes connecting to the non-mains drainage system (2006/7)	0%
Percentage of new homes connecting to the mains drainage systems (2005/6)	99.50%
Percentage of new homes connecting to the non-mains drainage system (2005/6)	0.50%
Percentage of new homes connecting to the mains drainage systems (2004/5)	99%
Percentage of new homes connecting to the non-mains drainage system (2004/5)	1%
Percentage of new homes connecting to the mains drainage systems (2003/4)	100%
Percentage of new homes connecting to the non-mains drainage system (2003/4)	0%
Percentage of new homes connecting to the mains drainage systems (2002/3)	97.50%
Percentage of new homes connecting to the non-mains drainage system (2002/3)	2.50%
Percentage of new homes connecting to the mains drainage systems (2001/2)	97%
Percentage of new homes connecting to the non-mains drainage system (2001/2)	3%
Percentage of employment land connecting to the mains drainage system (2006/7)	100%*
* 100% connectivity experienced annually since 2001/2.	

The table above shows the percentage of new homes and employment connecting to the main and non-main drainage systems between 2001 and 2007.

	Industry Average 2004/05	Severn Trent Water 2004/05	Severn Trent Water 2005/06
Leakage as a proportion of water put into supply (M5)	27.90%	26.10%	27.80%
Per capita domestic water consumption litres/ head/ day (S3)	150.65	131.4	136.5
Number of daily abstraction licences exceeded (N8)	12 (pro rata)	2	4
Volume of water abstracted in excess of licensed daily volume (N8)	560Ml	1.8Ml	106.86Ml

The table above shows that in the Severn Trent catchment, water leakage is roughly in line with the industry average. The water consumption is considerably lower than the average, also the number of daily abstraction licenses exceeded and volume of water abstracted is lower.

Data source (continued):

Rainfall statistics (1985-2005) Water Resources at Severn Trent Water - http://www.stwater.co.uk/server.php?show=ConWebDoc.2215

Map of Broom Water Resource Management Unit: Warwickshire CAMS (2006) http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/epages/eapublications.storefront/EN/Product/GEMI0706BLAR-E-E?lang=_e#
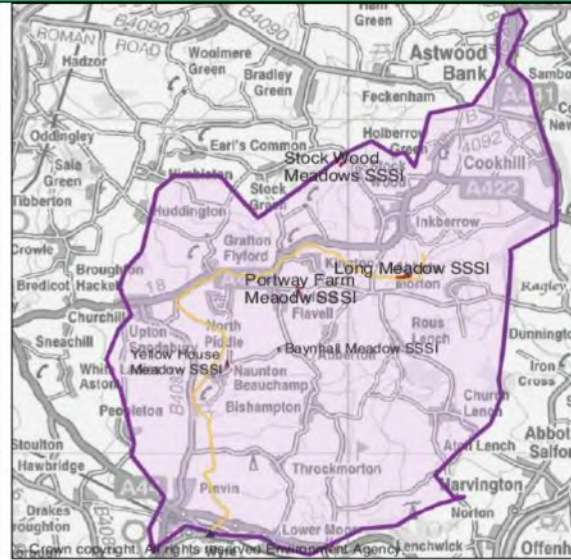
Map of Wyre Piddle Water Resource Management Unit: Warwickshire CAMS (2006) http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/epages/eapublications.storefront/EN/Product/GEMI0706BLAR-E-E?lang=_e#
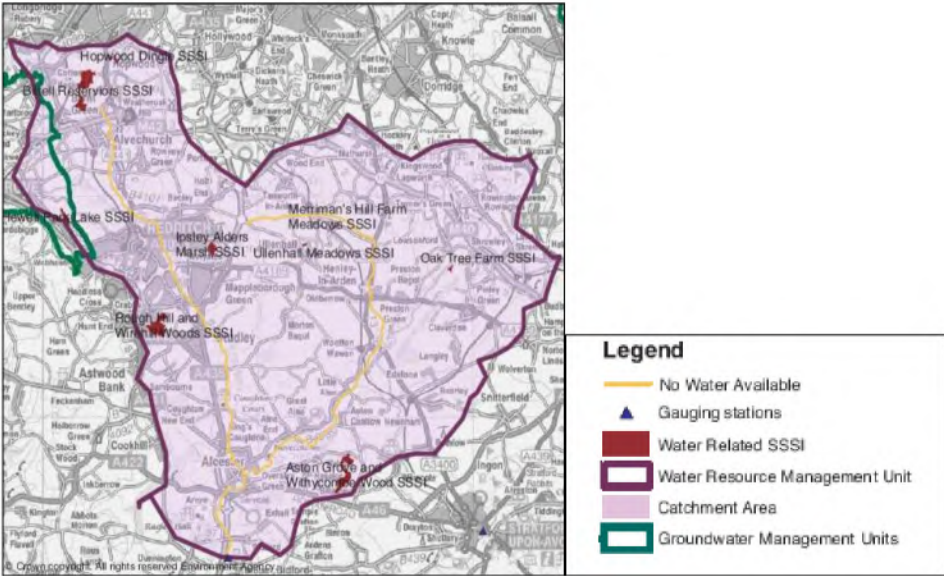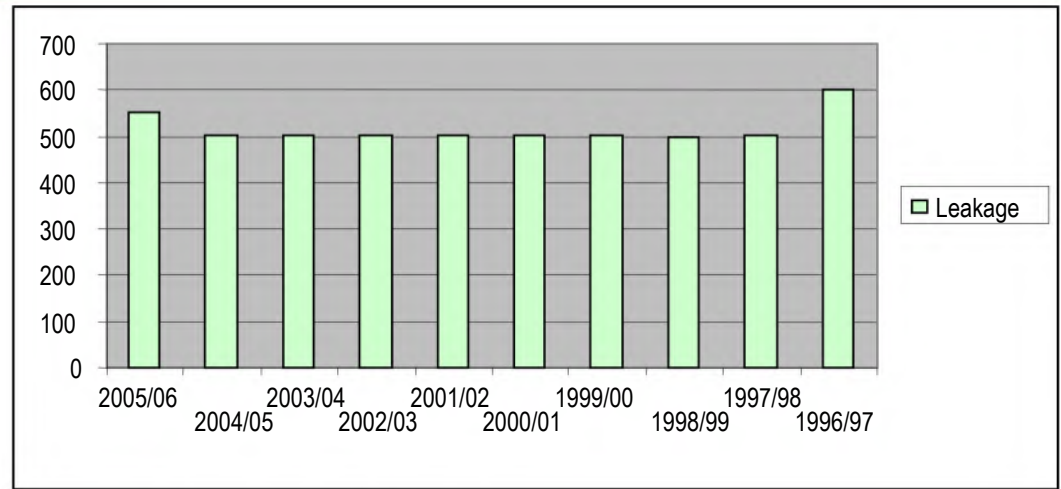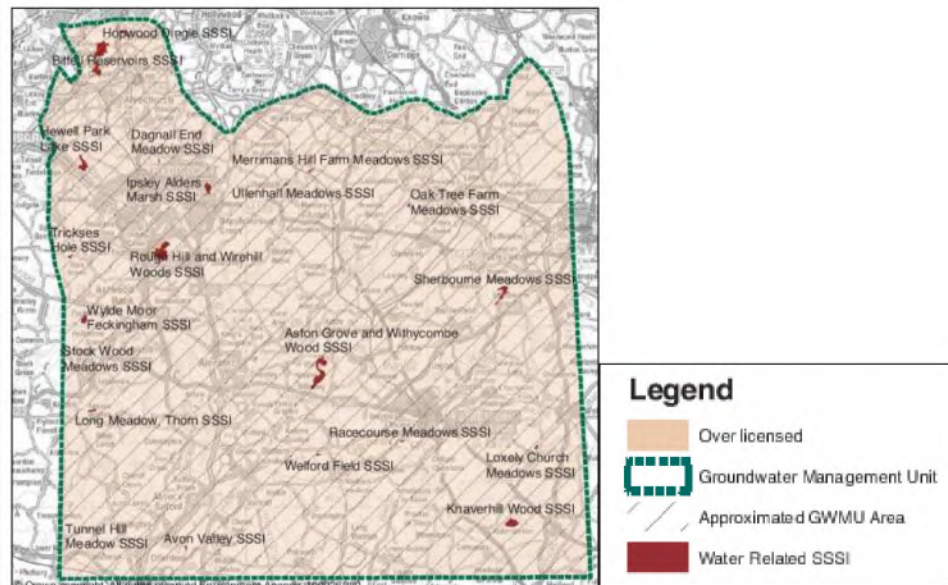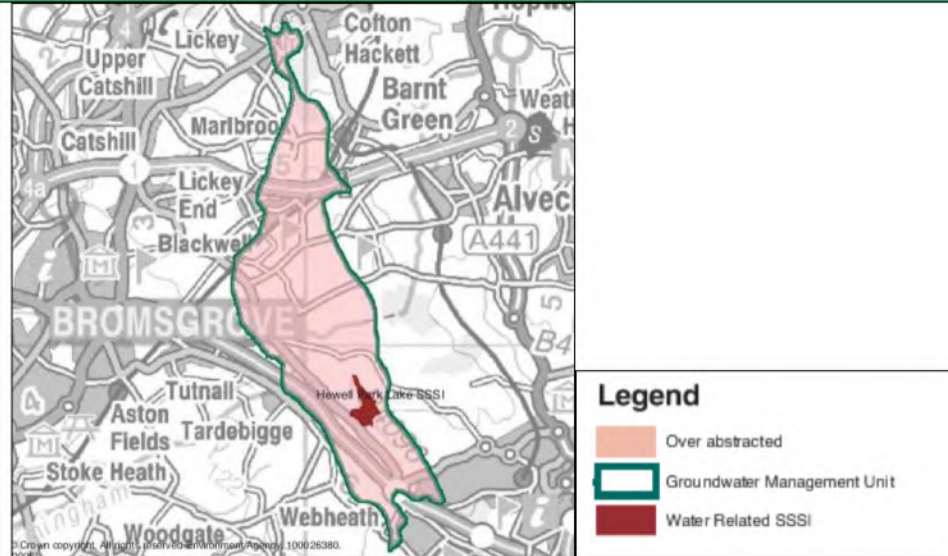
Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
		Map of Besford Bridge Water Resource Management Unit: Warwickshire CAMS (2006) http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/epages/eapublications.storefront/EN/Product/GEMI0706BLAR-E-E?lang=_e#

Map of Bromsgrove Water Resource Management Unit: Warwickshire CAMS (2006) http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/epages/eapublications.storefront/EN/Product/GEMI0706BLAR-E-E?lang=_e#

Map of Avon Confined Water Resource Management Unit: Warwickshire CAMS (2006) http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/epages/eapublications.storefront/EN/Product/GEMI0706BLAR-E-E?lang=_e# |

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Legend

- Over abstracted
- Groundwater Management Unit
- Water Related SSSI

Legend

- Over licensed
- Groundwater Management Unit
- Approximated GWMU Area
- Water Related SSSI

Baseline			Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Year	**Rainfall (mm)**	**% Historic Average**		
1986	814	105		
1987	769	99		
1988	759	98		
1989	718	93		
1990	683	88		
1991	639	93		
1992	842	110		
1993	792	102		
1994	814	105		
1995	631	81		
1996	579	75		
1997	684	88		
1998	815	108		
1999	849	113		
2000	970	129		
2001	729	97		
2002	817	109		
2003	569	76		
2004	740	98		
2005	602	80		
Environmental - Soil and air quality in Redditch				
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**			Maintenance and enhancement of soil and air quality	West Midlands Air Quality – Environment Agency State of the Environment West Midlands http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/103196/1262036?referrer=/regions/midlands/835324/835577/1135971/ Active sites releasing carbon dioxide in

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Number of days of moderate or higher air pollution in the West Midlands 1994 - 2006		Redditch Borough (2005) – Environment Agency (www.environment-agency.gov.uk)

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 |

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

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

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.

Operator Name	Site address	Year	Quantity of Particulates (PM10) released (tonnes)
Medical Energy (Worcestershire) LTD	Alexandra Hospital Incinerator, Alexandra Hospital, Woodrow Road, Redditch	2005	<10

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.

Operator Name	Site address	Year	Quantity of Sulphur Oxides released (tonnes)
First Energy (Redditch) LTD	Windsor Road, Redditch	2005	<100
BA Tubes LTD	Studley Road, 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 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.

Data source column:

residents who think pollution has got better or stayed the same (2003/4) - ODPM, Best Value General Survey

Chart of Percentage of Redditch residents who think pollution has got better or stayed the same (2003/4) –Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough (www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(mtm44kuydzs2iu55s11ixkaf)/LAAProfile.aspx)

Local Estimates of CO2 emissions (2003) – Defra (www.defra.gov.uk)

Number of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of unacceptable levels of pollution - Redditch Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report (2008)
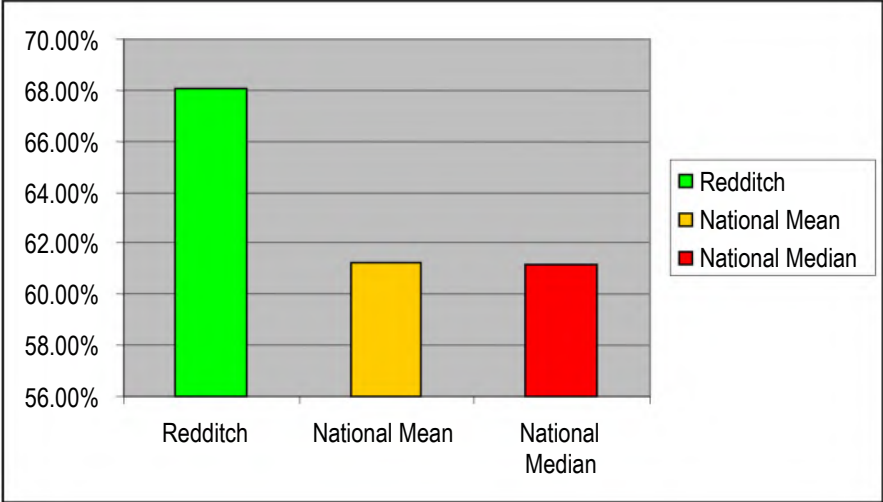
Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
In Redditch Borough, there are 500 'sites of potential concern' in terms of land contamination (2005/6).		

	Redditch %	Mean Value
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 (2003/4)	68.04%	61.21%

As the table and chart above indicate in Redditch there is a very high percentage of residents who think pollution has got better or stayed the same in comparison to the National mean and median percentages.

	Redditch	Mean Value
Local estimates of CO2 emissions (kt CO2) - Total domestic	206 kt	384.6 kt

As the table above indicates, the Redditch estimate for total Co2 emissions is considerably lower than the National mean value.

	Redditch (2008)	Mean Value
Number of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of unacceptable levels of pollution	41 (9.15%)	2 (0.6%)

Environmental - Managing waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy		
Headline Issues: - **The majority of Redditch Borough's waste is incinerated**	Improving waste management in	Amount and percentage of waste recycled and

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Household Waste	Percentage
Household waste recycled:	20.30%
Household waste incinerated:	57%
Household waste landfilled:	43%

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

	Redditch (2005/6)	Redditch (2006/7)	Mean Value (2005/6)
Kilograms of household waste collected per head	414.0 kg	408 kg	438.62 kg

	Redditch (2006/7)	Mean Value (2006/7)
Kilograms of household waste collected per head	406 kg	441.33kg

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
Percentage of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources (2005/6)	6.72%	11.95%

	Worcestershire	Mean Value
Percentage of household waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources (2006/7)	8.98%	12.65%

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 (2003/4)	Redditch (2006/7)	Mean Value (2003/4)
Percentage 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%

Matters for Issues & Options:

accordance with the waste hierarchy

Data source:

incinerated / landfilled, Redditch Borough Council 2006/7 Figures (Un-audited)

Household waste collected per head in Redditch - 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 – Audit Commission Area Profile, Best Value PI 90b (2006/7 Figures are un-audited figures from Redditch Borough Council)
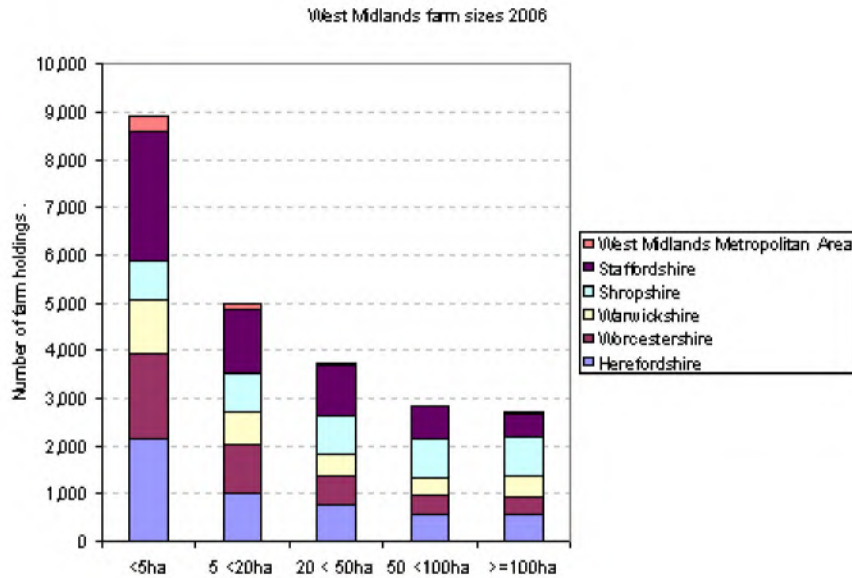
Redditch residents satisfaction with waste

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Proportion who feel that local recycling facilities have improved = 42% It is estimated that the landfill site currently used to dispose of municipal waste collected in Herefordshire and Worcestershire has 12 years of capacity remaining.		and recycling (March 2007) – Redditch Borough Council Best Value Satisfaction Survey Capacity of landfill sites: Herefordshire Council & Worcestershire County Council Sustainability Appraisal – Joint Municipal Waste Strategy Scoping Report Version 1 (draft) October 2007

Environmental – Redditch's Green Belt

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Since March 2002 there have been two planning applications granted in the green belt, both for residential development totaling 2.96 hectares <table><tr><td></td><td>(2008)</td><td>(2009)</td></tr><tr><td>Number of applications refused/ amended/ conditioned because of adverse impacts on the Green Belt/ Open Countryside.</td><td>5 (1.12%)</td><td>4 (1.1%)</td></tr></table> The table above shows a 1% decrease in the number of applications refused/ amended/ conditioned because of adverse impacts on the Green Belt/ Open Countryside from 2008 to 2009.		Redditch Borough Council Monitoring Number of applications refused/ amended/ conditioned because of adverse impacts on the Green Belt/ Open Countryside/ ADR - Redditch Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report (2008)

Environmental - Redditch's best agricultural land

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Over 950,000 hectares of land are used for agriculture in the West Midlands, accounting for over 70 per cent of land use in the region There are nearly 26,000 farms in the region; 42 per cent of these are small farms of less than 5 hectares The chart below shows the farm sizes in the West Midlands in 2006 and also by County. In Worcestershire, as with other Counties, the predominant farm size is less than 5 Hectares. The total agricultural land in Worcestershire for 2006 is 131, 164 hectares representing an increase of 2,253 hectares since 2005. Of this total 51.8% is	Protection of land of agricultural quality	Agriculture in the West Midlands and West Midlands Farm Sizes (2006) broken down by county – State of the Environment Report West Midlands

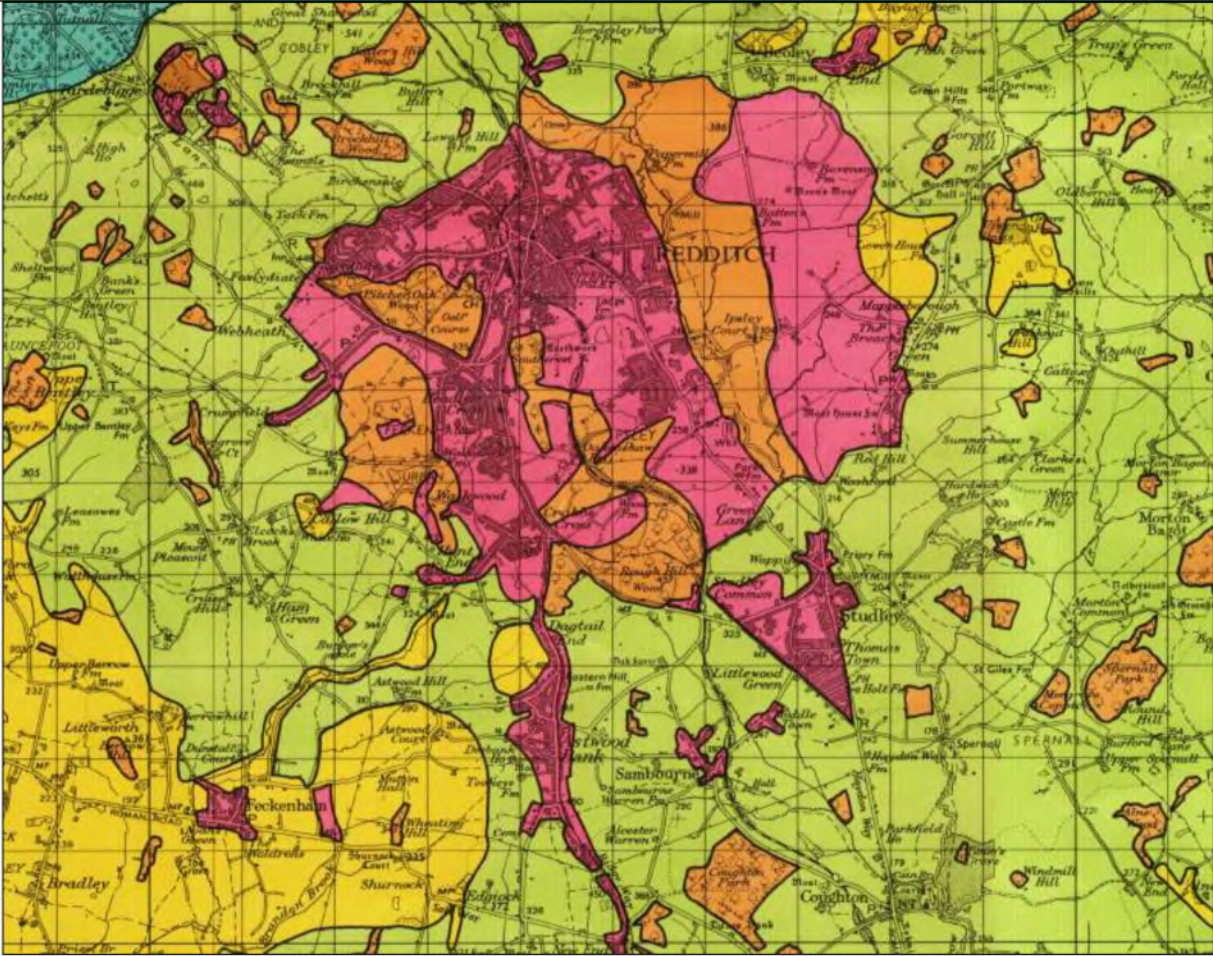| Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
grassland. The map below shows the agricultural land classification for Redditch Borough and surrounding areas. It shows that Redditch urban area is predominantly urban and in non-agricultural use and that much of the agricultural land surrounding Redditch 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		Total agricultural land in Worcestershire for 2006 - Worcestershire County Economic Assessment (2007-2008) Agricultural land classification of England and Wales – Agricultural land service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (1969)

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Environmental - Flooding and flood risk prevention in Redditch

Area of Redditch in the 1/100 flood risk = 2.66 square km (or 266 hectares) In the West Midlands: Around 94,000 properties are at risk from flooding (4% of properties). Nearly 83% of these properties (~78,000) are residential properties; around 17% (~16,000) are commercial properties. Nearly 34,000 properties are at significant risk from flooding, including		Flooding facts for the West Midlands – State of the Environment Report West Midlands,

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
around 27,000 residential properties. Nearly 27,000 properties are at moderate risk from flooding, including around 22,000 residential properties.		Environment Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/835324/835577/1098243/?version=1&lang=_e
		Flood Zone Map of Redditch Borough (Dark Blue = Flood Zone 3; Pale Blue = Flood Zone 2) Redditch Borough Council 2007 (data supplied by the Environment Agency
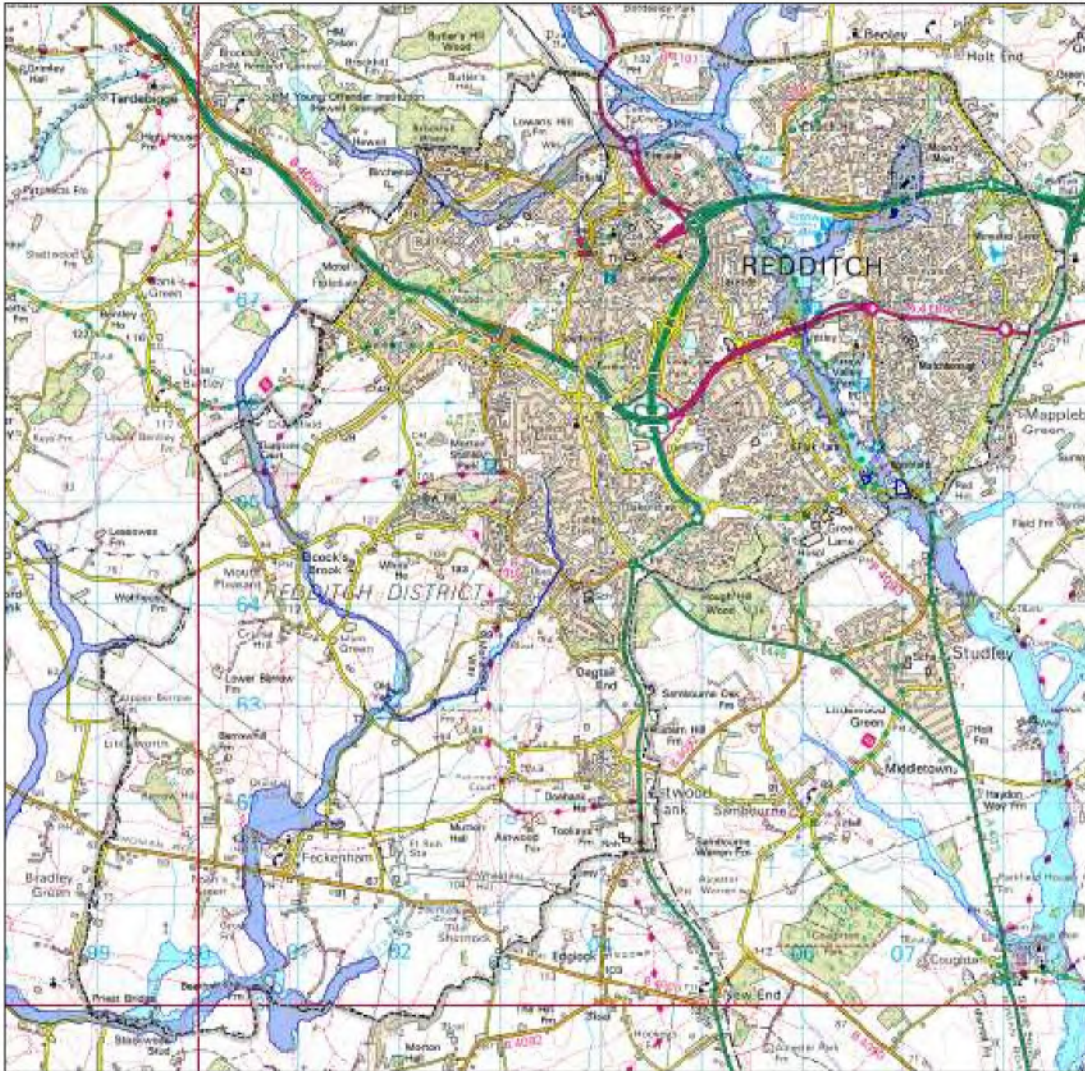
Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
The map above shows the extent of Redditch Borough and the Flood Zones 2 and 3 are indicated by pale blue (flood zone 2) and darker blue (flood zone 3).		
Social – Redditch's Cultural Heritage		

Headline Issues:
- **Best use is not being made of Redditch Borough's cultural assets and/or the tourism potential in neighbouring Stratford-on-Avon District or Birmingham**
- **Tourism in Redditch is underdeveloped in comparison to other Worcestershire Districts**
- **Low satisfaction with cultural facilities in Redditch Borough**

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

Tourism in neighbouring Stratford-on-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.

	Redditch (%)	Mean Value
Percentage of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same (2003/4)	40.92%	84.45%

	Redditch	Mean Value
Percentage of residents satisfied with local authority provided museums (2003/4)	40.92%	84.45%

	Redditch	Mean Value
Percentage of residents satisfied with local authority provided museums (2006/7)	31%	40.86%

Statistics in the Audit Commission Area Profile suggests that in Redditch the percentage of residents satisfied with local authority provided museums is a declining trend. It is lower than the mean value.

Matters for Issues & Options:

Encouraging leisure and tourism

Poor perception of cultural facilities

Data source:

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)

Percentage of residents satisfied with local authority provided museums - (2003/4) –

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

The table and the chart above indicate that the cultural facilites in Redditch are not considered to be improving when comparing with the mean value or the median 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.

Data source column:
ODPM Best Value General Survey (http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(5vmfazvgnc4vxv55gbc2uw55)/SurveyResults.aspx?entity=10000149)

Percentage of residents satisfied with local authority arts activities and venues - ODPM Best Value General Survey (http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(5vmfazvgnc4vxv55gbc2uw55)/SurveyResults.aspx?entity=10000149)

Social - Redditch's Historic Environment

Whilst there are no buildings at risk in Redditch Borough, there are two in adjoining Bromsgrove District and four in adjoining Stratford-on-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.

In terms of parkland loss, there is no data available for Redditch Borough, however the neighbouring District of Stratford-on-Avon has the second largest loss of parkland (in Hectares) between 1918 and 1995 of any Local Authority in the Country with a loss of 2477Ha (64.4% of its parkland).

Local Authority	No. listed buildings by grade			Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Registered parks and gardens	Conservation areas
	I	II*	II			
Worcestershire	101	328	5938	182	15	131
Bromsgrove	5	28	449	14	2	10
Malvern Hills	35	85	1753	54	6	21
Redditch	**0**	**10**	**151**	**8**	**0**	**2**
Worcester City	14	40	648	22	0	17

Matters for Issues & Options column:
Landscape protection and enhancement

Explore the need for further landscape and urban townscape characterisation

Opportunities offered by heritage-led

Data source column:
Loss of Historic Parkland - Heritage Counts (2006) English Heritage

Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas in Worcestershire Districts – Heritage Counts (2006) (2009)

Baseline							Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Wychavon	40	140	2276	75	8	65	regeneration or heritage based sustainable tourism	Archaeology in Counties in the region (2005) Heritage Counts – The state of the West Midlands Historic Environment
Wyre Forest	5	25	661	9	1	16		

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.

Local Authority	No. listed buildings by grade			Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Registered parks and gardens	Conservation areas
	I	II*	II			
Worcestershire	-	-	-	-	17	131
Bromsgrove	6	27	436	13	2	10
Malvern Hills	35	84	1761	50	6	21
Redditch	**0**	**10**	**149**	**8**	**0**	**2**
Worcester City	14	40	648	21	0	17
Wychavon	40	123	2265	74	8	65
Wyre Forest	5	25	662	9	1	16

The 2009 table above indicates that in Redditch Borough there are now no grade I listed buildings at risk and though there are grade II* and grade II listed buildings which need consideration, there has been a slight reduction in the number of grade II listed buildings which need consideration. There are other assets that need to be considered, such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Conservation Areas.

County	Desk based assessment	Evaluation	Excavation	Watching brief	Building recording	Total all work
Herefordshire	6	16	9	47	11	89
Worcestershire	**15**	**35**	**7**	**28**	**18**	**103**
Warwickshire	1	13	7	73	14	108
West Midlands	33	33	12	39	32	149
Shropshire	7	13	4	16	0	40
Staffordshire	12	15	10	28	17	82
REGION TOTAL	74	125	49	231	92	571

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.

Building Name/Number	Road/Street	Grid Ref
Ashleigh Works and No's 20-22	20-24 Bromsgrove Road/Britten Street	SP0369 6754
Astwood Bank Methodist Church	Chapel Street, Astwood Bank	SP0415 6240
Beech House	Church Green East	SP 0417 6774

Schedule of Buildings of Local Interest - Supplementary Planning Guidance (June 2006) Redditch Borough Council

Participation data for West Midlands visitor attractions – Heritage Counts (2007) West Midlands, English Heritage

Buildings at Risk Register for the West Midlands (2007) http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/BAR_West_Midlands_2007.pdf

Number and percentage of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of adverse impacts on heritage and historic assets - Redditch Borough Council

Baseline			Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Black Horse PH	Mount Pleasant	SP0405 6717		Annual Monitoring Report (2008 and 2009)
Group of buildings bounded by railway, including 16 Boxwood House	Edward Street / Bromsgrove Road	SP0379 6756		
No.'s 42-52	Bromsgrove Road	SP0357 6752		Number and percentage of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of poor design and/or impact on local distinctiveness - Redditch Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report (2008 and 2009)
Chicago Rock (former Danilo Cinema)	Unicorn Hill	SP0415 6760		
Nos. 3 – 4	Church Green East	SP 0422 6758		
Nos. 14 - 15	Church Green East	SP 0418 6768		
Church of St Matthias and St George	Church Road, Astwood Bank	SP0429 6289		
County Court Building (former post office)	Church Road, Town Centre	SP0403 6775		
Crescent House (formerly Crescent Manufacturing Co)	Mount Pleasant	SP0392 6685		
Emmanuel Church	Pool Place, Ipsley Street	SP0441 6742		
No. 38A (former water tower)	Evesham Road	SP0373 6617		
Headless Cross Methodist Church	Evesham Road, Headless Cross	SP0378 6583		
Industrial building	Corner of Queen Street/Feckenham Road, Astwood Bank	SP0423 6245		
No. 19 (Lloyd's Bank)	Church Green East	SP 0419 6765		
Lychgate	Rectory Road, Headless Cross	SP0353 6626		
Masonic Hall	21 Easemore Road	SP0429 6786		
Millsborough House	Ipsley Street	SP0448 6738		
North East Worcestershire College	Church Green West	SP0410 6775		
Park House	Evesham Street	SP0409 6717		
No. 1	Peakman Street.	n/a		
Prospect Works	Mill Street	SP0391 6800		
Redditch Baptist Church and Sunday School	Easemore Road	SP0429 6785		
Smallwood Almshouses	Mount Street, Smallwood	SP0432 6720		
Smallwood Hospital	Church Green West	SP0411 6779		
The Bandstand	Church Green	SP0413 6773		
No. 347, The Castle	Evesham Road, Crabbs Cross	SP0398 6503		
The Railway Inn	Hewell Road	SP0383 6787		
The Warwick Arms Hotel	Ipsley Street	SP0435 6736		
Trinity High School, Main Building	Grove Street	SP0453 6778		
Nos. 2 - 6 Unicorn Hill and No. 2 Church Green West	Unicorn Hill and Church Green West	SP0406 6766 and SP0406 6766		
Woodland Cottage PH	Mount Pleasant	SP0392 6692		

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Between June 2005 and December 2006 in the West Midlands region 67% of all adults attended at least one historic environment site, slightly below the national average. Only 42% of Black and Minority Ethnic adults visited a site, the lowest participation rate in England.

56% of those with a limiting disability or illness and 54% from lower socio-economic groups visited historic environment sites. Only London had lower levels of participation.

There were 4.13 million visits to 84 properties, sites and places in the West Midlands, of which 1.16 million visits were to Heritage/Visitor centres such as the Black Country Museum or the Gladstone Pottery Museum. There were more visits to this category of attraction than anywhere else in England (one quarter). The majority of visitors (60%) to heritage attractions in this region were local, 14% from overseas and 26% from elsewhere in the UK.

Approximately 319,500 of the 3.5 million National Trust members are residents of the West Midlands region (2007) a little over 9%.

	2008	2009
Number and percentage of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of adverse impacts on heritage and historic assets.	30 (6.7%)	21 (5.9%)

The above table shows there has been a 30% reduction in the number and percentage of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of adverse impacts on heritage and historic assets from 2008 to 2009.

	2008	2009
Number and percentage of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of poor design and/or impact on local distinctiveness.	304 (67.85%)	127 (35.6%)

The above table shows there has been a 58% reduction in the number and percentage of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of poor design and/or impact on local distinctiveness from 2008 to 2009.

Social - Redditch's Local Distinctiveness

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

Matters for Issues & Options: Retention of some or all of the Boroughs locally distinctive features

Data source: Local Distinctiveness – Redditch Borough Council Development Plans (2007)

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
- 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-on-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) - 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		

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
- 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		
Social - 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 2011 since 1st April 1996) Redditch Borough Council (www.redditch.whub.org.uk)

1 April 2011	
Large Site Completions	3,834
Large Site Commitments	484
Small Site Completions	618
Small Site Commitments	73
SUB TOTAL	5,009
Demolitions from Housing Stock	- 23
TOTAL	**4,986**

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.

Data source column (continued):

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)

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-on-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.

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-on-Avon District 76% of households are owner occupied.

2008 Housing Tenure figures are given below:

Household Tenure 2008	Redditch		Worcestershire		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Owner Occupied and Private	27,067	77.9%	207,386	85.1%	18,407,0	81.8%
Rented from Local Authority	6,085	17.5%	6,113	2.5%	1,870,36	8.3%
Rented from Housing	1,582	4.6%	29,818	12.2%	2,142,29	9.5%
Other public sector	22	0.1%	247	0.1%	74,134	0.3%
Total	**34,756**		**243,564**		**22,493,8**	

Note: To obtain an estimate of household numbers we remove 3% from the figures to account for vacancies and second homes

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 %

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

Baseline				Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Married couple households: no children	4,586	14.5 %	15.5 %		Investment Programme (www.communities.gov.uk)
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 %		
Lone parent households: all children non dependent	953	3.0 %	2.8 %		
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

	Redditch	Mean Value
House price to income ratio (2005)	3.74	4.41

Statistics in the Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough indicates that this is a declining local trend. However the (2005) table above confirms that house prices are generally more affordable for Redditch residents than the mean value, and this improved between 2004/5 but worsened nationally.

	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%

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
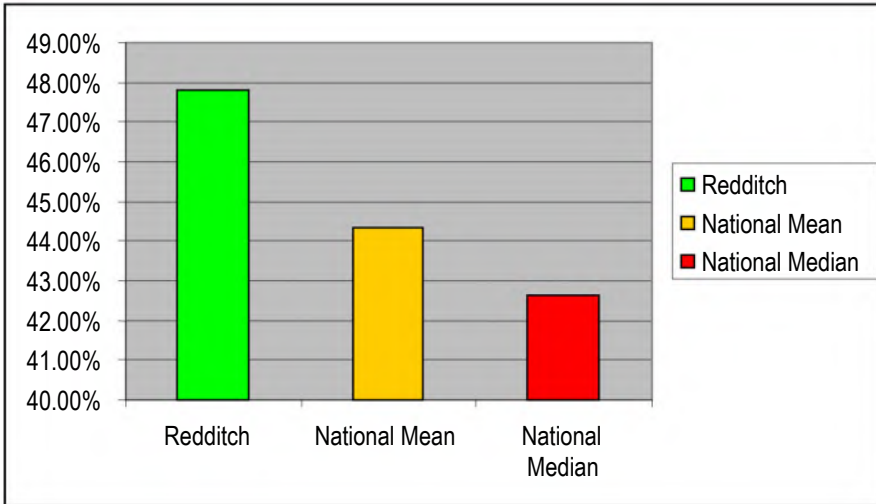
The table and the chart above confirm that there is a local concern that decent affordable housing is being provided when comparing the Redditch value to the National mean or median values.

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

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.

Local Authority/ Borough	Total empty homes	% empty homes	Local Council	Housing Association	Other public body	Private landlord	Private homes empty > 6 months	Low demand dwellings
Bromsgrove	420	1.08%	0	-	0	-	384	-

Baseline								Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Malvern Hills	1417	4.29%	0	-	0	-	934	-	
Redditch	**610**	**1.75%**	**40**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**257**	**-**	
Worcester	1379	3.23%	0	-	2	-	648	-	
Wychavon	1050	2.05%	13	-	0	-	620	-	
Wyre Forest	2095	4.73%	0	-	4	-	488	-	

Social - Local services and facilities in Redditch

Headline Issues:
- **Poor public perception of community activities**
- **Very poor perception of facilities for young children**

	Redditch %	Mean Value
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 (2003/4)	79.16%	84.89%

The table and the chart above indicate that Redditch residents are not satisfied with the community activities in the Borough in comparison to the National mean and median values.

Data source:

Percentage of Redditch residents who think community activities have got better or stayed the same (2003/4) - ODPM Best Value General Survey

Chart of percentage of Redditch residents who think community activities have got better or stayed the same (2003/4): Audit Commission Area Profiles (www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(mtm44kuydzs2iu55s11ixkaf)/LAAProfile.aspx)

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

Baseline			Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
	Worcestershire %	**Mean Value**		Perception of facilities for young children in Redditch Borough: Audit Commission Area Profiles (2003/4) http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(mtm44kuydzs2iu55s11ixkaf)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004993
Percentage of the population living within 1 mile of a public library	52.30%	82.54%		
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.				
	Redditch %	**Mean Value**		Perception of activities for teenagers: Audit Commission Area Profiles (2003/4) http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(mtm44kuydzs2iu55s11ixkaf)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004993
Percentage of residents who think that, over the past three years, that facilities for young children have got better or stayed the same (2003/4)	65.24%	77.26%		
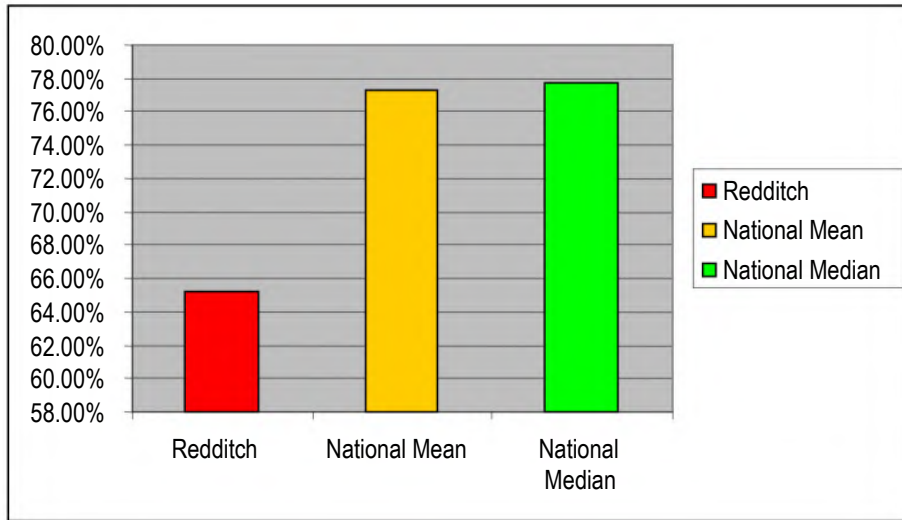
The table and chart above indicate that there is a big problem with the perception of facilities for young people in Redditch Borough, with a significantly low number of people thinking that facilities have got better or stayed the same in comparison to the National mean and median values.

Chart of Perception of facilities for young children in Redditch Borough: Audit Commission Area Profiles (2003/4) (www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(mtm44kuydzs2iu55s11ixkaf)/LAAProfile.aspx)

	Redditch %	**Mean Value**
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that activities for teenagers have got better or stayed the same (2003/4)	44.1%	60.4%

The table above and the chart show that in Redditch Borough there is a poor perception of activities for teenagers in comparison to the National Mean and Median values.

Chart showing the perception of activities for teenagers: Audit Commission Area

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
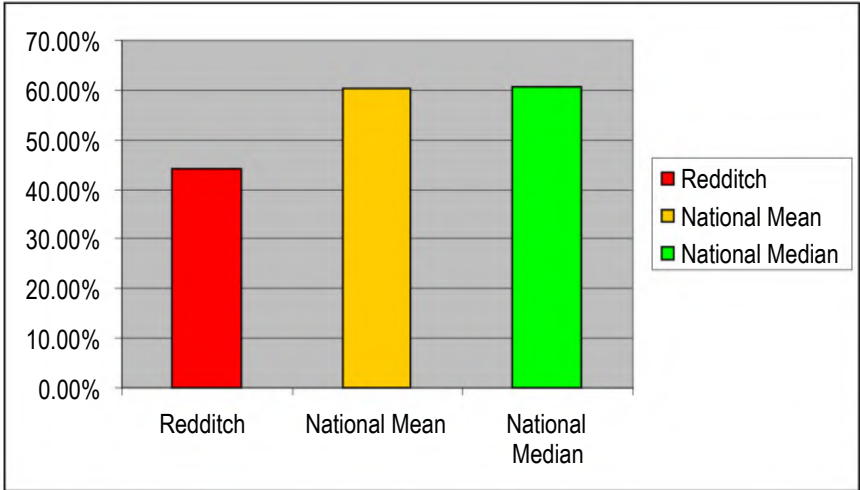
Community Facilities in Redditch Borough Wards:

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, | | Profiles (2003/4) http://www.areaprofiles. audit-commission.gov.uk/(mt m44kuydzs2iu55s11ixk af)/DetailPage.aspx?ent ity=10004993

Community Facilities in Redditch Borough Wards (2007) various data sources (www.redditch.whub.org .uk), (www.nhs.gov.uk), (www.worcestershire.w hub.org.uk) |

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
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		
Social – Crime and Fear of Crime in Redditch		
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**	Encouraging good design	Quarterly crime levels in Redditch Borough compared to England/Wales: Home Office, Crime Statistics (www.homeoffice.gov.uk)

Period	Redditch Total No. offences	Redditch Offences per 1000 population	West Mercia offences per 1000	England/Wales Offences per 1000
April – June 2004	2,566	32.4	-	27.3
July – September 2004	2,298	29	-	26.3
October – December 2004	2,188	27.6	-	26.1
January – March 2005	1,994	25.2	-	25.5
April – June 2005	2006	25.3	19.1	26.4
July – September 2005	1841	23.2	18.2	25.9
October – December 2005	1901	24.0	18.2	25.9
January – March 2006	1609	20.3	16.9	24.9

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.

Period	Redditch Total No. offences	Redditch Offences per 1000 population	West Mercia offences per 1000	England/Wales Offences per 1000	England/Wales Total No. Offences

Crimes in Redditch, West Midlands and England between April 2005 – March 2006 and April 2006 – March 2007: 2001 Census, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk) and (www.homeoffice.gov.uk)

Percentage of Redditch residents who think that being attacked because

2006/07	6,897	86.8	82.1	69.5	5,428,273		
2007/08	6,669	83.8	80.1	67.5	4,950,671		
2008/09	6,277	78.5	77.4	65.0	4,703,814		

The table above shows that the number of offences per 1,000 population in Redditch for 2008/09, though decreasing since the period of 2006/07 was still higher than the England/ Wales offences per 1000 population during the years 2006/07, 2007/08 and 2008/09. The number of crimes in Redditch per 1000 population has also progressively been higher than in the West Mercia area.

April 05 – March 06	Redditch (number)	West Midlands (number)	England (number)	Redditch (2006/07)	Redditch % change
Violence against the person	1,619	103,477	992,094	1,663	+ 3
Robbery	54	10,515	94,897	71	+ 31
Burglary in a dwelling	332	29,291	290,542	313	- 6
Theft of a motor vehicle	235	22,272	201,920	187	- 20
Theft from a vehicle	485	44,199	476,704	393	- 19

The table above shows that the most prolific measurable crime in Redditch Borough is violence against the person. The least prolific is robbery. Violence against the person and robbery has increased in twelve months in Redditch Borough whilst burglary in a dwelling, theft of a motor vehicle and theft from a vehicle has decreased.

	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 (2003/4)	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' (2003/4)	77.13%	84.18%

	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.

Data source (right column):

of race, origin etc is a 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 Redditch residents feeling safe or fairly safe after dark

Baseline			Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
The percentage of land and highways from which unacceptable levels of graffiti are visible (2005/6)	1%	4.31%		(2005/6) – Home Office, British Crime Survey

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.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of residents surveyed who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside during the day	98.20%	97.24%

Statistics in the Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough suggest that residents perceptions of daytime safety are decreasing locally.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of residents surveyed who say that they feel fairly safe or very safe outside after dark	74.80%	70.18%

Statistics in the Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough suggest that residents' perceptions of being safe in the daytime are decreasing locally.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
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	35.96%	42.81%

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.

	West Mercia %	Mean Value
Percentage with a high worry about burglary	8.42%	11.37%
Percentage with a high level of worry about car crime	11.11%	12.60%
Percentage with a high level of worry about violent crime	12.61%	14.81%
Percentage with high levels of perceived disorder (7-strand measure)	10.81%	15.66%

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.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
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	64.20%	59.49%

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.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
The percentage of residents who think that people being rowdy or drunk in public places is a very big or fairly	54.72%	48.37%

Data source column:

(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 who think that rowdyness/drunken behaviour is a problem (2003/4) - ODPM Best Value General Survey

Fear of crime district map: West Mercia Constabulary Survey (2006)

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

| big problem in their local area | | | | (http://www.westmercia. police.uk/images/West %20Mercia%20Survey %202006%20FORCE% 20report.pdf) |

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.

3.5.1 Fear of crime district map

Social – Qualifications and Skill Base in Redditch

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 provision is not improving in Redditch Borough**

	Redditch (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people		
No qualifications or level unknown	38.7	35.8

Matters for Issues & Options: Education and Skills

Data source: Qualifications in Redditch Borough and Great Britain, 2001 Census, Office of National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

GCSE and A-Level performance at schools

Baseline						Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Lower level qualifications	47.6	43.9					
Higher level qualifications	13.7	20.4					
In employment							
No qualifications or level unknown	30.5	25.6					
Lower level qualifications	52.9	48.9					
Higher level qualifications	16.5	25.5					
Unemployed							
No qualifications or level unknown	45.2	38.4					
Lower level qualifications	46.6	47.2					
Higher level qualifications	8.2	14.5					

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 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-on-Avon District, 23.9% of the population hold a degree or equivalent whilst 24.1% are without qualifications.

2003	GCSE's			A-Levels	
	5+ A*-C	5+ A*-G	No passes	Average point per student	Average points per examination entry
Arrow Vale Community High School	39%	88%	5%	229.9	61.2
Kingsley College	36%	88%	3%	234.2	60.5
St. Augustine's Catholic High School	71%	97%	1%	305.9	72.8
Trinity High School & Sixth From College	33%	86%	4%	248.2	67.9
Redditch Average	45%	90%	3%	254.6	65.6
Worcestershire Average	52%	89.90%	4.90%	254.7	74
England Average	52.90%	88.80%	5.20%	258.9	77.4

2007	GCSE's		A-Levels
	5+ A*-C	5+ A*-G	Average point per student
Arrow Vale Community High School	46%	92%	308.5
Kingsley College	46%	93%	324.1
St. Augustine's Catholic High School	80%	99%	414.4
Trinity High School & Sixth From College	42%	92%	329.4

The tables above offer an analysis of the schools in Redditch Borough in comparison to the Redditch, Worcestershire and England average. The first table shows that Redditch Borough had a lower percentage of students achieving five or more grades A* - C at GCSE level in comparison to

Data source column:

in Redditch Borough (2003 and 2007), Department for Education and Skills

GCSE Performance in Redditch: Audit Commission Area Profile 2005/6 (http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(mtm44kuydzs2iu55s11ixkaf)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004974)

Chart of GCSE Performance in Redditch: Audit Commission Area Profile 2003 – 2006 http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(mtm44kuydzs2iu55s11ixkaf)/DetailPage.aspx?entity=10004974

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

Proportions of employees with skills

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Worcestershire and England (2003). There were however slightly more students achieving five or more grades A* - G compared to Worcestershire and England. Furthermore, the percentage of no passes was lower in Redditch Borough. In terms of A-levels the average points per student in Redditch was comparable to the Worcestershire average, but lower than the England average. The average points per examination entry were lower in Redditch Borough compared to Worcestershire and England. More up to date figures from 2007 indicate that results from all Redditch schools have improved in terms of the percentage of students achieving five or more grades A* to C and grades A* to G.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C or equivalent (2005 -2006)	56.3%	54.23%

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C or equivalent (2006 -2007)	57.6%	57.04%

The table above shows that in Redditch Borough the percentage of pupils achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A* to C are slightly higher than the National Mean value.

The table above shows that in Redditch Borough the percentage of pupils achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A* to C are higher than the National Mean value.

Data source column:

gaps: Herefordshire and Worcestershire Learning and Skills Council Annual Plan (2006/7)

GVA for Herefordshire and Worcestershire: Herefordshire and Worcestershire Learning and Skills Council Annual Plan (2006-7)

Herefordshire and Worcestershire qualification attainment: Herefordshire and Worcestershire Learning and Skills Council Annual Plan (2006-7)

Percentage of young people (16-24 year olds in full time education or employment): Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough (2003/4)

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
The table and chart above offers a more up to date figure on the percentage of students achieving grade A* - C at GCSE level and in Redditch the percentage has increased to above the mean value. The chart below provides a graphical representation of the Redditch figures in comparison with mean and median national values for the period between 2003 and 2006.		

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that education provision has 'got better or stayed the same'	71.54%	85.98%

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.

According to the findings of the National Employer Skills Survey (2005), 11% of employees in Herefordshire and Worcestershire have a skill gap.

Total gross value added (GVA) for Herefordshire and Worcestershire in 2003 (latest data) was £9,550 million, contributing 12% to the regional GVA figure of £77,797 million in 2003.

In terms of qualification attainment, Herefordshire and Worcestershire performs better than the regional average across all qualification levels. Over 50% of the working age population have at least a Level 2 qualification. However, it is estimated that 28% of the working age population (16-65 years old) have no qualifications. Furthermore, 10% of people are believed to have only entry level literacy skills and almost 40% have only entry level numeracy skills.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of young people (16 -24 year olds) in full time education or employment	87.3%	84.82%

The table above indicates that there are a higher proportion of young people in full time education or employment in comparison to the mean value.

Social – Population of Redditch

Headline Issues:
- **There is a high density of population in Redditch Borough**
- **Redditch Borough covers a fairly small area**

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.

Population Density in Redditch Borough: Census Data April 2001, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

Total population in Redditch Borough and Great Britain: 2001 Census, National Statistics

2008 Population	Redditch	Bromsgrove	West Midlands	England
All People	79,940	92,782	5,411,104	51,446,228
Area (Hectares)	5,435	21,714	1,299,832	13,027,872
Density (Number of persons per hectare)				

The 2008 table above shows that Redditch Borough has a population of 79,940 (2008). 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.

Religion	Redditch	Redditch	Worcestershire	England %

Data source

(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.uk)

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

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

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.

Nationals of more than 33 countries registered for National Insurance Numbers in Worcestershire in 2006/7; The vast majority (53.8%) of registrations were made from people from Poland. Each local authority in the county received most of its oversees nationals from Poland.

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Social - Household size in Redditch town		
Headline Issues: **- Redditch Town is very densely populated** | Redditch Town (not Borough) Statistics	Redditch	Worcestershire Total
Areas (Ha)	3,015	173,529
Population density (people per Ha)	24.81	3.12
Number of households	30,030	223,049
Number of people living in households	74,362	532,823
Average household size (persons per household)	2.48	2.4	 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.		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)
Social - Age composition in Redditch		
 	Age Structure	Redditch Number	Redditch (%)	England (%)
---	---	---	---
0 - 4	5,031	6.40 %	6.00 %
5 - 9	5,257	6.70 %	6.40 %
10 - 14	5,599	7.10 %	6.60 %
15 - 19	5,217	6.60 %	6.20 %
20 - 24	4,908	6.20 %	6.00 %
25 - 29	5,461	6.90 %	6.70 %
30 - 44	17,820	22.60 %	22.70 %
45 - 59	16,697	21.20 %	18.90 %
60 - 64	3,181	4.00 %	4.90 %
65 - 74	5,151	6.50 %	8.40 %
75 - 84	3,444	4.40 %	5.60 %
85 +	1,041	1.30 %	1.90 % | 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 65 years old is 17.2% (only 12.2% in Redditch), whereas the national average is 15.8%.		Age Structure in Redditch Borough and England (2001) Census, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)
Social - Open Space in Redditch		
Headline Issues:	Protection and	Hectares of Open

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
- **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**	enhancement of open space provision	Space by ward - Redditch Borough Council Open Space Needs Assessment, June 2005 and 2009 (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 (www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(ahvyqh45xkbbkvvhrretvx45)/LAAProfile.aspx)

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

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.

Ward	Number of Open	Informal	Variance (ward/borough standard
Abbey	23	4.04	-1.86
Astwood	20	9.92	+4.02
Batchley	24	6.58	+0.68
Central	27	12.25	+6.35
Church Hill	34	3.43	-2.47
Crabbs	13	2.69	-3.21
Headless	35	7.82	+1.92
Greenlands	28	4.23	-1.67
Lodge Park	20	3.18	-2.72
Matchborou	23	3.77	-2.13
West	24	10.71	+4.81
Winyates	33	4.29	-1.61

The table above is based upon the data contained in Redditch Borough Council's Open Space Needs Assessment undertaken in 2009. It shows that there is a deficiency of open space provision in Abbey ward, Church Hill ward, Crabbs Cross ward, Greenlands ward, Lodge Park ward, Winyates ward and Matchborough ward compared to the Borough wide standard. There is a surplus of open space identified in Astwood Bank ward, Batchley ward,

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Central ward, Headless ward and West ward compared to the Borough wide standard. <table><tr><td></td><td>Redditch %</td><td>Mean Value</td></tr><tr><td>Percentage 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.		
Social - Playing pitches and other sports facilities in Redditch and access to good quality sports facilities		
Headline Issues: - **There is a big public perception that facilities for teenagers are not improving** | 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	Protection of playing pitches and sports facilities	Number and size of play area facilities (30th October 2006) - Redditch Borough Council Leisure Services (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

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

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.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage 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 (2005/6)	26.44%	31.64%

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.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage 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 (2003/4)	84.67%	88.55%

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.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage 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 (2003/4)	44.10%	60.40%

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.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of residents satisfied with local authority sports and leisure facilities (2003/4)	53%	

	Redditch %	Mean Value

Data source column:

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 with 20 minutes drive time of sports facilities (2006) – Sport England, Audit Commission Area Profile (www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(ahvyqh45xkbbkvvhrretvx45)/LAAProfile.aspx)

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

Baseline				Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Percentage of residents satisfied with local authority sports and leisure facilities (2006/7)	56%	57.92%			General Survey

The table above indicates that although the percentage of residents satisfied with local authority sports and leisure facilities with has improved, in Redditch Borough this is slightly less than the mean value.

Data source column continued:

General Survey

Percentage of residents satisfied with local authority sports and leisure facilities (2003/4) – ODPM Best Value General Survey (http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(5vmfazvgnc4vxv55gbc2uw55)/SurveyResults.aspx?entity=10000149)

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Social - Deprivation in Redditch		

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**

District	Rank of Average SOA Score	Rank of Average SOA rank	Rank of Extent	Local Rank of Concentration	Rank of Income Scale	Rank of Employment Scale
Bromsgrove	281st	280th	258th	256th	286th	273rd
Malvern Hills	223rd	223rd	209th	217th	277th	285th
Redditch	117th	131st	87th	114th	205th	209th
Worcester	144th	156th	122nd	100th	189th	192nd
Wychavon	229th	226th	234th	233rd	209th	213th
Wyre Forest	124th	128th	121st	129th	168th	173rd
Worcestershire	110th	112th	104th	100th	35th	33rd

The table above shows that Redditch Borough has ranked averagely. Wyre Forest is the most deprived district on average (ranked 128 out of 354, where 1 is the most deprived). This is followed by Redditch (131), Worcester (156), Malvern Hills (223), Wychavon (226), and Bromsgrove (280). Neighbouring Bromsgrove District is the least deprived and the lowest ranking District in Worcestershire.

Data source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation data 2010 - http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/corporate/statistics/indices2010

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

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

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.

Redditch Borough Ward	Education Domain Score	Rank of Education Domain
Matchborough	1.02	1092
Winyates	0.93	1275
Greenlands	0.83	1491
Batchley	0.76	1655
Crabbs Cross	0.57	2173

Data source column:

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

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

Map of older people aged 60 and over living in deprivation by Super Output Area, 2004 - Annual Public Health

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Baseline

Church Hill	0.54	2271
Lodge Park	0.49	2430
West	0.46	2544
Central	0.38	2783
Abbey	0.33	2960
Feckenham	-0.41	5623

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.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of the population living in the most deprived super output areas in the country (2004)	17.00%	14.26%

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.

Matters for Issues & Options
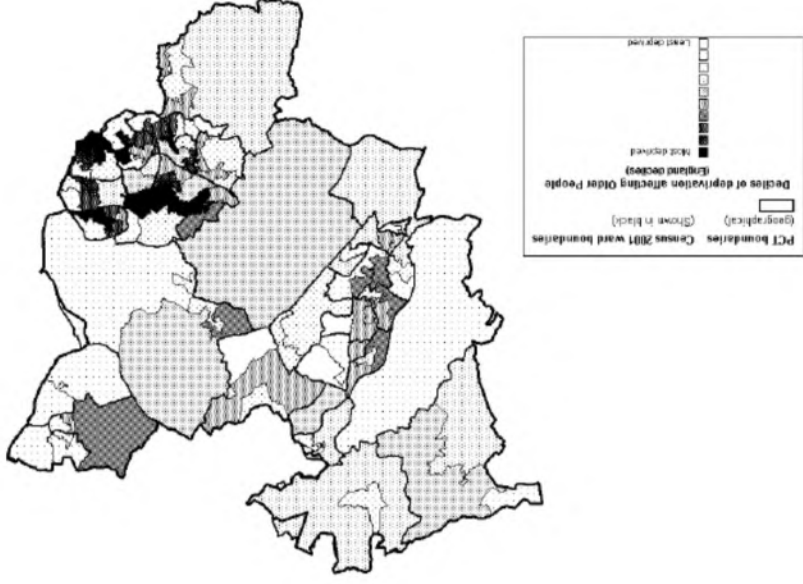
Data source

Report, Redditch and Bromsgrove Primary Care Trust (2005) Sourced – Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
The map above shows the over 60 living in deprivation in Redditch and Bromsgrove. There are many areas where the over 60's are living in the most deprived SOAs throughout Redditch. The seven areas now falling in the 10% most deprived areas in the County include two LSOAs - Winyates and Church Hill.		

Social - Health in Redditch

Headline Issues: - **There is a higher percentage of Redditch's population claiming disability benefits compared to mean values**		Redditch data (2005-2009): www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=99624

	Redditch	Mean Value
Life expectancy at birth (years): Females	82.9	82.3

	Redditch	Mean Value
Life expectancy at birth (years): Males	77.6	78.3

The tables above displaying the life expectancy for males and females in Redditch Borough shows that females have a life expectancy slightly higher than the National mean value and that males have a life expectancy which is lower than the national mean value.

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

National data (2007-2009):
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/subnational-health4/life-expec-at-birth-age-65/2007-2009/index.html

Health of Redditch Residents compared to Worcestershire and England (2001) Census, National Statistics (www.statistics.gov.uk)

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

Baseline		Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

Greenlands	1,367
Headless Cross & Oakenshaw	1,469
Lodge Park	863
Matchborough	958
West	728
Winyates	1,239

The table above shows, by ward the number of people classed as having a limited long-term illness in 2001. There are few comparisons that can be made between wards because of the varying populations within different wards in Redditch Borough.

	Redditch %	Mean Value
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that health services has got better or stayed the same (2003/4)	75.59%	75.39%

The table above shows that there is a perception roughly in line with the National mean value that health services have got better or stayed the same.

The table and chart above indicate that in Redditch Borough people generally feel health services has got better or stayed the same and this figure is lower than the National median value and higher than the National mean.

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+

Data source column:

Percentage of Redditch residents who think that health services have got better or stayed the same (2003/4): Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough
www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(ahvyqh45xkbbkvvhrretvx45)/LAProfile.aspx

Chart of percentage of Redditch residents who think that health services have got better or stayed the same (2003/4): Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough
www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(ahvyqh45xkbbkvvhrretvx45)/LAProfile.aspx

Mortality by cause and ages in Redditch Borough (2010):

Baseline													Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
1. Diseases of the circulatory system	192	0	0	1	0	1	4	9	20	50	68	39		National Statistics (VS3) (matthew.ford@ons.gsi.gov.uk)
2. Diseases of the respiratory system	94	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	15	19	37	23		
3. Ischaemic heart diseases	79	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	10	24	26	12		
4. Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs	62	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	12	21	16	4		
5. Cerebrovascular diseases	59	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	16	21	15		
6. Ischaemic heart diseases other than myocardial infarction	57	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	9	15	18	8		
7. Pneumonia	38	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	16	13		
8. Diseases of the digestive system	35	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	5	8	11	3		
9. Bronchitis, emphysema and other chronic obstructive pulmonary	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	13	3		
10. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	13	7	0		
11. Stroke, not specified as haemorrhage or infarction	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	9	7		
12. Acute myocardial infarction	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	8	4		
Diseases of the nervous system	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	9	4		
13. Mental and behavioural disorders	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	8	7		
Other heart diseases	21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	8	7		
14. Vascular and unspecified dementia	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	7		
15. Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	11		
External causes of morbidity and mortality	17	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	6		
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	5	0		
16. Malignant neoplasm of breast	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	4	2	2		
Diseases of the genitourinary system	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	5	2		
17. Hypertensive diseases	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	6	3		
18. Senility without mention of psychosis	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10		

Accidents	12	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	6
19. Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	0
Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction, rectum and anus	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	3	0
Diseases of the liver	11	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3
20. Malignant neoplasm of colon	10	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	2	1
Intracranial haemorrhage	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	0
Alzeimer's disease	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	3

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.

Long–term Illness as Resident Population Percentage

District	Percentage of residents with Limiting Long Term Illness
Herefordshire	18.0%
Worcestershire	16.7%
Redditch	**15.8%**
Wychavon	16.1%
Malvern Hills	18.1%
City of Worcester	15.9%
Bromsgrove	16.7%
Wyre Forest	17.9%

The table above shows the percentage of residents with a limiting long term illness in Redditch and other Worcestershire Districts. The 15.8% figure for Redditch is lower than all other Worcestershire Districts and is lower than the average percentage for Worcestershire (16.7%). This may be attributed to Redditch's younger population profile.

Annual Public Health Report – Bromsgrove and Redditch (2005) Findings:
- Mental Health - The average Bromsgrove and Redditch PCT score was 71.6 compared with 70.5 for the West Midlands.
- The overall physical health functioning score was 83.3 for Bromsgrove and Redditch PCT compared with 80.3 for the Region.
- About 35% of respondents in Bromsgrove and Redditch PCT take moderate exercise 4-6 days per week, which is a similar proportion to the region.
- 29% (Bromsgrove 33%, Redditch 25%) claimed to eat at least five portions of fresh fruit and/or vegetables on a typical day. Across the region the RLS found that the proportions of males and females eating the recommended 5+ portions of fresh fruit and vegetables was low (22.2% of

Matters for Issues & Options

Data source

Long-term illnesses as a resident population percentage: Annual Public Health Report – Bromsgrove and Redditch (2005) findings

Redditch Health Profile 2010:
http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=92085

Worcestershire Health Profile 07-08

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
males and 31.5% of females), This compares to 23% of males and 27% of females from the last Health Survey for England in 2004 - Within Worcestershire, recent death rates from cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases are generally lower than, or not significantly different from, national rates. - Between 2004 and 2005 there was a rise in the number of alcohol related offences across Redditch and Bromsgrove, resulting in a total of 1347 offences in 2005. - The most common reason for admission following a "transport accident" is riding a bike (51%), followed by pedestrians (17%), "other land transport accidents" (16%), motorcycle riders (8%) and car occupants (7%). - For pedal cycle injury admissions, more detailed analysis shows that, of the total of 197 admissions, 165 were coded as "pedal cyclist injured in non collision transport accident" – the cyclist fell off - For pedestrian injury admissions, the majority (56 out of 64) were coded as "pedestrian injured in collision with car, pick-up truck or van". - The Regional Lifestyle Survey, although subject to a low response rate, suggests that the population of Redditch and Bromsgrove is generally healthier than the average for the West Midlands. - Alcohol misuse is an important issue locally, with harm from alcohol misuse rising, and peoples' fear of alcohol related crime increasing. - Young people (aged 18-24) confirm their high risk status: they were the most likely to smoke, drink above the weekly recommended limit, binge-drink, and eat less healthily. - The need for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services is greater than that currently provided, and there will be additional pressure in the system to meet new policy targets. - Older people continue to be vulnerable during colder weather, and although housing quality is generally good, some older people live in such reduced circumstances that they cannot afford to heat their homes properly. - Between 2000 and 2003 the teenage pregnancy rate had increased marginally across Worcestershire, although the overall rate remains significantly lower than for England as a whole and fourth lowest across the West Midlands. - Across Redditch and Bromsgrove approximately 20% of deaths or nearly 300 deaths per year are directly attributable to smoking Map of alcohol related emergency admissions by geographical area:		http://www.worcestershire.nhs.uk/public-health/health-intelligence/health-profile.aspx#distp Map of Alcohol related deaths for Bromsgrove and Redditch (2001-2003) pooled rates per 1000 population: Annual Public Health Report – Bromsgrove and Redditch (2005)
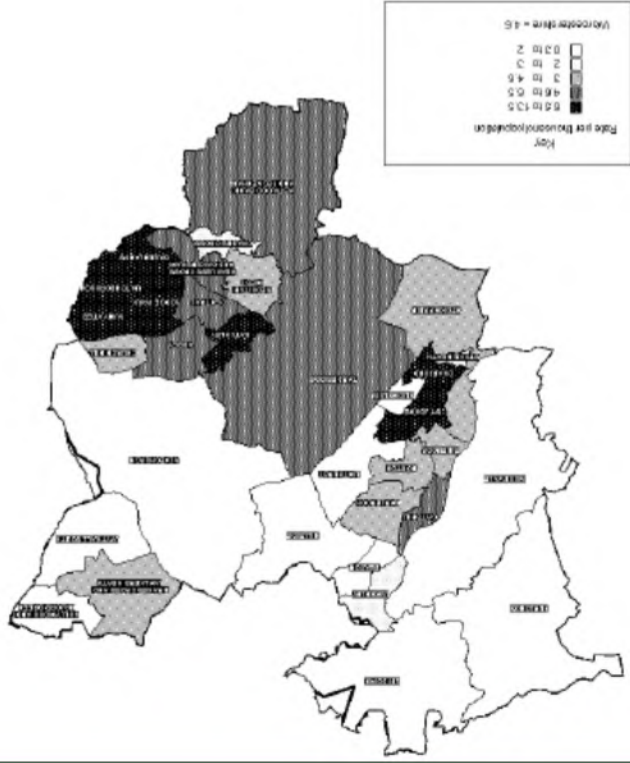
Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
The map above displays the alcohol related deaths occurring in Bromsgrove and Redditch. It is clear that there are some areas in Redditch where the rate per thousand population is very high. 		Alcohol related deaths for Bromsgrove and Redditch (2001-2003) pooled rates per 1000 population: Annual Public Health Report – Bromsgrove and

	Persons	Males	Females
Bromsgrove	9.2	9.6	8.7
Malvern Hills	4.9	8.3	*
Redditch	**13.8**	**20.6**	**6.7**
Worcester	9.8	11.5	7.8
Wychavon	8.6	10.6	6.6
Wyre Forest	12.4	15.5	9.7
England and Wales	10.9	14.7	7.4
West Midlands	12.5	17.1	8.1

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source

* Fewer than 5 deaths		

The table above also shows alcohol related death per 1000 population of Redditch Borough and other Districts in Worcestershire. The Figure of 13.8 for Redditch is higher than any other Worcestershire Districts and higher than the West Midlands (12.5) and England and Wales figures (10.9). In all cases it is more prevalent in males rather than females, although it may be concluded that the figure for males when comparing it to the females, is disproportionately higher in Redditch Borough.

Participation in sport is also linked to health. Regular participation in sport ranged from a high of 17.3% in the Yorkshire and Humber region to a low of 14.9% in the West Midlands, compared to the national average of 16.3%. 49.8% of adults in the West Midlands have not taken part in any moderate intensity sport and active recreation of 30 minutes duration during a 4 week period – the national figure is 47.8%.

Local Authority	Regular Participation (3 days a week 30 mins moderate intensity) (%)	Volunteering to support sport (at least 1 hour a week) (%)
Stafford	15.4	10.8
Warwick	17.5	7.1
Stratford-on-Avon	15.1	10.2
Malvern Hills	14.6	8.8
Worcester	10.7	9.3
East Staffordshire	14.7	10.1
Lichfield	14.5	8.4
Bromsgrove	18.8	8.9
Hereford UA	16.6	7.8
North Warwickshire	9.2	8.3
Rugby	16.5	9.2
Wychavon	17.4	7.2
Cannock Chase	15.2	10.3
South Staffordshire	12.7	10.0
Telford & Wrekin UA	16.0	5.2
Solihull	17.4	9.6
Staffordshire Moorlands	11.1	8.4
Wyre Forest	15.5	6.1
Newcastle-Under-Lyme	16.4	8.8
Tamworth	13.5	8.9
Redditch	8.5	5.3
Nuneaton & Bedworth	14.1	7.9
Coventry	20.1	6.3
Birmingham	15.9	6.8

Data source column:

Redditch (2005)

Redditch Borough Participation in sport (3 x 30) 2011 data: Sport England Active People Survey 5 - http://www.sportengland.org/research/active_people_survey/active_people_survey_51.aspx?sortBy=alpha&pageNum=1

Baseline			Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
Dudley	13.5	6.4		
Wolverhampton	16.8	6.7		
Walsall	10.5	4.4		
Stoke on Trent UA	13.5	7.4		
Sandwell	12.6	4.7		
Shropshire UA	11.8	8.9		

Note: Red highlights how the results of each Local Authority area compares to the national results and represents the bottom 25% nationally (less than 14.13%). Comparison with this table in the Scoping Report (May 2008) indicates that all local authorities below Newcastle-Under-Lyme were in the bottom 25% nationally, this table clearly indicates some movement within that ranking.

The table above gives an indication of the participation in sport for Redditch Borough and it shows that those taking regular participation in sport is very low (8.5) in comparison to the national results. The figure for those volunteering to support sport is low in Redditch Borough (5.3) .

Map of Redditch Borough Council Participation in sport (3 x 30) Estimates by Middle Super Output Area: West Midlands

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
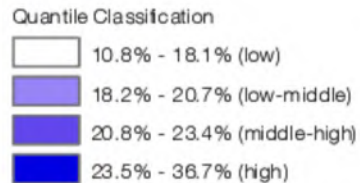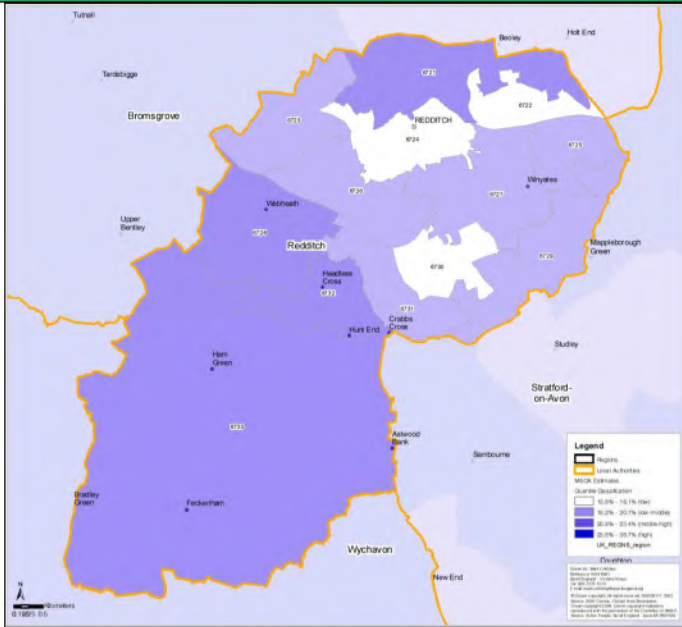
The map above shows the participation in sport within Redditch (2006). All areas within the Borough are classed as either low or low-middle in the quantile classification. The Sport England Active People Survey 5 (Oct 2011) indicates that overall, Redditch falls within the low quartile classification (8.38% - 14.13% of the adult population) Redditch has seen a 5.5% decrease in adult sports participation between 2008 (Active People Survey 2) and 2011 (Active People Survey 5). | | Regional Plan for Sport (2005)

2011 data: http://www.sportengland.org/research/active_people_survey/active_people_survey_51.aspx |
| **Social - Community involvement in Redditch** | | |
| The number of representations received at Local Plan No.3 consultation stages = 1,218 (this total minuses the 32 unconditionally withdrawn representations).

The number of representations received during the various Core Strategy consultation periods to date are as follows: | | Representations received taken from the Inspectors Report to Local Plan No.3 |

Baseline	Matters for Issues & Options	Data source
<table><tr><td>Consultation Stage</td><td>Consultation Period</td><td>No. of respondents</td></tr><tr><td>Issues and Options</td><td>9 May to 20 June 2008</td><td>97</td></tr><tr><td>Preferred Draft Core Strategy</td><td>31 October 2008 to 8 May 2009</td><td>199</td></tr><tr><td>Development Options – Joint Consultation with Bromsgrove DC</td><td>8 February to 30 April 2010</td><td>240</td></tr><tr><td>Revised Preferred Draft Core Strategy</td><td>21 January to 31 March 2011</td><td>398</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td>Parliamentary Elections</td><td>Redditch Turnout</td></tr><tr><td>European Parliamentary Election - 2004</td><td>36%</td></tr><tr><td>European Parliamentary Election - 2009</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Parliamentary Election - 2010</td><td>66%</td></tr></table> The following figures show the comparison of local election turnout by ward in the 2007 and 2011 Local Elections in Redditch Borough (2011 figures in italic): Abbey Ward = 46%, *43.41%* Astwood Bank and Feckenham Ward = 40%, *45.63%* Batchley Ward = 36%, *36.74%* Church Hill Ward = 30%, *33.94%* Crabbs Cross Ward = 37%, *41.36%* Greenlands Ward = 33%, *32.10%* Headless Cross and Oakenshaw Ward = 37%, *40.34%* Matchborough Ward = 34%, *37.45%* West Ward = 38%, *43%* Winyates Ward = 42%, *38.52%* In Bromsgrove District the following wards adjoining Redditch Borough had the following turnout percentages in the 2007 and 2011 Local Elections: Alvechurch Ward = 40%, *44.8%* Tardebigge Ward = 39%, *48.4%* 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%, *48.17%* Studley Ward = 40.6%, *44.13%*		Figures taken from RBC consultation databases and response tables on web site http://redditch.whub.org.uk/cms/environment-and-planning/planning-services/planning-policy/local-development-framework/core-strategy.aspx Election turnout in Redditch Borough at the 2004 European Elections (2004) – Audit Commission Area Profile for Redditch Borough Turnout at 2011 Local Elections in Redditch wards and neighbouring wards in Bromsgrove and Stratford District – (Council web sites, Election results)

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.

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.

**Table 5: Measuring the effectiveness of Sustainability Objectives**

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: 33% (2007/8) • Percentage of household waste incinerated: 48% (2007/8) • Percentage household waste landfilled/sent to waste energy plants: 19% (2007/8)	• 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) Amount of waste recycled has increased, and the percentage of incinerated and landfilled waste has decreased. Therefore, from a policy perspective no change is required.
		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

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)
				increasing but there 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
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) = 189 (2005) • Industrial & Commercial CO2 emissions (KT CO2) = 351 (2005) • Road Transport CO2 emissions (KT CO2) = 87 (2005) • Land-use change CO2 emissions (KT CO2) = 2 (2005)	• 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)
	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) = 628 (2005) Total CO2 emissions for Worcestershire County = 4983 (2005)	Total CO2 emissions for Redditch Borough (KT CO2) = 573 (2004) Total CO2 emissions for Worcestershire County = 5281 (2004)
		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	2007/8 = 96.68%	• 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	No data available
		Average commuting distance	2001 Census data: • Works mainly at or from home = 3,100 • Less than 2km = 8,942	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)
			• 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 • 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	
		Percentage of housing developments within 1000m of a mean of public transport (e.g. railway station, bus stop)	No data available	No data available
	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
		Percentage of housing developments within 1000m of a mean of public transport (e.g. railway station, bus stop)	No data available	No data available
	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	No data available
		Number and percentage of applications permitted which extend/improve cycling routes	No data available	No data available
		Number of railway stations in Redditch	1 – Redditch	No change
		Motorways accessible within a 5 mile	1 – M42	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)
		radius of the Town Centre		
		Percentage of new developments within the existing urban area and settlement boundaries	2007/8 = 96.68%	• 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	236 dwellings (100%) 2007/8	2006/7 saw 454 dwellings therefore whilst 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, 2005/6, and 2006/7
Develop a knowledge driven economy, with the appropriate infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits urban and rural	Will it contribute towards urban and rural regeneration?	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	236 dwellings (100%) 2007/8	2006/7 saw 454 dwellings therefore whilst 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, 2005/6, and 2006/7
		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	Do proposals incorporate consultation with the local	Number of SPDs/DPD not in conformity with the SCI	0	DPDs/SPDs not in conformity with the SCI = 0

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)
participate in and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	communities?			
		Number of consultation opportunities made available in accordance with the SCI	In 2005/6 = 6 (During the Auxerre Avenue SPD Consultation periods)	N/A (SCI not adopted previously to 2005/6)
	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	96	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	(2007/8): • B1 (gross & net) = 29.82m2 • B2 = 10,351m2 • B8 = 2782m2 • Total Employment use = 13,167.82m2	• 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) = 628 (2005)	Total CO2 emissions for Redditch Borough (KT CO2) = 573 (2004)

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 promote and support the development of new technologies, of high value and low impact?	Employment land available by type	23.06 ha (not broken down by type) (2007/8)	2006/7 figure = 28.82 ha, creating a fall of 5.76 ha
		Amount of employment land lost to residential development	1.11 Hectares or 11100m2 (2006/7)	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 taken place
Protect and improve the quality of water, soil and air and water resources	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 (2007/8)	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 = 82% (2007/8) • Employment on PDL = 100% (2007/8)	• 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
	Will it provide opportunities to improve or maintain water resource?	Number of developments with a percentage of domestic water use in operation provided for by rain water collection and / or grey water recycling systems	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	0 (2007/8)	0

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)
		Agency on either flood risk or water quality grounds		
		Number/percentage of new (residential and commercial) development in flood zone 3 and flood zone 2	0	Data not available
	Does it take account of all types of flooding?	Number of applications approved in areas prone to non-fluvial flooding	0	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
	Does it promote Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems where appropriate?	Percentage of new developments incorporating SUDS	No data available	No data available
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	236 dwellings (100%) 2007/8	2006/7 saw 454 dwellings therefore whilst 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, 2005/6, and 2006/7
		Percentage of new developments within the existing urban area and settlement boundaries	2007/8 = 96.68%	• 2006/7 = 99.78% • 2005/6 = 97.33% • 2004/5 = 98.62%
		Amount of completed office development	120m2 (2006/7)	2004/5 = 0.5 hectares (5000m2), a fall of 4880m2 for 2005/6
		Amount of completed retail development	0m2 (2006/7)	No change
		Number of first schools	23 (2007/8)	No change
		Number of middle schools	8 (2007/8)	No change
		Number of high schools	4 (2007/8)	No change
		Number of further education colleges	1 (2007/8)	No change
		Number of community centres	8 (2007/8)	No change
		Number of libraries	3 - Redditch library, Woodrow Library and mobile library (2007/8)	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)
	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 (2006/7)	No change
		Amount of completed office development in the Town Centre	120m2 (2006/7)	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
		Amount of completed retail development in the Town Centre	0m2 (2006/7)	No change
Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality	Will it safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality?	Number of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of impact on character or local distinctiveness	304 (67.85%) (2007/8)	No data available for 2006/7 For development in 2007/8, 67.85% of applications were refused, amended or conditioned. Figures suggest that local plan policies are being well implemented and achieving intended effect, regardless of type, location or purpose of development
To protect 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	(2007/8) • Meeting PSA Target = 87.52% • Favourable = 50% • Unfavourable Recovering = 37.5% • Unfavourable No Change = 12.5% • Unfavourable Declining = 0% • Part Destroyed/ Destroyed = 0%	(2006/7) • 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%
		Number of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of potential adverse impact on natural environment features or wildlife	12 (2.68%) (2007/8)	No data available
		Percentage of the Borough that is open space, Green Belt or Open Countryside	• Open Countryside = 10% (2007/8) • Green Belt = 33.7% (2006/7) • Open Space = 16.4% (2006/7) • Total percentage of the Borough that is open space, Green Belt or Open Countryside = 60.2% (2006/7)	No data available
	Will it protect sites and habitats designated for nature	Change in areas of biodiversity importance including:	• 1.35 Ha of scrubland lost to housing development	N/A

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)
	conservation?	• Change in priority habitats and species (by type)	• 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	
		Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) habitats	(2007/8) • Meeting PSA Target = 87.52% • Favourable = 50% • Unfavourable Recovering = 37.5% • Unfavourable No Change = 12.5% • Unfavourable Declining = 0% • Part Destroyed/ Destroyed = 0%	(2006/7) • 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%
		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
		Number of developments where existing wildlife corridors are protected or new ones created to link habitats within a site or link to habitats outside the development	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 (2007/8)	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	0 (2007/8)	In 2006/7 there was 1 application. In 2004/5 there were 3 applications permitted for homes for the elderly, decreasing to 1 in 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)
				Whilst no applications have been received, the policy concerned only relates to guidelines when considering applications rather than encouraging homes for the elderly
		Number of existing homes for the elderly	10 (2007/8)	In 2006/7 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	14 (2007/8)	No change
		Number of dental practices	12 (2007/8)	No change
		Number of opticians	7 (2007/8)	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 that is cheap to run, 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)	78 dwellings (2007/8)	Affordable housing completions 2006/7 = 59 dwellings, an increase of 19 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% ALI	• 2005/6 = 19.5% • 2004/5 = 36.8%
	Will it provide affordable	Percentage of housing completions by	• 2006/7:	• 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)
	housing access to a range of housing tenures and sizes?	size	1 Bed = 20.5% 2 Bed = 46.3% 3 Bed = 11.2% 4+ Bed = 22% ALI	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
	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 (2007) = 53.5%	• 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%

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)
				• 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	236 dwellings (100%) 2007/8	2006/7 saw 454 dwellings therefore whilst 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, 2005/6, and 2006/7
		Number and percentage of applications permitted which contribute towards educational facilities as covered by the requirements of the education provision SPD	0	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%(2006/7)	2004/5 = 0.3 No change for 2005/6
		Crime statistics per 1000 of the population for violence against the person	20.5 (2007/8)	2006/7 = 5.5 indicating a rise in the number of crimes. 2004/5 = 7.1% indicating a fall in the number of crimes for violence against the person for 2005/6
		Crime statistics per 1000 of the population for robbery offences (non domestic burglary)	4.6 (2007/8)	2006/7 = 0.3 indicating a rise in the number of crimes. 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	10.7 (2007/8)	2006/7 = 2.8 indicating a rise in the number of crimes. 2004/5 = 2.9% indicating a fall in the number of crimes for burglary dwelling offences in 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)
		Crime statistics per 1000 of the population for vehicle and other theft	9.3 (2007/8)	2006/7 = 8.4 indicating a rise in the number of crimes. 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	5.6 (2007/8)	2006/7 = 1.2 indicating a rise in the number of crimes. 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	81% (2007/8)	2006/7 = 33% indicating a rise in the perception of crime which appears to be high. Therefore, analysis of this should be monitored in future because it could assist in policy implementation.
	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	30 (2007/8)	No data available
	Will it enhance the Borough's Conservation Areas?	Total size (hectares) of Conservation Areas	Church Green Conservation Area (Town Centre) = 4.13 Ha; Feckenham Conservation Area = 14.7 Ha	None
		Change in the character or appearance of Conservation Areas	No data available	No data available
	Will it help safeguard the Borough's Listed Buildings?	Number of listed buildings	• Grade I = 0 (2007/8) • Grade II* = 10 (2007/8) • Grade II = 151 (2007/8) • Locally listed buildings = 35 (2007/8)	• 2004/5 Grade I = 0 No change • 2004/5 Grade II* = 10 No change • 2004/5Grade II = 146 • 2004/5 Locally listed buildings = 38

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 improve the quality of the built environment?	Number of listed buildings at risk	None	None
		Number of Scheduled Monuments at risk	None	None
		Number of locally listed buildings at risk	No data available	No data available
		Percentage of Redditch covered by historic landscape/urban characterisation studies	0%	0%
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	82%(2007/8)	Figures for 2007/8 show a slight decline. However There was a big increase in the amount of new and converted dwellings for 2004/5 = 60%, meaning an increase of 35% up to 2005/6.
		New homes and employment sites on Previously Developed Land	Housing on PDL = 82%(2007/8) Employment on PDL = 100% (2007/8)	• Housing on PDL = 87.4% (2006/7) • Employment on PDL = 16.2% (2006/7)
	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% (2006/7)	• Housing completions in 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 at 30 dwellings per hectare was 17%. This percentage has decreased dramatically to just 2.7%
		Percentage of new dwellings completed at	54.6% (2006/7)	• Housing completions in Redditch over the

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)
		between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare		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% (2006/7)	• 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 (2006/7)	• 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 efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Will it encourage opportunities for the production of renewable and low carbon energy?	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	None	No change
	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	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)
		from on-site renewable energy generation in new developments		
		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

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.