

# Technical Appendices: Assessment of Plans, Policies and Programmes and Monitoring Table

## 1. Technical Appendix 1: Plans, Policies and Programmes

### What are Plans, Policies and Programmes?

A plan is a set of linked actions, with a specific timeframe that implement the policy: for instance, how much new development will be delivered by 2045; a staged approach to implementing environmental improvements / habitat enhancements.

A policy is an aspiration and guidance for action: for example, whether to promote the development of new housing in settlement A; whether to promote more intensive forms of agricultural production.

A programme is a set of projects in a particular area that implement the plan: for instance, 4 new employment areas of more than 20 hectares with X capacity of new jobs in area Y by 2045; a series of sites to meet Green Infrastructure.

In practice this terminology is not consistently used, nor are these distinctions and stages very clear. What is important is that more strategic actions affect other strategic actions and, ultimately, projects.

## 2. Reviewing

A plan may be influenced in various ways by other plans or programmes and by external environmental objectives such as those laid down in policies or legislation. Therefore, a review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) is essential to highlight these relationships for the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Through the identification of these relationships it is possible to address potential inconsistencies and constraints, enabling potential synergies to be exploited. The review is also useful in raising issues that have already been addressed in other PPPs and therefore may not need to be addressed further in this exercise. Finally the review also provides a useful focus for refining Sustainability Appraisal objectives.

The SEA Directive states that:

*'the plan's relationship with other relevant plans and programmes and the environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan ... and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation'. (Annex I (a), (e))*

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

## Table of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Plan/Policy/Programme	Key objectives relevant to the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal	Key Implications for the Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
<b>International</b>		
<p><b>European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention) ETS No. 176 (2000)</b></p>	<p>The Convention promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscape and organises co-operation between Member States on landscape issues. The Convention supports the identification and assessment of landscape character and the setting of landscape quality objectives. These objectives should then inform the basis of landscape protection, management and development activities.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to develop policies that take account of the Convention and ensure that decision-making is informed by landscape character and quality assessments. The Local Plan offers an important opportunity to support the protection of important landscape characteristics and enhancement of urban and rural landscapes across the borough. However, there is also a risk that the Local Plan could conflict with the Convention where new infrastructure or development is required. The SA should include an objective to minimise the impact on landscape character.</p>

<p><b>EU Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (revised 2006)</b></p>	<p>The strategy set overall objectives for seven key priority challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change and clean energy</li> <li>Sustainable transport</li> <li>Sustainable consumption and production</li> <li>Conservation and management of natural resources</li> <li>Public health</li> <li>Social inclusion, demography and migration</li> <li>Global poverty and sustainable development challenges</li> </ul> <p>The strategy outlines the need for economic growth to support social progress and respect the environment to achieve sustainable development. It aims to promote a more integrated approach to policy making to reduce unsustainable consumption and production patterns.</p>	<p>Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. To this end, they should be consistent with the principles and objectives set out in the strategy. The SA should seek to ensure that the Appraisal Framework is coherent and includes a breadth of objectives that cover the sustainable development priorities.</p>
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<p><b>European Biodiversity Strategy to 2030</b></p>	<p>The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, and contains specific actions and commitments.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should seek to ensure that it effectively protects and enhances biodiversity across the borough, taking into account the ecosystem services biodiversity provides and contribution to community wellbeing and the local economy. The Local Plan offers opportunities to achieve biodiversity gains through protection of local wildlife areas and provision of new green infrastructure. In addition, the strategy may limit certain Local Plan policies if they are shown to be likely to have a significant adverse effect on biodiversity or ecosystem services. The SA should include an appraisal objective to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>
<p><b>EC Birds Directive - Council Directive 2009/147/EEC on the conservation of wild birds</b></p>	<p>The Directive provides for protection of all naturally occurring wild bird species and their habitats, with particular protection of rare species. It designates Special Protection Areas (SPAs) to protect important bird species and populations and their supporting habitats.</p>	<p>The Local Plan objectives should avoid any significant adverse effect on recognised important habitats for birds. The Directive may restrict certain aspects of the Local Plan if they are shown to be likely to have a significant effect on a SPA. The Local Plan should include a Habitat Regulations Assessment to assess the potential for a significant impact on any SPA sites.</p>

<p><b>EC Habitats Directive - Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora</b></p>	<p>The principal aim is to promote the conservation of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to restore natural habitats and species of European importance to favourable conservation status. The Directive establishes the creation of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) in order to provide a coherent ecological network of protected sites. It also encourages protection and management of flora and fauna and supporting landscapes through planning and development policies.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of the Directive and avoid any significant adverse effect on designated sites and qualifying features, and any supporting habitats and landscape features. The Directive may restrict certain Local Plan policies if they are shown to be likely to have a significant effect on a SAC or important supporting habitats or landscape features. The SA should include an objective that seeks to protect biodiversity and the natural environment and important landscape features.</p>
<p><b>EU Water Framework Directive - Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy</b></p>	<p>The Directive establishes the framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater to restore to good status. The Directive aims to prevent pollution, promote sustainable water use, protect aquatic ecology and improve the status of aquatic ecosystems, and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts. It also places requirements on all relevant authorities to ensure their actions do not contravene the objectives of the Directive.</p>	<p>The Directive will guide the Local Plan and provide important guidance in ensuring that the Plan provides robust protection of the water environment and seeks to minimise flood risk. Local Plan policies will be strengthened if they actively contribute to meeting the WFD objectives. The SA should include an appraisal objective that contributes to the WFD objectives through the protection and enhancement of water quality and water resources.</p>
<p><b>SEA Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment</b></p>	<p>The Directive provides for the high level of protection for the environment and promotes sustainable development by requiring that the formulation of plans and programmes are informed by an Environmental Impact Assessment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan is being developed in-conjunction with a SA that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive. The SA findings will be used to inform the choice of draft and final plan policies.</p>

<p><b>The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention control)</b></p>	<p>Establishes rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution from industrial activities by limiting emissions. It is designed to reduce emissions to air, water and land and minimise waste.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should develop policies that incorporate the requirements of this Directive to reduce emissions. The SA should include an appraisal objective to reduce emissions and pollution.</p>
<p><b>Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC on waste</b></p>	<p>Aims to reduce waste by defining waste management and distinguishes between waste and by-products. Defines the waste hierarchy and requires that waste is managed without endangering human health and the environment and therefore requires relevant authorities to manage waste accordingly.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should avoid any significant increase on waste generation from development within the Borough. The SA should include an appraisal objective to minimise waste production and also promote the waste hierarchy.</p>
<p><b>EU Landfill Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste</b></p>	<p>Aims to prevent or reduce the negative effects of landfilling of waste on the environment as well as any resultant risk to human health. It sets the technical requirements for waste and landfills. Development and management policies for landfill sites should be informed by the objectives of this Directive.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should develop policies that take account of the requirements of the Directive, such as reducing the amount of waste to landfill and also ensuring landfills have low risk to human health and the environment. The SA should include an appraisal objective to minimise waste to landfill.</p>
<p><b>Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption</b></p>	<p>Protect human health from adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean. Member states then set the water quality values for water for human consumption.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure the provision of safe drinking water. Policies should be developed to ensure adequate monitoring programmes must be carried out to ensure the protection of human health. The SA should include an appraisal objective to protect water quality.</p>

<p><b>Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management</b></p>	<p>Aims to avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects of ambient noise pollution on human health and the environment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take into account the Directive to ensure that harmful effects are minimised in line with the objectives.</p> <p>The SA should include an appraisal objective to improve air quality.</p>
<p><b>Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air Directive 2008</b></p>	<p>Objectives are to combat emissions of pollutants at source and to identify and implement the most effective emission reduction measures. Emissions of harmful air pollutants should be avoided, prevented or reduced and appropriate objectives set for ambient air quality taking into account relevant World Health Organisation standards, guidelines and programmes.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take into account the Directive to ensure that harmful effects are minimised in line with the objectives. The SA should include an appraisal objective to improve air quality.</p>

<p><b>Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste</b></p>	<p>This Directive aims to harmonize national measures concerning the management of packaging and packaging waste in order to prevent any impact thereof on the environment of all Member States as well as of third countries or to reduce such impact, thus providing a high level of environmental protection, and to ensure the functioning of the internal market and to avoid obstacles to trade and distortion and restriction of competition within the Community. The Directive lays down measures aimed at preventing the production of packaging waste and at reusing packaging, at recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste and, therefore, at reducing the final disposal of such waste in order to contribute to the transition towards a circular economy.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should take account of how packaging and packaging waste is managed in the borough. The SA should include an appraisal objective for the sustainable management of waste.</p>
<p><b>EU Nitrates Directive 1991</b></p>	<p>The Directive aims to protect water quality by preventing nitrates from agricultural sources polluting ground and surface waters and by promoting the use of good farming practices.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include objectives to reduce water pollution caused by nitrates, particularly from agriculture. The SA should include an appraisal objective to reduce water pollution and runoff from agricultural areas.</p>
<p><b>Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban wastewater treatment</b></p>	<p>The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban wastewater discharges. For this purpose, it concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban wastewater and the treatment and discharge of wastewater from certain industrial sectors.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies will need to respond to the aims of the Directive, especially with regards to built development and water treatment plants. The SA should include an appraisal objective to reduce water pollution.</p>

<p><b>EU Eighth Environmental Action Programme 2021 - 2030</b></p>	<p>The Environmental Action Programme (EAP) provides a framework for the EU's overall environmental policy development and guide the policy-making by identifying priorities and setting out a long-term vision and goals. The 8th EAP has six thematic priority objectives in areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate neutrality</li> <li>Adaptation and resilience to climate change and other environmental risks</li> <li>Circular economy and regenerative growth decoupling economy from resource use and environmental degradation</li> <li>Zero pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment</li> <li>Protecting and restoring biodiversity, and enhancing natural capital</li> <li>Environmental sustainability and reduction of the environmental pressures from production and consumption</li> </ul>	<p>The Local Plan should develop policies that take account of the Programme to protect the environment. The SA should include an appraisal objective to protect and enhance the environment.</p>
<p><b>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1992)</b></p>	<p>The aim of the Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be archeologically investigated on land and underwater.</p>	<p>Local Plan policies should be developed in accordance with this convention and ensure no damage to archaeological finds. The SA should include an appraisal objective to protect cultural heritage.</p>

<p><b>EU Floods Directive - Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks</b></p>	<p>Establishes a framework to reduce and manage the risk of flooding and associated impacts on the environment, human health, heritage and economy. Provides strategic direction to reduce impacts of flooding and promote enhanced flood risk management.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should ensure it does not include policies that increase flood risk within the Borough and include policies that decrease the risk of flooding. The SA should include an appraisal objective to decrease flood risk.</p>
<p><b>EU Groundwater Directive - Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration</b></p>	<p>Establishes a regime that sets underground water quality standards and introduces measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater. Implemented in the UK through the Environmental Permitting Regulations (2010).</p>	<p>The Local Plan would need to consider potential impacts on groundwater and may be restricted if the policies contribute to an adverse impact. Local Plan policies should be developed to ensure no harm to groundwater quality. The SA should include an appraisal objective to protect water resources and groundwater.</p>
<p><b>Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)</b></p>	<p>Aims to advance and strengthen sustainable development at the local, national, regional and global levels. It commits to building a humane, equitable and caring global society and aware of the need for human dignity for all.</p>	<p>Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. To this end, they should be consistent with the principles and objectives set out in the declaration. The SA should seek to ensure that the Appraisal Framework is coherent and includes a breadth of objectives that cover the sustainable development priorities.</p>

<p><b>Aarhus Convention (1998)</b></p>	<p>Aims are to establish a number of rights for the public with regard to the environment.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should provide for the right of everyone to receive environmental information, the right to participate early on in environmental decision making, and the right to challenge in court of law public decisions that have been made in contravention to the above. The SA should ensure that it will be publicly available, along with the Local Plan, and ensure that the public are involved in the decision-making process.</p>
<p><b>National</b></p>		
<p><b>National Planning Policy Framework 2024</b></p>	<p>The NPPF, most recently updated in December 2024, sets the Government’s planning policies for England and how they should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced. This framework must be considered when preparing the development plan alongside international obligations and statutory requirements.</p>	<p>The SA and Local Plan considers the planning policies within the NPPF and takes these into account when identifying a preferred option.</p>

<p><b>Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act (2006)</b></p>	<p>Provides guidance for the protection and enhancement of important habitats and species. Requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principle importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should avoid any adverse impacts on important habitats and species and should seek to enhance them. The act may restrict certain policies within the Local Plan if they are shown to negatively impact on the habitats and species listed in the act. The SA should include an appraisal objective to protect and enhance important habitats and species.</p>
<p><b>Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) (1981)</b></p>	<p>The Act is the principal mechanism for legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain. It deals with the protection of birds, other animals and plants. The Act provides for the notification of SSSI and their protection and management. Any potential impacts of the Plan, including on SSSIs, will need to be considered through the SA.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should avoid any adverse impacts on SSSIs and should seek to enhance them. The act may restrict certain policies within the Local Plan if they are shown to negatively impact on SSSIs. The SA should include an appraisal objective to protect and enhance designated sites.</p>
<p><b>Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)</b></p>	<p>Safeguards public access by foot to specified lands. The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) gives a public right of access to land mapped as 'open country' (mountain, moor, heath and down) or registered common land. These areas are known as 'open access land'.</p>	<p>The Local Plan must ensure that potential development does not impede on rights of way and include policies to enhance people's experience and access to rights of way. The SA should include an appraisal objective to preserve and encourage access to open space.</p>
<p><b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</b></p>	<p>Under this legislation Scheduled Monuments are protected based on their archaeological or historical interest.</p>	<p>The SA should consider how the Local Plan could negatively impact Scheduled Monuments and seek to mitigate or minimise these impacts.</p>

<p><b>Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006</b></p>	<p>These Regulations, which apply to England only, also set out provisions relating to the identification and remediation of contaminated land under Part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. DEFRA produced contaminated land statutory guidance in 2012 to explain how local authorities should implement the regime on contaminated land.</p>	<p>The SA should consider how the Local Plan has included measures relating to the identification of contamination risks and guard against land contamination.</p>
<p><b>Environmental Protection Act 1990</b></p>	<p>The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA 90) contains the key provisions in relation to the management of controlled waste. Part II of the EPA 90 deals specifically with the deposit of waste to land and associated offences.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider how developments remediate and mitigate despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated land, where appropriate. The SA Framework should contain an objective in relation to waste minimisation.</p>
<p><b>Environmental Act 2021</b></p>	<p>The Environment Act has been implemented with the intention of protecting and enhancing the environment for future generations. The Act brings many of the objectives in the 25-year environment plan into UK law, setting legal targets to halt species declines and implementing laws to ensure water companies deliver reductions in the frequency of sewerage discharges.</p>	<p>The SA Framework and Local Plan should align with the UK's environmental objectives in the preparation and assessment of the Plan to help safeguard the area and resources for future generations.</p>
<p><b>Levelling-Up and Regeneration Act 2023 (LURA)</b></p>	<p>This Act was produced to incentivise the build of housing sites through a series of measures which include support for councils who fail to meet the necessary commitments.</p>	<p>To comply with UK legislation, the Local Plan should consider the implications of this Act on house-building principals. The SA should ensure this is approached with sustainability principles at the forefront.</p>

<p><b>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2024</b></p>	<p>This policy sets out the government's planning policy in relation to Traveller Sites, in conjunction with the NPPF.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and SA consider the implications of the policy throughout the Plan making process.</p>
<p><b>UK Infrastructure: A 10 Year Strategy 2025</b></p>	<p>A strategy setting out how the government's long term plan for economic, housing and social infrastructure to drive growth.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and SA considers the implications of the policy throughout the Plan making process.</p>
<p><b>UK's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for 2030</b></p>	<p>This strategy draws upon the commitments made to achieving all 23 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and SA considers the implications of the strategy including the relevant targets throughout the Plan making process.</p>
<p><b>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)</b></p>	<p>The 25-Year Environment Plan sets out planned government action to deliver nature recovery. This covers several areas including climate change mitigation and adaptation, on which it outlines plans to continue to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, incorporate climate change in all policy, programme, and investment decisions and implement an effective National Adaptation Programme. The Plan should help achieve targets set out in the plan including reducing risk harm environmental hazards and mitigating and adapting to climate change. The plan impacts upon clean air, clean and plentiful water, thriving plants and wildlife, using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently and enhancing beauty, heritage, and engagement with the natural.</p>	<p>Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change and policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts. New development should be planned for in a way that avoids increased vulnerability to climate change. The Local Plan should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions; avoid adverse impacts, and enhance where possible, biodiversity, air quality, landscape, and heritage; and not result in increased flooding of the borough.</p>

<p><b>The Environmental Improvement Plan 2023 (First Revision of the 25 Year Environment Plan)</b></p>	<p>The first revision of the Environmental Improvement Plan builds on the 25-year plan's vision with a new plan setting out how the government will work with landowners, communities, and businesses to deliver each of the goals for improving the environment, matched with interim targets to measure progress.</p>	<p>As well as the above, the SA should consider how the Local Plan's environmental outcomes achieve the interim targets set out in the revised plan.</p>
<p><b>Environmental Improvement Plan 2025</b></p>	<p>The Government's 5-year statutory roadmap to halt biodiversity decline, tackle climate change, and improve public health. It sets legally binding targets to restore nature and integrate environmental goals with economic growth and food security</p>	<p>The SA should consider how the Local Plan's environmental outcomes achieve the interim targets set out in the revised plan.</p>
<p><b>Environment Act 2021</b></p>	<p>The Environment Act has been implemented with the intention of protecting and enhancing the environment for future generations. The Act brings many of the objectives in the 25-year environment plan into UK law, setting legal targets to halt species declines and implementing laws to ensure water companies deliver reductions in the frequency of sewerage discharges.</p>	<p>The SA Framework and Local Plan will align with the UK's environmental objectives in the preparation and assessment of the Plan to help safeguard the area and resources for future generations.</p>
<p><b>Planning for the climate challenge? Understanding the performance of English local plans (2016)</b></p>	<p>Town and Country Planning Guidance for how to include climate change related issues in local planning policy.</p>	<p>The guidance will be used to inform the climate change objective of the SA.</p>

<p><b>Third National Adaptation Programme (NAP3) (2023)</b></p>	<p>The National Adaptation Programme sets the actions that government and others will take to adapt to the impacts of climate change in the UK. The NAP3 sets out the key actions for 2023 to 2028. This report forms part of the 5-yearly cycle of requirements laid down in the Climate Change Act 2008. The NAP3 includes climate risks and actions for avoiding or mitigating these in the infrastructure; natural environment; health, communities and built environment; business and industry; and international sectors.</p>	<p>Many of the actions in NAP3 can help to improve standard of living, such as by upgrading buildings and infrastructure. The SA will need to consider how the Local Plan has included measures to adapt to future climate change risks.</p>
<p><b>A Well-Adapted UK The Fourth Independent Assessment of UK Climate Risk (2026)</b></p>	<p>As required by the Climate Change Act 2008, the UK government has undertaken the fourth five-year assessment of the risks of climate change on the UK. This is based on the Independent Assessment of UK Climate Risk, the statutory advice provided by the Climate Change Committee (CCC), commissioned by the UK government and devolved administrations.</p> <p>The risk assessment considers 61 UK-wide climate risks and opportunities cutting across multiple sectors of the economy and prioritises the following eight risk areas for action in the next two years.</p>	<p>The SA will need to consider how the Local Plan has included measures to adapt</p>

<b>National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)</b>	Sets out the Government’s ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management through positive planning.	The Local Plan should include policies to consider waste generation and management in the Borough, including minimising waste. The SA should include an appraisal objective to minimise waste.
<b>Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for public health in England (2010)</b>	Housing plays an important role in social mobility, and housing policies should aim to achieve this.	Housing policies and development will be an integral part of the Local Plan. The Local Plan should include policies that provide for housing that meets the needs of everyone in the Borough. The SA should include an objective that increases the amount of suitable housing available in the borough.
<b>Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for public health in England (2010)</b>	Sets out the Government’s strategy for improving public health. Aims to reform the public health system by giving more powers to local authorities. It aims to protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives. It also aims to improve the health of the poorest, fastest.	Policies in the Local Plan should reflect the objectives in the strategy and aim to improve the health of the borough’s residents. The SA should include an appraisal objective to improve health.
<b>Fit for the future: 10 Year Health Plan for England</b>	Sets out the Governments approach to modernise and secure the NHS by shifting focus from hospitals to communities, from treating illness to prevention and establishing a unified patient system.	Policies within the Local Plan should reflect the objectives and aims of the strategy. The SA should include an appraisal objective to improve health.

<b>Community Energy Strategy (2014)</b>	Sets out plans to promote and facilitate the planning and development of decentralised community energy initiatives in four main types of energy activity.	The Local Plan should ensure that policies support community low carbon and renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.
<b>The UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)</b>	Strategy to help tackle climate change by reducing the UK's emissions of carbon dioxide through increasing energy production from renewable sources.	The Local Plan should include policies to increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources. The SA should include an objective that includes increasing the amount of renewable energy generation.
<b>Clean Power 2030 Action Plan: A new era of clean electricity</b>	The government's action plan set out a transition towards clean, low carbon electricity in Great Britain. This included plans to expand energy infrastructure and transmission networks.	The Local Plan should include policies that increase the use of low carbon power. The SA should include an appraisal objective to promote the adaptation and mitigation to climate change effects.
<b>Air Quality (Amendment of Domestic Regulations) (EU Exit) Regulations, 2019</b>	The aim of this regulation is to designate zones in which ambient air will be protected by limiting the concentrations of pollutants within them. Defra's air quality strategy for England provides a framework for local authorities to make best use of their powers and make air quality improvements for their communities.	The Local Plan should set out policies to improve air quality within the borough and reduce the emissions of pollutants. The SA should include an appraisal objective to improve air quality.
<b>Clean Air Strategy (2019)</b>	The Clean Air Strategy provides a way in which the UK will tackle all sources of air pollution with the main aims of making UK air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy.	The SA should consider the impact the Local Plan may have on air quality. Policies should ensure that development contributes to and complies with relevant limit values for pollutants.

<b>Housing Act 2004</b>	Protects the most vulnerable in society by creating a fairer housing market. Helps to achieve the Government's aim of providing decent homes.	The Local Plan should include policies that help to create a fairer and better housing market. The SA should include an appraisal objective to improve access to good quality and affordable housing.
<b>Localism Act 2011</b>	The aim of the act is to facilitate the devolution of decision making powers from central government control to individuals and communities.	The Local Plan should include policies that enable local people, charities, social enterprises and voluntary groups to work with the Local Authority, and ensure that planning policy decisions take full account of the views that are expressed.
<b>The Flood and Water Management Act 2010</b>	Aims to make improvements to both flood risk management and the way water resources are managed.	The Local Plan should include policies that define clearer roles, responsibilities and standards for the creation of sustainable drainage. The SA should include an appraisal objective to improve flood risk management and protect water resources.
<b>National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England 2020</b>	The strategy sets out a vision of a nation ready for, and resilient to, flooding and coastal change - today, tomorrow and to the year 2100.	The SA and Local Plan should consider the policies contained within the strategy for management of flood risk.

<p><b>National Framework for Water Resources 2025: water for growth nature and a resilient future</b></p>	<p>The framework provides a strategic direction to long term plan to ensure resilient water supplies across England. The aim of the framework is to ensure long term water resources planning to enable growth, strengthen multi-sector planning and resilience, planning to enable sustainable abstraction across catchments and supporting an integrated approach to water management.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that encourage sustainable delivery of secure water supplies and protect the water environment. The SA should include an appraisal objective that aims to improve the management of water and protection of the water environment.</p>
<p><b>Surface water management action plan (2018) (Updated 2021)</b></p>	<p>This surface water management action plan sets out the steps the government is taking, with the Environment Agency and others, to manage the risk of surface water flooding. It covers actions to both improve our understanding of the risks and strengthen delivery. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving risk assessment and communication.</li> <li>Making sure infrastructure is resilient.</li> <li>Clarifying responsibilities for surface water management.</li> <li>Joining up planning for surface water management.</li> <li>Building local authority capacity.</li> </ul>	<p>The SA and Local Plan should consider actions related to surface water management; particularly where new development is proposed.</p>

<b>Regional</b>		
<b>Northern Gateway Development Zone Prospectus (Constellation Partnership)</b>	The Northern Gateway Development Zone (NGDZ) is a strategy which has been created by a partnership between two Local Enterprise Partnerships and seven Local Authorities. The NGDZ aims to capitalise and guide the investment brought by High Speed 2.	The SA and Local Plan should consider actions that support the aims of the strategy.
<b>Midlands Connect Strategy March 2017</b>	Produced by The Midlands Connect Partnership, the strategy focuses on the connectivity of the Midlands region.	The Local Plan should consider policies that support the focus of the Strategy.
<b>Severn Trent Water Resource Management Plan 2024</b>	All water companies in England and Wales need to publish their plans every five years under the Water Industry Act 1991. This is Severn Trent's fifth WRMP, following on from the previous version published in 2019. It is a plan that explains their proposals for making sure that enough water is available to supply to customers in an affordable and sustainable way over the next 25 years.	The Local Plan should include policies that aim to reduce demand for water and protect sustainable sources of drinking water supply from pollution risks. The SA should include an appraisal objective that relates to sustainable water resource management.
<b>Joint Waste Local Plan for Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent 2010-2026</b>	The Plan relates to how waste will be managed after it has been collected from homes, offices, factories, farms or construction sites.	The SA and Local Plan should consider actions related to surface waste management; particularly where new development is proposed.

<b>Local Plans, Policies and Programmes</b>		
<b>Staffordshire Health and well-being Strategy 2022-2027</b>	The strategy is a 5-year plan for Staffordshire to unite several partners to make best use of the social and financial resources available to improve the health and wellbeing of people who live here.	The Local Plan should contain policies that look to improve local employment, the local economy, safety, health of the community, and helping those in the borough most in need. The SA should include objectives that look to improve the economy, employment, community safety and community health.
<b>Staffordshire Mental Health Strategy</b>	This document outlines mental health proposals, both in terms of priority outcomes and actions to deliver.	The Local Plan should contain policies that look to improve the mental health of the community, and helping those in the borough most in need. The SA should include objectives that look to improve the economy, employment, community safety and community health.
<b>Stafford Borough Council: Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment Update (2013)</b>	This document provides the evidence base that underpins the open space, sports and recreation strategy for Stafford Borough.	The Local Plan should contain policies that look to improve local open space. The SA should include objectives that look to improve the open space and community access to it.
<b>Playing Pitch Strategy and Indoor Facilities Strategy (2019)</b>	This document provides an assessment of all formal sport and leisure facilities across the authority to assist it to strategically plan for the future. This includes both playing pitch and indoor and built facilities.	The Local Plan should consider the Strategy and aim to adhere to its recommendations. The SA should include an objectives that aims to meet current and future for playing pitches across the borough.

<p><b>Stafford Borough: Community Safety and Wellbeing Strategy 2020-2040</b></p>	<p>This strategy outlines the Community Wellbeing Partnership’s aims and ambitions for Stafford Borough to continue to be a safe place to live, work, visit and socialise and where people have a greater sense of wellbeing.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should consider the Strategy and aim to adhere to its recommendations. The SA and Local Plan should consider actions related to surface waste management; particularly where new development is proposed.</p>
<p><b>Stafford Borough: Homeless and Rough Sleeper Strategy 2025-2030</b></p>	<p>This document seeks to work with partner agencies to identify ways in which to reduce and stop homelessness and rough sleeping, and where this is not possible to ensure suitable housing and support is available.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should contain policies that seek to provide a range of housing types and solutions to improve the availability of housing. The SA should include objectives that look to improve the housing options.</p>
<p><b>Stafford Borough and Cannock Chase Council: Climate Change Strategy</b></p>	<p>This joint strategy aims to create a green, healthy and resilient area where people and nature can thrive, by limiting the impacts of Climate Change and meeting our Climate Change and green recovery commitments.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and SA should consider the actions related to the strategy objectives, implementation framework and the action plan and adhere to relevant recommendations.</p>
<p><b>Stafford Economic Growth Strategy 2020 - 2025</b></p>	<p>Created to promote Stafford Borough as a destination to live, work, invest and flourish. The document provides a vision and objectives to promote the local economy, and increase the attractiveness of the area for businesses.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that improve the local economy by encouraging the inward movement of businesses. The SA should include objectives in relation to improving and strengthening the local economy.</p>

<p><b>Design SPD 2018</b></p>	<p>Developed as a practical and useful guide to design for all the key parties involved in the planning process. The objective is to provide clarity to all involved, to save time, reduce confusion and ultimately raise the quality of design in the Borough. It is to form a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include polices for development to be in keeping with strategic design principles. The SA should include an objective that is sympathetic to the character of the borough.</p>
<p><b>Shopfronts and Advertisements SPD 2018</b></p>	<p>Developed to provide guidance to owners and occupiers of shops and other commercial premises who are considering external alterations to premises or new build projects.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include polices for development to be in keeping with design principles related to shopfronts and advertisements. The SA should include an objective that is sympathetic to the character of the borough.</p>
<p><b>Biodiversity Strategy 2026-2030</b></p>	<p>The strategy sets out four key areas in which action will be taken, acknowledging the impact climate change will have. The strategy lists actions that will be taken and by which department.</p>	<p>The Local Plan should include policies that look to support objectives relating to climate change, biodiversity and nature restoration. The SA should include objectives that seeks to protect biodiversity and the natural environment and important landscape features.</p>

### 3. Monitoring Table

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

<b>SA Objective and Policy</b>	<b>Indicator and Policy linked to significant effect</b>	<b>Where does the monitoring data come from?</b>	<b>How often is the data monitored?</b>	<b>When action should be considered? (will depend on policy identified)</b>	<b>What action should be considered?</b>
To create high, stable and equitable levels of employment	Number of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) applicants	NOMIS	Monthly	Significant increase in the number of JSA applicants	Consideration of allocating additional employment sites
	Business deaths / business births	NOMIS	Annual	Increase in business deaths to business births ratio	Further study into employment land and infrastructure ratio
	The number of people reaching NVQ4+ qualifications	NOMIS	Annual	Number of people with qualifications decreasing	Consideration of promoting land for training/educational facilities
	The number of people with no qualifications	NOMIS	Annual	Number of people with no qualifications increasing	Consideration of promoting land for training/educational facilities

To ensure high and stable levels of economic diversity and competitiveness that recognises social and environmental issues	The completion of employment land across the Borough	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annual	If the completion of employment land across the Borough consistently falls below target	Consideration of allocating additional employment sites
	Percentage of Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Staffordshire Observatory - Stafford: Locality Profile	Annual	Significant increase in the percentage of NEETs	Consider ways to increase employment and training opportunities
To sustain the vitality and viability of Stafford Borough's towns and villages, and their communities	Percentage of new retail, office and leisure development in the town centres	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annual	Low retail, office and leisure development in the town centres	Consider ways of delivering retail, office and leisure development in the town centres
	Number of vacant units in the town centres	Stafford Borough Council data / Local Data Company	Annual	Increase in the number of vacant units in the town centres	Consider ways of delivering retail, office and leisure development in the town centres
	Percentage of long-term Empty homes	Government Statistics	Annual	Increase in the percentage of empty homes	Work with housing agencies to ensure empty homes are brought back into use

To support the needs of the local rural economy and communities	Protect community facilities across the Borough	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annual	Significant increase in community land and floorspace lost to other uses	Consider policy changes to provide further protection
To reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change such as risk of flooding, on public well-being, the economy and the environment	The number of employment developments given planning permission on flood plains or major aquifers	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annual	Planning permissions granted contrary to advice to EA	Review of flood risk policy and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
	Number of schemes including renewable energies	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annual	Low number of schemes using renewable energies	Review policy to encourage renewable energies
To ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a decent and affordable home	Housing Affordability Ratio	Government Statistics	Annual	Significant increase in affordability ratio	Alterations to thresholds for affordable housing
	Number of affordable housing completions	Stafford Borough Council affordable completions performance data	Annual	Significant decline in affordable housing completions	Alterations to thresholds for affordable housing
	Statutory Homelessness	Government Statistics	Quarterly	Significant increase in number of homeless households	Consider ways of reducing levels of homelessness

To improve opportunities for access for all to work, education, health and local services	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Staffordshire Observatory - Stafford: Locality Profile	Unknown	Increase in population living in areas of high deprivation	Consideration of site allocations, developer contributions and public transport provision
To reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Recorded crime per 1,000 population	Staffordshire Observatory - Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	Increase in number of notifiable crimes per 1,000 population	Consider ways of reducing levels of crime through partnership working
	Fear of crime surveys	Staffordshire Observatory - Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	Significant increase in fear of crime	Consider ways of creating safer places through partnership working
To reduce the impact of noise and light pollution	Number of light and noise pollution complaints	Stafford Borough Council	Annually	Significant increase in the number of complaints	Consider actions to reduce noise and light pollution
To improve health, safety and well-being across the whole community	Number of Listed Buildings at Risk	Stafford Borough Council: Buildings at Risk Register	Annually	Increase in the number of buildings at risk	Consider ways of improving buildings at risk
	Travel to Work Model Split	Staffordshire Observatory - Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	Significant increase in the use of less sustainable modes of transport	Consider ways of promoting more sustainable modes of transport

	Physical inactivity in Adults	Staffordshire Observatory - Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	Significant increase in physical inactivity in Adults	Consider ways of promoting physical activity
	Adults who are overweight or obese	Staffordshire Observatory - Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	Increase in adults who are overweight or obese	Consider ways of promoting a healthier lifestyle
To reduce societal contributions to climate change	Percentage of people travelling to work by private vehicle	Staffordshire Observatory - Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	Significant increase in percentage of people travelling to work by private vehicle	Consider ways of promoting more sustainable modes of transport
	Number of new large scale renewable energy schemes	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Decrease in the number of new development not incorporating renewable energies	Consider ways of promoting the use of renewable energies
	Protected habitats lost to new development	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Any protected habitats lost to new development	Consider change of policy to provide greater protection to protected habitats

To protect and enhance biodiversity	Percentage of SBIs in active management	Staffordshire Wildlife Trust	Unknown	A decrease in the percentage of SBIs in active management	Consider ways to increase the percentage of SBIs in active management
	Quality of SSSIs	Natural England	Rolling cycle	Reduction in quality of SSSIs	Consider ways of improving protection and enhancement of SSSIs
	Targets in the Stafford Borough's Biodiversity Strategy	Stafford Borough's Biodiversity Strategy	Unknown	Condition gets worse	Consider ways of improving biodiversity protection and enhancement
	Developer contributions to the SAC	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Significant decrease	Consider altering contribution mechanism
	Developer contributions Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	When contributions are not obtaining the 10% uplift on baseline biodiversity value	Consider altering contribution mechanism through policy

To protect and conserve soil	Percentage of development on previously developed land	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Significant decline in percentage of new developments on previously developed land	Consider allocating alternative previously developed land
To protect and enhance water quality of the Borough's rivers whilst maximising their carrying capacity and achieving sustainable water resource management	Quality of rivers, canals and freshwater bodies within the Borough	Environment Agency	Annually	Decrease in the quality of the Borough's waterways	Consider measures to improve the Borough's water quality
	Number / Area and percentage of Listed Buildings 'at risk'	Stafford Borough Council: Buildings at Risk Register	Annually	Increase in the number of buildings at risk	Consider ways of improving buildings at risk
	Protected habitats lost to new development	Stafford Borough Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Any protected habitats lost to new development	Consider change of policy to provide greater protection to protected habitats

To protect, enhance and, where necessary, restore designated landscape areas and town character, scenic beauty, local distinctiveness, and historic and cultural character.	Number of SBI's in active management	Stafford Borough Council: Environmental Data	Annually	A decrease in the percentage of SBI's in active management	Consider ways to increase the percentage of SBI's in active management
To create a sense of community identity and belonging	Providing a good housing mix including C2 accommodation to cater for an ageing population	Stafford Borough Council: Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Significant decline in the provision of C2 accommodation in line with the identified need	Consider ways to increase the provision of C2 accommodation in line with the identified need
	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their area as a place to live	Staffordshire Observatory - Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	A significant decrease in the percentage of residents who are satisfied	Review reasons why and consider ways to tackle issues

	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Staffordshire Observatory - Stafford: Locality Profile	Unknown	Increase in population living in areas of high deprivation	Consideration of site allocations, developer contributions and public transport provision
To ensure tolerance, respect and engagement with people from different cultures, backgrounds and beliefs recognising their rights and responsibilities	Percentage of people who are satisfied with Stafford Borough as a place to live	Staffordshire Observatory - Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	A significant decrease in the percentage of residents who are satisfied	Review reasons why and consider ways to tackle issues
To ensure that all individuals and groups in society have the opportunity to effectively engage in issues relating to their community	Number of Plan documents compliant with Communication and Engagement Strategy	Stafford Borough Council	In accordance with the Development Plan	Plan documents not produced in line with the Communication and Engagement Strategy	Revise the process for producing Plan Documents

	Neighbourhood planning	Stafford Borough Council: Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Significant decrease in neighbourhood planning activities	Ensure all neighbourhood planning activities are supported
To encourage a strong, inclusive, community and voluntary sector	Number of voluntary organisations registered with Support Staffordshire	Support Staffordshire	Annually	Significant decrease in the number of voluntary organisations registered with Support Staffordshire	Consider ways to support the voluntary sector
To engender a sense of civic and neighbourhood values, responsibility and pride	People who are satisfied with Stafford Borough as a place to live	Staffordshire Observatory – Stafford: Locality Profile	Annually	A significant decrease in the percentage of residents who are satisfied	Review reasons why and consider ways to tackle issues
	Neighbourhood planning	Stafford Borough Council: Authority Monitoring Report	Annually	Significant decrease in neighbourhood planning activities	Ensure all neighbourhood planning activities are supported