Staveley Corridor

Area Action Plan Feasibility Study

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

June 2009

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1. Introduction

Background

1.1. Taylor Young is currently preparing a feasibility study for an AAP for the Staveley Works Corridor on behalf of Chesterfield Borough Council. The Staveley AAP will seek to designate appropriate land uses for the area including residential, employment, open space, leisure and community uses. Principally, this should encompass sustainable development in a landscape setting, rather than landscape within a built setting. While the AAP area seeks to be self sustaining, it will also look to be connected to surrounding settlements and meet the needs of the communities in these areas.

1.2. This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report (including Strategic Environmental Assessment) forms part of the supporting documentation for the production of the Staveley Area Action Plan (AAP) and will form Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

1.3. The Chesterfield Core Strategy will be the parent plan to the Staveley AAP and will be consistent with it and the Regional Spatial Strategy. The AAP will provide more detailed policy.

1.4. The emerging Chesterfield Core Strategy has been appraised by SA which incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The Chesterfield Core Strategy SA is very strategic owing to the nature of the Core Strategy as a strategic policy document. The purpose of the SA of the Staveley AAP is to focus appraisal on the direction of the detailed policies it sets, rather than repeat the assessment of the strategic direction of the plan which has already been undertaken for the Core Strategy. The SA of the Chesterfield Core Strategy, however, does set a SA framework which can be used to provide the basis for the SA of the AAP.

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal

1.5. The European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, known as 'Strategic Environmental Assessment' or SEA, applies to a wide range of plans and programmes, including among others those for town and country planning and land use. The Directive applies to plans and programmes, and modifications to them, whose formal preparation began after 21 July 2004.

1.6. It is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 that Local Development Documents (LDDs) are accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparations and adoption of plans. SA involves assessing the degree to which an LDD reflects and promotes the principles of sustainable development and, where appropriate, makes recommendations for strengthening its sustainability performance.

1.7. This document has been prepared using the guidance contained within the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) document *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents* (November 2005). This guidance covers the requirements for both Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment. The stages required for completion of the Sustainability Appraisal process can be found in Table 1.1. Alongside each stage, information has been provided as to how the task has been completed and where it has been documented.

Stages of the SA Process	Where each task is completed
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope – Content of the Scoping Report	
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives.	Section 3 of this report
A2: Collecting baseline information.	Section 4 of this report
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems.	Section 5 of this report
A4: Developing the SA framework.	Section 6 of this report
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.	Section 7 of this report
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects	This stage will be completed once the Scoping Report has been consulted on.
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	This stage will be completed once the Scoping Report has been consulted on.
Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report	This stage will be completed once the Final SA Report has been consulted on.
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD	This stage will be completed once the Final SA Report has been consulted on.

1.8. The scoping report is completed during Stage A of the SA process. The purpose of the scoping report is to define the scope of the SA with regard to the plans, in this case the Staveley AAP, sphere of influence and to define the important features of the baseline that will inform the plan.

1.9. A scoping report requires the completion of the following tasks:

- A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives.
- A2: Collecting baseline information.
- A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems.
- A4: Developing the SA framework.
- A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.

1.10. Throughout this document it is noted where each of the above tasks are completed.

2. Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

Defining the Scope of the SA

2.1. The following factors are important in defining the scope of the SA:

- The national sustainability objectives should to be used to inform the scope/sphere of the SA with regard to the type of issues it should consider.
- The criteria identified in the SEA Directive should inform the scope of the SA.
- The scope of the SA should be informed by the main principles of the plan in terms of what the plan can reasonably achieve and the spatial bounds of the plan.
- The scope of the SA must also be determined by the key baseline features of the area over which the plan applies. This ensures the scope of the SA is appropriate with regard to the aspects of the environment that it considers, and helps to tease out significant impacts of the plan.
- Additionally, the SA should have a scope or focus appropriate to the hierarchical level of the plan. For example, the Staveley AAP has been shaped by a series of policies and plans that precede it. It is important to determine the key objectives of these policies and plans, and the decisions that have been made so the scope of the plan can be determined. Therefore, the scope of the Staveley AAP has been informed by the following documents:
    - Regional Spatial Strategy for East Midlands
    - Chesterfield Core Strategy

Sustainability Appraisal

2.2. A Sustainability Appraisal is a method of assessing a plan to find out whether it is likely to promote a sustainable pattern of development, and where possible, avoid or mitigate any significant negative social, environmental or economic effects. A plan that promotes sustainable development will be one that strikes a balance between the Government's five sustainable principles set out in the publication *Securing the Future Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy* produced by DEFRA in 2005. The five UK Principles of Sustainable Development are:

- Living within environmental limits
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- Achieving a sustainable economy
- Using sound science responsibly; and
- Promoting good governance

2.3. The key aim of a SA is to make the plan preparation process more transparent, better documented and more clearly focused on sustainability. The process requires that policies are appraised against a range of criteria representing the objectives of sustainable development in national policy. The purpose of the SA report is to enable us to identify any significant environmental, social and economic effects of a plan early on, thus enabling changes to be made if necessary.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

2.4. Whereas SA considers the effects of the plan on a range of social, environmental and economic interests, SEA focuses on assessing environmental effects. However, there is a considerable amount of overlap, because SEA does include some social issues such as health. For consistency, and in line with current Government advice, the SEA of the Staveley AAP will be undertaken as part of the SA with the SA report, including all of the information that a SEA

Environmental Report is expected to include. SEA Directive requires the following criteria to be considered for SEAs:

- Biodiversity
- Population
- Human health
- Fauna and flora
- Soil
- Water
- Air
- Climatic factors
- Material assets
- Cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)
- Landscape

2.5. In reading this report, the terms Sustainability Appraisal, SA and appraisal should be taken to cover both Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal unless otherwise indicated.

Staveley

2.6. Staveley is a small industrial town in north east Derbyshire, located approximately 5 miles from Chesterfield town centre and within the Borough of Chesterfield. It is connected to the strategic road network via the A619 primary route which leads between Junction 30 of the M1 motorway to the east and Chesterfield to the west, as shown on Figure 2.1.

2.7. Figure 2.1 also shows the study area in its local context. Surrounding the site is a mix of residential within a green rural setting, together with areas of large scale brownfield land and some operational industrial sites. To the north is the small village of Barrow Hill located on a hill overlooking the study area. To the east is open agricultural and industrial land, including mineral extraction and chemical works. Overlooking the site from the south is Staveley town centre. This small centre is in need of revitalising, and a masterplan is currently being prepared on behalf of Staveley Town Council. To the South west are Middlecroft and Hollingwood – two large residential communities, with small local centres, schools and other local services. To the east is agricultural land through which the River Rother and the Chesterfield Canal flow.

The Scope of the Staveley AAP

2.8. The AAP boundary and local context can be found in Figure 2.2. The site is bound to the north by a freight only railway line that is connected to the Midland Main Line and to the south by the Chesterfield Canal. The site is dissected east west by the River Rother, and north south by Works Road, which provides access to the A619 through the Hollingwood residential area. This road provides access to the Clocktower Business Centre and Devonshire Business Centre, which are located off Works Road. To the east of Works Road is the former pipe works site, of which all that remains is a large area of hardstanding. To the east of the former pipe works site are 3 lagoons and beyond these, a former landfill that has been grassed over. To the west of Works Road, between the canal and the river, is currently vacant, but was formerly an open-cast mining area, prior to being used as a landfill site. To the north of this site on the other side of the river is an area formerly occupied by chemical and iron works, which is also currently vacant. The eastern edge of the site closest to Staveley town centre is occupied by Mallinckrodt Chemical Works. To the north and west of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, south of the railway line, is another former landfill site that is soon to be subject to a landscaping scheme.

2.9. The AAP will allocate land use for the site, underpinned by a robust evidence base and masterplanning process. It has been recognised, however, that it is important to consider the

needs of the wider community surrounding the AAP boundary. Consequently, the AAP also takes into consideration, as appropriate, the immediate and wider context within which the study area sits.

Figure 2.1 Wider Context

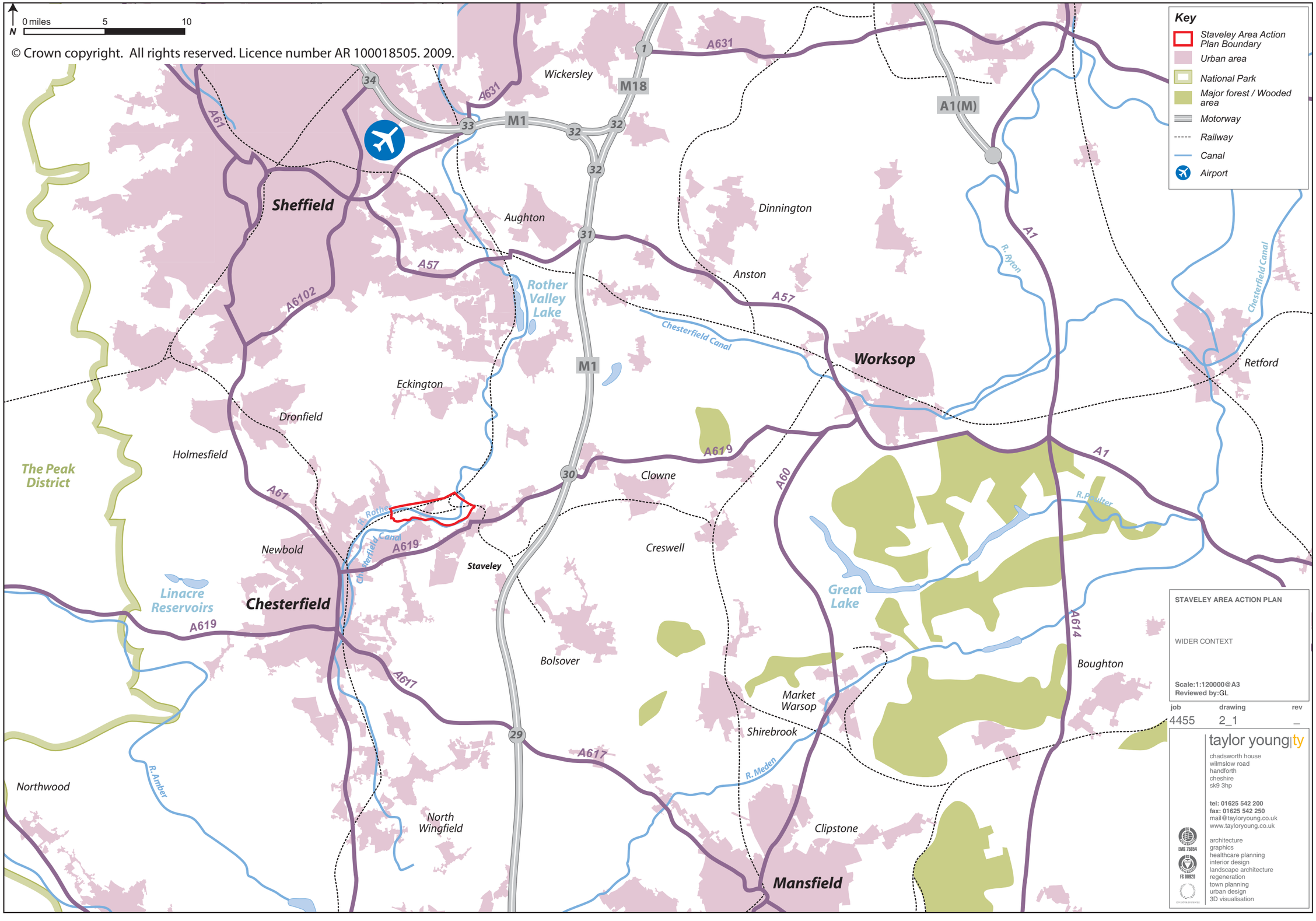
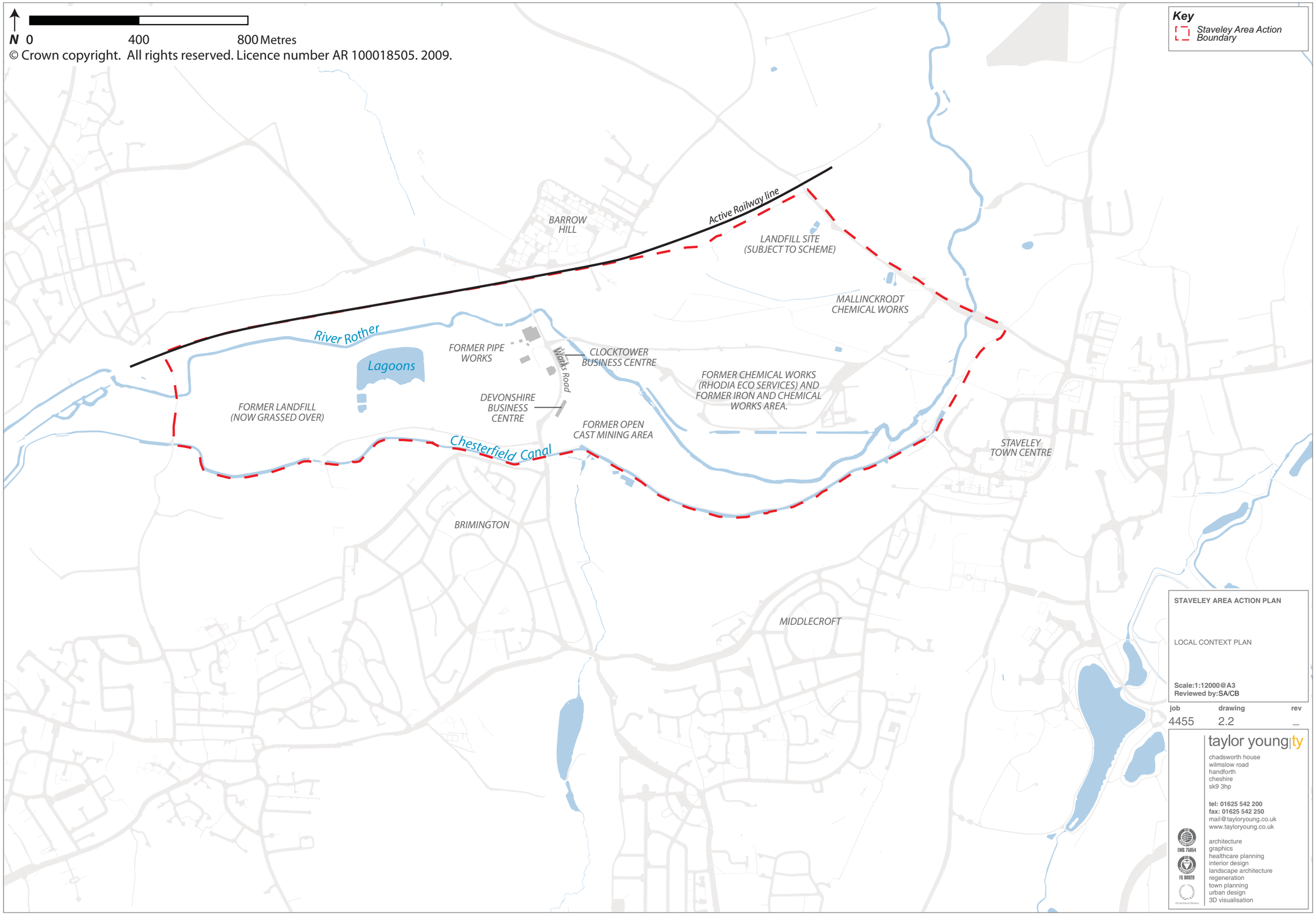


Figure 2.2 Study Area Boundary and Local Context



3. Identifying Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes (Task A1)

3.1. Stage A of the SA process involves establishing the context in which the AAP is being prepared, i.e. the other policies, plans and programmes that influence the contents of the AAP (and vice versa) and the opportunities and challenges they present.

3.2. The Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Frameworks includes guidance on establishing the context:

3.3. *Once SA information and objectives have been developed for a LPA's first SA, subsequent SAs of other DPDs can also draw on this information. This applies particularly for Stage A of the process.*

3.4. The Chesterfield Core Strategy SA Scoping Report contains details of plans, strategies, guidance and legislation relevant to the Chesterfield Core Strategy. These documents range from international guidance and legislation at the highest level, through UK government policies and guidance, to corporate policies and strategies at the local level. They also include targets and objectives of regulatory and advisory organisations (for example the Environment Agency and Natural England). The list of policies, plans and programmes in the Chesterfield Core Strategy SA Scoping Report has been reviewed to ensure that superseded plans and programmes are updated, and to ensure the inclusion of any relevant plans and programmes not included in the Chesterfield Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report in the Scoping Report for the Staveley AAP.

3.5. In line with the Chesterfield Core Strategy SA Scoping report the document review of relevant policies, plans and programmes is structured to show relevant international, national, regional and local policy documents. The Core Strategy SA also identifies relevant policy against the headings used to identify baseline data. These are as follows:

- Air
- Biodiversity
- Climate change
- Cultural heritage
- Economic factors
- Health
- Housing
- Landscape and townscape
- Material assets
- Population and diversity
- Transport
- Water

3.6. The main policies, plans and programmes relevant to the SA of the Staveley AAP are set out in Appendix 1. This will inform the development of the SA objectives and sub-objectives in the SA framework in Section 6 of this report. The review of policies, plans and programmes, in addition to other documents, will also provide information with regard to the environmental and sustainability problems relevant to the plan.

4. Baseline Review (Task A2)

4.1. The Guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Frameworks includes guidance on establishing the baseline context:

- LPAs may already hold significant baseline data as part of the DPD process;
- The review of policies, plans and programmes will identify significant baseline data;
- Some baseline data included in the Core Strategy SA will be generic to the area and thus be used for this SA; and,
- Sufficient information about the current and likely future state of the area covered by the DPD needs to be collected to allow effects to be adequately predicted.

4.2. The baseline data collection has focused on the themes used for the Chesterfield Core Strategy SA. The baseline data presented has utilised the data included the Core Strategy SA Scoping Report and provided more detail in key areas to allow the effects of the AAP to be adequately predicted.

4.3. The baseline data for these themes is provided in Table 4.1, Figures 4.1 to 4.13 and Appendix 2,

Data limitations

4.4. Meaningful data for the purposes of comparison and to address the topics being assessed as part of this SA is not always available. Data gaps are identified in the baseline.

Collection of population statistics

4.5. Figure 4.4 shows the area covered by the data collected for population based statistics. As the Staveley site has no resident population, a wider area has to be considered. This area has been selected to include key areas for which the AAP seeks to promote specific benefits, including Staveley Town Centre, Barrow Hill, Hollingwood and Brimington.

Table 4.1 Baseline Data for the Staveley area

Theme	Data
Agriculture	Not applicable at this site.
Air	The A619 is due to be subject of an Air Quality Management Area between Chesterfield and Staveley. While the site is currently occupied by industrial uses, they do not currently pose significant air pollution problems.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Figure 4.1 (Landscape and townscape plan) provides an overview of the habitats and ecology at the site. Potential habitats include woodland along the River Rother, wetland areas, unimproved grassland, flood plain, self set vegetation, the River Rother and the Chesterfield Canal. Figure 4.2 provides an overview of the ecological value of the site. It is based on two separate considerations: the classifications of habitat contained in the phase one habitat survey carried out by ECUS Ecology, and on the fact that retained habitat is more sustainable, more easily managed and better incorporated into a landscape framework if it is contiguous rather than fractured or dispersed. The plan shows that the areas of high ecological value are along the river, canal and railway corridors and associated with standing water bodies on the site.
Climate change	Climate change baseline is related to the amount of carbon the site contributes to the atmosphere. If the amount of carbon can be reduced this will help to mitigate climate change. It is also important to adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change such as higher summer temperatures, summer drought and more intense summer storms. In this context, it is important to understand the following on the site: **Flood risk** – The flood risk section below outlines the current flood risk owing to river flooding using the Environment Agency flood zones, and the extent of the 2007 floods, also mapped by the Environment Agency. Climate change is likely to increase an already prevalent flood risk in the area in terms of both frequency and extent. Surface water flooding will also potentially increase owing to climate change, although there has not been a historic surface water flooding problem in the area so it is difficult to identify the level of risk. **Energy efficiency of buildings** –There are very few buildings on the site. We cannot conclusively comment on the energy efficiency of the buildings but given their age it is unlikely they are highly energy efficient. **Adaptability of buildings to change** - There are very few buildings on the site. We cannot conclusively comment on the adaptability of the buildings but given their age it is unlikely they are highly adaptable to changes in temperature or increased flood risk.

Theme	Data
Cultural heritage	In relation to built form there are a few buildings and features within the site of particular interest that have the potential to strengthen the site's heritage. These are highlighted in Figure 4.3. Part of the site is included in the Barrow Hill Conservation Area, and there are the old industrial brick buildings along Works Road and the infrastructure which relate to them. The Clocktower also provides in important landmark within the site and is a listed building. The Chesterfield Canal is also an important feature of the area that represents its cultural heritage.
Deprivation	Figure 4.4 shows the area covered by the deprivation data collected. The full dataset for Index of Multiple Deprivation is in Table 1, Appendix 2. The results show that the area has varied levels of deprivation, ranging from 3 SOAs ranked in the worst 5-10%, 6 in the worst 10-25% and 11 SOAs ranked outside of the worst and best 25% ranges. The areas with the lowest rank (between 5-10%) for overall deprivation are Barrow Hill (3A), Middlecroft east (2E) and the area to the south of the town centre (2D). The areas with a rank ranging between 10 – 25% include Staveley Town Centre (2C), Middlecroft west (6E), Brimington (6D, 3D, 5E) and Old Whittington (1C).
Economic factors	Figure 4.4 shows the area covered by the deprivation data collected. A range of data has been considered to assess economic baseline, including population statistics - income deprivation, employment deprivation, education, skills and training deprivation and economic activity/inactivity; and property market data - public sector property enquiry analysis, marketed property supply, valuation office data, existing scheme performance and rental values. The full datasets for these themes are in Tables 1 - 13, Appendix 2. **Income deprivation** – 2 SOAs ranked in the worst 5-10%, 6 in the worst 10-25% and 12 SOAs ranked outside of the worst and best 25% ranges. The areas with the lowest rank (between 5-10%) are Barrow Hill (3A) and Middlecroft east (2E). The areas with a rank ranging between 10 – 25% include south of the Town Centre (2D), Staveley Town Centre (2C), Middlecroft west (6E), Brimington (3D, 5E) and Old Whittington (1C). **Employment deprivation** – 2 SOAs ranked in the worst 2-5%, 5 SOAs ranked in the worst 5-10%, 6 in the worst 10-25% and 8 SOAs ranked outside of the worst and best 25% ranges. The areas with the lowest rank (between 2- 5%) are south of the Town Centre (2C) and Barrow Hill (3A). Middlecroft east (2E), Staveley Town Centre (2C), Middlecroft West (6E) and Old Whittington (1C) are within the worst 5-10%. The areas with a rank ranging between 10 – 25% include Brimington (6D, 3D, 3C, 5E), Inkersall north (6B) and Inkersall south (6C). **Education, skills and training deprivation** - 2 SOAs ranked in the worst 2-5%, 10 in the worst 10-25% and 8 SOAs ranked outside of the worst and best 25% ranges. Middlecroft east (2E) and Old Whittington (1C) are ranked in the lowest 2-5% and Barrow Hill (3A), south of the town centre (2D), Staveley Town Centre (2C), Middlecroft West (6E), Brimington (6D, 3D, 5E), Inkersall north (6B), New Whittington (1A, 1B) are ranked in the worst 10 - 25%.

Theme	Data
	Economic activity – the proportion of the economically active population in employment or full time education varies from 43.4% to 68.3%, with an average of 57.9%. There are a number of SOAs that have low economic activity including Staveley Town Centre (2C) - 51.5%, Inkersall north (6B) - 52.4%, Barrow Hill (3A) – 51.4%, Middlecroft east (2E) – 46.5%, Middlecroft west (6E) – 48.7%, south of the Town Centre (2D) – 48.6%, Old Whittington (1C) – 43.4%. **Economic inactivity** - the proportion of the economically active population unemployed varies from 2.17% to 9.98%, with an average of 5.1%. There are a number of SOAs that have high unemployment including Brimington (3C) – 6.69%, Barrow Hill (3A) – 8.22%, Middlecroft east (2E) – 9.39%, south of the Town Centre (2D) – 9.98%, Old Whittington (1C) – 7.94%. **Property market** – Enquiries to Chesterfield Borough Council (CBC) for property/land, shows that interest in industrial land has dropped since 2004, while enquiries for offices have remained the same. There has been a relatively high number of enquires in the first 2 months of 2009 compared to the last few years. Enquiries seem to be for smaller rather than larger premises. In terms of marketed industrial property the data shows there are many small-scale properties and few large scale, with more sites concentrated at 3/4 locations. In terms of quality, the majority of industrial premises are classed as moderate, followed by good/new and the least number classed as budget. In terms of marketed office floor space the data shows there are many medium-scale properties providing most floor space, but small scale provides the most individual properties. The most office premises are found in Chesterfield Town Centre followed by 3 other centres, including Staveley Town Centre. In terms of quality, the majority of office premises are classed as moderate followed by good/new and the least number classed as budget. In terms of rental values the highest rents are achieved for good quality premises and serviced/managed work space. Budget accommodation yields the lowest rents. Town centre rents are not necessarily the highest.
Flood risk	**River flooding** The Environment Agency flood zones for the River Rother are illustrated in Figures 5.5. This figure also illustrates the 2007 flood extent mapped by the Environment Agency. If the Environment Agency uses this extent to inform their flood zone revisions then a significant area of the site will be considered at risk of flooding. The baseline studies to support the Staveley AAP suggest, however, that the Environment Agency map is incorrect as it identifies areas of land that are clearly many meters above the river and other areas of land that did not flood. Until this is clarified, this SA will have to be based on the information available. The site is currently largely vacant, thus there is little development at risk. It is important to note, however, that Works Road, Clocktower Business Centre and Devonshire Business Centre are in Flood Zone 2. **Groundwater Flooding** Low-level groundwater flooding is known to be a historical problem in the north eastern part of the site at the base of the raised ground behind the

Theme	Data
	remaining chemical works on the Rhodia site. Groundwater floods a small area of the former footpath, and drains into the River Rother via an existing drain at this location. **Flooding from Overland Flow** There are no known instances of flooding from excessive overland flows on site. **Flooding from Artificial Sources** The Ringwood Lake lies approximately 1km away from the site. Further investigation will be needed to assess the consequences of a breach of the dam embankment. **Land Drainage Flooding** The site has been developed for a number of years with no reported instances of flooding. Furthermore, there are no known land drains in or near to the site. The risk of flooding on site from land drainage is considered to be low and acceptable.
Health deprivation	Figure 4.4 shows the area covered by the data collected for the SOA based health data. The full datasets for these themes are in Tables 1 and 14, Appendix 2. **Health deprivation** – 6 SOAs ranked in the worst 5-10%, 6 in the worst 10-25% and 8 SOAs ranked outside of the worst and best 25% ranges. The SOAs ranked in the worst 5-10% include Barrow Hill (3A), Staveley Town Centre (2C), south of the Town Centre (2D), Middlecroft west (6E), Old Whittington (1C).and Middlecroft east (2E). The areas with a rank ranging between 10 – 25% include Brimington (3D, 3C, 5E, 5C 6D) and Inkersall north (6B). **General health** – On average the large majority of the populations across the SOAs consider themselves to be in good health (60.4%) with a further significant proportion considering themselves to be in fairly good health (26.4%). 13.3% consider themselves to be in bad health. In terms of variation around the average, most SOAs are within 3-4% of the average for both good health and bad health. There are some 'hot spots' of poor health including Staveley Town Centre (2C) – 16.9%, Brimington (5E, 5C) – 14.9%/15.6%, south of the Town Centre (2D) – 16.6%, Middlecroft west (6E) 16.5%,, Old Whittington (1C) – 16.8% and Middlecroft east (2E) - 14.6%.
Housing	Figure 4.4 shows the area covered by the tenure data collected for the SOA based housing data. The full datasets for these themes are in Tables 15 – 17, Appendix 2. **Tenure** – 57.32% of the households across the SOAs on average own outright or own with a mortgage. This is below the Chesterfield, regional and national averages. There is significant variations with outright ownership/mortgage ranging from as low as 15 -20% to as high as 80 -85%. The areas with low home ownership are Barrow Hill (3A),Staveley Town Centre (2C) south of the Town Centre (2D), Middlecroft east (2E), Brimington (5E) and Old Whittington (5E). 30.33% of households rent their home from the council, a Housing Association or Registered Social Landlord. This is above the Chesterfield, regional and national averages. Again, there is significant variation, from as

Theme	Data
	low as around 6% to as high as 76%. Private renting average is 5.02%, with a range of less than 1% to as high as 15.93%. This is lower than the Chesterfield, regional and national averages. In terms of social renting, the areas with the highest proportions include Barrow Hill (3A), Staveley Town Centre (2C) south of the Town Centre (2D), Middlecroft west (6E) Middlecroft east (2E), Brimington (5E) and Old Whittington (5E). Residential values for postcode area S43 show average house price is £127,840. This is below the Chesterfield and regional average.
Landscape and townscape	Figure 4.1 illustrates the spatial distribution of land uses. The site is predominantly open with varying landscape characters. Some areas have a strong green character with dense vegetation while others are vacant as a result of recent demolition of industrial areas. A small portion of the site still retains its industrial character. Three strong spatial elements which have a strong influence on the site's character are worth noting, these being: the railways lines and sidings; the Chesterfield Canal and the River Rother. In relation to urban form there is not much development on the site except for the old industrial buildings along Works Road, which could be considered for re-use as a means to strengthening the industrial heritage of the site. With regard to the site's surroundings, they are villages and towns which are predominantly residential in character with small local centres providing facilties. Staveley Town Centre provides the main urban node with a mix of uses. In July 2008 CBC produced a Landscape Character and Green Infrastructure framework accompanied by two plans: Landscape Assets and Opportunities and a concept layout. The following is a summary of the main points: • The majority of the site lies within the Nottingham, Derbyshire and South Yorkshire Joint Character Area • The site lies predominantly with the "Riverside Meadows" landscape character type • The site is bounded to the north by "Estates Farmland" The following is a summary of the particular Landscape Assets noted: • Woodland along the River Rother • Wetland areas • Unimproved grassland • Flood plain • Large areas of "self set" vegetation • River Rother and Chesterfield Canal are landscape, biodiversity and recreational assets • Significant industrial heritage • Neighbouring local wildlife sites • Existing woodland cover and imminent woodland planting is noted at: o The former Dixon open cast site o Screen planting at the north, west and south of the Pipeworks lagoon o The former Fitzwise open cast site

Theme	Data
	○ Hall Lane waste disposal site ○ Mill Green gas works
Material assets	The material assets within the study area are land, buildings and infrastructure at the site. **Land** - Table 18 and Figures 5.7 and 5.8 provide an overview of the contamination at the site. It identifies several contaminated or likely contaminated sites, across the study area. This includes areas formerly used for landfill, colliery tips, heavy rail, iron works, mills, open cast workings, sewage tanks, pipe works, PVC powder warehouse, chemical works and tips. The current industrial land uses may also be the cause of contamination, although more stringent regulations means contaminated land has to be remediated to an acceptable standard. There is potential for ground gas associated with Made Ground, as well as ground instability issues. **Buildings** – There are few buildings on the site, but those that do exist are mainly industrial (Mallinckrodt Chemical Works), in addition there are a number of office buildings on the site (Clocktower Business Centre, Devonshire Business Centre). Industrial buildings in particular have a specific function lifetime, with more flexibility in terms of the users of the office buildings. **Infrastructure** - Transport infrastructure within the site is poor, but has good potential in terms of improving access for vehicles, by train, cycle and pedestrians. See Transport/accessibility section below. **Community facilties** – Figures 5.9 and 5.10 plot the location of basic community facilties such as leisure facilties, primary schools, secondary schools, GPs, health centres, dentists, libraries and post offices, and plot 400m and 800m catchments of the facilties. The plan shows that the study area on the whole is not within 400m of existing community facilities and that accessibility to facilties within 800m diminishes towards the west of the site, further away from Staveley Town Centre. While the area could benefit from facilties at Barrow Hill and Brimington, there are substantially fewer facilties here compared to Staveley Town Centre.
Population and ethnicity	Figure 4.4 shows the area covered by the tenure data collected for the SOA based population and ethnicity data. The full datasets for these themes are in Tables 19 and 20, Appendix 2. The age profile shows the majority of the population is over 30 years old (about 65%) with over 20% of the population at retirement age or older. 19% of the population is under 16. There is significant spatial variation, with some areas having a relatively young population and others having a relatively high older population. Areas with young population include Middlecroft east (2E) – 30.3%, Middlecroft west (6E) – 21.1%, Hollingwood (3E) – 23.3%, Barrow Hill (3A) -21.9% and Brimington (6D) – 22%. Areas with an older population including east of the Town Centre (2B) – 26.5%, Brimington (5C) - 36.4%, Inkersall south (6C) – 26%, Inkersall north (6B) – 24.4% and Old Whittington (1E) – 26.9%. In terms of ethnicity the population is classed as predominantly white with very small proportions of Asian, Chinese, Black and Mixed race people. The data shows a relatively constant picture for the area with little variation.

Theme	Data
Transport/ Accessibility	**Strategic context** (Figure 4.10) Staveley is well placed on the strategic road network with improved connections to the M1 currently under construction in the form of the Staveley Northern loop road, which forms part of the wider connection between the A619 and new junction 29A on the M1. The site is near to the Midland Mainline and is connected to this railway via an in-use freight line passing to the north of the town. A spur of disused rail runs from this through the town centre and continues east. The area has great potential in terms of connectivity, with road, rail, and canal links all in place or under construction. However, much of the site is still unserved by the existing road network and by the lack of direct passenger rail. **Local Context** (Figure 4.11) The site is highly industrial in nature although most of the former industry has vacated the area. The site is surrounded by settlement but very few road connections lead through the area itself. The area is well served by the existing rail with direct connectivity to Chesterfield and the Midland Mainline. However, these are exclusively used for freight or disused completely at present, with no passenger operations; The Chesterfield Canal provides a pleasant walking and cycling context for the Transpennine Trail and further improvement work is planned. Other footpaths exist but these are heavily localised in certain areas and not evenly distributed throughout the site. The rail lines, Chesterfield Canal, and large vacant site provide a barrier for easy movement around the site. **Public transport** (Figure 4.12) Public Transport penetration into the site is poor with only one regular bus service performing a local role in connecting Brimington and Barrow Hill with Chesterfield and Staveley. As such, journeys are circuitous, and journey times are correspondingly long between the site and the main local centres. **Walking and cycling** (Figure 4.11) Walking and Cycling routes within the site are mostly provided along the Chesterfield Canal alignment as a result of the Transpennine Trail. Whilst this route is of a high quality and is well used (with future enhancement of the canal corridor expected), there is little other walking and cycling provision within the site itself, especially towards the western side where footpaths skirt the perimeter of the site. **Congestion** Overtrafficking problems on the A619 currently exist with the majority of the route between Staveley and Chesterfield denoted as an Air Quality Management Area. In addition, the junctions at the Chesterfield end of this

Theme	Data
	route are approaching capacity and may act as a development constraint in the near future.
Water	Actual groundwater levels are unknown, but could exist perched in the Made Ground or Alluvial deposits that are thought to exist across the site. The Carboniferous Coal Measures underlying the site are classified as a Minor Aquifer. There is also the potential for groundwater rebound following the cessation of deep underground coal workings and opencast workings.

5. Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems (Task A3)

5.1. SA requires that economic, social and environmental issues should be assessed:

5.2. *The identification of sustainability issues (including environmental issues as required by the SEA Directive) is an opportunity to define key issues for the DPD and develop sustainable plan alternatives and options.*

5.3. The guidance goes on to state:

5.4. *Any issues identified need to be linked to evidence by reference to baseline information and the identification of historical or likely future trends.*

5.5. The Chesterfield Core Strategy SA identifies a number of key sustainability issues and opportunities. Not all of these issues are relevant to the Staveley AAP and clearly address a larger scale area than the AAP boundary, nevertheless it provides a useful basis for identifying key sustainability issues for the AAP. While the Chesterfield Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal provides a range of themes to focus the assessment of sustainability issues in the AAP area, the Staveley AAP Baseline Report has been the source of many of the sustainability issues identified.

5.6. Table 5.1 below outlines the main sustainability issues that have been identified and a list of possible indicators to measure the impact of the Staveley AAP on the identified issue.

Table 5.1 Sustainability Issues

Theme	Key sustainability issues	Source
Agriculture	N/A	Baseline information
Air	The A619 is due to be subject of an Air Quality Management Area between Chesterfield and Staveley which should improve air quality along this route	Baseline information
	Air pollution should be managed through inventive measures such as green infrastructure (e.g. Living Willow fences).	SA Group
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Many parts of the site have been undisturbed for many years, thus they have become good habitats for ecology.	Baseline information
	The canal and river corridor are particularly rich in biodiversity.	SA Group
	Green links to the surrounding areas should be made.	SA Group
	Lakes provide angling opportunities.	SA Group
	Gardens can provide for biodiversity if of appropriate size and nature.	SA Group
	Woodland and wetlands can also be put to better use in terms of biodiversity.	SA Group
	Bio remediate soils.	SA Group
	Chesterfield Greenprint identifies a number of species and habitats present in the study area.	SA Group
Climate change	The area floods extensively according to the Environment Agency (EA) map of the 2007 floods. This will have serious implications for the sustainability of development in the area. It should be noted that the baseline report for the Staveley AAP has found this map to be incorrect, and appropriate discussions with the EA will follow.	Baseline information
	There are few buildings on the site, but those that remain are several decades old and unlikely to be energy efficient or adaptable to the challenges of climate change, such as increased flood risk and higher summer temperatures.	Baseline information
	Opportunities to adapt to climate change should be included – green roofs, SUDS, optimal green infrastructure, green infrastructure that can adapt to climate change and low carbon transport (walking, cycling).	SA Group
Cultural heritage	There are a number of heritage features in the area specifically related to industrial heritage, including the Chesterfield Canal, and industrial buildings on Works Road.	Baseline information
	Seek to preserve and adapt former industrial building to bring them into use.	SA Group

Theme	Key sustainability issues	Source
	Areas of unexplored archeology need to be investigated.	SA Group
	Reflecting history in future development – naming of buildings, streets, parks etc.	SA Group
	Restoration is expensive – use new development to fund restoration.	SA Group
	Historic topography is important and should be restored.	SA Group
	Links to Model Village of Hollingwood and Barrow Hill Parker Unwin, Richard Barrow social visionary should be made stronger culturally and physically.	SA Group
	Links to the canal at Brindley could be made.	SA Group
	Close to Barrow Hill Round House and Conservation Area.	SA Group
Deprivation	Overall deprivation, assessed through combined Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), is not a major issue across the area although the area includes 3 SOAs ranked within the worst 5-10% in England - Barrow Hill (3A), Middlecroft east (2E) and the area to the south of the town centre (2D).	Baseline information
Economic factors	Employment deprivation, assessed as part of IMD, includes the highest ranked SOAs in the area including south of the Town Centre (2D) and Barrow Hill (3A) in the 2- 5%. Middlecroft east (2E), Staveley Town Centre (2C), Middlecroft West (6E) and Old Whittington (1C) are within the worst 5-10%.	Baseline information
	Education and skills deprivation , assessed as part of IMD, also includes the highest ranked SOAs in the area including Middlecroft east (2E) and Old Whittington (1C) which are ranked in the lowest 2-5%.	Baseline information
	Income deprivation, assessed as part of IMD, includes 2 SOAs ranked within the worst 5-10% in England - Barrow Hill (3A) and Middlecroft east (2E).	Baseline information
	A number of areas show low economic activity and high unemployment, including Barrow Hill (3A), Middlecroft east (2E) south of the Town Centre (2D) and Old Whittington (1C).	Baseline information
	Enquiries for property in Chesterfield have been stable for offices and decreasing for industrial premises/land. There is strong competition from a number of key locations in the Chesterfield area.	Baseline information
	Seek to promote new educational facilties if can be supported by local population.	SA Group
	Retail, office and starter units and live work units.	SA Group

Theme	Key sustainability issues	Source
	Local centre to promote entrepreneurialism, learning, training and business support.	SA Group
Health	Health deprivation, assessed a part of IMD, shows that Barrow Hill (3A), Staveley Town Centre (2C), south of the Town Centre (2D), Middlecroft west (6E), Old Whittington (1C) and Middlecroft east (2E) are ranked in the worst 5 – 10% of SOAs. In terms of general health, there are some 'hot spots' of poor health including Staveley Town Centre (2C), Brimington (5E, 5C), south of the Town Centre (2D), Middlecroft west (6E), Old Whittington (1C) and Middlecroft east (2E). Use nature of the location to promote healthy living – green gyms, woodland, cycle ways, pedestrian pathways, formal open spaces, multifunctional areas including children and youth facilties, allotments, orchards, urban farm (could be linked to Farmers Market in Staveley). Lack of local health facilties – should be provided.	Baseline information Baseline information SA Group SA Group
Housing	Barrow Hill (3A),Staveley Town Centre (2C) south of the Town Centre (2D), Middlecroft west (6E) Middlecroft east (2E), Brimington (5E) and Old Whittington (5E) have relatively low levels of home ownership and high levels of social renting. More diverse tenure mix could benefit the area as a whole. Desire for more aspirational housing types with large gardens. Use of non traditional methods and materials for buildings to maximise carbon fixing. Eco housing and promotion of Zero Carbon. Use the canals and lakes at the site to create attractive residential environments. Use of boats and moorings. Future proofing against future flood risk. Safe and secure environment – achieve Secured By Design principles. Self build plots Lifetime homes Garages big enough for cars	Baseline information/SA Group SA Group SA Group SA Group SA Group SA Group SA Group SA Group
Landscape and townscape	The site is regarded for some of its landscape assets including the River Rother, Chesterfield Canal and areas of woodland. There are, however, large areas of derelict land and some industrial buildings that detract from the landscape quality of the area.	Baseline information

Theme	Key sustainability issues	Source
	Landscape is important in making links to Barrow Hill.	SA Group
Material assets	A significant amount of the land in the AAP boundary has restricted use owing to contamination and/or land stability issues that will require remediation measures to make the land developable. There are few buildings on the site and most are specific to industrial uses and thus not adaptable to other uses. The site does not include any community facilties, relying on the facilties in surrounding centres. This means many areas of the site are poorly served in terms of community facilties within walking distance. The local area should be the primary source for materials, where possible. Use of renewables should be explored. Local population should be involved in regeneration – jobs and training. Plan for recycling for all users.	Baseline information Baseline information Baseline information
Population and diversity	The majority of the population surrounding the AAP area is over 30 years old, with on average over 20% of the population at retirement age or older. There is significant spatial variation with some areas having a relatively young population and others having a relatively high older population, in particular Middlecroft east with a large young population and part of Brimington (5C) with a large older population. The population in and around the AAP boundary is predominantly white with little variation between the SOAs. Need to redress imbalance of class and age types within Staveley. Need to for community rooms and spaces. Internet connections - high speed and free Wi Fi spots.	Baseline information Baseline information SA Group SA Group SA Group
Transport/ Accessibility	In terms of transport infrastructure, strategically the site is well served but locally access is very poor. However, the Chesterfield Canal Corridor acts as a good transport link for cyclists and pedestrians. 'The Staveley Northern loop road which forms part of the wider connection between the A619 and new junction 29A on the M1is due to be completed in 2012. Phase I is under construction with Phase II to commence shortly A separate, historic proposal for the Chesterfield-Staveley Regeneration route between the A61 in Chesterfield and Junction 30 of the M1 is identified in DCCs Local Transport Plan but this does not have a project timetable or funding.	Baseline information Baseline information

Theme	Key sustainability issues	Source
	There is potential for the reopening of the Chesterfield railway line to the north of the site – this should be accommodated. Improve transport links to wider area, particularly Barrow Hill – currently poor.	SA Group SA Group
Water	Disturbance of contaminated land on the site could result in leeching into minor aquifers in the ground in and around the AAP boundary.	Baseline information

6. Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)

6.1. The SA Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The SA Framework for the Chesterfield Core Strategy SA Scoping Report consists of sustainability objectives which, where practicable, may be expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which is measurable using indicators. Objectives and indicators can be revised as baseline information is collected and sustainability issues and problems are identified, and can be used in monitoring the implementation of the plan. To expand on the central focus of each Objective (as they are high-level and potentially open-ended) the SA Framework includes a series of decision-making criteria which are questions for use when applying the SA Framework to the assessment of the DPD.

6.2. For the purposes of the Staveley AAP, the SA objectives, decision making criteria, indicators and targets have been reviewed to ensure they are applicable to the scope of the AAP.

6.3. In Table 6.1 the SA Framework that will be used to appraise the AAP is provided. The SA Framework will be used to appraise the AAP objectives and options in Stage B of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

Table 6.1 SA Framework

	SA/SEA Topic	SA Objective	Decision making criteria		Indicators	Targets
1	Housing (Material assets and Population)	To ensure that housing stock meets the needs of all communities in the Borough.	1a	Will it ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing?	Local housing needs: ○ Tenure ○ Affordability	Set by Housing Needs Survey Set by Housing Needs Survey
			1b	Will it ensure that all new development contributes to local distinctiveness and improves the local environment?	Housing density Design guidance	Housing density Produce design guide/principles
			1c	Will it reduce the amount of vacant land?	% of housing development on brownfield land	92% (Chesterfield AMR)
2	Health (Human Health and Population)	To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	2a	Will it improve access for all to health facilities?	Distance to nearest health centre	Proportion of population within 800m of a health centre
			2b	Will it provide sufficient areas of open space for all?	Distance to nearest open space	Local park within 600m Large park within 4000m
			2c	Will it encourage healthy and active lifestyles?	Multifunctionality of open space	Open spaces that accommodate a range of uses
			2d	Will it address 'hot spots' of poor health including at Barrow Hill, Staveley Town Centre, Middlecroft and Old Whittington?	Heath provision described in 2a, 2b and 2c has been improved for these areas.	Improvement of heath provision described in 2a, 2b and 2c.
			2e	Will it encourage walking and cycling?	Provision of cycle and pedestrian routes Design guide principles to encourage attractive and safe environment for pedestrians and cyclists and cycle storage	
3	Equality and Social Inclusion (Population)	To create sustainable communities.	3a	Will it reduce out migration?	New residential development	Meeting RSS target for housing of 6,800 dwellings by 2026 (480 per year)
			3b	Will it enable communities to influence decisions in their local	Extent to which community opinion has influenced the AAP	

	SA/SEA Topic	SA Objective	Decision making criteria		Indicators	Targets
				area?		
			3c	Will it ensure good access to education facilities?	Distance to nearest education facilities	Proportion of population within 500m of a primary school Proportion of population within 1000m of a secondary school
4	Heritage (Cultural Heritage)	To protect and manage the cultural heritage of the Borough.	4a	Will it protect, enhance and manage the local character and accessibility of the landscape across the Borough?	Number of heritage buildings and features enhanced Measures to improve access to the built environment landscape, e.g. new pathways and visitor centres	
			4b	Will it protect and enhance the character of the built environment?	Number of heritage buildings enhanced	Retain and enhance all identified heritage assets
5	Biodiversity (Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna)	To protect and enhance biodiversity.	5a	Will it lead to habitat creation matching BAP priorities?	Area of habitat creation matching BAP priorities	Area of new habitat created in BAP categories
			5b	Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature biodiversity interest?	Area of designated sites maintained and enhanced	Area covered by management agreements/plans
			5c	Will it retain and enhance identified areas of ecological value?	Area of land classed as high ecological value that is maintained and enhanced	Change in area of land classed as high ecological value
6	Landscape (Landscape)	Protect and manage the landscape and townscape of Chesterfield.	6a	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?	Proportion of land that is derelict	50% of new floorspace should be developed on previously developed land. (Chesterfield AMR) 92% of new and converted dwellings should be built on previously developed land. (Chesterfield AMR)

	SA/SEA Topic	SA Objective	Decision making criteria		Indicators	Targets
			6b	Will it protect and improve the distinctive local character of the Borough (such as stone walls)?	Protection and enhancement of industrial heritage features such as the canal and industrial buildings	Design guidance/principles in place
			6c	Will it provide adequate green space and environmental capital (green infrastructure)?	Area of Green Space per 1,000 population	Greenspace compared to standards set out in LDF
7	Use of resources (Material assets, Soil, Water)	To manage prudently the natural resources of the region including water, air quality, soil and minerals.	7a	Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources?	Design guide principles to minimise materials and resource consumption, including reuse and recycling of existing materials.	
			7b	Does it have the potential to reduce water and energy consumption?	Design guide principles to minimise energy and water consumption	
			7c	Will it encourage energy production from sustainable sources?	Percentage of energy produced from sustainable sources	Increase generation from renewable energy sources to 10% by 2010 (Chesterfield AMR)
			7d	Will it maintain and enhance soil quality?	Area of contaminated land (ha)	
8	Climate Change Adaptation (Climatic effects)	Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change.	8a	Will it be built outside of the floodplain?	Percentage of new development on floodplain	No planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (Chesterfield AMR)
			8b	Will development exacerbate flooding in any way?	Proportion of impervious hardstanding compared to current Number of SUDs systems/ area permeable paving	Surface water run-off rate of development (CBC likely to set target in Core Strategy)
			8c	Will it facilitate landscape change for climate change adaptation e.g. by protecting key landscape and biodiversity features and improving	Creation of green networks Retention of existing green infrastructure	

	SA/SEA Topic	SA Objective	Decision making criteria		Indicators	Targets
				links between them to reduce fragmentation?		
			8d	Will it promote urban cooling through the use of blue and green infrastructure and building design principles?	Inclusion of well distributed green infrastructure Design guide principles to promote buildings that can cope with high external temperatures	Design guidance/principles in place Area of new green infrastructure
9	Climate Change Mitigation (Climatic effects)	Minimise the Borough's contribution to climate change.	9a	Is there potential for it to lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions?	Design guide principles to promote low emission buildings Design guide principles to promote low emission transport modes	
			9b	Is there potential for it to have a low or neutral carbon footprint?	Design guide principles to promote low energy consumption homes and buildings	
10	Environmental Quality (air, soil, water and human health; material assets)	Minimise the environmental impacts of waste and pollution.	10a	Will it maintain and, where possible, enhance water quality (including River Rother, Chesterfield Canal and ground water)?		
			10b	Is there potential for it to reduce waste from construction?	Design guide principles to reduce construction waste	
			10c	Is there potential for it to increase the variety and capacity of recycling facilities?	Design guide principles to promote recycling	
			10d	Will it maintain and, where possible, improve air quality in the area?	Design guide principles to promote sensitive land uses sheltered from air pollution. Reducing reliance on private car for transport, particularly along the A619 which is to be designated as an AQMA	
11	Economic development (Population)	Develop a strong culture of enterprise and innovation.	11a	Will it ensure that new employment sites are located in the more sustainable locations?	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type in employment or regeneration	

	SA/SEA Topic	SA Objective	Decision making criteria		Indicators	Targets
					areas Development principles to promote local training to ensure jobs created are taken locally	
			11b	Will it promote environmental technology initiatives?	Amount of floor space/employment land for environmental technology initiatives	
			11c	Will it promote use of local businesses of, and training/business development for emerging construction projects?	Development principles that encourage use of local businesses and provide training/business development to encourage this to happen.	
12	Transportation and accessibility (Material assets)	Improve accessibility to jobs and services.	12a	Will it improve local accessibility of employment, services and amenities?	New residential development within catchment of community facilties: ○ Shop (200m) ○ Creche (200m) ○ Post office (500m) ○ Pub (500m) ○ Shopping hub (500m) ○ Sports centre (600m) ○ Community centre (600m) ○ Large shop/ supermarket (2000m) Indicators for 11a also relevant here.	
			12b	Will it encourage use of public transport?	Provision of public transport routes and stopping points Provision of regular public transport services	
			12c	Will it reduce the need to travel?	Mixed-use development	

	SA/SEA Topic	SA Objective	Decision making criteria		Indicators	Targets
					including employment, residential, commercial and open space	
			12d	Will it encourage walking and cycling?	Provision of cycle and pedestrian routes Design guide principles to encourage attractive and safe environment for pedestrians and cyclists and cycle storage	

7. Consulting on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal (Task A5)

7.1. Consultation on the Scoping Report with the statutory authorities is required. Article 5.4 of the SEA Directive, as stated by the ODPM document *The SEA Directive: Guidance for Planning Authorities,* makes clear that the decision on the scope and level of detail of the SEA (i.e. the Scoping Report for each development plan document) requires consultation with authorities with environmental responsibilities. These bodies are as follows:

- Environment Agency;
- Natural England; and
- English Heritage.

7.2. When commenting on the report, please consider the following key questions:

- Have we identified all the relevant policies, plans and programmes?
- What other information, facts and figures may be suitable for inclusion?
- What are the main sustainability issues facing the Staveley AAP area?
- Are we using appropriate indicators?
- Have the relationships and conflicts between the SA objectives and plan objectives been reasonably identified?
- Is the SA framework appropriate?

8. Next Steps

8.1. The SA Framework will be used to appraise the AAP objectives, inform the development of the SPD options and determine a preferred option for the AAP. This will constitute Stage B of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

8.2. Stage C requires the appraisal process undertaken in Stage B to be written up as a Sustainability Appraisal Report. The Sustainability Appraisal Report will contain the following chapters:

- Summary
- Appraisal Introduction
- Background to the Sustainability Appraisal process
- Sustainability Objectives, Baseline and Context
- SA Framework
- Testing the Objectives against the SA Objectives
- Identification of Strategic Options
- Predicting the Effects of the Plan
- Evaluating the Effects of the Plan – The Preferred Option, Mitigation and Uncertainty
- Monitoring
- Next Steps / Implementation

Appendix 1 – Relevant Plans and Programmes

SA/SEA Theme	Title	Date	Author	Relevance	Weblink
International					
Air	The Air Quality Directive (96/92/EC)	1996	European Union	Sets Europe-wide long term air quality targets.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/cafe/pdf/cafe_dir_en.pdf
Biodiversity	The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	1971, amended 1982 and 1987	UNESCO	The Convention's mission is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world.	http://www.ramsar.org/
	Natural Protection: The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)	1979	Council of Europe	The Bern Convention is a binding international legal instrument in the field of nature conservation, which covers the whole of the natural heritage of the European continent and extends to some States of Africa. Its aims are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats and to promote European co-operation in that field.	http://www.coe.int/t/e/cultural_cooperation/environment/nature_and_biological_diversity/Nature_protection/
	The European Birds Directive (EC Council Directive 79/409/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds), and amendments	1979	European Commission	It aims to protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species, in particular through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA).	http://europa.eu.int/eurlex/en/consleg/pdf/1979/en_1979L0409_do_001.pdf
	The Convention on Biological Diversity	1992	United Nations Environment Programme	The Convention seeks to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth.	http://www.biodiv.org/convention/default.shtml
	The Habitats Directive (EC Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural	1992	European Commission	Purpose is to protect wildlife. Uses the Natura 2000 network of sites to identify important areas. There are two in the Black Country.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/habitats_directive/index_en.htm

SA/SEA Theme	Title	Date	Author	Relevance	Weblink
	Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna)				
	The Pan European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy	1995	United Nations	Seeks to maintain and enhance Europe's biological and landscape diversity through the achievement by 2015 of four specific aims: - that threats to Europe's biological and landscape diversity are reduced substantially - that the resilience of Europe's biological and landscape diversity is increased - that the ecological coherence of Europe as a whole is strengthened - that full public involvement in the conservation of biological and landscape diversity is assured.	www.strategyguide.org
	European Community Biodiversity Strategy (98)42	1998	ODPM	Sets the framework for member states to prepare National Biodiversity Strategies and raises a number of significant factors to bear in mind.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/docum/9842sm.htm
	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	2000	European Commission	The Directive requires all inland and coastal waters to reach “good status” by 2015. This is being done by establishing a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives are being set, including ecological targets for surface waters.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/waterframework/index_en.htm
	The Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community 2002-2012	2001	European Commission	The programme identifies four environmental areas for priority actions : - Climate Change - Nature and Biodiversity - Environment and Health and Quality of Life - Natural Resources and Waste	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm
Climate change	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992	United Nations	Sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change.	http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/2627.php
	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on	1997	Intergovernmental Panel on	Commits member nations to reduce their emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, or engage in emissions	http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php

SA/SEA Theme	Title	Date	Author	Relevance	Weblink
	Climate Change		Climate Change	trading if they maintain or increase emissions of these gases.	
	The Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community 2002-2012	2001	European Commission	The programme identifies four environmental areas for priority actions : - Climate Change - Nature and Biodiversity - Environment and Health and Quality of Life - Natural Resources and Waste	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm
	Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis - Summary for Policymakers	2007	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	Describes progress in understanding of the human and natural drivers of climate change and estimates of projected future climate change.	http://www.ipcc.ch/SPM2feb07.pdf
Cultural heritage	European Spatial Development Perspective.	1999	European Commission	Defines balanced spatial development as 'reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with the area's ecological and cultural functions'	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forum/spatreport_en.pdf
Economic factors	European Spatial Development Perspective	1999	European Union	Pursues three fundamental goals: economic and social cohesion, sustainable development and the competitiveness of the EU territory.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forum/spatreport_en.pdf
	A Full Employment Strategy for Europe	2003	HM Treasury	Identifies key issues for EU Member States in tackling the problem of Europe's unemployed.	www.hmtreasury.gov.uk/media/A23/1A/tasksub_final_publication_268.pdf
	The Environmental Liability Directive	2004	European Union	Aimed at preventing environmental damage by forcing industrial polluters ('operators') to pay prevention and remediation costs.	http://europa.eu.int/eurlex/pri/en/oj/dat/2004/l_143/l_14320040430en00560075.pdf
	European Sustainable Development Strategy	2006	European Union	Sets out how the EU will more effectively live up to its longstanding commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and recognises the importance of working with partners outside the EU, including those rapidly developing countries which will have a significant impact on global sustainable development.	http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/sds2006/index_en.htm
	European Employment Strategy	1997, revised 2005	European Union	The EES is designed as the main tool to give direction to and ensure co-ordination of the employment policy priorities to which Member	http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/employment_strategy/index_en.htm

SA/SEA Theme	Title	Date	Author	Relevance	Weblink
				States should subscribe at EU level.	
	The Lisbon Strategy, and revision	2000, revised 2005	ODPM	The Lisbon Strategy was adopted in March 2000 and aims to make the EU the most dynamic and competitive economy by 2010. This strategy involves a whole set of policy areas, from research and education to environment and employment.	http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/key/index_en.htm
Health	The Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community 2002-2012	2001	European Commission	The programme identifies four environmental areas for priority actions : - Climate Change - Nature and Biodiversity - Environment and Health and Quality of Life - Natural Resources and Waste	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm
	Health Strategy for Europe (currently being developed and to be included in this review when published)	2007	European Commission	Building on current work, this Strategy aims to provide, for the first time, an overarching strategic framework spanning core issues in health as well as health in all policies and global health issues.	http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_overview/strategy/health_strategy_en.htm
Housing	No relevant documents found				
Landscape and townscape	The Pan European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy	1995	United Nations	Seeks to maintain and enhance Europe's biological and landscape diversity through the achievement by 2015 of four specific aims: - that threats to Europe's biological and landscape diversity are reduced substantially - that the resilience of Europe's biological and landscape diversity is increased - that the ecological coherence of Europe as a whole is strengthened - that full public involvement in the conservation of biological and landscape diversity is assured.	www.strategyguide.org
	European Landscape Convention	2000	Council of Europe	Emphasises the role of landscape in quality of life and wellbeing.	http://www.coe.int/t/e/Cultural_Cooperation/Environment/Landscape/
Material assets	Waste Framework Directive	1975	European Commission	EC Directive 75/442/EEC on the prevention and recycling of waste.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/strategy.htm
	Landfill Directive	1999	European Commission	EC Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste.	http://europa.eu.int/servlet/portail/RenderServlet?search=DocNumber&lg=en&nb_docs=25&domain=Legislation&coll=&in_force=NO&an_doc=1

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					999&nu_doc=31&type_doc=Directive
	The Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community 2002-2012	2001	European Commission	The programme identifies four environmental areas for priority actions : - Climate Change - Nature and Biodiversity - Environment and Health and Quality of Life - Natural Resources and Waste	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm
	Directive on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources (2001/77/EC)	2001	European Commission	EC Directive 2001/77/EC on the production of electricity from renewable energy sources.	http://www.managenergy.net/products/R80.htm
Population and diversity	Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	1992	United Nations	27 principles intended to guide sustainable development around the world. states that the only way to have long term economic progress is to link it with environmental protection.	http://www.unep.org/Documents.multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=78&ArticleID=1163
	The Aarhus Convention	1998	United Nations	Links environmental rights and human rights. It acknowledges that we owe an obligation to future generations. It establishes that sustainable development can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders. It links government accountability and environmental protection.	http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.htm
	Johannesburg Earth Summit Declaration on Sustainable Development	2002	United Nations	Produced a Political Declaration and a Plan of Action concerning the reduction of the number of people in the world without access to drinkable water, biodiversity and fishing resources.	http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/documents/summit_docs/1009wssd_pol_declaration.doc
	European Sustainable Development Strategy	2006	European Union	Sets out how the EU will more effectively live up to its longstanding commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and recognises the importance of working with partners outside the EU, including those rapidly developing countries which will have a significant impact on global sustainable development.	http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/sds2006/index_en.htm
Transport	European transport policy for 2010 : time to decide	2001	European Union	Aims to strike a balance between economic development and the quality and safety demands made by society in order to develop	http://ec.europa.eu/transport/white_paper/index_en.htm

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				a modern, sustainable transport system for 2010.	
Water	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	2000	European Commission	The Directive requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015. This is being done by establishing a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives are being set, including ecological targets for surface waters.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/waterframework/index_en.html
National					
Air	National Air Quality Strategy plus amendment	2000 and 2003	DETR and Defra	Sets out health-based objectives for ambient air pollutants in the UK.	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/#aqstrategy
	PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	2004	ODPM	PPS23 is intended to complement the new pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143916
Biodiversity	Wildlife and Countryside Act, as amended	1991		The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1991/Ukpga_19910039_en_1.htm
	Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan	1994	Department of the Environment	Government's strategy for protection and enhancement of biodiversity, from 1992 convention on Biodiversity commitments. Advises on opportunities and threats for biodiversity.	http://www.ukbap.org.uk/
	Countryside and Rights of Way Act	2000	HMSO	Created a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.	www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2000/20000037.htm
	Survey of Public Attitudes to Quality of Life and to the Environment: 2001	2001	DEFRA	Establishes attitudes to the environment, and knowledge and behaviour regarding environment issues. In addition the survey	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/pubatt/index.htm

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				explores views on a wider range of issues relating to people's quality of life.	
	National inventory of woodland and trees	2002	Forestry Commission	Information on the size, distribution, composition and condition of woodlands.	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory
	Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England	2002	Defra	Government's strategy for the integration of biodiversity into public, private and voluntary sector policies and programmes in England.	http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlifecountryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm
	Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	2005	DCLG	Sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system, replaces PPG 9 on nature conservation (published October 1994).	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143832
	Climate Change - Space for Nature?	2006	English Nature	Scene setting information for the next 80 years in terms of climate change. Prescribes suggested actions to be taken now in preparation for change.	
	England's Trees, Woods and Forests - a Consultation Document	2006	DEFRA	Consultation Document of the revised Forestry Strategy for England (1998, Forestry Commission).	http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/forestrystrategy/consultation.pdf
	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act	2006	HMSO	The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2006/20060016.htm
Climate change	Sustainable Energy Act	2003	Dti	Promotes the use of renewable energy.	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030030.htm
	PPS22: Renewable Energy	2004	ODPM	Government planning policy statement for renewable energy.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143908
	PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	2004	ODPM	PPS23 is intended to complement the new pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143916
	PPS1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change	2007	DCLG	Sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505140

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				take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).	
	PPS25: Development and Flood Risk	2006	DCLG	Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. It's aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144112
	The Stern Review.	2006	HMT	Report on the effect of climate change and global warming on the world economy.	http://www.ukcip.org.uk/climate_change/location_details.asp?region_id=6
	An Evidence Base Review of Public Attitudes to Climate Change and Transport Behaviour	2006	DfT	Summary report of the findings of an evidence base review investigating the research base on public attitudes towards climate change and transport behaviour.	http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/climatechange/areviewofpublicattitudestocl5731?version=1
Cultural heritage	PPG16: Archaeology and Planning	1990	DoE	Government planning policy guidance for archaeology.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144056
	PPG15:Planning and the Historic Environment	1994	ODPM	Government planning policy guidance for the historic environment.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144040
	The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future	2001	DCMS	Sets out how the historic environment holds the key to: an inspiring education resource; more attractive towns and cities; a prosperous and sustainable countryside; World class tourist attractions; and New jobs.	http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm
	Tomorrow's Tourism Today	2004	Department for Culture, Media and Sport	Sets out four joint priorities agreed by the DCMS and the tourism industry; marketing and e-tourism, quality, skills and data, plus a fifth priority for the DCMS – advocacy for tourism across Whitehall and the EU.	http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/73FDC3EDBCA6-4323-A683-63C6FCF5F79B/0/TomorrowsTourismToday.pdf
	Secure and Sustainable Buildings Act	2004	ODPM	Amends the Building act, and others, with regard to sustainable construction practices and conservation of historic buildings. Also	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040022.htm

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				states the general nature of security provisions which should be in place at the construction stage and beyond.	
	PPS6: Planning for Town Centres	2005	ODPM	Sets out the Government's policy on planning for the future of town centres.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143820
	Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism	2006	Department for Communities and Local Government	Government planning guidance for tourism (Replaces PPG21)	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1500045
Economic factors	PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms	1992	DoE	Government planning policy guidance for industrial, commercial development and small firms.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143958
	The Urban White Paper Our Towns and Cities: the Future: Delivering an urban renaissance	2000	DETR	Sets out the Governments aims to provide jobs, a healthy economy, decent homes, good public services and an attractive and safe environment.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127168
	Education and Skills: Delivering Results, A Strategy to 2006	2002	DfES	Sets out the DfES aim and objectives and sets out strategic priorities	http://www.dfes.gov.uk/aboutus/strategy/
	UK Manufacturing Strategy	2002	Dti	Sets out a strategy for helping manufacturing companies fulfil their potential in the UK by moving up the value chain to high skilled, knowledge intensive operations. The cornerstone of the strategy is to close the productivity gap with major competitors.	http://www.dti.gov.uk/sectors/manufacturing/manufacturingpolicy/strategy/page25211.html
	UK National Action Plan for Employment	2002	Department of Work and Pensions	This Employment Action Plan sets out the UK Government's response to the Employment Guidelines.	www.dwp.gov.uk/publications/dwp/2004/uk_action_plan/ukeap.pd
	Tomorrow's Tourism Today	2004	Department for Culture, Media and Sport	Sets out four joint priorities agreed by the DCMS and the tourism industry; marketing and e-tourism, quality, skills and data, plus a fifth priority for the DCMS – advocacy for tourism across Whitehall and the EU.	http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/73FDC3EDBCA6-4323-A683-63C6FCF5F79B/0/TomorrowsTourismToday.pdf
	Science & innovation investment framework 2004-2014	2004	HM Treasury	Describes how Britain will attract the highest-skilled people and the companies which have the potential to innovate and to turning	http://www.hmtreasury.gov.uk/spending_review/spend_sr04/associated_documents/spending_sr04_science.cfm

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				innovation into a commercial opportunity as these are the sources of the new prosperity	
	Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy	2005	DEFRA	Sets a broad-ranging policy agenda for achieving sustainable development in the UK.	http://www.sustainabledevelopment.gov.uk/publications/pdf/strategy/SecFut_complete.pdf
	14-19 Education and Skills White Paper	2005	Department for Education and Skills	Sets out proposals, which build on the strengths of the existing education system, designed to ensure that every young person masters functional English and maths before they leave education.	http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/14-19educationandskills
	Five Year Strategy for Children and Learners	2005	DfES	Sets out the DfES skills and education strategy, seeking to address historic weaknesses and put a clear focus on children, learners, parents and employers, promoting personalization and choice.	http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/5yearstrategy/docs/DfES5Yearstrategy.pdf
	Lisbon Strategy for Jobs and Growth: UK National Reform Programme	2005	HM Treasury	Sets out the UK strategy for delivery of the strategic goals agreed in the Lisbon strategy.	http://www.dwp.gov.uk/publications/dwp/2006/nrp/uklisbon-nrp-05.pdf
	Meeting the Regional Economic Challenge: the importance of cities to regional growth	2005	HM Treasury	Explores the current state of performance of English cities and the challenges facing them. Highlights the importance of cities as drivers of economic growth and employment within regions.	http://www.hmtreasury.gov.uk/budget/budget_06/assoc_docs/bud_bud06_adcities.cfm
	Further Education: Raising Skills, Improving Life Chances	2006	Department for Education and Skills	Set out the commitment to develop a new approach to funding for 14-19 year-olds and to move to a position where more funding is driven directly by employer and learner choice.	http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/furthereducation/docs/6514-FE%20White%20Paper.pdf
	Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism	2006	DCLG	Government planning guidance for tourism.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1500045
	Technology Strategy - Developing UK Capability	2006	Technology Strategy Board, Dti	Key goals are to: • Help our leading sectors and businesses maintain their position in the face of global	http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file27950.pdf

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				competition • Stimulate those sectors and businesses with the capacity to be among the best in the world to fulfil their potential • Ensure that the emerging technologies of today become the growth sectors of tomorrow • Combine all these elements in such a way that the UK becomes a centre for investment by world-leading companies	
	Sustainable Communities: A shared agenda, a share of the action	2006	Defra	Provides a guide to local authorities to create sustainable communities which embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level.	http://www.sustainabledevelopment.gov.uk/publications/documents/sustainablecommunities-guide.pdf
	The Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change	2006	HM Treasury	Examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change, and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. The Review also considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies can adapt to the consequences of climate change that can no longer be avoided.	http://www.hmtreasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/sternreview_index.cfm
Health	PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	2002	ODPM	Sets out the policies needed to be taken into account by regional planning bodies in the preparation of Regional Planning Guidance and by local planning authorities in the preparation of development plans.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144066
	'Game Plan' the Government's National Strategy for Sport	2002	Government Strategy Unit	A strategy for delivering government sport and physical activity objectives.	www.strategy.gov.uk/downloads/work_areas/sport/sport.pdf
	Tackling Health Inequalities: A Programme for Action	2003	Department of Health	Lays the foundation for meeting the government's targets to reduce the health gap on infant mortality and life expectancy by 2010. The Programme emphasises the need to improve health and the factors that contribute to health faster in disadvantaged areas than elsewhere.	http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/HealthInequalities/ProgramForAction/ProgramForActionGeneralArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4072948&chk=%2B0wc2o
	Choosing Health: Making Healthy Choices Easier, White Paper	2004	Department of Health	Sets out the key principles for supporting the public to make healthier and more informed choices in regards to their health.	http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTEN

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					T_ID=4094550&chk=aN5Cor
	Health, work and well-being - Caring for our future	2005	Department of Health Department for Work and Pensions Health and Safety Executive	Lays out a blueprint for change, so that work related illness and accidents can be avoided, but if not ensures people get fast treatment and that they can access occupational health when it is needed. It also puts the emphasis on creating healthy working environments.	http://www.dwp.gov.uk/publications/dwp/2005/health_and_wellbeing.pdf
	Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community services	2005	Department of Health	Puts emphasis on moving healthcare into the community and will therefore have an impact on sustainable development considerations, including supporting local economies and how people travel to healthcare facilities.	http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPAmpGBrowsableDocument/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4127552&chk=bQ7VEs
	Nature's Health Service	2005	Forestry Commission	Trees and woodlands: nature's health service provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector can	http://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/pdf/FR_twnhs_book.pdf/$FILE/FR_twnhs_book.pdf
	Childhood cancer in relation to distance from high voltage power lines in England and Wales: a case-control study - abstract	2005	British Medical Journal	Significantly contribute to people's health and well-being.	http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/330/7503/1290
Housing	Barker Review of Housing Supply, Delivering Stability: Securing our Future Housing Needs	2004	HM Treasury	Government objectives for housing.	http://www.hmtreasury.gov.uk/consultations_and_legislation/barker/consult_barker_index.cfm
	PPS22: Renewable Energy	2004	ODPM	Government planning policy statement for renewable energy.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143908
	East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy	2005	East Midlands Regional Assembly	The purpose of the document is to provide a long term development strategy for the Region over a 15-20 year period. It covers the scale and distribution of new housing, priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals extraction, waste treatment and disposal.	http://www.emra.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-planningtransport/regional-spatial-strategy
	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	Sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143804

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	PPS3: Housing	2006	DCLG	Sets out the national planning policies for housing, which regional planning bodies and local authorities should take into account in developing regional spatial strategies and local development frameworks.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504592
	Sustainable Communities: A shared agenda, a share of the action	2006	Defra	Provides a guide to local authorities to create sustainable communities which embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level.	http://www.sustainabledevelopment.gov.uk/publications/documents/sustainablecommunities-guide.pdf
	PPS1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change	2007	DCLG	Sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1505140
Landscape and townscape	Rural Strategy 2004	2004	ODPM	Sets out the Government's approach to rural policy focusing on: economic and social regeneration, social justice for all, and enhancing the value of our countryside.	http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/strategy/default.htm
	PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	2004	ODPM	Sets out the Government's planning policies for rural areas.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143823
	PPS6: Planning for Town Centres	2005	ODPM	Sets out the Government's policy on planning for the future of town centres.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143820
	The Countryside in and Around Towns – A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development	2005	Countryside Agency	A vision for the landscape of urban/rural fringe environments and how to better manage these areas and make improvements	http://www.countryside.gov.uk/Images/CAT_tcm2-22089.pdf
Material assets	PPG2: Green belts	2001	DoE and ODPM	The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143927
	MPG1: General Considerations	1996	DoE	Government general minerals policy guidance. Sets out the principles and the key planning policy objectives against which plans for minerals and decisions on individual applications should be made.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144138
	Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales	2000, amended	DETR	The national strategy for managing waste, Waste Strategy 2000, sets the policy context for the preparation of planning strategies on	http://www.defra.gov.uk/Environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/index.htm

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		2005		waste management.	
	Waste Not, Want Not, A Strategy for tackling the waste problem	2002	Cabinet Office	A study into how England's current waste management practices could be improved to reduce the current, and growing, waste problem.	http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/strategy/downloads/su/waste/report/downloads/wastenot.pdf
	PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	2002	ODPM	Sets out the policies needed to be taken into account by regional planning bodies in the preparation of Regional Planning Guidance and by local planning authorities in the preparation of development plans.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144066
	Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003	2003	Defra	An Act to make provision about waste and about penalties for non-compliance with schemes for the trading of emissions quotas.	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030033.htm
	Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy	2003	DTI	Sets out Government's long term energy policy.	http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/energy-policy/energy-whitepaper/page21223.html
	Sustainable Energy Act	2003	DTI	Promotes the use of renewable energy.	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030030.htm
	Previously-Developed Land that may be available for Development in 2003	2003	ODPM	Shows the amount of brownfield land reported by local authorities as available for development.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1147728
	PPS22: Renewable Energy	2004	ODPM	Government planning policy statement for renewable energy.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143908
	Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy	2005	DEFRA	Sets a broad-ranging policy agenda for achieving sustainable development in the UK.	http://www.sustainabledevelopment.gov.uk/publications/pdf/strategy/SecFut_complete.pdf
	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	Sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143804
	PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	2005	ODPM	Sets out the Government's policy to be taken into account by waste planning authorities and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834
Population and diversity	The Urban White Paper Our Towns and Cities: the Future: Delivering an urban	2000	DETR	Sets out the Governments aims to provide jobs, a healthy economy, decent homes, good public services and an attractive and safe	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127168

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	renaissance			environment.	
	Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act	2000	ODPM	Requires the Government to develop and instigate a strategy to eradicate fuel poverty in England by 2016 and Wales by 2018.	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/20000031.htm
	Preventing Social Exclusion	2001	Social Exclusion Unit	Presents evidence concerning the social inclusion of disabled children and their families.	http://www.socialexclusionunit.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=232
	Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future	2003	ODPM	Sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163452
	Barker Review of Housing Supply, Delivering Stability: Securing our Future Housing Needs	2004	HM Treasury	Government objectives for housing.	http://www.hmtreasury.gov.uk/consultations_and_legislation/barker/consult_barker_index.cfm
	The Housing Act	2004	ODPM	Contains wide-ranging measures of reform that will help to protect the most vulnerable in society while creating a fairer housing market for all those who own, rent or let residential property. It will also strengthen the Government's drive to meet its 2010 decent homes target.	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2004/20040034.htm
	Secure and Sustainable Buildings Act	2004	ODPM	Amends the Building act, and others, with regard to sustainable construction practices and conservation of historic buildings. Also states the general nature of security provisions which should be in place at the construction stage and beyond.	http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040022.htm
	14-19 Education and Skills White Paper	2005	Department for Education and Skills	Sets out proposals, which build on the strengths of the existing education system, designed to ensure that every young person masters functional English and maths before they leave education.	http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/14-19educationandskills
	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development	2005	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	Sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143804

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	Further Education: Raising Skills, Improving Life Chances	2006	Department for Education and Skills	Set out the commitment to develop a new approach to funding for 14-19 year-olds and to move to a position where more funding is driven directly by employer and learner choice.	http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/furthereducation/docs/6514-FE%20White%20Paper.pdf
	Sustainable Communities: A shared agenda, a share of the action	2006	Defra	Provides a guide to local authorities to create sustainable communities which embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level.	http://www.sustainabledevelopment.gov.uk/publications/documents/sustainable-communities-guide.pdf
	Reaching Out: An Action Plan on Social Exclusion	2006	Cabinet Office	Sets out an action plan to improve the life chances of those who suffer, or may suffer in the future, from disadvantage.	http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/publications/reaching_out/index.asp
	PPS3: Housing	2006	ODPM	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3) underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and our goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford in a community where they want to live.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143940
	Affordable Housing Commission Report 2006	2006	Defra	The Affordable Rural Housing Commission Report aims to identify ways of improving access to affordable housing for people in rural areas.	http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/pdfs/housing/commission/executive-summary.pdf
	Regional Homelessnes Strategy (draft)	2007	Regional Homelessnes s Forum & Birmingham University	This strategy will inform the Regional Housing Strategy and assist local authorities and cross-sector partnerships at subregional level in action planning to tackle homelessness.	http://www.curs.bham.ac.uk/Research/CICG/CURS0602project.htm
Transport	National Cycling Strategy and Review 1996, reviewed	2005	Department for Transport	The National Cycling Strategy aims to increase the use of bicycles for all types of journey. The Review focuses on the mechanisms established for the delivery of cycling and the effect these have had on increasing cycling.	http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/cycling/ncs/nationalcyclingstrategy
	Transport Ten Year Plan 2000	2000	DETR.	Government's ten year transport plan	http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_503944.hcsp
	PPG13: Transport	2001	ODPM.	Government planning policy guidance for transport	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144014
	Transport White Paper: The	2004	Department	Sets out factors that will shape transport in the	http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/d

SA/SEA Theme	Title	Date	Author	Relevance	Weblink
	Future of Transport – A Network for 2030		for Transport	UK over the next thirty years. Also sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, while minimizing the negative impact on people and the environment.	ocuments/divisionhomepage/031259.hcsp
	The Future of Rail White Paper	2004	Department for Transport	Sets out a blueprint for a new streamlined structure for Britain's Railway. The proposals will provide a single point of accountability for the network's performance, allow closer working between track and train and provide for greater devolved decision making.	http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/strategy/whitepapers/rail/thefutureofrailwhitepapercm6233
	UK Carbon Reduction Potential from Technologies in the Transport Sector	2006	Department for Transport and Energy	Explores a range of technologies with the potential to reduce carbon emissions from transportation.	http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file31647.pdf
	Roads Review – What Role for Trunk Roads in England? – Consultation Paper	2006	Dti	Analysis of the use of trunk roads in England.	www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_roads/documents/page/dft_roads_504919.hcsp
	An Evidence Base Review of Public Attitudes to Climate Change and Transport Behaviour	2006	DfT	Summary report of the findings of an evidence base review investigating the research base on public attitudes towards climate change and transport behaviour.	http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/climatechange/areviewofpublicattitudestocl5731?version=1
Water	Water Resources for the Future: A summary strategy for the Midlands	2001	ODPM	Considers the present and future needs of both society and the environment and the potential effects of climate change and changing social values.	http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/wr_midlands.pdf
	Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for England and Wales, and annual review 2005	2001, reviewed 2005	Environment Agency	Looks at the steps needed to manage water resources to the 2020s and beyond. It provides a framework for the future management of water resources.	http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/wrs_ar_2005_1304622.pdf
	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003	2003	Defra	Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach “good status” by 2015. This is being done by establishing a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives are being set, including ecological targets for surface waters.	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/wfd/transposition.htm
	Making Space for Water	2004	DEFRA	Proposes a broad range of new approaches to managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion over the next 20 years.	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environ/fcd/policy/strategy.htm

SA/SEA Theme	Title	Date	Author	Relevance	Weblink
	PPS25: Development and Flood Risk	2006	DCLG	Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. It's aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144112
Regional					
Air	None				
Biodiversity	Viewpoints on the East Midlands Environment	1999	Environment Agency	Provides the basis of a regional environmental policy.	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/environment.asp
	East Midlands Regional Environment Strategy	2003	East Midlands Regional Assembly	Sets out an environmental framework for the East Midlands.	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/env_strategy.asp
	East Midlands Green Infrastructure – Phase 1 - Scoping Study – Final Report September 2005	2005	East Midlands Regional Assembly	Will set out a vision for a greener, healthier East Midlands that recognises the importance of the environment and the many benefits it provides, including: opportunities for sport and recreation, creating healthier communities, supporting and enhancing biodiversity, cooling our urban areas in summer, reducing the impact of noise and air pollution, reducing the risk of flooding.	http://www.emra.gov.uk/a4e/publications/index.asp
	Putting Wildlife Back on the Map – The East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy. Full Strategy	2006	EMRA and East Midlands Biodiversity Forum	Provides a strategic framework for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/EMRBS-May2006.pdf
Climate change	East Midlands Regional Energy Strategy	2003	East Midlands Regional	Sets out for the first time how the region can contribute towards the development of renewable energy and greater	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/energy_strategy_complete.pdf

SA/SEA Theme	Title	Date	Author	Relevance	Weblink
			Assembly	take up of energy efficiency	
	East Midlands Regional Energy Challenge	2004	East Midlands Regional Assembly	Aspirations for the East Midlands to lead the way in moving towards a low carbon future, a future that benefits the economy, protects the environment and supports communities	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/energy_strategy_complete.pdf
	UK and East Midlands Climate Change Scenarios	2006	UKCIP	Provides a view of future changes in regional climate. Two different scenarios of change are shown (labelled High and Low Emissions), which reflect uncertainties about the future level of greenhouse gas emissions.	http://www.ukcip.org.uk/climate_change/location_details.asp?region_id=5
Cultural heritage	Time for Culture, A Cultural Strategy for the East Midlands	2002	East Midlands Development Agency	Aims to promote cultural activities in the East Midlands	http://www.cultureem.org.uk/strategy/TimeforCulturefulldocument.doc
	Destination East Midlands, The East Midlands Tourism Strategy 2003 – 2010	2003	East Midlands Development Agency	The first step in taking tourism forward to a new and profitable future. It recognises the value of investing in our key regional assets, including world-class brands such as Robin Hood and Sherwood Forest, the Peak District, the National Forest and Silverstone, as well as emerging strengths such as sports and cultural tourism.	http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/emTourismStrategyFull.doc
	Regional Cultural Strategy 2006-2011: The Place of Choice (Consultation document)	2006	Culture East Midlands	Aims to establish the East Midlands as the place of choice for people to enjoy, create, work, and participate in culture.	http://www.cultureem.org.uk/strategy/StrategyFinalVersion.pdf
	Heritage Counts - The State of the East Midlands' Historic Environment	2006	English Heritage	An annual survey of the state of Britain's historic environment.	http://www.englishheritage.org.uk/heritagecounts/regional.htm
Economic factors	Destination East Midlands, The East Midlands Tourism Strategy 2003 – 2010	2003	East Midlands Development Agency	The first step in taking tourism forward to a new and profitable future. It recognises the value of investing in our key regional assets, including world-class brands such as Robin Hood and Sherwood Forest, the Peak District, the National Forest and Silverstone, as well as emerging strengths such as sports and cultural tourism.	http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/emTourismStrategyFull.doc
	The East Midlands Regional Housing Strategy 2004-2010	2004	East Midlands Regional	Delivers national housing priorities, set out in the Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP), in a way that is appropriate to the East Midlands	http://www.gos.gov.uk/goem/docs/191913/232488/288818/strategy

SA/SEA Theme	Title	Date	Author	Relevance	Weblink
			Housing Board	and has been informed by stakeholders in the region.	
	Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8)	2005	East Midlands Regional Assembly	Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands setting the spatial framework.	www.emra.gov.uk/publications/rpg.asp
	England's East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy – Our Sustainable Development Framework	2005	East Midlands Regional Assembly	The IRS Framework ensures that policies and strategies in the region are compatible and more sustainable.	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/sust_dev.asp
	The Regional Economic Strategy: A Flourishing Region 2006-2020	2006	East Midlands Development Agency	Economic Strategy for the East Midlands	http://www.emda.org.uk/res/
	East Midlands Innovation Strategy and Action Plan 2007-2010	2006	Innovation East Midlands	Aims that the region should become a dynamic economy founded upon innovative and knowledge focused businesses competing in a global economy.	http://www.ddep.co.uk/template_01.asp?PageID=20
Health	Investment for Health, A public health strategy for the East Midlands	2003	East Midlands Regional Assembly	Pulls together the issues which would have the greatest positive impact, both locally and regionally, on the health and well being of the population of the region.	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/investment_for_health_full.pdf
	'Change 4 Sport' In England's East Midlands – A Regional Plan for Sport 2004 – 2008	2004	Sport England East Midlands	A plan for sport for the East Midlands. It is a response to the national government strategy for sport, 'Game Plan', and The Framework for Sport led by Sport England.	http://www.sportengland.org/c4s.pdf
	Physical Activity in the East Midlands – A Regional Briefing	2004	Department of Health, EMPHO, HAD and Sport England	Aims to provide a context and support for the growing number of initiatives and projects which aim to influence physical activity levels in the region.	http://www.empho.org.uk/pages/viewResource.aspx?id=8298
Housing	East Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy	2009	East Midlands Regional	The purpose of the document is to provide a long term development strategy for the Region over a 15-20 year period. It covers the scale	http://www.emra.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-planningtransport/regional-spatial-strategy

SA/SEA Theme	Title	Date	Author	Relevance	Weblink
			Assembly	and distribution of new housing, priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals extraction, waste treatment and disposal.	
Landscape and townscape	Night Blight in the East Midlands	2003	Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE)	Light pollution analysis.	http://www.cpre.org.uk/resources/pub/pdfs/landscape/light-pollution/light-pollution-map-em.pdf
	East Midlands Regional Forestry Framework - Space4trees	2005	Forestry Commission	Supports the vision for sustainable development, set out in the Integrated Regional Strategy, by highlighting the growing contribution that trees and woodlands make to the health of our environment, the vitality of our economy and the quality of life of the people who live and work in our region.	http://www.forestry.gov.uk/website/pdf.nsf/pdf/space4trees_stage3_doc.pdf/$FILE/space4trees_stage3_doc.pdf
	East Midlands Character Network	2006	Countryside Agency	Classifies landscape types.	http://www.ccnetwork.org.uk/db/eastmids.html
	Saving Tranquil Places: East Midlands	2006	Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE)	Tranquility and how it is being threatened by increasing development. A map shows tranquility in the East Midlands.	http://www.cpre.org.uk/library/results/tranquillity
Material assets	East Midlands Regional Energy Strategy	2003	East Midlands Regional Assembly	Sets out for the first time how the region can contribute towards the development of renewable energy and greater take up of energy efficiency.	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/energy_strategy_complete.pdf
	Previously-Developed Land that may be available for Development in 2003: Supplementary Report	2003	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) (Now DCLG)	Discusses the ownership of previously-developed land, on its location in a built-up or non-built-up area, and on rates of development and supply of new brownfield land.	http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/700/PreviouslyDevelopedLandthatmaybeavailableforDevelopmentin2003PDF277Kb_id1147700.pdf
	East Midlands Regional Energy Challenge	2004	East Midlands Regional Assembly	Aspirations for the East Midlands to lead the way in moving towards a low carbon future, a future that benefits the economy, protects the environment and supports communities.	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/energy_strategy_complete.pdf
	East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy – Consultation Draft	2004	East Midlands Regional	A waste strategy for the East Midlands.	http://www.emra.gov.uk/waste/

SA/SEA Theme	Title	Date	Author	Relevance	Weblink
			Assembly		
Population and diversity	Viewpoints on Social Exclusion in the East Midlands - A review of the factors affecting social exclusion in the East Midlands	2000	East Midlands Regional Assembly	A review of the factors affecting social exclusion in the East Midlands	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/viewpointsonsocialexclusion.pdf
	Viewpoints on Crime and Community Safety in the East Midlands	2003	East Midlands Regional Assembly	A review of the factors affecting crime and community in the East Midlands	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/viewpointsoncommunitysafety_full.pdf
Transport	East Midlands Regional Freight Strategy	2006	East Midlands Regional Assembly	The State of Freight Report identified a range of factors which can contribute to an unacceptable level of environmental impacts from freight transport on communities and on the natural and built environments.	http://www.emra.gov.uk/freight/
Water	Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for the East Midlands	2001	East Midlands Regional Assembly	Considers the present and future needs of both society and the environment and the potential effects of climate change and changing social values.	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/water_resources_strategy_em.pdf
	East Midlands Regional Flood Risk Appraisal	2006	East Midlands Regional Assembly	An appraisal of flood risk in the East Midlands.	http://www.emra.gov.uk/regionalplan/documents/RFRA_ReportandFigures.pdf
Sub-Regional					
Air	None				
Biodiversity	Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan	2001	Derbyshire County Council	The Lowland Derbyshire Biodiversity Action Plan covers the remainder of Derbyshire outside the area covered by the Peak District LBAP	www.derbyshirebiodiversity.org.uk/lbaps/lowlandderbyshire.php
Climate change	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011	2006	Derbyshire County Council	Sets out the policies, strategies, objectives and targets for improving transport in Derbyshire.	http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/transport/transport_planning/
Cultural heritage	No relevant documents found				
Economic factors	Derby and Derbyshire 'State of the Sub Region' Economic Assessment	2004	Derby and Derbyshire Economic	The State of the Sub Region Report provides a baseline understanding of the DDEP Sub-regional economy.	http://www.ddep.co.uk/template_01.asp?PageID=20

SA/SEA Theme	Title	Date	Author	Relevance	Weblink
			Partnership		
Health	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011	2006	Derbyshire County Council	Contains data on accessibility of health services within the County.	http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/transport/transport_planning/
Housing	Housing Market Assessment	2007	Northern Sub-Regional Housing Group	One of the first Housing Market Assessments in the country. A joint initiative by several local authorities in the East Midlands Northern Sub-Region.	Draft - unpublished due summer 2007.
Landscape and townscape	The Landscape Character of Derbyshire	2003	Derbyshire County Council	Identifies Landscape Character Types to describe the diversity of the landscape within the county.	http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/environment/conservation/landscapecharacter
Material assets	Derbyshire Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2006-2009	2006	Derbyshire County Council	Minerals and waste strategy for Derbyshire.	http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/Images/Minerals%20and%20Waste%20Development%20Scheme%2006-09_tcm2-177062.pdf
Population and diversity	No relevant documents found				
Transport	Derbyshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011	2006	Derbyshire County Council	Sets out the policies, strategies, objectives and targets for improving transport in Derbyshire.	http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/transport/transport_planning/
Water	None				
Local					
General	Chesterfield Local Plan	2006	Chesterfield Borough Council	Provides land use allocations and policies for the Borough.	http://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/default.aspx?catid=355
Air	None				
Biodiversity	A Greenprint for Biodiversity in Chesterfield	2003	Chesterfield Borough Council	The Greenprint for Chesterfield is a Biodiversity Action Plan for the borough of Chesterfield.	http://www.chesterfieldbc.gov.uk/site/default.asp?CATID=651
Climate change	Sustainable Design SPD	2008	Chesterfield Borough Counci	Provides design guidance to ensure new development in the Borough is sustainable.	http://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/default.aspx?CATID=557&TType=Summary&CID=4938
Cultural heritage	Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy (2005-	2006	North East Derbyshire District	Provides a framework for the delivery of their economic development and tourism services and aims to raise the economic performance	http://www.ne-derbyshire.gov.uk/business/econ-devstrategy

SA/SEA Theme	Title	Date	Author	Relevance	Weblink
	2015)		Council and Chesterfield Borough Council	of North Eastern Derbyshire and address the regeneration needs of local communities which have been adversely affected by industrial restructuring.	
Economic factors	Community Strategy for Chesterfield & North East Derbyshire 2005-2015	2004	CHART Local Strategic Partnership	Describes a vision for safe, healthy, diverse and prosperous communities. The Strategy sets out the social, environmental and economic improvements that will help us to realise this vision.	http://www.ne-derbyshire.gov.uk/communityliving/community-strategy
	Chesterfield and North East Derbyshire Economic Development Strategy (2005-2015)	2006	North East Derbyshire District Council and Chesterfield Borough Council	Provides a framework for the delivery of their economic development and tourism services and aims to raise the economic performance of North Eastern Derbyshire and address the regeneration needs of local communities which have been adversely affected by industrial restructuring.	http://www.ne-derbyshire.gov.uk/business/econ-devstrategy
	Second Chesterfield Borough Annual Monitoring Report 2005/6	2006	North East Derbyshire District Council	Assesses the effectiveness of each Authority in delivering the aims and, objectives of it's Local Development Framework (LDF).	http://www.chesterfieldbc.gov.uk/site/showpicture.asp?CID=4059&type=DOCUMENT&section=SUMMARY
Health	Choosing Health – Making Health Choices Easier: Health Profile for Chesterfield 2006	2006	National Health Service	A review of health deprivation in Chesterfield	http://www.communityhealthprofiles.info/profiles/17UDHP.pdf
Housing	Community Strategy for Chesterfield & North East Derbyshire 2005-2015	2004	CHART Local Strategic Partnership	Describes a vision for safe, healthy, diverse and prosperous communities. The Strategy sets out the social, environmental and economic improvements that will help us to realise this vision.	http://www.ne-erbyshire.gov.uk/communityliving/community-strategy
	Five Year Housing Land Supply Position, Cabinet Report	2008	Chesterfield Borough Council	Identifies how housing numbers will be delivered In the next 5 years in terms of allocated sites.	http://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/default.aspx?CATID=557&TType=Summary&CID=5546
	Affordable and special needs housing SPD	2007	Chesterfield Borough Council	Provides detail on how affordable ad special needs housing should be delivered.	http://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/default.aspx?CATID=557&CID=4937

SA/SEA Theme	Title	Date	Author	Relevance	Weblink
Landscape and townscape	Second Chesterfield Borough Annual Monitoring Report 2005/6	2006	Chesterfield BC	Assesses the effectiveness of each Authority in delivering the aims and, objectives of it's Local Development Framework (LDF).	http://www.chesterfieldbc.gov.uk/site/showpicture.asp?CID=4059&type=DOCUMENT&section=SUMMARY
	Designing out crime SPD	2007	Chesterfield Borough Council	It sets out how the council expects to see development designed to deter crime and anti-social behaviour.	http://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/default.aspx?CATID=557&CID=4936
	Open space and play provision SPD	2008	Chesterfield Borough Council	Provides guidance for the provision of open space and play provision in the borough. It outlines and clarifies policies relating to open space such as parks, children's play areas and playing fields.	http://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/default.aspx?CATID=557&CID=4939
Material assets	Second Chesterfield Borough Annual Monitoring Report 2005/6	2006	Chesterfield BC	Assesses the effectiveness of each Authority in delivering the aims and, objectives of it's Local Development Framework (LDF).	http://www.chesterfieldbc.gov.uk/site/showpicture.asp?CID=4059&type=DOCUMENT&section=SUMMARY
Population and diversity	Community Strategy for Chesterfield & North East Derbyshire 2005-2015	2004	CHART Local Strategic Partnership	Describes a vision for the safe, healthy, diverse and prosperous communities that we all want to see. The Strategy sets out the social, environmental and economic improvements that will help us to realise this vision.	http://www.nederbyshire.gov.uk/communityliving/community-strategy
	Second Chesterfield Borough Annual Monitoring Report 2005/6	2006	Chesterfield BC	Assesses the effectiveness of each Authority in delivering the aims and, objectives of it's Local Development Framework (LDF).	http://www.chesterfieldbc.gov.uk/site/showpicture.asp?CID=4059&type=DOCUMENT&section=SUMMARY
Transport	None				
Water	None				

Appendix 2 – Baseline data

Table 1 - Index of Multiple Deprivation

Super Output Area (SOA)	Rank of Index of Multiple Deprivation Score	Rank of Income Score	Rank of Employment Score	Rank of Health Deprivation and Disability Score	Rank of Education Skills and Training Score	Rank of Barriers to Housing and Services Score	Rank of Crime Score	Rank of Living Environment Score	SOA Population
Chesterfield 003A	2664	2873	1047	1839	3121	16231	12537	16711	1374
Chesterfield 002C	4792	5713	2474	1965	5975	13280	13051	17785	1395
Chesterfield 002D	1940	4215	723	1519	1431	17352	4609	16020	1431
Chesterfield 002B	13613	16649	8800	11126	12429	16763	16582	16369	1491
Chesterfield 006E	4921	5752	2932	2764	7241	24729	3604	13835	1470
Chesterfield 002E	2948	2503	2013	2634	1539	18575	8156	25856	1476
Chesterfield 003E	13508	16418	13754	9619	8388	20616	25563	6181	1608
Chesterfield 006D	8102	9830	5350	3887	7956	23609	13127	12252	1323
Chesterfield 003D	6514	7033	3840	4320	4470	25679	17147	10503	1425
Chesterfield 003C	9972	11126	8006	5871	10067	24050	11927	11018	1353
Chesterfield 005A	14732	15310	11644	9550	8635	22975	23876	21540	1296
Chesterfield 005E	7074	7269	4677	4192	6297	10615	18616	19671	1629
Chesterfield 005C	13348	14813	7625	7436	17222	24325	13803	24035	1440
Chesterfield 006B	10805	12504	7880	7084	7773	8417	25356	26210	1593
Chesterfield 006C	16914	24682	8552	11833	16579	8097	31183	30010	1605
Chesterfield 003B	14240	13473	12346	10679	10624	25914	26491	9526	1497
Chesterfield 001A	11911	11729	9273	8823	6999	21472	27302	15497	1434
Chesterfield 001B	19478	18248	14835	15077	18501	12779	30507	23308	1605
Chesterfield 001C	3419	4136	1894	2851	1214	22063	14138	14602	1335
Chesterfield 001E	10107	11149	8341	8365	6549	20046	11024	16423	1374

Source: Statistics.gov.uk, IMD 2007.

Guide to rank

	Worst	Best
1%	< 325	> 32157
2%	< 650	> 31832
5%	< 1624	> 30852
10%	< 3248	> 29234
25%	< 8121	> 24361

Table 2 – Economic activity/inactivity

	All people aged 16-74	People aged 16-74: Economically active: full time, part time, self employed or full time education (%)	People aged 16-74: Economically active: unemployed (%)
Chesterfield 001E	1036	58.9%	***5.60***%
Chesterfield 002C	1035	***51.5%***	4.83%
Chesterfield 001B	1123	63.5%	2.32%
Chesterfield 001A	1047	62.4%	4.78%
Chesterfield 003B	1096	68.3%	4.01%
Chesterfield 006C	1302	63.7%	2.53%
Chesterfield 006B	1092	***52.4%***	3.94%
Chesterfield 005C	968	58.0%	2.17%
Chesterfield 005E	1056	57.6%	4.83%
Chesterfield 005A	948	67.1%	3.80%
Chesterfield 003C	1047	60.7%	***6.69***%
Chesterfield 003D	1093	62.7%	4.76%
Chesterfield 006D	908	63.8%	4.30%
Chesterfield 003A	985	***51.4%***	***8.22%***
Chesterfield 003E	1029	66.9%	3.40%
Chesterfield 002E	831	***46.5%***	***9.39%***
Chesterfield 006E	953	***48.7%***	5.25%
Chesterfield 002B	1090	62.4%	2.66**%**
Chesterfield 002D	1042	***48.6%***	***9.98%***
Chesterfield 001C	869	***43.4%***	***7.94%***
Average		**57.9%**	**5.1%**

Source: Statistics.gov.uk, Economic Activity, 2007.

Table 3 – CBC Enquiries Type for Chesterfield Borough 2004-08

Type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Industrial / Warehouse	181	123	128	107	96	635
Office	51	60	59	60	58	288
Land	30	6	2	9	8	55
Not known	26	5	37	1	1	70
Not relevant	58	64	53	59	78	312
Total	**346**	**258**	**279**	**236**	**241**	**1360**

Source: CBC 2009 (Staveley Baseline Report)
* 'Not relevant' enquiries refer to retail/leisure/social care
** Enquiries are for Jan to Dec each year

Table 4 – CBC Industrial Enquiries Size for Chesterfield Borough 2004-08

Size, sqm	1-99	100-299	300-499	500-999	1000-2499	2500+	Size not stated	Total
Total	269	192	54	50	23	7	40	635

Source: CBC 2009 (Staveley Baseline Report)

Table 5 – CBC Office Enquiries Size for Chesterfield Borough 2004-08

Size, sqm	1-99	100-299	300-499	500-999	1000-2499	2500+	Size not stated	Total
Total	164	80	15	13	3	2	11	288

Source: CBC 2009 (Staveley Baseline Report)

Table 6 – CBC Land Enquiries Size for Chesterfield Borough 2004-9

Size, ha	< 0.5	0.5 - 1.0	1.1 - 5.0	> 5.0	Size not stated	Total
Total	32	7	10	2	4	55

Source: CBC 2009 (Staveley Baseline Report)

Table 7 – Amount of Marketed Industrial Property

Size Band, sqm	0-100	101-200	201-500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001-10,000	Total
Floorspace, sqm	1081	3502	7815	9556	7307	7467	14,501	51,229
Number	15	24	25	14	5	3	2	88

Source: BE Group 2009 (Staveley Baseline Report)

Table 8 – Location of Marketed Industrial Property

Area	Number
Sheepbridge	27
Markham Vale/Duckmanton	17
Hasland	13
Chesterfield	12
Old Whittington/Whittington/Whittington Moor	9
Staveley	5
Brampton	2
Stonegravels	1
Hollingwood	1
Boythorpe	1
Total	**88**

Source: BE Group 2009 (Staveley Baseline Report)

Table 9 – Quality of Marketed Industrial Property

Premises Quality	Good/New	Moderate	Budget
Number	24	51	8

Source: BE Group 2009 (Staveley Baseline Report)

Table 10 – Amount of Marketed Offices

	0-50	51-100	101-200	201-500	501-1000	1001-2000	2001+	Size not known	Total
Floorspace, sqm	1310	2028	3512	4457	2094	1858	0	0	15,259
Number	61	28	25	17	3	1	0	2	137

Source: BE Group 2009 (Staveley Baseline Report)

Table 11 – Location of Marketed Offices

Area	Number
Chesterfield	58
Dunston	23
Hasland *	22
Staveley	20
Old Whittington/Whittington/Whittington Moor	7
Sheepbridge	6
Duckmanton	3
Total	**137**

Source: BE Group 2009 (Staveley Baseline Report)

* Hasland accommodation largely comprises Alexander House which has been sub-divided into 15 available units

Table 12 – Quality of Marketed Offices

	Good/New	Moderate	Budget	Not Known
Number	41	72	18	6

Source: BE Group 2009 (Staveley Baseline Report)

Table 13 – Commercial Property Rents

Location	Offices (£/sqft)	Industrial (£/sqft)
Chesterfield Town Centre	7 - 8	-
Good quality out-of-town locations (Dunston)	10 - 12	6 - 9
Moderate quality, secondary accommodation (Staveley, Dunston)	8 - 10	4 - 5
Serviced/managed space (Dunston, Tapton, Whittington Moor)	14 - 15 excl. service charge	9 – 10 incl. service charge
Budget accommodation (Staveley)	3 - 5	2 - 3

Source: Marketed Properties (BE Group 2009) (Staveley Baseline Report)

Table 14 – General Health

	Good Health	Fairly Good Health	Not Good Health
Chesterfield 001E	***58.4%***	25.7%	13.4%
Chesterfield 002C	***57.5%***	24.5%	***16.9%***
Chesterfield 001B	64.3%	23.1%	11.2%
Chesterfield 001A	65.3%	23.7%	11.6%
Chesterfield 003B	66.4%	25.1%	9.9%
Chesterfield 006C	62.6%	30.3%	12.3%
Chesterfield 006B	***57.3%***	27.9%	12.5%
Chesterfield 005C	***57.2%***	28.2%	***14.9%***
Chesterfield 005E	***56.2%***	24.1%	***15.6%***
Chesterfield 005A	65.8%	24.0%	10.1%
Chesterfield 003C	63.3%	26.8%	12.7%
Chesterfield 003D	62.0%	26.7%	11.2%
Chesterfield 006D	62.4%	26.5%	10.8%
Chesterfield 003A	***59.7%***	25.3%	13.8%
Chesterfield 003E	62.5%	24.9%	12.3%
Chesterfield 002E	60.6%	27.6%	***14.6%***
Chesterfield 006E	***56.0%***	25.8%	***16.5%***
Chesterfield 002B	61.4%	28.7%	12.8%
Chesterfield 002D	***54.7%***	32.2%	***16.6%***
Chesterfield 001C	***51.0%***	26.5%	***16.8%***
Average	**60.2%**	**26.4%**	**13.3%**

Source: www.statistics.gov.uk, Health and Care, 2001

Table 15 – Tenure

	Owner occupied: Owns outright (%)	Owner occupied: Owns with a mortgage or loan (%)	Rented from: Council (local authority) (%)	Rented from: Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord (%)	Rented from: Private landlord or letting agency (%)
Chesterfield 003A	***14.07***	***23.45***	***54.31***	0	4.69
Chesterfield 002C	***19.53***	***25***	***48.75***	1.56	2.81
Chesterfield 002D	***14.22***	***15.36***	***65.15***	0.85	2.84
Chesterfield 002B	44.3	40.72	5.86	0.81	***7.17***
Chesterfield 006E	29.18	***24.75***	***31.8***	***7.38***	3.61
Chesterfield 002E	***8.19***	***12.57***	***75.24***	0.57	1.33
Chesterfield 003E	29.32	52.55	0.66	***6.75***	***9.23***
Chesterfield 006D	***24.03***	46.32	21.71	1.94	4.46
Chesterfield 003D	***23.81***	40.89	11.33	3.61	***15.93***
Chesterfield 003C	***23.89***	41.77	5.85	***16.77***	***8.54***
Chesterfield 005A	32.47	44.83	17.34	0.55	3.14
Chesterfield 005E	***17.56***	***30.45***	***42.52***	***3.84***	2.06
Chesterfield 005C	39.86	42.06	14.02	0	1.18
Chesterfield 006B	30.39	***31.16***	25.74	***9.61***	1.24
Chesterfield 006C	45.36	45.36	4.79	2.54	0.75
Chesterfield 003B	28.27	47.6	8.15	3.35	***10.38***
Chesterfield 001A	28.34	43.16	12.85	2.97	***10.71***
Chesterfield 001B	33.58	44.73	15.96	0	3.92
Chesterfield 001C	***21.74***	***15.68***	***50.78***	***6.21***	2.64
Chesterfield 001E	37.68	***32.21***	23.51	0.97	3.86
Average	**27.29**	**35.03**	**26.82**	**3.51**	**5.02**

Source: www.statistics.gov.uk Tenure, 2001.

Table 16 – Study Area Residential Mix

Type	Chesterfield	East Midlands	England
Total Households	43,462	1,732,482	20,451,427
Owned	66.13%	72.18%	68.72%
Social rented	26.38%	17.51%	19.27%
Private rented	6.27%	8.32%	9.96%

Source : Census 2001 (Staveley Baseline Report)

Table 17 – Average Residential Values since 2002

Location	Last year	Last 3 years	Last 5 years	Last 7 years
Staveley (S43)	£127,840 (299)	£127,501 (1885)	£121,379 (3371)	£107,068 (5079)
Chesterfield Borough	£143,159 (1271)	£145,810 (8284)	£137,801 (14,288)	£121,501 (21,581)
Derbyshire	£159,928 (8,176)	£162,304 (48,325)	£155,179 (84,193)	£139,028 (125,877)

Source: Zoopla, 2009 (Staveley Baseline Report)

Table 18 – Summary of geotechnical data and constraints

Potential Constraints	Details	Identified Constraints
Contamination	**Zones One and Two (figure xx)** The contamination status of the Zones are unknown. However, reference to the historical plans included in the Landmark Envirocheck Report (Ref. 1) indicates that in Zone One, the landfill, rail tracks and former colliery were located in the Zone at various points in time. There were also numerous other potentially smaller landfills shown on the maps around the Zone before the whole area was identified as a tip. It is likely to be filled material comprised primarily that associated with the former iron works. Reference to the historical plans included in the Landmark Envirocheck Report (Ref. 1) indicates that in Zone Two, the iron works, Old Hollingwood Colliery, tips, rail tracks, former ponds and the pipe works were located in the Zone at various points in time. It is likely the tipped material comprised primarily of that associated with the former iron works. Therefore, there is the potential for encountering heavy metals, organic and inorganic compounds across the Zone, which could pose a risk to human health, Controlled Waters and other statutory receptors.	**Zone One** Capped Landfill (Significant Constraint): Unknown fill material with unknown lining and capping specification presents significant contamination issues. Could also have differential settlement of buildings and attack of in-ground structures from contaminants. Geotechnical constraints from swelling iron slag. Silkstone Colliery (Constraint): Mineshafts, worked ground and spoil. Marsh Gas (Constraint): Potentially asphyxiating/ explosive. Steep Gradient (Constraint): Potential for slope instability. *End use: likely to be restricted to public open space.* **Zone Two** Uncapped Landfill (Significant Constraint):

Potential Constraints	Details	Identified Constraints
		Unknown fill material with unknown lining and capping specification presents significant contamination issues. Could also have differential settlement of buildings and attack of in-ground structures from contaminants. Geotechnical constraints from swelling iron slag. Lagoon (Constraint): Could be subject to leachate intrusion from surrounding landfills. Former Settling Ponds (Constraint): Could be subject to leachate intrusion from surrounding landfills. Former Pipe Works Storage Area (Constraint): Potential contamination from spills/poor storage. Former Pipe and Iron Works (Constraint): Potential contamination from former processes. Geotechnical constraints from swelling iron slag. Dismantled Railway (Constraint): Obstructions to development. Former buildings (Constraint): Obstructions to development from buried structures. *End use: could potentially be used for residential/ employment and recreation.*
	Zone Three (figure xx) The contamination status of the Zone is unknown. Reference to the historical plans included in the Landmark Envirocheck Report (Ref. 1) indicates that	Former Opencast Coal Workings (Significant Constraint): Collapse potential of backfill material and potential contaminative issues from operational days.

Potential Constraints	Details	Identified Constraints
	in Zone Three, a flour (and later a corn mill and iron foundry), an iron works, Hollingwood Colliery, rail tracks, opencast workings, sewage tanks, pipe works and current industrial practices have been located in the Zone at various points in time. It is likely that tipped material comprised primarily of that associated with the former iron works and spoil from the opencast coal workings. Therefore, there is the potential for encountering heavy metals, organic and inorganic compounds across the Zone, which could pose a risk to human health, controlled waters and other statutory receptors	Former Hollingwood Colliery (Constraint): Potential mineshafts, worked ground and spoil. Japanese Knotweed (Constraint): Can potentially grow through concrete/ buildings. Former Corn/Flour/Iron Foundry (Constraint): Contamination from former industry. Former Pond (Constraint): Filled with unknown material-contamination potential unknown and potential differential settlement. *End use: likely to be restricted to public open space. Development in the eastern part of the Zone subject to COMAH Regulations.*
	Zone Four (figure xx) The contamination status of the Zone is unknown. Reference to the historical plans included in the Landmark Envirocheck Report (Ref. 1) indicates that in Zone Four, the iron works, unidentified mill, sewage works, iron foundries and works, chemical works (including the effluent treatment plant), pipe works, rail tracks, wagon works, PVC powder warehouse, tips and ponds have been located in the Zone at various points in time. Tipped material may have comprised material associated with the former iron	Former Iron Foundry (Constraint): Contamination from former industry. Former Mill Pond (Constraint): Filled with unknown material-contamination potential unknown and potential differential settlement. Former Sewage Works (Constraint): Contamination from former industry. Former PVC Warehouse (Constraint): Contamination from former industry. Former Iron and Pipe works (Constraint): Contamination from former

Potential Constraints	Details	Identified Constraints
	works and foundries, as well as other unknown material before the iron works covered much of the Zone. There is an active COMAH status issued for the Zone for the chemical works, but given that all the buildings associated with the production of sulphuric acid have been demolished, it is assumed the licence has lapsed or been revoked. Therefore, there is the potential for encountering heavy metals, organic and inorganic compounds across the Zone, which could pose a risk to human health, Controlled Waters and other statutory receptors.	industry. Former Weir (Constraint): Filled with unknown material-contamination potential unknown and potential differential settlement. Former River Meander (Constraint): Filled with unknown material-contamination potential unknown and differential settlement. Biological Effluent Treatment Plant and Generator (Constraint): Contamination from former industry. Japanese Knotweed (Constraint): Can potentially grow through concrete/ buildings. Giant Hogweed (Constraint): Irritant. Former buildings (Constraint): Obstructions to development from buried structures. *End use: could potentially be used for residential/ employment and recreation. Development in the eastern part of the Zone subject to COMAH Regulations.*
	Zone Five (figure xx) The contamination status of the Zone is unknown. Reference to the historical plans included in the Landmark Envirocheck Report (Ref. 1) indicates that in Zone Five, tips, an unidentified works, rail tracks, and a chemical works have been located in the Zone	COMAH Site (Significant Constraint): Cannot build within 500m of site. Iron Slag Material (Constraint): Potential contamination from former processes. Geotechnical constraints from swelling iron slag. Himalayan Balsam (Constraint): Extremely invasive.

Potential Constraints	Details	Identified Constraints
	at various points in time. Tipped material may have comprised material associated with the former iron works, as well as other unknown material before the iron works covered much of the Corridor. Therefore, there is the potential for encountering heavy metals, organic and inorganic compounds across the Zone, which could pose a risk to human health, Controlled Waters and other statutory receptors. There is an active COMAH status issued to the chemical works with a hazard zone radius of 2km. The hazard zone is thought to be under review to reduce the radius to 500m.	Former buildings (Constraint): Obstructions to development from buried structures. *End use: development subject to COMAH Regulations*.
Ground Gas	There is the potential for ground gas associated with the Made Ground (including infilled ponds and landfills) and Coal Measures present across the site, and the adjacent landfill to the north of the site. The site has also been subject to remedial works, by or on behalf of the Coal Authority, associated with a mine gas investigation. Anecdotal evidence also revealed that in Zone One, a gas odour was detected near the Chesterfield Canal in the 1990's, which after investigation, was found to be "marsh gas".	Potentially asphyxiating/explosive.
Mining	The Coal Authority Report indicates that the site is within the likely zone of influence from workings in seven seams of coal at shallow to 390m depth, and last worked in 1987. The property is in the likely zone	Mineshafts, worked ground and spoil.

Potential Constraints	Details	Identified Constraints
	of influence from workings in two seams of ironstone at shallow depth, and last worked in 1848.Opencast works are also known to have taken place across the site. There are no known faults or lines of weakness at the surface which would make properties unstable in the site caused by mining however. Additionally, reference to the Mining Report (Appendix E) indicates that there are53 shafts and adits located in Zones One, Two and Three.	
Ground Conditions	The ground conditions of the majority of the site are unknown. However, as iron slag and potentially other forms of Made Ground have been placed over the majority of the site, there may be compressibility, shrinkage and settlement hazards associated with the Made Ground. Anecdotal evidence also suggests that Zone Five has been raised by approximately 10m by iron slag from the former iron works located at the site. Zone The variable nature and potential significant thickness of Made Ground may present a geotechnical hazard. The nature and thickness of the colliery spoil in Zone Three (up to 30m) and in Zone One colliery spoil (40m thick) beneath the landfill consisting of 13m of spend foundry sand represent a significant geotechnical hazard. Reference to the historical plans included in the Landmark Envirocheck Report (Ref. 1) indicates that	Geotechnical constraints from swelling iron slag. Collapse potential of backfilled of opencast mines. Obstructions to development from buried structures. Japanese Knotweed can grow through concrete/buildings.

Potential Constraints	Details	Identified Constraints
	there have been numerous structures around the site that have recently been demolished to slab level (specifically in Zones Two, Four and Five). Foundations may also still exist from buildings that were demolished less recently in other areas of the site. Japanese Knotweed was also noted in Zones Three and Four.	
Ground-water	Actual groundwater levels are unknown, but could exist perched in the Made Ground or Alluvial deposits that are thought to exist across the site. The Carboniferous Coal Measures underlying the site are classified as a Minor Aquifer. There is also the potential for groundwater rebound following the cessation of deep underground coal workings and opencast workings.	If groundwater is shallow, buried structures (e.g. attenuation tanks) may be subject to buoyancy uplift.

Source: Staveley Baseline Report

Table 19 – Population and ethnicity (%)

	Chesterfield 003A	Chesterfield 002C	Chesterfield 002D	Chesterfield 002B	Chesterfield 006E	Chesterfield 002E	Chesterfield 003E	Chesterfield 006D	Chesterfield 003D	Chesterfield 003C
Aged 0-15	21.9	16.8	20.1	16	21.4	30.3	23.3	22	19.2	16.2
Aged 16-29	20	16.9	16.3	12.1	15.5	16.7	17.3	16.1	20.1	23.2
Aged 30-44	20.2	21.1	21.2	19.3	20.8	23.2	26.8	21.5	26.1	24.9
Aged 45-64 (Males), 45-59 (Females)	21.5	25.9	24.5	26.1	21	16.2	20.3	21.7	21.6	22.7
Aged 65 and Over (Males), 60 and Over (Females)	16.5	19.3	17.8	26.5	21.3	13.6	12.3	18.7	13.1	13
Ethnicity: White	97.89	99.78	99.18	99.13	98.67	99.34	98.95	99.31	97.23	98.63
Ethnicity: Mixed	0.8	0	0	0.47	0.59	0.66	0.42	0.46	0.94	0.36
Ethnicity: Asian	0.88	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.42	0	1.28	0.22
Ethnicity: Black	0.22	0.21	0.2	0.2	0.52	0	0.21	0.23	0.2	0.58
Ethnicity: Chinese	0.22	0	0.61	0	0.22	0	0	0	0.34	0.22

(www.statistics.gov.uk, people and society: age and ethnic group, 2001 (ethnicity), 2007 (age))

Table 20 – Population and ethnicity (%)(cont.)

	Chesterfield 005A	Chesterfield 005E	Chesterfield 005C	Chesterfield 006B	Chesterfield 006C	Chesterfield 003B	Chesterfield 001A	Chesterfield 001B	Chesterfield 001C	Chesterfield 001E
Aged 0-15	17.6	19.5	12.1	21.1	13.7	19	19.6	15.2	19	15.1
Aged 16-29	17.7	16.8	11.8	14.4	10.1	18.6	19.5	11.3	18.5	15
Aged 30-44	25	21.5	14.7	21.2	18.9	22.6	23.5	22.7	18.8	20.6
Aged 45-64 (Males), 45-59 (Females)	22.5	20.3	25.1	18.9	31.3	22.4	20.8	27	20.8	22.4
Aged 65 and Over (Males), 60 and Over (Females)	17.3	22	36.4	24.4	26	17.5	16.6	23.9	22.8	26.9
Ethnicity: White	98.93	98.5	99.1	99.03	99.62	98.67	98.03	99.06	99.15	98.64
Ethnicity: Mixed	0.23	1.13	0.21	0.58	0.19	0.4	0.63	0.2	0.39	0.57
Ethnicity: Asian	0.23	0.19	0.49	0.19	0	0.4	0.84	0.74	0.23	0.36
Ethnicity: Black	0.38	0	0.21	0.19	0	0	0	0	0.23	0.21
Ethnicity: Chinese	0.23	0.19	0	0	0.19	0.54	0.49	0	0	0.21

	Average
Aged 0-15	18.9
Aged 16-29	16.4
Aged 30-44	21.7
Aged 45-64 (Males), 45-59 (Females)	22.6
Aged 65 and Over (Males), 60 and Over (Females)	20.3
Ethnicity: White	98.9
Ethnicity: Mixed	0.5
Ethnicity: Asian	0.3
Ethnicity: Black	0.2
Ethnicity: Chinese	0.2

(www.statistics.gov.uk, people and society: age and ethnic group, 2001 (ethnicity), 2007 (age))