

Babergh District Council and Mid
Suffolk District Council

Local Plan

Joint Sustainability Appraisal – Scoping Report – January 2017



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1. Non-Technical Summary

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document is the Scoping Report which will inform the development of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Babergh & Mid Suffolk Draft Local Plan.
- 1.2 The Scoping Report is a consultation document prepared for the three statutory consultees with the environmental responsibilities in England. Once finalised, the scoping report will form the framework for the sustainability appraisal of the new Joint Local Plan by setting out sustainability objectives and indicators against which the Plan will be appraised and monitored.

The Development Plan Documents

- 1.3 The Council is undertaking a thorough review of its adopted policies and allocations which will result in a new joint Local Plan to guide development until 2036 and beyond across in Babergh and Mid Suffolk.
- 1.4 Babergh District and Mid Suffolk District Council's (BMSDC's) current Local Development Framework comprises a number of documents which set out the planning strategy and policies for each District. These include:
- Babergh Core Strategy, February 2014.
 - Babergh Local Plan, 2006.
 - Mid Suffolk Core Strategy, September 2008.
 - Mid Suffolk Core Strategy Focussed review, December 2012.
 - Stowmarket Area Action Plan 2013
 - Mid Suffolk Local Plan, 1998.
- 1.5 The new Joint Local Plan will comprise a suite of BMSDC's strategic and development management policies together with site allocations. This will be illustrated by a Local Plan Proposals Map. The new Joint Local Plan will replace all current adopted Local Plan documents. The current development plan for BDC consists of the saved policies of the Local Plan (2006) and the Babergh Core Strategy 2011-2031 (2014). The current development plan for MSDC comprises the saved policies of the 1998 Local Plan, the Core Strategy (2008), and the Core Strategy Focused Review (CSFR) (2012). The new Joint Local Plan will replace the Local Plans (saved policies), the Core Strategies and Area Action Plans.
- 1.6 The new Joint Plan will cover the period to 2036 and will set out the amount of growth that needs to be planned for, where the growth should go and how it should be delivered. Planning policies will set the context for protecting the District's valuable natural and built environment and ensure that new development is

delivered in a sustainable way. These planning policies will be used by the Council when making decisions on planning applications.

1.7 Purpose and objectives of this Scoping Report

This document represents the first stage (Stage A) in the SA process. The purpose of this Scoping Report is to set out the framework of the sustainability appraisal, the principal element of which consists of a number of sustainability objectives that have been derived from an analysis of the specific sustainability issues facing the area. The Scoping Report consists of five separate stages (A1 – A5).

Figure 1 - Stages of the Scoping Report

Stage A1 – A5: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

A1. Identify and review other relevant plans, programmes and policies, and sustainable development objectives that will affect or influence the Draft Joint Local Plan. **(Context Review)**

A2. Collect relevant information on the social, environmental and economic characteristics and their likely evolution without the implementation of the Joint Local Plan. **(Baseline)**

A3. Identify key **sustainability issues** for the SA to address.

A4. Develop the **SA framework**, consisting of the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets.

A5. Produce a **Scoping Report** (this report) and consult relevant authorities, the public and other key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal and the key issues and possible options for solutions.

- 1.8 The essential elements of the five steps constituting the Scoping Report are elaborated further below.
- 1.9 Task A1: Identify other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives.** The policies in the Joint Local Plan will be influenced by other relevant international, national and regional legislation and policies. The Scoping Report lists relevant legislation and policies and their key objectives and details the way in which the Plan will take these objectives into account during its preparation.
- 1.10 Task A2: Develop relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information.** Data on relevant social, environmental and economic conditions in the area termed as ‘baseline information’ provide the basis both for identifying existing and emerging sustainability issues and determining sustainability objectives which will be used to conduct the sustainability appraisal of the Joint Local Plan. The Scoping Report contains current data on the social, environmental and economic conditions of the area obtained from a number of sources.
- 1.11 Task A3: Identify key sustainability issues.** The baseline information provides the evidence base from which existing and emerging sustainability (social, environmental and economic) issues are identified. Some sustainability issues are of greater significance than others and as such, attention will be drawn to these issues within the SA.
- 1.12 Task A4: Develop the SA framework.** The sustainability issues facing the area have formed the basis for developing a set of sustainability objectives (‘SA objectives’), which will be used to appraise the Joint Local Plan. The SA objectives are a recognised way of considering the environmental effects of the Plan and comparing the effects of realistic viable alternatives. The identified SA objectives will help show whether the objectives and policies will contribute towards achieving sustainability.

- 1.13 Additionally, the SA objectives provide the framework for the development of indicators which can measure the extent of the achievement of the sustainability objectives during the implementation of the Joint Local Plan.
- 1.14 **Task A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.** The Scoping Report will be issued to the statutory consultees and other relevant stakeholders along with a covering letter clarifying their input and requirements within the statutory five-week period. Specific consultation questions have been included within the document to assist consultees with their responses.
- 1.15 **Task A6: Testing the Plan objectives against the SA framework.** The Joint Local Plan will contain a draft set of strategic objectives. These have been tested against the SA objectives to identify any potential tensions and incompatibilities and may be refined further based on progress and consultation.

2. Chapter 1 Introduction

Purpose of Scoping Report

This report investigates the likely significant impacts on Babergh & Mid Suffolk Districts with regard to the contribution towards sustainability that might arise if the options and approaches proposed for the joint Babergh & Mid Suffolk Local Plan are implemented.

The government requires that all local planning authorities test their plans using a combined process of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure that they do not conflict with the aims of sustainable development. Each option is assessed in terms of the overall balance of impacts on an agreed set of SA objectives.

The purpose of this scoping report is to set out the framework of the sustainability appraisal which will be used to assess the overall sustainability of the policies in the Joint Local Plan. Upon finalisation, following consultation with relevant stakeholders, the final Scoping Report will establish the framework for the next stages of Sustainability Appraisal by:

- assessing how the draft policies relate to other relevant plans and programmes;
- setting out the broad environmental, social and economic characteristics;
- identifying sustainability issues particular to the area;
- developing sustainability objectives against which the policies and strategic allocations may be assessed; and
- assessing objectives against the identified sustainability objectives.

A SA report will accompany the final version of the Joint Local Plan that will be submitted for examination. The joint Babergh and Mid Suffolk Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) will provide the means by which to monitor the sustainability indicators identified in this scoping report.

Structure of the Scoping Report

The structure of this Scoping Report is based upon the topics included within the SEA Directive and each topic section includes the key steps detailed in Stage A 1 –A5 of the SA process above.

The SA topics are as follows:

- I. Population and Health
- II. Housing
- III. Water
- IV. Air
- V. Material Assets
- VI. Climate Change
- VII. Bio-diversity
- VIII. Cultural Heritage
- IX. Landscape
- X. Economy
- XI. Transport and Connectivity

The proposed Plan (including site allocations) & Emerging Options

Babergh and Mid Suffolk Councils are jointly undertaking a thorough review of its adopted policies and allocations which will result in a new joint Local Plan to guide development until 2036 and beyond across in Babergh and Mid Suffolk.

Babergh District and Mid Suffolk District current Local Development Framework comprises a number of documents which set out the planning strategy and policies for each District. These include:

- Babergh Core Strategy, February 2014.
- Babergh Local Plan, 2006.
- Mid Suffolk Core Strategy, September 2008.
- Mid Suffolk Core Strategy Focussed review, December 2012.
- Stowmarket Area Action Plan 2013
- Mid Suffolk Local Plan, 1998.

The new Joint Local Plan will comprise a suite of BMSDC's strategic and development management policies together with site proposals. This will be illustrated by a Local Plan Proposals Map.

The new Joint Local Plan will replace current LDF. The new Joint Local Plan will comprise BMSDC's strategic and development management policies together with site allocations. This will be illustrated by a Local Plan Proposals Map. The new Joint Local Plan will replace all current adopted Local Plan documents. The current development plan for BDC consists of the saved policies of the Local Plan (2006) and the Babergh Core Strategy 2011-2031 (2014). The current development plan for MSDC comprises the saved policies of the 1998 Local Plan, the Core Strategy (2008), and the Core Strategy Focused Review (CSFR) (2012). The new Joint Local Plan will replace the Local Plans (saved policies), the Core Strategies and Area Action Plans.

The new Joint Plan will cover the period to 2036 and will set out the amount of growth that needs to be planned for, where the growth should go and how it should be delivered. Planning policies will set the context for protecting the District's valuable natural and built environment and ensure that new development is delivered in a sustainable way. These planning policies will be used by the Council when making decisions on planning applications.

Emerging Objectives

The plan objectives are based upon the Councils' corporate priorities (and aligned with the 3 objectives of sustainable development) of:

- Economy and environment.
- Housing.
- Communities and Infrastructure.

The plan will provide a plan led approach that will seek to facilitate and manage sustainable growth and development across Babergh and Mid Suffolk to 2036 and beyond. The plan will address both strategic, local, neighbourhood and community planning issues.

The proposed levels and locations of growth will be subject to consultation through the plan preparation process.

The underlying objective of the plans is a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Alternative Approaches

There will be a range of alternatives and iterations which will be tested through the development of the Plan.

- **The SA/SEA process – key stages and elements of the plan to be appraised**

Both EU and national legislative provisions require local authorities to prepare sustainability appraisals of proposed land use or planning policies. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) must be undertaken for all of the documents that will form part of the Local Plan. The purpose of the SA is to consider sustainable development through integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. The SA seeks to ensure that sustainable development is an integral part of good plan making. It is an iterative process that considers and assesses the inter-relationship between social inclusion, protecting and enhancing the environment, the prudent use of natural resources and economic development.

The relevant national legislative provisions for SA and sustainable development are set out in the following:

- a) Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 - S19 (5) requires local authorities to carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals within each proposed local development document and prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal.
- b) Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 – The requirements of the Sustainability Appraisal process are detailed in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 ‘(the SEA Regulations)’. The SEA Regulations transpose the provisions of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC or ‘SEA Directive’ into English law. However, the SEA Regulations go beyond the environmentally focussed considerations of the EU SEA Directive by also requiring an assessment of the wider social and economic effects of plans.

Figure 2 - Stages of SA / SEA production

Source: Department of environment, Sept 2005. *A practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive* [pg.24].

SA Stage	Application to the Joint Local Plan (JLP)
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives	Stage A corresponds to the scoping stage of the SA and the findings of this stage are presented in this Scoping Report. During this stage the scope of the JLP will be defined. Purpose of this Scoping Report is to seek feedback on the scope of the SA.
A2: Collecting baseline Information	
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems	
A4: Developing the SA Framework A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA	
Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects	
B1: Testing the JLP objectives against the SA Framework	Stage B of the SEA process is linked to the overall production of the JLP which includes the

SA Stage	Application to the Joint Local Plan (JLP)
B2: Developing the JLP Options	development of options and the selection of the preferred options. There should be a considerable degree of interaction between the plan-making and SA teams during this stage in the process to enable potential adverse effects of the JLP to be avoided/minimised and potential sustainability benefits maximised. All of these stages will be Documented in the SA Report.
B3: Predicting the effects of the JLP	
B4: Evaluating the effects of the JLP	
B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects	
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the JLP	
Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report	
C1: Preparing the SA Report	The proposed submission JLP will be prepared ready for consultation. This will result in a SA Report and Non-Technical Summary documenting the effects of the JLP and will also include an assessment of the options considered during the JLP's development.
Stage D: Consultation on the Proposed Submission Documents and the SA Report	
D1: Public participation on the proposed submission documents	The SA Report and the proposed submission JLP will be consulted upon in accordance with Regulation 27 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008.
D2: Appraising significant changes resulting from representations	Following the receipt of representations, the SA Report may need to be updated to reflect comments received. It will be essential for the SA Report and the JLP to remain consistent.
D3: Making decisions and providing information	
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the JLP	
E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring	Monitoring undertaken for the SA process should feed into the Annual Monitoring Report. Monitoring will commence once the JLP has been adopted.
E2: Responding to adverse effects	

- c) Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 ('the 2012 Planning Regulations') - Regulation 17 of the 2012 Planning Regulations states that sustainability appraisal reports are a 'proposed submission document' and must be submitted to the Secretary of State with the Local Plan.
- d) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) - Paragraph 14 states that a
- e) Presumption in favour of sustainable development lies at the heart of the NPPF. Paragraph 165 of the NPPF states: '*A sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment*

should be an integral part of the plan preparation process and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factor.'

In addition to the Government's requirement for a SA, European Legislation also requires that an assessment of the environmental effects of certain plans and policies (including planning documents) is undertaken. In summer 2001, the European Union legislated for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) with the adoption of Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (the SEA Directive). There is significant overlap between the SEA process and the UK SA process, and they have therefore been combined into one process for the assessment of the emerging Babergh and Mid Suffolk Local Plan. For ease of reference this document will refer to both processes as a Sustainability Appraisal.

- **Key Stages of the SA/SEA process**

Government guidance subdivides the SA process into a series of stages. These are set out in Figure 3 - Plans and Programmes (Figure 3).

- **Elements of the Plan to be appraised & alternatives**

Elements of the Plans to be Appraised

As options emerge, each will be assessed to determine sustainability performance and to provide recommendations for improvement. It is anticipated that the following elements will need to be assessed:

- Objectives
- Options
- Proposed policies & proposals.

The process will be iterative with regular feedback occurring between the plan-makers and the SA team. The method adopted to assess each element of the Joint Local Plan will be slightly different, for example, the objectives will simply be subject to a qualitative review in light of the SA Framework. Site allocations will be assessed in location specific detail.

An objective based compatibility exercise will be used to determine if there are any key conflicts between the Joint Local Plan's objectives and SA objectives. It is expected that a more detailed assessment of the policies will be undertaken using a combination of topic papers, area profiles and an assessment matrix. The matrix will determine significant effects derived from the following:

- Impact – whether the impact will be positive, negative, neutral or not applicable when assessed against the Sustainability Objectives.
- Temporal scale – whether the impact will be short-term (within 5 years), medium term (5 – 10 years) or long-term (10 years +).
- Spatial scale – whether the impact will be realised in predominantly rural or urban areas. Any trans-boundary effects outside of the study area would also be considered.
- Permanency – whether effects will be permanent or temporary.

- Level of uncertainty – the level of uncertainty in the prediction will be classified as low, medium or high.

The SA will consider social, economic and environmental effects through the SA Framework. Where appropriate, the assessment will consider existing evidence and research when making linkages between new development and the types of impact this could have on different strands of the community, for example, community cohesion, equality, health etc. In all cases, the assessment will make good use of the baseline data collated in the Scoping Report which will be supplemented with further detail as appropriate at the assessment stage. When assessing each element, the following questions will be asked:

- To what extent does the policy meet the SA Framework Objectives and guide questions?
- To what extent will the policy seek to address sustainability issues?
- To what extent will the policy affect the current sustainability baseline conditions?

In addition to assessing policies individually, the cumulative effects of multiple policies will also be appraised. This will consider how policies may work together to provide cumulative or synergistic sustainability benefits or adverse impacts on specific receptors and receptor types. For instance: the receptor topic of biodiversity, at the district level, or specific ecological features or designations at the sub-district level. It is also likely that some policies will provide mitigation for the actions of other policies and this will also be given consideration throughout the assessment. Where negative impacts are identified, measures will be proposed to offset, avoid or otherwise mitigate for the impact. In addition, measures which may further enhance benefits will also be identified as appropriate.

Geographical Scope of the SA

The geographical scope of the SA will be driven by the geographical scope of the new Joint Local Plan. The Local Plan will apply across the entire area of Babergh and Mid Suffolk although some policies will be specific to particular areas. The SA will assess all policies and will consider the spatial extent of their likely impacts. These impacts might be local only or may extend across a much wider area, including potential secondary and indirect effects outside of the district.

Assessment of Alternatives

It is a requirement of the SEA Directive that alternatives are assessed. Alternative options for policies will be assessed using the SA Framework. The purpose of the assessment will be to determine the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of each option such that this information can be used by the plan-makers to inform their decision to select the preferred policies. It is proposed that tables will be used for this assessment that enable comparison. It is proposed that the assessment of alternative options occurs prior to the detailed development of the preferred policies and the corresponding SA of those policies. However, during the assessment of preferred policies it is also proposed that an iterative form of working is undertaken which will involve the feedback of recommendations for amendments to policy wording. This iterative approach can also be regarded as an ongoing assessment of alternatives.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Scoping

The localities of Babergh and Mid Suffolk districts are abundant with important environmental designations, which are protected by law. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, require that an Appropriate Assessment should be carried out on plans and policies which are considered likely to have a significant effect upon European designated sites (Special Protection Area, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar sites in the UK).

An HRA has been carried out for each Council's adopted Core Strategy as well as for the Stowmarket Area Action Plan. These strategic assessments conclude that the plans will have no significant adverse impact upon designated areas. However, they acknowledge that further detailed work on specific impacts and mitigation proposals will be likely to be needed in more specific plans and projects. For example, additional HRA work will be required when formal planning applications are submitted for existing allocations such as Brantham. There may also be specific further allocations made which require HRA work.

Some early sites screening work has been undertaken on European designated sites and is contained within this report (Chapter 2 Biodiversity + Appendix 01). An HRA Scoping and Screening exercise will be undertaken to establish which policies are likely to have a significant effect on the European designations, leading to a full Appropriate Assessment, if necessary. In the meantime, the following chapters in this report identify some of the specific characteristics and issues found in the district areas which will need particular consideration.

3. Chapter 2 - Review of Relevant Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

SA Stages A1- A3

The starting point for preparing sustainability appraisal involves appraising the policy context in which the SA is being prepared. This means a review of other policies, plans and programmes that influence the plan and appraisal content. These policies relate to international, national, regional, county and local district strategies and plans of statutory organisations. Figure 3 sets out a list of the relevant plans and programmes that have been reviewed.

Further to the review of plans and programmes the report contains thematic analysis on the relevant plans and programmes, the area profile in relation to significant issues & their relevance to the plan, the effect of the issue on the plans and the topic specific sustainability objective(s).

The following issues are considered:

- Health and Population
- Housing
- Water
- Material Assets
- Climate Change
- Biodiversity
- Cultural Heritage
- The Economy
- Transport and Connectivity.

Figure 3 - Plans and Programmes

International Plans		
Objectives identified in the Document	Targets identified in the Document	Use in SA Objectives
World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg, September 2002		
<p>The World Summit reaffirmed the international commitment to sustainable development. The aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production with a 10-year framework of programmes of action Reverse trend in loss of natural resources Urgently and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy Significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010 	<p>No specific targets or indicators, however key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater resource efficiency Support business innovation and take up of best practice in technology and management Waste reduction and producer responsibility Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency New technology development Push on energy efficiency Low-carbon programmes Reduced impacts on biodiversity 	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 5,6,7,8,9,10,12</p>
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2006)		
<p>The Strategy sets out how the EU will effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and the importance of strengthening work with partners outside of the EU. The Strategy sets objectives and actions for seven key priority challenges until 2010. The priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change and clean energy Sustainable transport Sustainable consumption and production Conservation and management of natural resources Public Health Social inclusion, demography and migration Global poverty and sustainable development challenges 	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 1,2,6,7,8,10,11,12,17</p>
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan 2002 - 2012		

<p>The EAP reviews the significant environmental challenges and provides a framework for European environmental policy up to 2012. The Programme aims at:</p> <p>Emphasising climate change as an outstanding challenge of the next 10 years and beyond and contributing to the long term objective of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Thus a long term objective of a maximum global temperature increase of 2°C over pre-industrial levels and a CO2 concentration below 550 ppm shall guide the Programme. In the longer term this is likely to require a global reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases by 70 % as compared to 1990 as identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)</p> <p>Protecting, conserving, restoring and developing the functioning of natural systems, natural habitats, wild flora and fauna with the aim of halting desertification and the loss of biodiversity, including diversity of genetic resources, both in the EU and on a global scale</p> <p>Contributing to a high level of quality of life and social well being for citizens by providing an environment where the level of pollution does not give rise to harmful effects on human health and the environment and by encouraging a sustainable urban development</p> <p>Better resource efficiency and resource and waste management to bring about more sustainable production and consumption patterns, thereby decoupling the use of resources and the generation of waste from the rate of economic growth and aiming to ensure that the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources does not exceed the carrying capacity of the environment</p>	<p>The Plan sets objectives and priority areas for action on tackling climate change. The aims set out in the document are to be pursued by the following objectives (some of these are now out of date and are therefore not included): Fulfilment of the Kyoto Protocol commitment of an 8 % reduction in emissions by 2008-12 compared to 1990 levels for the EU as a whole, in accordance with the commitment of each Member State set out in the Council Conclusions of 16 and 17 June 1998</p> <p>Placing the Community in a credible position to advocate an international agreement on more stringent reduction targets for the second commitment period provided for by the Kyoto Protocol. This agreement should aim at cutting emissions significantly, taking full account, inter alia, of the findings of the IPCC 3rd Assessment Report, and take into account the necessity to move towards a global equitable distribution of greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 1,6,7,8,9,10,11</p>
<p>European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (January 1999)</p>		
<p>The European Spatial Development Perspective is based on the EU aim of achieving balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening environmentally sound economic development and social cohesion. This means, in particular, reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with an area's ecological and cultural functions and, hence, contributing to a sustainable, and at larger scale, balanced territorial development.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance. Targets and measures for the most part deferred to Member States.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 3,5,6,7,8,9,12, 13,14,15</p>
<p>Aarhus Convention (Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters) (1998)</p>		

In order to contribute to the protection of the right of every person of present and future generations to live in an environment adequate to his or her health and well-being, each Party subject to the convention shall guarantee the rights of access to information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.	As this is a high level EU policy document, responsibility for implementation has been deferred to the Member States: Each Party shall take the necessary legislative, regulatory and other measures, including measures to achieve compatibility between the provisions implementing the information, public participation and access-to-justice provisions in this Convention, as well as proper enforcement measures, to establish and maintain a clear, transparent and consistent framework to implement the provisions of this Convention.	Incorporated in SA all relevant objectives
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)		
The convention sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It acknowledges that the climatic system is affected by many factors and is a shared system. Under the Convention governments have to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gather and share information on greenhouse gas emissions • Launch national strategies for climate change • Co-operate in adapting to the impacts of climate change. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 10,11
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)		
The Kyoto protocol, adopted in 1997, reinforced the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. It addressed the problem of anthropogenic climate change by requiring developed countries to set legally binding emission reduction targets for greenhouse gases.	Industrial nations agreed to reduce their collective emissions of greenhouse gases by 5.2% from 1990 levels by the period 2008 to 2012. Countries can achieve their Kyoto targets by: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their own country; Implementing projects to reduce emissions in other countries; Trading in carbon. Countries that have achieved their Kyoto targets will be able to sell their excess carbon allowances to countries finding it more difficult or too expensive to meet their targets	Incorporated in SA Objective 10
Second European Climate Change Programme (ECCP II) 2005		
Initiated in 2005, the programme builds on the First Climate Change Programme and seeks to continue to drive climate change mitigation across Europe, with the aim of limiting climate change and meeting Kyoto targets. It also seeks to promote adaptation to the effects of inevitable and predicted climate change.	Most initiatives in the programme refer to EU-wide elements of policy related, for example, to emissions trading, technological specifications and carbon capture and storage. There are therefore no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 10,11
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)		
This Directive aims to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community Framework. Member States are obliged to take steps to increase the consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources, by setting national indicative targets, in terms of a percentage of electricity consumption by 2010.	Member States are obliged to take appropriate steps to encourage greater consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in conformity with the national indicative targets. Global indicative target: 12% of gross national energy consumption by 2010 and 22.1% indicative share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in total Community electricity consumption by 2010. UK target: renewable to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.	Incorporated in SA Objective 10

European Transport Policy for 2010: A Time to Decide		
This policy outlines the need to improve the quality and effectiveness of transport in Europe. A strategy has been proposed which is designed to gradually break the link between transport growth and economic growth to reduce environmental impacts and congestion. The policy advocates measures that promote an environmentally friendly mix of transport services.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 17
EU Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe (2008/50/EC)		
The Directive merges four previous directives and one Council decision into a single directive on air quality and may also incorporate Directive 2004/107/EC relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons at a later date. It sets binding standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of SO ₂ , NO ₂ /NO _x , PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5} , CO, benzene and lead which are required to be translated into UK legislation. The Directive seeks to maintain ambient-air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.	Thresholds for pollutants are included in the Directives.	Incorporated in SA Objective 7
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
The purpose of this Directive is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which: (a) prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems (b) promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources (c) aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances (d) ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution (e) contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts	Objectives for surface waters: Achievement of good ecological status and good surface water chemical status by 2015; Achievement of good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status for heavily modified; water bodies and artificial water bodies; Prevention of deterioration from one status class to another; Achievement of water-related objectives and standards for protected areas Objectives for groundwater; Achievement of good groundwater quantitative and chemical status by 2015; Reversal of any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations and prevent or limit input of pollutants to groundwater; Achievement of water related objectives and standards for protected areas	Incorporated in SA Objective 6
Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)		
Sets standards for a range of drinking water quality parameters.	The Directive includes standards that constitute legal limits.	Incorporated in SA Objective 6
Directive on the Assessment and Management of Flood Risks (2007/60/EC)		

<p>This Directive aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to assess whether all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p> <p>The Directive shall be carried out in co-ordination with the Water Framework Directive, most notably through flood risk management plans and river basin management plans, and also through co-ordination of the public participation procedures in the preparation of these plans.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 11</p>
<p>UN Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)</p>		
<p>This was one of the main outcomes of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. The key objectives of the Convention are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity • The sustainable use of its components • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources • The achievement of the objectives in the Convention relies heavily upon the implementation of action at the national level. 	<p>The Convention aims to halt the worldwide loss of animal and plant species and genetic resources and save and enhance biodiversity.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 12</p>
<p>Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)</p>		
<p>The principle objectives of the Convention are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation. Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including migratory species.</p> <p>In order to achieve this the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1000 wild animal species.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party is obliged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention • Have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution • Promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 12</p>
<p>Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)</p>		

<p>The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty under the United Nations Environment Programme. The aim is for contracting parties to work together to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species and their habitats (on a global scale) by providing strict protection for endangered migratory species. The overarching objectives set for the Parties are: Promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species; Endeavour to provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I; Endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 12</p>
<p>EU Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)</p>		
<p>The directive recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. The Directive places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species (listed in Annex I), especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the most suitable territories for these species.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 12</p>
<p>Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)</p>		
<p>Directive seeks to conserve natural habitats, and wild fauna and flora within the EU.</p>	<p>Member States are required to take measures to maintain or restore at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of Community importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas and it is usually accepted as also including Ramsar sites (European Sites). Plans that may adversely affect the integrity of European sites may be required to be subject to Appropriate Assessment under the Directive.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 12</p>
<p>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as waterfowl habitat (1971)</p>		
<p>The Convention is an intergovernmental treaty whose stated 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' (Ramsar COP8, 2002). There are presently 150 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1556 wetland sites, totalling 129.6 million hectares, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance. The original emphasis was on the conservation and wise use of wetlands primarily to provide habitat for waterbirds, however over the years the Convention has broadened its scope to incorporate all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognising wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation and for the well-being of human communities</p>	<p>There are no specific targets. Although now out of date, the general objectives of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2003-2008 are: To ensure the wise use of wetlands; To achieve appropriate management of wetlands of international importance; To promote international co-operation; To ensure that the required implementation mechanisms, resources and capacity are in place; To progress towards the accession of all countries to the Convention.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 12</p>
<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy (1998)</p>		

The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at the source, which will help both to reverse present trends in biodiversity decline and to place species and ecosystems, including agro-ecosystems, at a satisfactory conservation status, both within and beyond the territory of the EU.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 12
European Landscape Convention (2000)		
The aims are to promote European landscape protection, management and planning, and to organise European co-operation on landscape issues. The Convention is part of the Council of Europe's work on natural and cultural heritage, spatial planning, environment and local self-government, and establishes the general legal principles which should serve as a basis for adopting national landscape policies and establishing international co-operation in such matters. The UK is a signatory to this Convention and is committed to its principles.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 12,13,14
UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972)		
The Convention requires that cultural and natural heritage is identified, protected, conserved, presented and transmitted to future generations. It also requires that effective and active measures are taken to protect and conserve cultural and natural heritage.	There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 12,13,14
Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)		
This replaces the old Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC). The aims of this Directive are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a comprehensive and consolidated approach to the definition and management of waste. To ensure waste prevention is the first priority of waste management. To shift from thinking of waste as an unwanted burden to a valued resource and make Europe a recycling society. To provide environmental criteria for certain waste streams, to establish when a waste ceases to be a waste (rather than significantly amending the definition of waste). 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 9
Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC) (as amended by 2004/12/EC and 2005/20/EC)		
This Directive covers all packaging placed on the market in the Community and all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service, household or any other level, regardless of the material used. The Directive provides that the Member States shall take measures to prevent the formation of packaging waste, which may include national programmes and may encourage the reuse of packaging.	The Directive states that Member States must introduce systems for the return and/or collection of used packaging to attain certain targets. However, all targets are now out of date and are therefore not included.	Incorporated in SA Objective 9

National Plans		
Objectives identified in the Document	Targets identified in the Document	Use in SA Objectives
Code for Sustainable Homes (April 2014)		
The code for sustainable homes is the national standard for the sustainable design and construction of new homes. It aims to reduce carbon emissions and promote higher standards of sustainable design above the current minimum standards set out by the building regulations.	<p>The code provides 9 measures of sustainable design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • energy/CO2 • water • materials • surface water runoff (flooding and flood prevention) • waste • pollution • health and well-being • management • ecology 	Incorporated in SA Objective 1,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11 12,14,15,17
UK Sustainable Development Strategy: Securing the Future (2005) and the UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, One Future – Different Paths (2005)		

<p>The strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. As a result of the 2004 consultation to develop new UK sustainable development strategy the following issues have been highlighted as the main priority areas for immediate action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production • Working towards achieving more with less • Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement • protecting the natural resources on which we depend <p>From local to global:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building sustainable communities creating places where people want to live and work, now and in the future • Climate change and energy • Confronting the greatest threat. <p>In addition to these four priorities changing behaviour also forms a large part of the Governments thinking on sustainable development.</p>	<p>Because the UK sustainable development strategy aims to direct and shape policies, it is difficult to list the objectives of the strategy within the confines of the table. The following principles will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose, and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, and the Northern Ireland Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy, and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good governance • Using sound science responsibly <p>There are no specific targets within the Strategy, although it makes reference to targets set in related PSA and other relevant policy statements. There are also 68 high level UK Government strategy indicators, which will be used to measure the success with which the above objectives are being met. The most relevant are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gas emissions: Kyoto target and CO2 emissions; CO2 emissions by end user: industry, domestic, transport (excluding international aviation), other Renewable electricity: renewable electricity generated as a % of total electricity Energy supply: UK primary energy supply and gross; inland energy consumption • Water resource use: total abstractions from non-tidal surface and ground water sources • Waste arisings by (a) sector (b) method of disposal • Bird populations: bird population indices (a) farmland birds (b) woodland birds (c) birds of coasts and estuaries (d) wintering wetland birds • Biodiversity conservation: (a) priority species status (b) priority habitat status • River quality: rivers of good (a) biological (b) chemical quality • Air quality and health: (a) annual levels of particles and ozone (b) days when air pollution is moderate or higher 	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 1,4,6,7,8,9,10,11 12,14,15</p>
<p>Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (2003)</p>		

<p>This action programme marks a step change in the policies for delivering sustainable communities for all. The plan allies measures to tackle the housing provision mix-match between the South-East and parts of the North and the Midlands, with more imaginative design and the continuation of an agreeable and convenient environment. It is part of the Government's wider drive to raise the quality of life in our communities through increasing prosperity, reducing inequalities, increasing employment, better public services, better health and education, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour, and much more. It reflects our key principles for public service reform: raising standards, devolving and delegating decision-making, providing greater flexibility over use of resources and choice for customers. The main elements are: - Sustainable communities - Step change in housing supply - New growth areas - Decent homes - Countryside and local environment</p>	<p>There are no specific indicators or targets of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 1,2,3,4,5,15</p>
<p>Planning Act 2008</p>		
<p>The Act created amendments to the functioning of the planning system, following recommendations from the Barker Review first proposed in the 2007 White Paper: Planning for a Sustainable Future. The two principal changes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of an Infrastructure Planning Commission to make decisions on nationally significant infrastructure projects. • Creation of the Community Infrastructure Levy, a charge to be collected from developers by local authorities for the provision of local and sub-regional infrastructure. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA</p>
<p>Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning 2005</p>		
<p>This document was jointly published by The Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the EA. It provides guidance to help in the preparation of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks, by ensuring incorporation of the natural, built and historic environment, and rural issues in plans and strategies.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 6,7,8,12,13,14,14</p>
<p>World Class Places: The Government's Strategy for Improving Quality of Place (2009)</p>		

<p>The Strategy identifies the benefits of creating well-designed places, including elements of spatial planning, urban design, architecture, green infrastructure and community involvement. It seeks to promote the consideration of place at all levels of planning. An Action Plan accompanying the Strategy sets out the following seven broad objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1: Strengthen leadership on quality of place at the national and regional level 2: Encourage local civic leaders and local government to prioritise quality of place 3: Ensure relevant government policy, guidance and standards consistently promote quality of place and are user-friendly 4: Put the public and community at the centre of place-shaping 5: Ensure all development for which central government is directly responsible is built to high design and sustainability standards and promotes quality of place 6: Encourage higher standards of market-led development 7: Strengthen quality of place skills, knowledge and capacity 	<p>The majority of actions reflect how the Government will take forward the strategy and use it in the creation of new guidance and to direct its interactions with relevant agencies. However, of particular relevance are:</p> <p>2.3: Working with local authorities to achieve high quality development 2.5: Establishing an award scheme for high quality places</p> <p>4.1: Encouraging public involvement in shaping the vision for their area and the design of individual schemes 4.2: Ensuring the citizens and service users are engaged in the design and development of public buildings 4.3: Encouraging community involvement in ownership and managing the upkeep of the public realm and community facilities 4.4: Promoting public engagement in creating new homes and neighbourhoods 6.1: Encouraging local authorities to set clear quality of place ambitions in their local planning framework 7.1: Strengthening advisory support on design quality for local authorities, the wider public sector and developers 7.2: Encouraging local authorities to share planning, design, conservation and related expertise</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA</p>
<p>The Countryside in and Around Towns: A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development (2005)</p>		
<p>This document was jointly published by the Countryside Agency and Groundwork, in 2005. The document presents a new vision for a very extensive and often overlooked resource – the countryside in and around England’s towns and cities. The vision at the heart of the challenge to reduce the pressures that urban life places on the local and global environment is, ‘the need to ensure a high quality of life for all while at the same time reducing our collective impact on the resources we share’.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 12,14</p>
<p>Sustainable Communities, Settled Homes, Changing Lives – A Strategy for Tackling Homelessness (ODPM) (2005)</p>		
<p>The strategy aims to halve the number of households living in insecure temporary accommodation by 2010. This will be achieved by: Preventing homelessness; Providing support for vulnerable people; Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness; Helping more people move away from rough sleeping; Providing more settled homes. For each of the above points a series of actions are identified.</p>	<p>Key target: Halve the number of households living in temporary accommodation by 2010</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 5</p>
<p>Climate Change Act (2008)</p>		

<p>The Act commits the UK to action in mitigating the impacts of climate change. It has two key aims: To improve carbon management, helping the transition towards a low-carbon economy To demonstrate UK leadership internationally, signalling a commitment to take our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen in December 2009 [and beyond].</p>	<p>Relevant commitments within the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad (against 1990 levels). Also a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020. • A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five-year periods, to aid progress towards the 2050 target. • The creation of the Committee on Climate Change - a new independent, expert body to advise the Government on the level of carbon budgets and on where cost-effective savings can be made. • The inclusion of International aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or an explanation to Parliament why not - by 31 December 2012. • Further measures to reduce emissions, including: powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland). • New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme. 	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 10,11</p>
<p>Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change (2006)</p>		
<p>The review examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The second part of the review considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies are able to adapt to the consequences of climate change. The document clearly identifies that adaptation is the only available response for impacts that will occur over the next few decades.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 10,11</p>
<p>UK Carbon Plan (2011)</p>		
<p>The Carbon Plan sets out the Government's plans for achieving the emissions reductions committed to in the first four carbon budgets, on a pathway consistent with meeting the UK's 2050 target. The publication brings together the Government's strategy to curb greenhouse gas emissions and deliver climate change targets.</p>	<p>The Carbon Plain includes the following targets: Commitment to reduce carbon emissions by at least 80% by 2050.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 10</p>
<p>Climate change and biodiversity adaptation: the role of the spatial planning system – a Natural England commissioned report (2009)</p>		

<p>The report examines ways in which the land use planning system can help biodiversity adapt to climate change. Strategies are identified that enable LDFs to deliver against the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs' (Defra) 12 core adaptation goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve existing biodiversity 1a Conserve protected areas and other high quality habitats 1b Conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species 2 Reduce sources of harm not linked to climate 3 Develop ecologically resilient and varied landscapes 3a Conserve and enhance local variation within sites and habitats 3b Make space for the natural development of rivers and coasts 4 Establish ecological networks through habitat protection, restoration and creation 5 Make sound decisions based on analysis 5a Thoroughly analyse causes of change 5b Respond to changing conservation priorities 6 Integrate adaptation and mitigation measures into conservation management, planning and practice 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 11,12</p>
<p>Planning for Climate Change – Guidance and Model Policies for Local Authorities (2010)</p>		
<p>The document has been produced by the Planning and Climate Change Coalition, a group of organisations seeking to ensure that the planning system responds effectively to the climate challenge. The guide is designed to provide clarity and guidance to local authorities and Local Enterprise Partnerships on how best to plan for climate change, both in terms of reducing CO2 emissions, and adapting to future climatic conditions. Guidance is provided on developing both strategic and development control policies.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance, other than to support local authorities in mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 10,11</p>
<p>Energy White Paper: Meeting the Energy Challenge (2007)</p>		
<p>This White Paper sets out a framework for action to address the following long-term energy challenges, and helps to manage the risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling climate change by reducing CO2 emissions both within the UK and abroad • Ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy as we become increasingly dependent on imported fuel as set out in - 'The Energy Challenge' published in 2006, the context in which the Government is seeking to meet these challenges is evolving. <p>This paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy (based upon existing policies) to address the long-term energy challenges and deliver the four energy policy goals [set out in the 2003 Energy White Paper]. It sets out how the Government is implementing the measures in the Energy Review Report in 2006 together with other measures announced since (e.g. in the 2007 Budget).</p>	<p>Targets are superseded by 2008 Climate Change Act. There is therefore none of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 10</p>
<p>Energy Act 2011</p>		

<p>The Act sets out new legislation to: - Reflect the availability of new technologies (such as CCS and emerging renewable technologies) - Correspond with our changing requirements for security of supply infrastructure (such as offshore gas storage) - Ensure adequate protection for the environment and the tax payer as our energy market changes.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 10</p>
<p>Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)</p>		
<p>The document explains how the strategic aims set out in ‘Towards a Sustainable Transport System’ (2007) will be translated into policy and practical actions. It takes on recommendations contained in the Eddington transport study and the Stern Review. The 5 goals are: To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; To reduce transport’s emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; To contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; and To improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment.</p>	<p>The document does not contain specific targets or indicators, but rather sets out broad strategic priorities at a national level. Nonetheless, the goals provide a framework for local as well as national action.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 17</p>
<p>The Future of Transport White Paper – A Network for 2030 (2004)</p>		
<p>This Paper builds on the progress that has already been made since the implementation of the 10 Year Plan for transport, and sets out the vision for transport for the next 30 years, until 2015, with a funding commitment. It is a long term strategy for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system backed up by sustained high levels of investment. The aim is for a transport network that can meet the challenges of a growing economy and the increasing demand for travel, but that can also achieve environmental objectives. This means coherent networks with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel • The rail network providing a fast, reliable and efficient service, particularly for interurban journeys and commuting into large urban areas • Reliable, flexible, convenient bus services tailored to local needs • Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips • Ports and airports providing improved international and domestic links • The strategy is built around three key themes: - Sustained investment over 	<p>The document indicates a number of Public Service Agreement objectives. Those of relevance include; Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels in line with our Kyoto commitment and move towards a 20% reduction in CO2 emissions below 1990 levels by 2010, through measures including energy efficiency and renewable; Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1,3 butadiene.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 17</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the long term • Improvements in transport management • Planning ahead sustained <p>Underlining these themes, and an important underlying objective of our strategy, is balancing the need to travel with the need to improve quality of life. This means seeking solutions that meet long term economic, social and environmental goals. Achieving this objective will contribute to the objectives of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy.</p>		
Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (July 2009)		
The Strategy sets out how the transport sector will meet its emissions reduction obligations and contribute to the Government's overall policy on climate change as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.	The Strategy does not contain its own targets; rather it sets out how those committed to elsewhere, notably in the Climate Change Act 2008, will be met by the transport sector and what actions the Government will take to see they are met.	Incorporated in SA Objective 10,17
Low Carbon Transport: A Greener Future - A Carbon Reduction Strategy for Transport (July 2009)		
The Strategy sets out how the transport sector will meet its emissions reduction obligations and contribute to the Government's overall policy on climate change as set out in the Climate Change Act 2008.	The Strategy does not contain its own targets; rather it sets out how those committed to elsewhere, notably in the Climate Change Act 2008, will be met by the transport sector and what actions the Government will take to see they are met.	Incorporated in SA Objective 10,17
Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended)		
The Act still forms the basis of conservation legislation in Great Britain, although it has been much modified. Schedules 5 and 8 of the Act detail lists of legally protected wild animals and plants respectively. These are updated every five years.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 12
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)		
These Regulations make provision for the purpose of implementing, for Great Britain, Council Directive 92/43/EEC [8] on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. They replace and update the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended) in England and Wales (and to a limited degree, Scotland - as regards reserved matters).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 12
UK National Ecosystems Assessment (2009-2011)		

<p>Key messages from the assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The natural world, its biodiversity and its constituent ecosystems are critically important to our well-being and economic prosperity. • Actions taken and decisions made now will have consequences far into the future for ecosystems, ecosystem services and human well-being. It is important that these are understood, so that we can make the best possible choices, not just for society now but also for future generation. • A move to sustainable development will require an appropriate mixture of regulations, technology, financial investment and education, as well as changes in individual and societal behaviour and adoption of a more integrated, rather than conventional sectoral, approach to ecosystem management. 	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 12
The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act (2000)		
The purpose of the Act is to create a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 12
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)		
The act created Natural England and the Commission for Rural Communities and, amongst other measures, it extended the biodiversity duty set out in the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity. The Duty is set out in Section 40 of the Act, and states that every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. The aim of the biodiversity duty is to raise the profile of biodiversity in England and Wales, so that the conservation of biodiversity becomes properly embedded in all relevant policies and decisions made by public authorities. The Duty applies to all local authorities, community, parish and town councils, police, fire and health authorities and utility companies. The Government has produced guidance on implementing the Duty, contained in two publications, one for Local Authorities (and the other for other public bodies.	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 12,14
The Guidance for Local Authorities on Implementing the Biodiversity Duty (2007)		

<p>This guidance was issued by Defra and the Welsh Assembly to assist local authorities in fulfilling their Biodiversity Duty.</p>	<p>The guidance references a biodiversity indicator, which was developed as a result of a Defra commissioned research project in 2003/4. The indicator developed to measure local authority performance is: - Progress towards achieving a local authority's potential for biodiversity', which is based on four sub-indicators relating to: - The management of local authority landholdings (e.g. % of landholdings managed to a plan which seeks to maximise the sites' biodiversity potential. - The condition of local authority managed SSSIs (e.g. % of SSSI in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition). - The provision of accessible greenspace. - The effect of development control decisions on designated sites (e.g. change in designated sites as a result of planning permissions).</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA</p>
<p>Conserving Biodiversity – The UK Approach (2007)</p>		
<p>The purpose of the document is to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework. It sets out an approach to biodiversity conservation that is designed to meet the commitment to halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 but also to guide action into the second decade of the 21st century.</p> <p>The statement emphasises an ecosystem approach. There is a close relationship between ecosystems and human well-being and there is a need to take action to reverse ecosystem degradation by addressing the key drivers and valuing ecosystem services. There is a need to maintain, create and restore functional combinations of habitats.</p> <p>The shared priorities for action are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the best sites for wildlife • Targeting action on priority species and habitats • Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making. • Engaging people and encouraging behaviour change • Developing and interpreting the evidence base • Ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of • Multilateral Environmental Agreements and contributes fully to their domestic delivery. 	<p>In June 2007 the UK Biodiversity Partnership published 18 indicators that can be used to monitor biodiversity progress across the UK. They will be used as part of a wider evidence base to determine whether the target to halt biodiversity loss is being achieved. Some of the relevant indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in populations of selected species of birds and butterflies • UK BAP Priority Species & Habitats • Protected areas • Sustainable woodland management • Area of agri-environment land • Sustainable fisheries • Ecological impact of air pollution • Invasive species • Habitat connectivity • River quality 	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 6,7,8,12</p>
<p>Working with the Grain of Nature: a Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)</p>		

<p>The Strategy seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy and sets out a programme to make the changes necessary to conserve, enhance and work with the grain of nature and ecosystems rather than against them. The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. • Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. • Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. • Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment. 	<p>A key Defra objective is: to protect and improve the rural, urban, marine and global environment and lead on the integration of these with other policies across Government and internationally. Under this objective, key targets are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To care for our natural heritage, make the countryside attractive and enjoyable for all and preserve biological diversity by • Reversing the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends • Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites • The Government is already committed, in its Quality of Life Counts indicators, to using key indicators to measure progress with sustainable development in the UK. The ones that are particularly important for biodiversity are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The populations of wild birds • The condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest • Progress with Biodiversity Action Plans • Area of land under agri-environment agreement • Biological quality of rivers • Fish stocks around the UK fished within safe limits 	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 6,8,12</p>
<p>Planning policy for Traveller Sites</p>		
<p>The new policy forms part of a broader package, including changes to planning law to limit retrospective planning applications for any form of unauthorised development and the provision of incentives for new and refurbished traveller sites, intended to deliver a better balance between site provision and enforcement.</p>	<p>Local planning authorities should ensure their local plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies which should increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, address under-provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 5</p>
<p>UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework</p>		

<p>The new UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework replaces the previous UK level Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework covers the period 2011 – 2020. It forms the UK Government’s response to the new strategic plan of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), published in 2010 at the CBD meeting in Nagoya, Japan. This includes 5 internationally agreed strategic goals and supporting targets to be achieved by 2020. The 5 strategic goals agreed were:</p> <p>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.</p>	<p>The UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework constitutes the UK’s response to these new ‘Aichi’ strategic goals and associated targets:</p> <p>Strategic Goal A: Target 1 By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably. Target 2 By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems. Target 3 By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions. Target 4 By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.</p> <p>Strategic Goal B Target 5 By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. Target 6 By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. Target 7 By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 12</p>
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	<p>sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Target 8 By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p> <p>Target 9 By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.</p> <p>Target 10 By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.</p> <p>Strategic Goal C:</p> <p>Target 11 By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p> <p>Target 12 By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p> <p>Target 13 By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</p> <p>Strategic Goal D:</p> <p>Target 14 By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p> <p>Target 15 By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to</p>	
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	<p>carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p> <p>Target 16 By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</p> <p>Strategic Goal E:</p> <p>Target 17 By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</p> <p>Target 18 By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</p> <p>Target 19 By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p> <p>Target 20 By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties</p>	
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Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services		
This strategy will guide the conservation efforts in England over the next decade, including the aim to halt overall loss of England's biodiversity by 2020. In the longer term the aim is to move progressively from a position of net biodiversity loss to net gain.	This is a guidance document and therefore does not set targets or identify indicators.	Incorporated in SA Objective 12
Biodiversity by Design: A Guide for Sustainable Communities (Town and Country Planning Association) (2004)		
The aim of the guide is to provide guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities. The guidance is designed to apply at a variety of scales from whole sub-region growth points, to neighbourhood schemes.	This is a guidance document and therefore does not set targets or identify indicators.	Incorporated in SA Objective 12
Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket (2010) Defra		
These indicators show changes in aspects of biodiversity such as the population size of important species or the area of land managed for wildlife. They provide part of the evidence to assess whether the targets set out in the following column have been achieved.	<p>The UK Government committed to two important international targets to protect biodiversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In 2001, European Union Heads of State or Government agreed that biodiversity decline should be halted, with the aim of reaching this objective by 2010. 2. In 2002, Heads of State at the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development committed themselves 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. <p>There are eighteen UK biodiversity indicators grouped under six focal areas aligned to those used by the Convention on Biological Diversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Status and trends in components of biodiversity 2. Sustainable use 3. Threats to biodiversity 4. Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services 5. Status of resource transfers and use 6. Public awareness and participation 	Incorporated in SA Objective 12
A Strategy for England's Trees, Woodlands and Forests (2007)		

<p>The strategy has a 10 – 15 year timescale and strives to achieve sustainable forest management. There are five aims identified for Government intervention in trees, woods and forests. The aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a resource of trees, woods and forests where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and in the future. • To ensure that existing and newly-planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to climate change. • To protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland. • To increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living, working and visiting England. • To improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and to promote new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products. 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 6,7,8,12,14</p>
<p>Open Space Strategies: Best Practice Guidance (CABE and the Greater London Authority, 2009)</p>		
<p>This document offers clear, practical guidance to local authorities and their stakeholders on how to prepare an open space strategy.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 1,3,4,14</p>
<p>The Geological Conservation Review (GCR) (ongoing)</p>		
<p>The GCR is designed to identify sites of national and international importance needed to show all the key scientific elements of the Earth heritage of Britain. They display sediments, rocks, fossils, and features of the landscape that make a special contribution to our understanding and appreciation of Earth science and the geological history of Britain</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 12</p>
<p>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England (Defra, 2009)</p>		
<p>Vision: By 2030, all England’s soils will be managed sustainably and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England’s soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations. The Strategy sets out how Government intends to improve the management of soil to manage threats to its quality and integrity.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 8</p>
<p>Natural England’s Green Infrastructure Guidance (2009)</p>		

<p>The guidance outlines the benefits of developing multi-functional green infrastructure. It provides advice to local authorities on how to deliver green infrastructure improvements through the planning system, including reference to LDFs.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 1,3,4,14</p>
<p>Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation (2003) and Nature Nearby: Accessible Green Space Guidance (2010)</p>		
<p>These publications by Natural England explain and give guidance on the concept of Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt). The 2010 report provides practical advice to planning authorities on meeting the standards within new and existing developments.</p>	<p>ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of at least 2ha in size, no more than 300m (5 minutes' walk) from home; • at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km of home; • one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; and • one accessible 500ha site within 10km of home; plus • a minimum of 1ha of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population. 	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 1,3,4,14</p>
<p>Historic Environment: A Force For the Future (2001) The National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) 2011-2015</p>		
<p>The National Heritage Protection Plan (NHPP) seeks to ensure that England's historic environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is not needlessly at risk of damage, erosion or loss; • is experienced, understood and enjoyed by local communities; • contributes to sustainable and distinctive places to live and work; • makes a positive contribution to the national growth agenda. <p>The NHPP forms a framework for heritage protection built around a clear set of priorities that resulted from widespread public consultation. The aim is for the framework to encourage a wide variety of organisations to develop their own action plans in order to address all or some of these priorities.</p>	<p>The NHPP will provide a common framework that can be adopted and be adapted in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop and express agreed priorities in terms of protecting our heritage, • promote sector-wide collaboration and the coordination of scarce resources to address those priorities. 	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 13,14</p>
<p>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007)</p>		
<p>The Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK to deliver environmental, health and social benefits. It examines the costs and benefits of air quality improvement proposals, the impact of exceedences of the strategy's air quality objectives, the effect on ecosystems and the qualitative impacts.</p>	<p>The Strategy sets objectives and targets for each air quality pollutant, e.g. to achieve and maintain 40µg/m³ of annual average nitrogen dioxide.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 7</p>

Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (2009)		
<p>This is a strategy produced by the Environment Agency (EA) and applies to both England and Wales. It forms the EA's strategy for water resource management for the next 25 years. The focus of the strategy is understanding the present state of water resources and planning for the management of water resources to prevent long-term environmental damage and degradation. The strategy highlights where water abstractions are unsustainable and where further water is needed. The issue of climate change and its impact upon our water resources is also considered.</p> <p>30 action points are identified to deliver the strategy, which include developing leakage control, encouraging good practice when using water and promoting the value of water.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 6
Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England (2008)		
<p>Defra's vision for the state of the water environment in 2030 is for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an improved quality of the water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued high levels of drinking water quality; • sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water; • sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost reflective water charges; • reduced greenhouse gas emissions; and • an embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users. 	The Strategy contains few quantitative targets. It sets out broad ambitions for improvements in the areas of water demand, supply, quality, surface water drainage, flooding, greenhouse gas emissions, water charging and the regulatory framework. One headline target is to reduce per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030, or possibly even 120 litres per person per day depending on new technological developments and innovation.	Incorporated in SA Objective 6
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)		
<p>The Act will provide better, more comprehensive management of coastal erosion and flood risk for people, homes and businesses. It also contains financial provisions related to the water industry.</p> <p>The Act will give the EA an overview of all flood and coastal erosion risk management and unitary and county councils the lead in managing the risk of local floods. It will also enable better management of water resources and quality, and will help to manage and respond to severe weather events such as flood and drought.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 6,11
Making Space for Water: Taking Forward a New Government Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (2005)		
<p>This strategy has a 20 year time horizon and seeks to implement a more holistic strategy to flood and coastal erosion risks. The aim is to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities to reduce the threat to people and their property and to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefits</p> <p>A whole catchment and whole shoreline approach will be adopted and adaptation to climate change will be an inherent part of flood and coastal erosion decisions.</p>	There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.	Incorporated in SA Objective 11

Waste Strategy for England (2007)		
<p>The aim has to be to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. The link between economic growth and waste growth must be broken. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered where possible. Land filling of residual waste, in small amounts, may be necessary. The strategy highlights that significant progress has been made since the 2000 strategy. However, performance still lags behind other European countries. The Government's key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis upon waste prevention and re-use. • Meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020. • Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste. • Secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste. • Get the most environmental benefit from investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. 	<p>The strategy includes targets for reducing household waste production but these are not relevant to this PPP review. The strategy expects a reduction of commercial and industrial waste going to landfill by at least 20% by 2010 compared to 2004. A number of indicators are used in the strategy to characterise current waste management in England.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 9</p>

The Egan Review – Skills for Sustainable Communities (2004)		
<p>Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, their children and other users, contribute to a high quality of life and provide opportunity and choice. They achieve this in ways that make effective use of natural resources, enhance the environment, promote social cohesion and inclusion and strengthen economic prosperity.' The key components of sustainable communities are:</p> <p>Governance – effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership.</p> <p>Transport and connectivity – Good transport services and communications linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services.</p> <p>Services – a full range of appropriate, accessible public, private community and voluntary services.</p> <p>Environmental – providing places for people to live in an environmentally friendly way.</p> <p>Economy – A flourishing and diverse local economy.</p> <p>Housing and the Built Environment – a quality built and natural environment</p> <p>Social and cultural – vibrant, harmonious and inclusive communities.</p>	<p>A series of indicators are defined for each of the key components to monitor progress. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country. • % of residents surveyed and satisfied with their neighbourhoods as a place to live. • % of respondents surveyed who feel they _belong to the neighbourhood (or community). • Domestic burglaries per 1000 households and % detected. • % of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area. • Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household. • % people satisfied with waste recycling facilities. • Average no. of days where air pollution is moderate or higher for NO2, SO2, O3, CO or PM10. • No. of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings. • % of listed building of Grade I and II* at risk of decay. • % of residents surveyed finding it easy to access key local services. • % of people of working age in employment (with BME breakdown). Average life expectancy. • No. of primary care professionals per 100,000 population. 	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 1,4,5,15,16,17</p>
Working for a Healthier Tomorrow – Dame Carol Black’s Review of the health of Britain’s working age population (2008)		

<p>This Review sets out the first ever baseline for the health of Britain’s working age population, seeking to lay the foundations for urgent and comprehensive reform through a new vision for health and work in Britain. Three principles lie at the heart of this vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of illness and promotion of health and well-being • Early intervention for those who develop a health condition • An improvement in the health of those out of work so that everyone with the potential to work has the support they need to do so <p>The Review recognises the human, social and economic costs of impaired health and well-being in relation to working life in Britain. The aim of the Review is not to offer a utopian solution for improved health in working life, but more to identify the factors that stand in the way of good health and to elicit interventions (including services, changes in attitudes, behaviours and practices) that can help to overcome them. Monitoring the baseline presented in this Review will be critical, together with a research programme to inform future action with a comprehensive evidence base and increased cross-governmental effort to ensure progress.</p>	<p>Although there are no relevant targets within the Review, it presents a number of indicators of working age health, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy • Mortality during working age • % of the working age population being in good, fairly good or poor health • Proportion of people out of work due to sickness or disability • Sickness absence per annum • Sickness notes issued per medical condition • % of working time lost due to sickness • Proportion of the working age population on incapacity benefits • Employment rate • Employment rate for disabled people • Income rates • Economic inactivity and reasons for inactivity, split into those inactive who would like to work and those seeking work • Proportion of deviation from perfect health by social class (Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY) health measure) and work status • Proportion of adult population who smoke • Work related illness by industry • Proportion of working age population with mental health conditions • Incapacity benefits claimants by primary medical condition • Costs of working age ill health 	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 1,4</p>
<p>Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2008 – An update of the Department of Health Report 2001/2002</p>		

<p>The 2001/2 Report and its update seek to provide quantitative estimates of the possible impacts of climate change on health. It is recognised that there could be significant long-term health effects as a result of climate change. Since the original report, the assessment of future climate change has been updated. A new generation of high-resolution climate models has allowed for improved estimates of future changes in the frequency, intensity and duration of extreme events in the UK. Some of the major areas of concern are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding • Vector-borne diseases • Food-borne diseases • The effects of climate change on drinking water supplies • The direct effects of high temperatures • The air pollution climate • Exposure to ultra-violet light 	<p>A number of indicators are presented in this Report. The key ones include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean annual temperature • Number of days per year with daily mean exceeding 20oC • Number of days per year with daily mean below 0oC • Annual total rainfall • Seasonal rainfall • Maximum daily wind speed • Annual highest maximum daily wind speed • Annual cases of malaria 	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 1,11</p>
<p>Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action 2003 (Including the 2007 Status Report on the Programme for Action)</p>		
<p>This Programme for Action was prepared by the Department of Health, setting out plans for the following three years to tackle health inequalities that are found across different geographical areas, between genders and different ethnic communities and also between different social and economic groups. It established the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere, by 2010. The programme was organised around four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting families, mothers and children – to ensure the best possible start in life and break the inter-generational cycle of health • Engaging communities and individuals – to ensure relevance, responsiveness and sustainability • Preventing illness and providing effective treatment and care – making certain that the NHS provides leadership and makes the contribution to reducing inequalities that is expected of it • Addressing the underlying determinants of health – dealing with the long-term underlying causes of health inequalities <p>These themes are underpinned by discrete principles to guide how health inequalities are tackled in practice.</p> <p>The programme sets out an ambitious agenda including targets and milestones, in order to help to reduce inequalities by progressing against the 2010 national target and also tackling the underlying causes in the future.</p>	<p>The Programme for Action presents a number of national headline indicators that can be attributed to health inequality, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of primary care professionals per 100,000 population • Road accident casualties in disadvantaged communities • Proportion of children living in low-income households • Proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C • Proportion of households living in non-decent housing • Prevalence of smoking among people in manual social groups, and among pregnant women • Age-standardised death rates per 100,000 population for the major killer diseases (cancer, circulatory diseases), ages under 75 (for the 20% of areas with the highest rates compared to the national average) 	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 1</p>

Water for People and the Environment: A Strategy for England and Wales (2009)		
<p>This strategy sets out how the Environment Agency believe water resources should be managed throughout England and Wales to 2050 and beyond to ensure that there will be enough water for people and the environment.</p>	<p>This Strategy includes many targets from other plans and policies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Housing Green Paper, 13 published in July 2007, set new long term housing targets for England – to provide two million homes by 2016 and three million homes by 2020. • The food industry has committed to reduce water consumption by 20 per cent by 2020. • The Carbon Reduction Commitment aims to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by four million tonnes per year by 2020, helping achieve reduction targets outlined in the Climate Change Act. • The UK has a green energy target of 15 per cent by 2020. • The Government in England has set a target for its own departments to achieve a 30 per cent reduction in their carbon emissions by 2020. • The Environment Agency has set themselves a target to achieve this reduction by 2012. • The England and Wales annual target of saving water is 23 MI/d. 	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 6</p>
National Planning Policy Framework March 2012		
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government’s economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government’s vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations. The Government aims to achieve sustainable development through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a strong, competitive economy • Ensuring the vitality of town centres • Supporting a prosperous rural economy • Promoting sustainable transport • Supporting high quality communications infrastructure • Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes • Requiring good design • Promoting healthy communities • Protecting green belt land • Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change • Conserving and enhancing the natural environment • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment • Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 1,3,4,5,10,11,12, 13,14,15,16,17</p>

Aviation Policy Framework (Mar 2013)		
<p>The aviation policy framework sets out the government’s policy to allow the aviation sector to continue to make a significant contribution to economic growth across the country. It provides the baseline for the Airports Commission to take into account on important issues such as aircraft noise and climate change. It sets out government’s objectives on the issues which will challenge and support the development of aviation across the UK.</p>	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA Objective 15,17</p>
Localism Act 2011		
<p>The Localism Act contains a number of proposals to give local authorities new freedoms and flexibility shifting power from the central state. In summary the Act gives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New freedoms and flexibilities for local government; • Gives local authorities everywhere the formal legal ability and greater confidence to get on with the job of responding to what local people want • Cuts red tape to enable councillors everywhere to play a full and active part in local life without fear of legal challenge • Encourages a new generation of powerful leaders with the potential to raise the profile of English cities, strengthen local democracy and boost economic growth • Enables ministers to transfer functions to public authorities in cities in order to harness their potential to drive growth and prosperity • New rights and powers for local communities • Makes it easier for local people to take over the amenities they love and keep them part of local life • Ensures that local social enterprises, volunteers and community groups with a bright idea for improving local services get a chance to change how things are done • Enables local residents to call local authorities to account for the careful management of taxpayers’ money • Reform to make the planning system clearer, more democratic and more effective • Places significantly more influence in the hands of local people over issues that make a big difference to their lives • Provides appropriate support and recognition to communities who welcome new development • Reduces red tape, making it easier for authorities to get on with the job of working with local people to draw up a vision for their area’s future 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators of relevance.</p>	<p>Incorporated in SA</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforces the democratic nature of the planning system - passing power from bodies not directly answerable to the public, to democratically accountable minister • Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally • Enables local authorities to make their own decisions to adapt housing provision to local needs, and make the system fairer and more effective • Gives local authorities more control over the funding of social housing, helping them to plan for the long term • Gives people who live in social housing new ways of holding their landlords to account, and make it easier for them to move 		
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4. Thematic Analysis

4.1 Population and Health

Theme (1): Population and Health
Review of Regional & Local Plans and Programmes (Population and Health):
Regional
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Living with Climate Change in the East of England – Summary Report supported by technical report (2003) (RSS)- Transforming Suffolk, Suffolk’s Community Strategy 2008 to 2028.- Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Suffolk (2012-2022)- NHS Suffolk – Your Care Matters – Strategic Plan 2008-2013 (March 2009)- Ipswich and East CCG Integrated Plan 2012- 2014- West Suffolk CCG Integrated Plan 2012- 2014- Suffolk JSNA health and care assessments- The State of Suffolk Report (June 2015)- Police and Crime Plan for Suffolk (2013- 2017)- Western Area Community Safety Partnership (2013-14)- State of Children in Suffolk 2014- Suffolk Community Foundation- Hidden Needs Report (2011 and 2016)- Moving Forward: Travel and Health in Suffolk The 2013 Annual Public Health Report- Suffolk County Council Comprehensive Equalities Policy 2009 – 2012- Suffolk’s Strategy for Learning 2004-9: The Single Plan (March 2004)- Suffolk County Council – School Organization Plan 2006-11 (August 2006)- School Organization Review (December 2006)- Sport and recreation needs Assessment (August 2014)- Gypsy, Traveller & Travelling Show people Accommodation Assessment (October 2013)- Suffolk Planning Biodiversity Action Plan (2012)- The Stour and Orwell Estuaries: scheme of management, and management strategy (Suffolk Coasts and Heaths) (2010) Updated 2013 – 2018- The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (SCC, 2011)- Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (Oct 2010) (Environment Agency)- Suffolk Local authorities – Air Quality Management & New Development, 2011.- Suffolk Climate Action Plan 2, July 2012- Suffolk Growth Strategy (2013)- New Anglia LEP Strategic Economic Plan (2013)- Suffolk Rural Action Plan 2009/10 -2012/13- Suffolk Supporting People Five Year Strategy 2005-2010 (Aug 2005)- Ipswich and East Clinical Care Group Integrated Plan 2012- 2014- Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Suffolk (2012-2022)- School Organisation Review (December 2006)

Local

- Babergh and Mid Suffolk Equality Objectives (2012-2016)
- Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Study (April 2008)
- Update of the Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Ipswich Policy Area (August 2015)
- Babergh Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy (September 2010)
- A Green Infrastructure Framework for Babergh District (August 2012)
- Green Infrastructure Assessment for Mid Suffolk- Evidence base for the West of Babergh District (August 2012)
- Green Infrastructure Assessment for Mid Suffolk (September 2014)

Area profile and Demography

Babergh and Mid Suffolk are predominantly rural districts covering the geographical centre of Suffolk, running from the boundary with Essex in the south to the boundary with Norfolk in the north. This covers a total area of approximately 565 square miles. The combined Districts have six main centres of population; which include Elmswell, Eye, Needham Market and Stowmarket in Mid Suffolk; Hadleigh and Sudbury in Babergh. The historic market towns are surrounded by a rural hinterland comprising 198 rural parishes.

The population of Babergh District is approximately 87,000; with 37,522 households (Census, 2011). The district consists of an area of 230 square miles which is divided into 76 parishes and 27 wards. The majority of the land area is mainly classified as countryside. The rest includes the Hadleigh, Sudbury and a number of core and hinterland villages and rural hamlets. Of the 76 villages, 15 have key services and facilities within them and are classified as sustainable villages in the Local Plan. For planning purposes part of the Ipswich Policy Area (which includes the south western urban edge of Ipswich) is within the Babergh District.

Mid Suffolk District covers an area of 335 square miles and is one of the largest districts in England in terms of land area. Conversely however it has the lowest population density (one person per hectare) in Suffolk with a population of 96,731 living in 122 parishes and 20 wards with 40,306 households (Census, 2011). Historically Mid Suffolk is an agricultural district that is heavily influenced by large centres of population just across its borders; Bury St Edmunds in the west, Ipswich in the east, Diss and Harleston in the north. The pattern of scattered settlements is not evenly distributed with half the population living in the towns and larger villages adjacent to the main A14 trunk road. 70% of the population live in villages and rural areas and the remainder is concentrated in the towns of Stowmarket (19,280), Needham Market (4,528) and Eye (2,154).

In recent years there has been a steady growth of the population, approximately 11% in Mid Suffolk and 5% in Babergh during the period 2001 to 2011 (census 2011) which is broadly in line with Suffolk and East of England growth rates recorded of 8.9% and 8.5% respectively, for the same period. This growth rate is expected to increase between the period 2011 to

2031 by up to 17% in Mid Suffolk and 10% in Babergh. Suffolk growth rates are estimated to be 15% and 19% for East of England for the same period (ONS 2010 based population projections by sex & quinary age bands for Suffolk, Suffolk Observatory, 2012)

The Districts have similar demography with fewer younger people and an increasing proportionate aging population. Both Districts have an aging population with 45 - 59 year olds representing the single largest age group at present. In addition, a significant percentage of the population are aged 65 years or older (21% in Babergh and 20.13% in Mid Suffolk). (Census 2011, KS102EW, Age Structure)

Figure 4: Population of Babergh broken down into broad age groups

Source: Census 2011, KS102EW, Age Structure

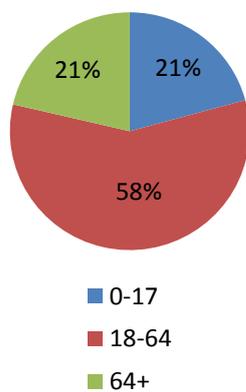
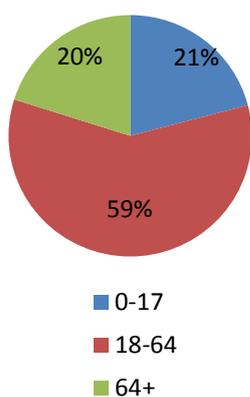


Figure 5: Population of Mid Suffolk broken down into broad age groups

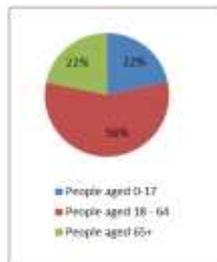
Source: Census 2011, KS102EW, Age Structure



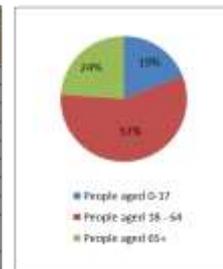
The following figures demonstrate the proportion of the districts population within the functional clusters (Source: Census 2011, 3995, in-house tables raised from data)

Babergh population and Functional Clusters

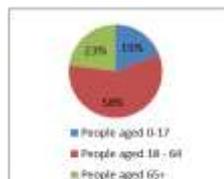
BILDESTON Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Bildeston	239	595	220	1054
Brettenham	138	163	52	353
Chalworth & Kettlebaston	33	114	59	206
Hittham & Wattisham	144	450	180	774
Kersey	69	202	88	359
Lindsey	55	120	33	208
Milden	16	61	24	101
Monks Eleigh	90	286	129	505
Nedging Tye with Naughton	75	251	78	404
Total	859	2242	863	3964



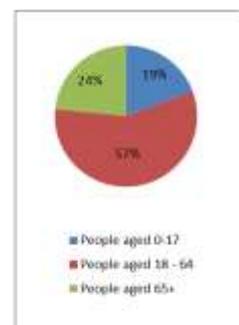
BORFORD Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Assington	81	247	74	402
Boxford	246	673	302	1221
Edwardstone	70	216	66	352
Groton	65	166	57	288
Kersey	69	202	88	359
Layham	251	779	340	1370
Leavenheath	251	779	340	1370
Lindsey	55	120	33	208
Little Walsingham	52	204	110	366
Milden	16	61	24	101
Monks Eleigh	90	286	129	505
Newton	98	269	128	495
Polstead	149	488	214	851
Shelley (& Higham)	35	128	40	203
Stoke By Nayland	141	396	153	682
Total	1669	5006	2098	8773



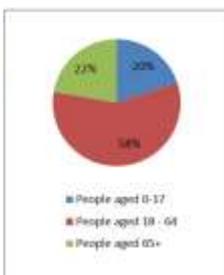
BURES Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Assington	81	247	74	402
Bures	190	527	201	918
Little Cornard	37	156	93	286
Total	308	930	368	1606



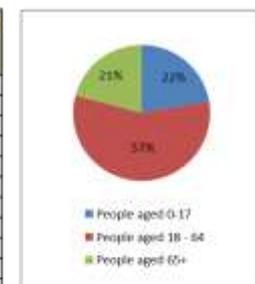
CAPEL ST MARY Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Bentley	139	428	209	776
Capel St Mary	573	1618	656	2847
Copdock & Washbrook	227	638	249	1114
Holton St Mary	27	108	66	201
Raydon	88	311	108	507
Tattingstone	102	324	114	540
Wenham Magna & Wenham Parva	37	105	43	185
Total	1193	3532	1445	6170



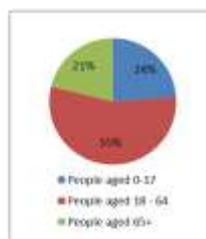
EAST BERGHOLT Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Brantham	567	1514	485	2566
East Bergholt	588	1491	686	2765
Higham & Shelley	35	128	40	203
Holton St Mary	27	108	66	201
Layham	130	350	109	589
Raydon	88	311	108	507
Stratford St Mary	144	386	171	701
Tattingstone	102	324	114	540
Total	1993	4632	1779	8072



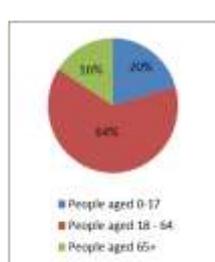
HADLEIGH Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Aldham	28	111	36	175
Burstable	41	116	41	198
Chattisham	31	96	40	167
Elmsett	178	426	184	788
Hadleigh	1896	4637	1720	8253
Hintlesham	116	378	115	609
Kersey	69	202	88	359
Layham	130	350	109	589
Lindsey	55	120	33	208
Semer	23	87	20	130
Whatfield	71	185	79	335
Total	2638	6708	2465	11811



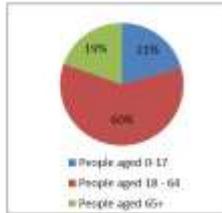
HOLBROOK Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Chelmondston	199	560	295	1054
Erwinton	32	66	28	126
Freston	24	71	25	120
Harkstead	55	158	74	287
Holbrook	797	1023	360	2180
Shotley	486	1452	404	2342
Stutton	126	423	263	812
Tattingstone	102	324	114	540
Wherstead	59	204	79	342
Woolverstone	47	151	67	265
Total	1927	4452	1709	8088



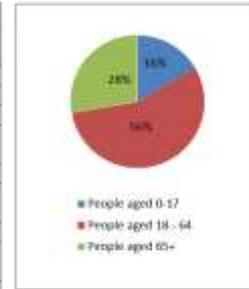
IPSWICH Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Beistead	27	118	57	202
Burstable	41	116	41	198
Chattisham	31	96	40	167
Copdock & Washbrook	227	638	249	1114
Hintlesham	116	378	115	609
Pinewood	980	2988	374	4342
Sproughton	228	784	364	1376
Wherstead	59	204	79	342
Total	1709	5322	1319	8350



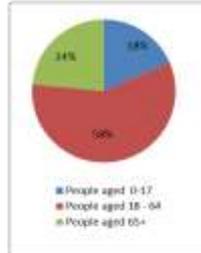
GLEMSFORD Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Boxted & Somerton)	54	116	42	212
Glemsford	688	2064	630	3382
Hortest	110	227	109	446
Stanstead	45	203	71	319
Total	897	2610	852	4359



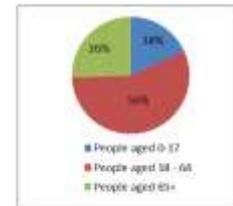
LAVENHAM Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Alpheton	60	149	47	256
Brent Eleigh	18	85	71	174
Cockfield	154	514	200	868
Great Waldingfield	262	803	366	1431
Lavenham	241	906	575	1722
Little Waldingfield	52	204	110	366
Milden	16	61	24	101
Preston St Mary	28	109	40	177
Thorpe Morieux	47	141	44	232
Total	878	2972	1477	5327



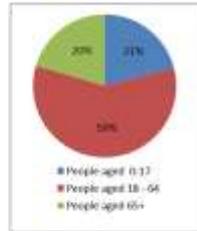
LONG MELFORD Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Acton	373	1106	332	1811
Alpheton	60	149	47	256
Boxted (S Somerton)	54	116	42	212
Cockfield	154	514	200	868
Great Waldingfield	262	803	366	1431
Lawsell	202	590	216	968
Long Melford	564	2010	944	3518
Shimpling	95	247	89	431
Stanstead	45	203	71	319
Total	1809	5698	2307	9814



NAYLAND Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Assington	81	247	74	402
Leavenheath	251	779	340	1370
Nayland with Wisington	200	602	361	1163
Polstead	149	488	234	851
Stoke By Nayland	141	388	153	682
Total	822	2504	1142	4468

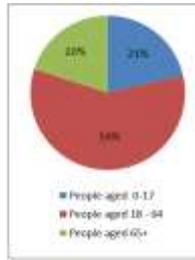


SUDBURY & GREAT CORNARD Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Acton	373	1106	332	1811
Chilton	70	225	72	367
Great Cornard	2087	5130	1491	8908
Great Walsingham	262	803	366	1431
Little Cornard	57	156	93	286
Newton	98	269	128	495
Sudbury	2593	7576	2894	13063
Total	5520	15465	5376	26361

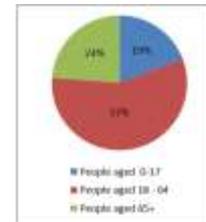


Mid Suffolk population and Functional Clusters

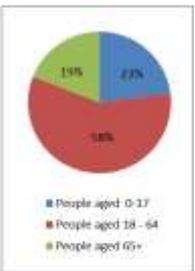
BACTON Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Bacton	245	700	283	1228
Cotton	83	320	123	526
Fressingham	99	272	109	480
Goslingham	234	620	186	1040
Mendlesham	305	860	242	1407
Thwaite	44	78	27	149
Walsham-le-Willows	272	706	235	1213
Westhorpe	32	119	57	208
Wickham Skeith	60	186	75	321
Wyverstone	112	225	59	396
Total	1886	4086	1396	6968



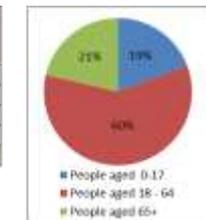
BOTESDALE & ROCKINGHALL Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Botesdale	162	475	268	905
Burgate	34	93	33	160
Hinderclay	66	197	63	326
Redgrave	82	272	105	459
Rockinghall	252	660	256	1168
Wattisfield	75	293	107	475
Total	671	1990	832	3493



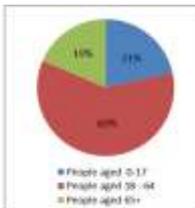
DEBENHAM Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Ashfield cum Thorpe	58	132	29	219
Aspell	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Bedfield	53	171	100	324
Bedingfield	80	238	86	404
Debenham	492	1218	500	2210
Framden	90	207	60	357
Helmingham	54	107	25	186
Kenton	68	130	39	237
Mickfield	67	132	32	231
Monk Soham	24	97	35	156
Pettaugh	64	125	38	207
Rishangles	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Southolt	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Stonham Aspal	149	369	83	601
Stonham Parva	97	243	59	399
Thorndon	133	394	121	648
Wetheringsett-cum-Brockford	161	393	115	669
Winston	41	90	28	159
Worlingworth	176	490	136	802
Total	1782	4586	1486	7854



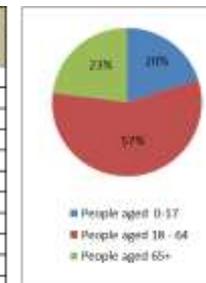
DISS Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Palgrave	169	551	185	905
Stuston	36	100	58	194
Thrandeston	25	92	29	146
Worham	148	427	147	722
Total	378	1170	419	1967



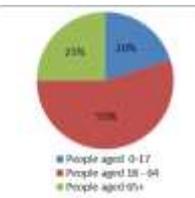
ELMSWELL Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Badwell Ash	159	471	140	770
Elmswell	871	2371	706	3950
Great Ashfield	82	225	71	378
Hunston	35	125	37	197
Langham	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Norton	223	593	187	1003
Wetherden	99	316	128	543
Total	1869	4101	1271	6841



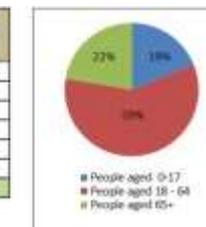
EYE Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Braiseworth	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Brome and Oakley	102	264	109	475
Denham	46	107	44	197
Eye	427	1184	543	2154
Horham	62	172	71	305
Hoxne	171	480	238	889
Mells	98	321	100	519
Occold	106	313	100	519
Redlingfield	27	82	35	144
Stoke Ash	76	177	61	314
Thornham Magna	37	134	39	210
Thornham Parva	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Yaxley	121	354	113	588
Total	1273	3588	1453	6314



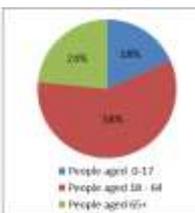
FRAMLINGHAM Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Brundish	67	172	48	287
Laxfield	175	484	251	910
Tannington	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Total	242	656	299	1197



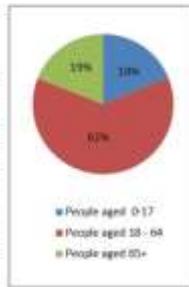
GIPPING VALLEY Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Alkenham	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Barham	297	813	254	1504
Bransford	348	1300	655	2303
Cleydon	475	1275	447	2197
Great Wakerham	254	796	185	1235
Whittos	20	73	75	168
Total	1394	4357	1636	7407



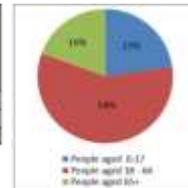
HARLESTON Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Mendham	110	242	99	451
Metfield	65	232	91	388
Syleham	28	112	50	180
Waybread	75	259	100	432
Total	268	845	340	1453



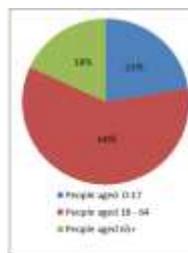
NEEDHAM MARKET Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Berking	67	242	137	446
Battisford	80	288	92	458
Bayham	50	174	42	266
Coddenham	146	375	99	620
Coating St Mary	114	406	177	697
Crowfield	69	228	83	361
Darneden	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Flixton	29	67	21	117
Gosbeck	54	158	26	238
Great Brickell	225	1206	99	1530
Herringstone	53	160	11	244
Little Blakenham	73	174	48	295
Needham Market	884	2595	1069	4528
Northstead	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Offton	56	218	83	358
Winghall	171	462	17	650
Sotterham	119	463	151	733
Willham	68	208	86	362
Total	2238	7422	2361	11921



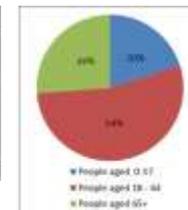
OTLEY/WOODHAM MARKET/ WOODBRIDGE Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Ashbocking	82	210	64	356
Henley	130	326	117	573
Total	212	536	181	929



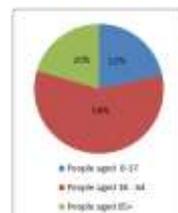
STOWMARKET Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Badley	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Bushall	106	280	89	475
Combs	157	528	167	852
Creating St Peter	88	165	41	275
Earl Storrham	127	395	107	629
Gipping	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Great Finborough	215	415	178	808
Harleston	42	98	64	204
Haughley	316	916	406	1638
Little Finborough	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Old Newton with Dagworth	253	710	248	1211
Onehouse	168	502	107	877
Rattlesden	225	555	179	959
Shelland	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Stowmarket	4496	11704	3080	19280
Stowupland	348	1101	539	1988
Total	6522	17369	5395	29196



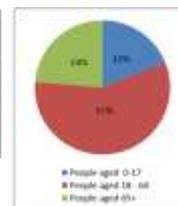
STRADBROKE and FRESSINGFIELD Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Athelington	N/D	N/D	N/D	0
Fressingfield	200	535	286	1021
Stradbroke	278	748	382	1408
Wilby	46	140	53	239
Wingfield	81	195	69	345
Total	605	1618	790	3013



THURSTON Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Thurston	680	1902	650	3232
Beyton	179	416	118	713
Tostock	100	250	122	472
Hessett	101	272	91	464
Stowlangtoft	40	126	62	228
Total	1100	2966	1043	5109



WOOLPIT Functional Cluster	People aged 0-17	People aged 18-64	People aged 65+	Population Total
Drinkstone	98	318	132	548
Felsham	92	261	95	448
Gedding	26	65	34	125
Woolpit	375	1142	478	1995
Total	591	1786	739	3116



Babergh and Mid Suffolk have a relatively long life expectancy at about 81 years for males and about 84 years for females (Suffolk Observatory 2013) compared to the England and Wales average of 79.4 years for males and 83.11 years for females (UK National Statistics, Life expectancy 2011-2013, years).

As a population ages, there will be different demands on services and facilities, in particular housing and medical care (The Marmot Review 2010, pg160).

The determinants of health

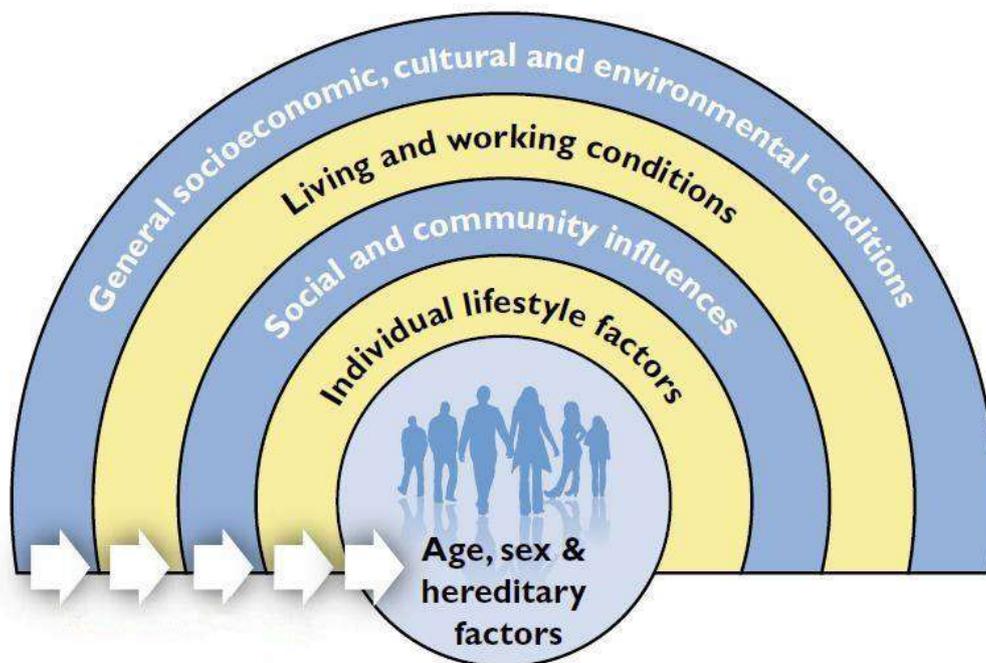
Many factors combine together to affect the health of individuals and communities. Whether people are healthy or not, is determined by their circumstances and environment. To a large extent, factors such as where we live, the state of our environment, genetics, our income and education level, and our relationships with friends and family all have considerable impacts on health, whereas the more commonly considered factors such as access and use of health care services often have less of an impact.

The determinants of health include:

- the social and economic environment,
- the physical environment, and
- the person's individual characteristics and behaviours.

Figure 6: Health Determinants Model

Source: World Health Organization (WHO), Health Impact Assessment
<http://www.who.int/hia/evidence/doh/en/index1.html>)



Deprivation

The definition used to assess deprivation is – “*having to go without the material resources, services or opportunities at are commonly considered the basic standard for a “decent “life – from lack of income/wealth or intangible resources such as education inhibit access to them”.*

Deprivation is measured across 7 domains

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability

- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Crime
- Barriers to housing and services
- Living environment deprivation

Need – material want or income poverty, loneliness or social isolation, lack of access or limited access to services and opportunities (Hidden Needs report 2016)

Relative deprivation levels in Suffolk worsened between the 2007 and 2010 and have continued to decline between 2010 and 2015 indices. This trend is also reflected within pockets of Babergh and Mid Suffolk. Suffolk is the second most deprived county in the East of England (Hidden Needs Report (2011), however, deprivation levels within Suffolk remain low compared to the rest of England (ranked among the 40% least deprived in England). With regard to deprivation, in 2010 Babergh ranked 233 and Mid Suffolk 274 of the least deprived Districts in England (32,482 is the most deprived rank: Average of LSOA ranks of English indices of deprivation 2010 LA District Summaries).

Within Babergh there are relative pockets of deprivation in Great Cornard North, Sudbury East and Sudbury South (Suffolk Observatory 2012, Office for National Statistics and Suffolk County Council, Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, (<http://www.healthysuffolk.org.uk/assets/JSNA/PH-reports/2010-03-30IndexofMultipleDeprivation2010summary-1.pdf>)

It is noted, however, that although there are concentrations of deprivation around towns in Suffolk, there are a significant number (28%) of income deprived people living in rural areas. In particular income deprived households in rural locations are identified in Little Waldingfield and Brook Street in Babergh. For the population living in a rural setting it costs approximately 25% more to reach the same living standards as someone in an urban setting. (Hidden Needs Report 2016)

Table 1: Percentage of population living within a rural setting

Source: Hidden Needs Report 2016

Location	% of population living within a rural setting
England and Wales	20%
Suffolk	40%
Babergh	69%
Forest Heath	45%
Ipswich	0%
Mid Suffolk	75%
St Edmundsbury	37%
Suffolk Coastal	45%
Waveney	26%

Table 2: Breakdown of children in income deprivation

Source: Hidden Needs Report 2016

	Total number of children (0-15 years)	Number of children in income deprivation	% of children in income deprived household
Suffolk	133,408	19,979	15%
Babergh	15,772	1,953	12.5%
Forest heath	11,661	1,422	11.6%
Ipswich	26,465	5,795	21.5%
Mid Suffolk	17,689	1,732	9.9%
St Edmundsbury	20,386	2,318	11.5%
Suffolk Coastal	21,565	2,234	10.5%
Waveney	19,870	4,505	22.7%

Suffolk has 441 neighbourhoods. In 2010 neighbourhoods in England identified as most deprived 20% included neighbourhoods within Stowmarket, Sudbury and areas between Little Waldingfield and Bridge Street.

Income deprivation within the older people living in rural neighbourhoods include areas that have been identified as least deprived in England, such as Capel St Mary in Babergh and Thorndon in Mid Suffolk. Demonstrating how deprivation in rural areas can be overlooked because many rural communities have affluent homes alongside deprived homes.

Table 3: Breakdown of the population in income deprivation

Source: Hidden Needs Report 2016

	Income Deprivation, all people	Employment Deprivation among working age adults	Income Deprivation affecting older people	Income Deprivation affecting children
Babergh	9.5%	8.1%	10.6%	12.4%
Mid Suffolk	9.9%	7.5%	14.2%	12.4%
Suffolk	11.4%	9.8%	12.4%	15.0%
East	11.9%	9.8%	13.2%	16.4%
England	14.6%	11.9%	16.2%	19.9%

2016 Community Action Suffolk Rural Services Survey (Maps p. 49 -50 (figs 30,31)) – 8% rural parishes still without broadband, 18% good to excellent broadband, over 50% broadband very poor. Similar result was found for mobile phone service too.

Hidden Needs Report (2016), Hidden Needs in Suffolk Five years on (2011-2016), University of Suffolk

Figure 7: Index of Deprivation 2010 in Suffolk

Source: Suffolk changes in the Index of Multiple Deprivation from 2010 to 2015, Suffolk County Council

<http://www.healthysuffolk.org.uk/assets/JSNA/PH-reports/SCC-Index-of-Multiple-Deprivation-2010-2015-FINAL.pdf>

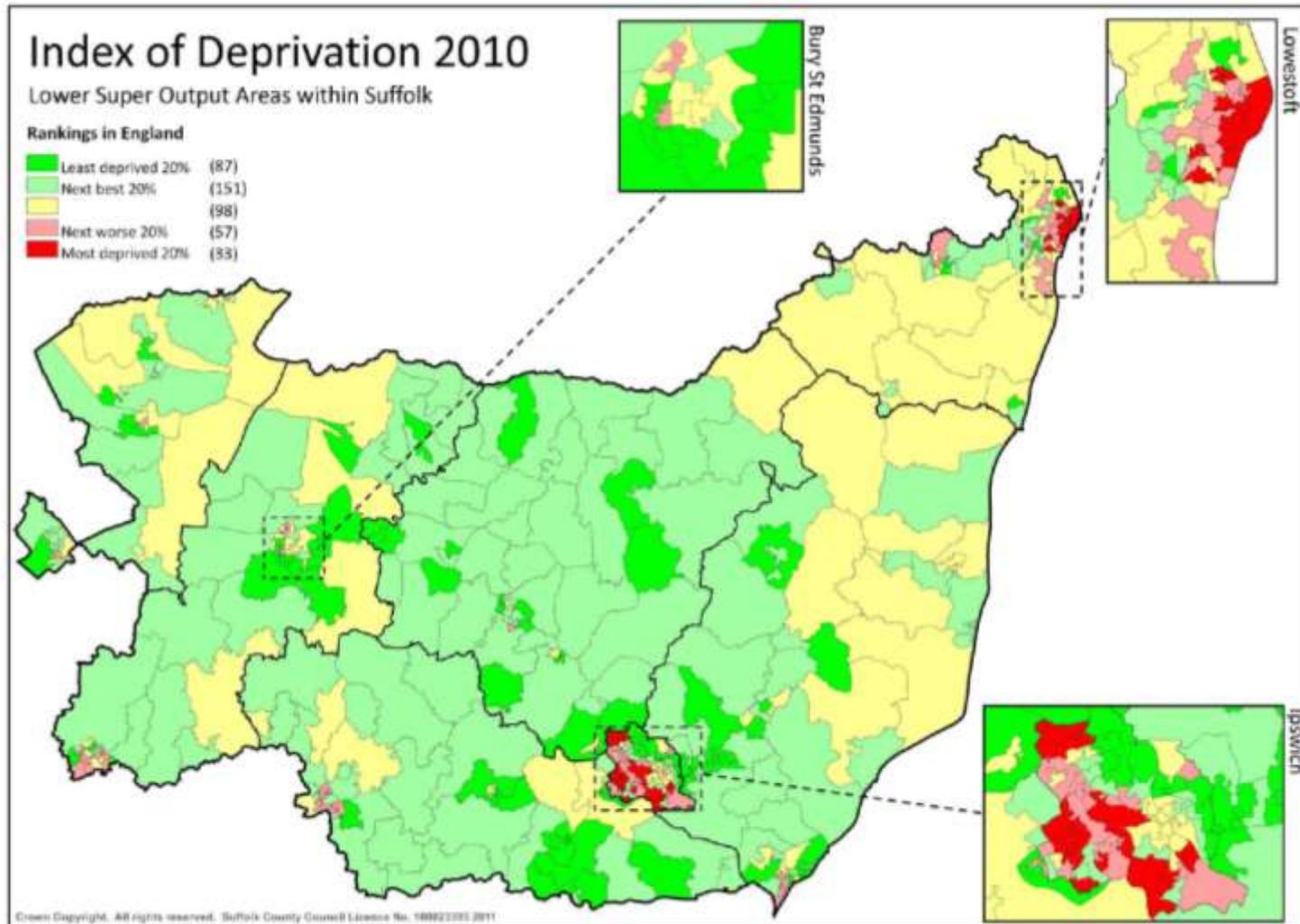


Figure 8: IMD: Overall rank shift 2007-10

Source: Suffolk changes in the Index of Multiple Deprivation from 2010 to 2015, Suffolk County Council

<http://www.healthysuffolk.org.uk/assets/JSNA/PH-reports/SCC-Index-of-Multiple-Deprivation-2010-2015-FINAL.pdf>

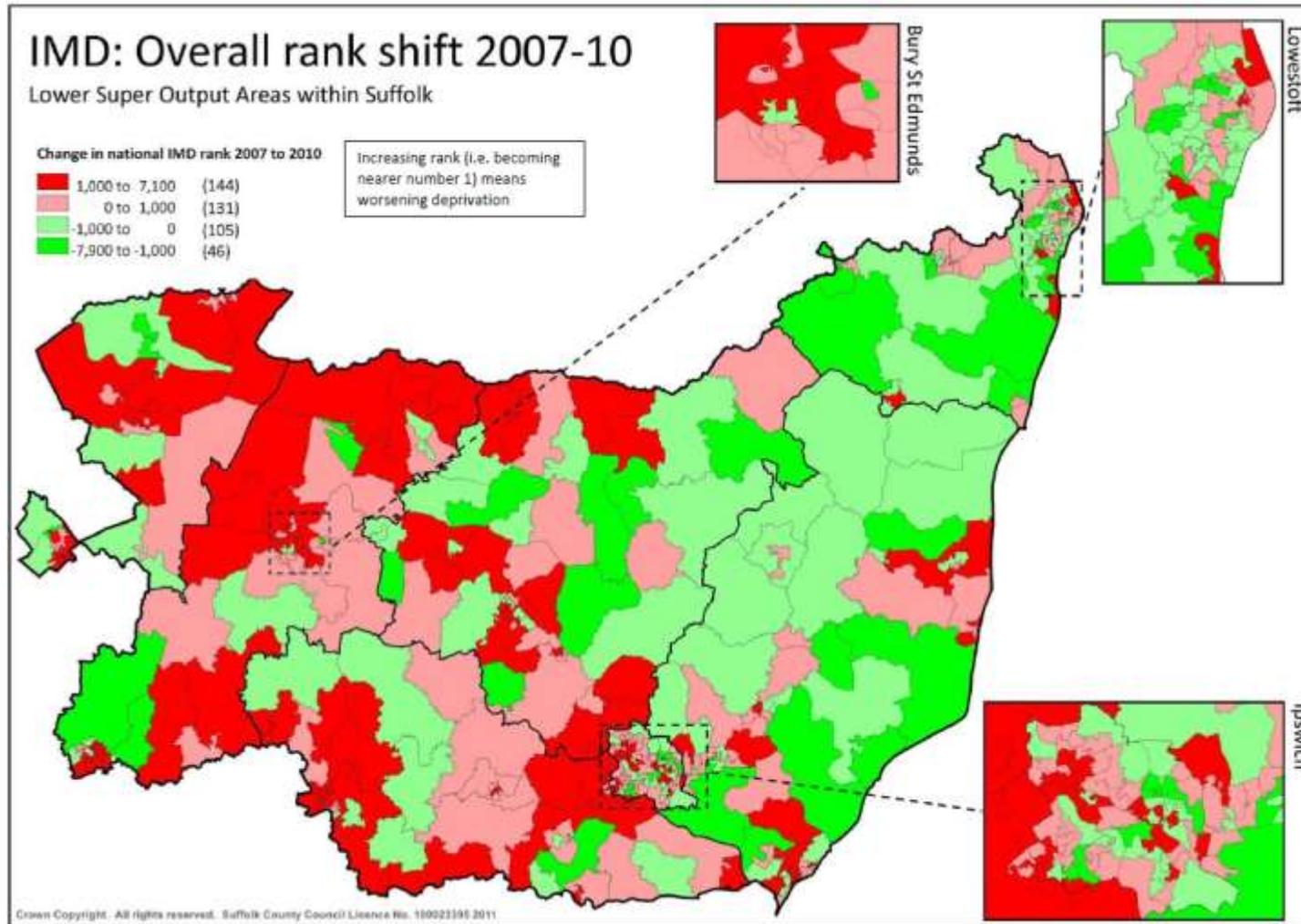
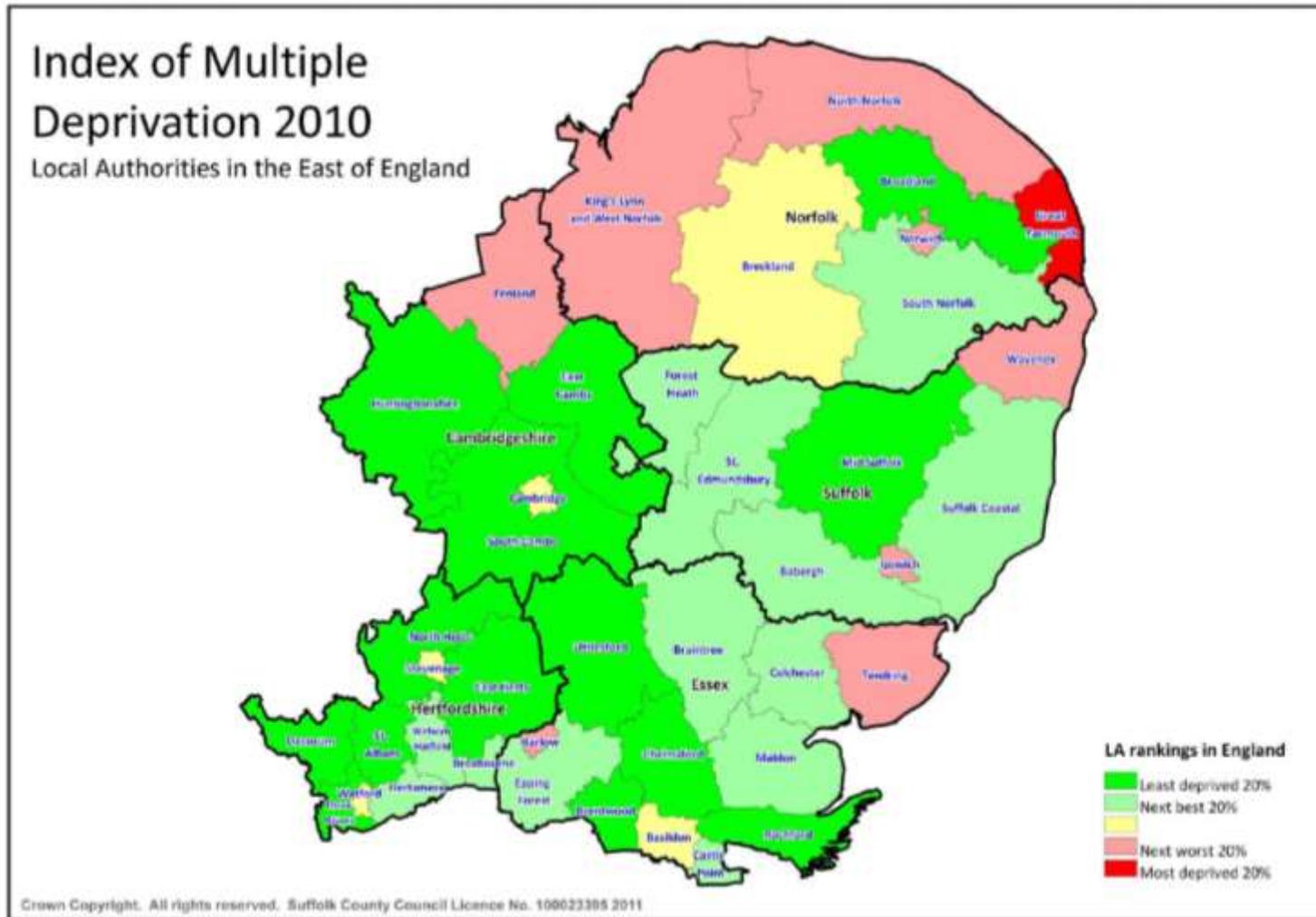


Figure 9: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, east England

Source: Suffolk changes in the Index of Multiple Deprivation from 2010 to 2015, Suffolk County Council

<http://www.healthysuffolk.org.uk/assets/JSNA/PH-reports/SCC-Index-of-Multiple-Deprivation-2010-2015-FINAL.pdf>



Education and Skills

In Babergh 53.8% (507 pupils) pupils in year 11 (2012/2013) gained 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE including English and Maths. In Mid Suffolk 61.8% (674 pupils) of those pupils gained 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE including English and Maths. This is similar to the Suffolk County average of 54.8% (4202 pupils), East of England 59.7% and the national average of 60.9% (Suffolk Observatory 2014).

85 Primary Schools across both districts (approximately 40%) and 12 Secondary Schools (approximately 16%) are over capacity. Education establishments over capacity (July 2014).

Table 4: Local Schools in Babergh and Mid Suffolk which are over capacity

Source: Edubase 2 (Department for Education – DCSF via HCA signet website)

<http://www.education.gov.uk/edubase/home.xhtml?printable=1>

and <https://signet.hca-online.org.uk/>

Town (or nearest to)	School	Phase of Education	Number of Pupils	School Capacity	Net Capacity
Bures	Bures CEVC Primary School	Primary	212	210	-2
Bury St Edmunds	All Saints CEVC Lawshall Primary School	Primary	112	105	-7
Bury St Edmunds	Elmswell Community Primary School	Primary	257	215	-42
Bury St Edmunds	Hartest CEVC Primary School	Primary	94	75	-19
Bury St Edmunds	Norton CEVC Primary	Primary	162	108	-54
Bury St Edmunds	Rattlesden CEVC School	Primary	102	100	-2
Bury St Edmunds	Walsham-le-Willows CEVC Primary School	Primary	120	108	-12
Diss	Wortham Primary School	Primary	87	84	-3
Eye	Hartismere School	Secondary	921	908	-13
Eye	Mellis CEVC Primary School	Primary	169	140	-29
Eye	Occold Primary School	Primary	73	70	-3
Hadleigh	Hadleigh Community Primary School	Primary	570	546	-24
Ipswich	Bosmere Community Primary School	Primary	268	260	-8
Ipswich	Copdock Primary School	Primary	73	70	-3
Ipswich	Hintlesham and Chattisham CEVC Primary School	Primary	89	70	-19
Ipswich	Kersey CEVC Primary School	Primary	78	77	-1
Nr. Colchester	Nayland Primary School	Primary	217	210	-7
Nr. Colchester	Stoke-by-Nayland CEVC	Primary	95	90	-5

	Primary School				
Stowmarket	Debenham High School	Secondary	640	500	-140
Stowmarket	Great Finborough CEVC Primary School	Primary	107	104	-3
Stowmarket	Sir Robert Hitcham's CEV Aided School	Primary	220	210	-10
Sudbury	Boxford CEVC Primary School	Primary	240	180	-60
Sudbury	Lavenham Community Primary School	Primary	111	105	-6
Sudbury	Long Melford CEVC Primary School	Primary	249	210	-39
Sudbury	St Gregory CEVC Primary School	Primary	279	225	-54
Sudbury	St Joseph's Roman Catholic Primary School	Primary	146	140	-6
Sudbury	Tudor CEVC Primary School	Primary	249	187	-62
Sudbury	Wells Hall Community Primary School	Primary	532	400	-132

In Babergh and Mid Suffolk an average of approximately 3.% of 16-18 year olds are 'not in education, employment or training' (NEET) (Suffolk Observatory 2016, based on average of September 2011 - 2015 figures). These figures are below the Suffolk County average of 4.4%

Table 5: 16-18 year olds 'not in education, employment or training' (NEET) %, September 2011 -2015

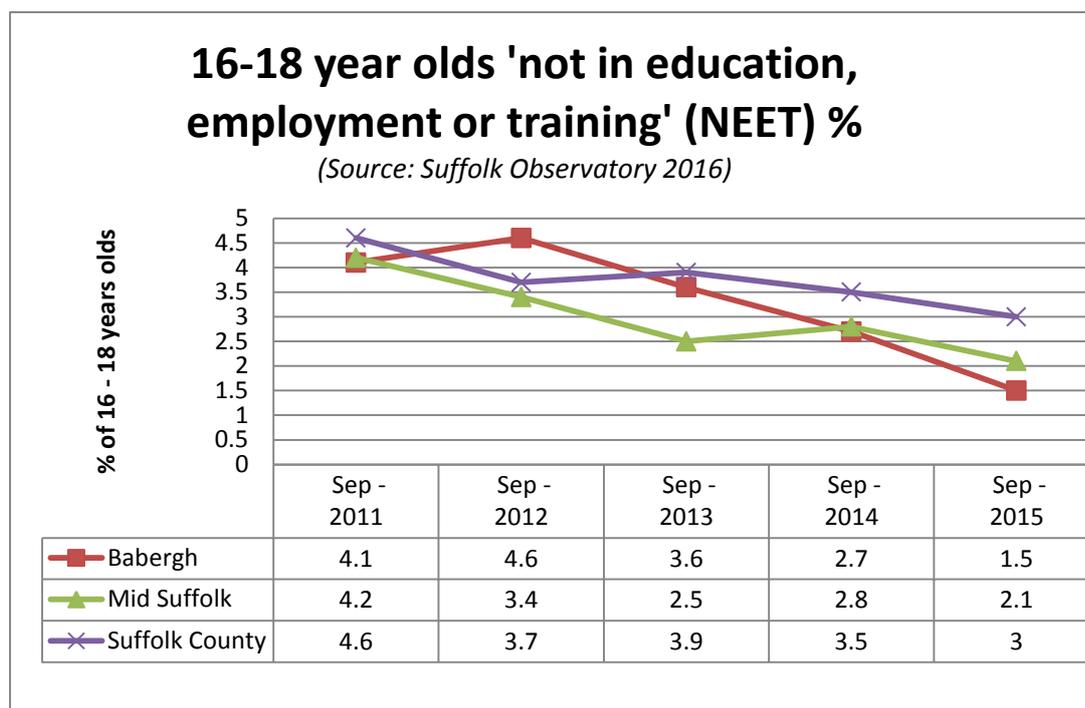
Source: Suffolk Observatory 2016

District	Sept 2011	Sept 2012	Sept 2013	Sept 2014	Sept 2015
Babergh	4.1	4.6	3.6	2.7	1.5
Forest Heath	4.3	4.5	5.4	3.3	3.4
Ipswich	4.8	3.3	4.9	5.3	4.8
Mid Suffolk	4.2	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.1
St Edmundsbury	5.9	4.1	4.9	3.6	2.9
Suffolk Coastal	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.2
Waveney	5.2	4.4	4.3	3.4	3.3
Suffolk County	4.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.0

The overall percentage of 16-18 year olds classified as NEETs in both districts has seen a steady reduction over the last five years which is in line with the Suffolk County figures, as demonstrated in the graph below.

Figure 10:16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Source: Suffolk Observatory 2016



In districts, Babergh and Mid Suffolk, in average 26% of the working age population (age 16 and over) have level 4 qualifications or above; which is in line with the regional average of East England. (Census 2011, QS501EW, ONS, percentage calculated from the persons count)

Table 6: working age population (age 16 and over) have level 4 qualifications (HNC, certificate of higher educ. and above) or above

Source: Census 2011, QS501EW, ONS

	All Usual residents Aged 16 and Over	Level 4 Qualifications and above	
	Persons count	Persons count	%
Babergh	71,821	18,539	26
Mid Suffolk	78,907	20,864	26
East of England	4,738,333	1,218,862	26
England	42,989,620	11,769,361	27

Quality of Life

Determinants on quality of life include crime

Babergh and Mid Suffolk record one of the lowest levels of crime and anti-social-behaviour in Suffolk (Suffolk Observatory 2014). The figure below shows total of crimes and fire related incidents recorded for 2009 - 2014 calendar years.

Table 7: Crime level in Babergh, Mid Suffolk and Suffolk County

Source: Suffolk Observatory 2014

Names	Crime total 2009	Crime total 2010	Crime total 2011	Crime total 2012	Crime total 2013	Crime total 2014
Babergh	4284	4263	4130	3819	3812	3427
Forest Heath	4645	4374	4360	3927	3667	3502
Ipswich	14520	13630	14009	12656	11145	11033
Mid Suffolk	3239	3518	3405	3191	2892	2806
St Edmundsbury	6606	6805	6519	6035	5700	5759
Suffolk Coastal	5901	5693	5803	5089	4532	4506
Waveney	8306	8659	8516	7298	6570	6290
Suffolk County	45747	45018	44717	39919	39919	38179

Figure 11: Crime level in Babergh and Mid Suffolk

Source: Suffolk Observatory 2014

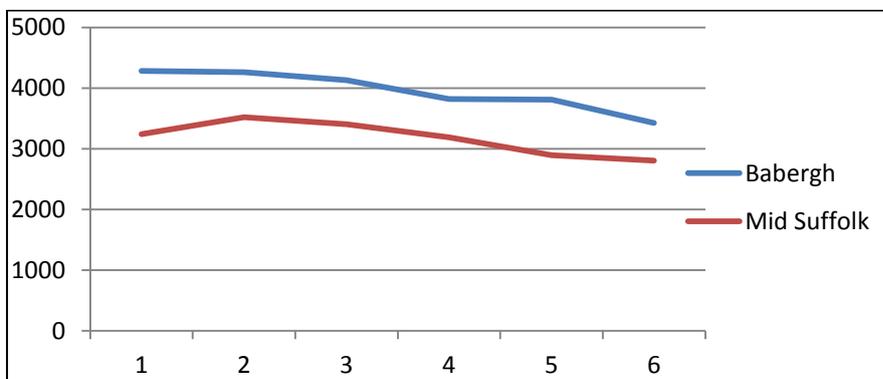
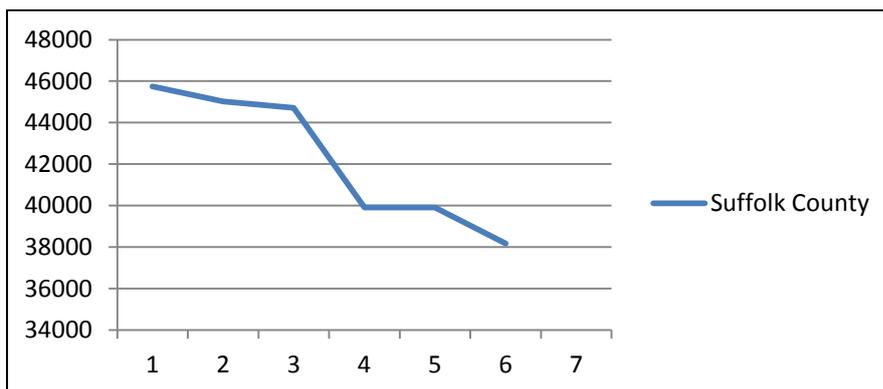


Figure 12: Crime level in Suffolk

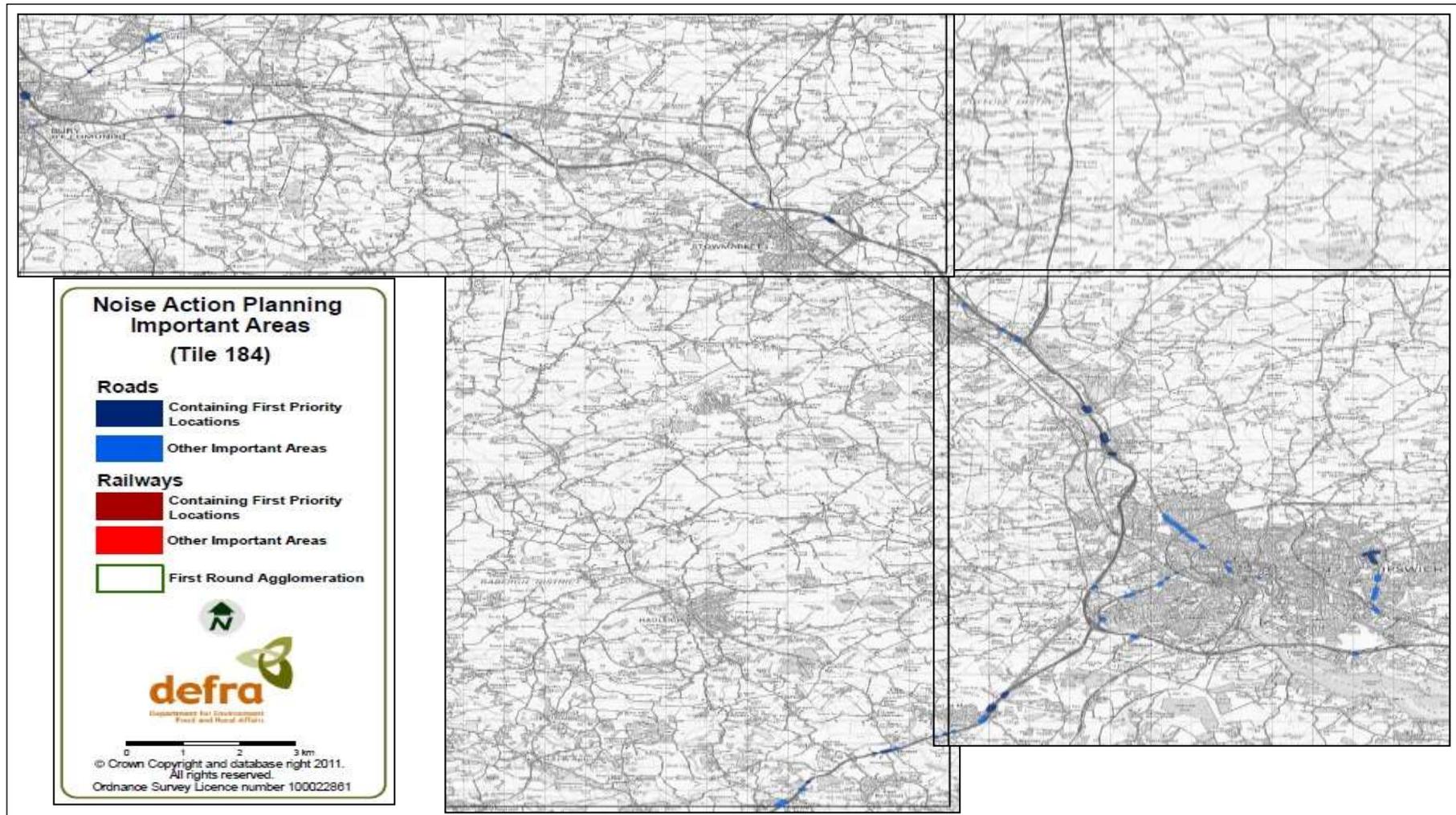
Source: Suffolk Observatory 2014



Determinants on quality of life include nuisance (noise).

In general noise pollution is not considered an issue across either district, however, there are key areas affected by road traffic noise which are along the A14 and A12 corridors (see fig.13).

Figure 13: Noise Action Planning Important Areas source: Noise Action Plan, Major Roads,
Source: Defra, 2011, extracts from tiles 183,184,191 and 192



Green Infrastructure

In Babergh and Mid Suffolk there is an identified deficiency in Open space provision, this includes -

Neighbourhood Area Equipped for Play (NEAP) and Local Area Equipped for Play (LEAP), Outdoor sports provision and allotments (Babergh Development framework 2012 and Mid Suffolk Green infrastructure, working draft 2014)

Rural areas- it has been acknowledge that there is a need to undertake a more in depth assessment to a certain the needs of all villages and towns, to enhance existing or to address identified deficiencies.

Regarding the Ipswich Policy Area, a recent assessment identified areas of current deficiency (including planned greenspaces, woodlands and green corridors) existing in and around Claydon / Great Blakenham, Needham Market, Hadleigh and Capel St Mary. In addition these areas are relatively distant from the majority of internationally protected sites. (Haven Gateway, 2015)

Table 8: Existing Accessible Natural Greenspace (ANG) over 2ha in the wider Ipswich Policy Area

Source: Haven Gateway p.15, 2015

District / Borough	Location / Parish	Name of Greenspace	Size (ha)	Description/Type of Greenspace	Patterns of use	Ecological value / sensitivities
Babergh	Tattingstone/Holbrook / Stutton	Alton Water	209.3	Natural or semi-natural greenspace. A large part of the site is water but there is public access around the greenspaces around the water. Range of water sports subject to fee.	Wide range of recreational uses – waterbased, walking, cycling, enjoying nature. By-laws are in place regarding dog-walking (on lead).	County Wildlife Site. Important populations of nightingales and common terns.
Babergh	Pinewood	Belstead Brook Park (including Spring Wood and Millennium Wood)	122.29	Natural or semi-natural greenspace. Includes areas of ancient woodland, wet woodland, ponds, meadows, reedbeds, hedges, farmed land and the brook.	Used by local residents.	Includes a number of Local Nature Reserves.
Babergh	Hintlesham	Ramsey and Hintlesham Woods	74	Natural or semi-natural greenspace - woodland. Access on public rights of way. Parking is noted as being limited.	RSPB managed site but no information available on patterns of use. SSSI- Ancient Semi Natural Woodland.	Site designated for its ground flora, breeding birds (nightingales). Good numbers of wintering woodcock sensitive to daytime disturbance.
Babergh	Aldham and Hadleigh	Wolves Wood	37	RSPB owned woodland. Car park open from 9am to 6pm (or dusk if earlier). No public rights of way. Dogs not allowed due to sensitivity of site – ground-nesting birds and flora.	Used for bird watching, nature appreciation and by families for quiet recreation.	Part of Hintlesham Woods SSSI ancient woodland. Site designated for its ground flora, breeding birds (nightingales). Good numbers of wintering woodcock sensitive to daytime disturbance.
Babergh	Sproughton	Hazel Wood	6.7	Woodland-privately owned	Unknown	No designations.

Babergh	Hadleigh	Recreation Area-Hadleigh	5.5	Natural or semi-natural greenspace	Unknown	No designations.
Babergh	Hadleigh	Cemetery - Hadleigh	2.1	Cemetery or Churchyard	Unknown	No designations.
Babergh	Hadleigh	Greenspace along River Brett	4.9	Amenity greenspace/Natural or seminatural greenspace	Unknown	No designations.
Babergh	Hadleigh	Broom Hill	4.1	Natural or semi-natural greenspace. Habitats include grassland, tall herb communities, gorse and broom, scrub and woodland.	Unknown	Local Nature Reserve.
Babergh	Hadleigh	Recreation Area-Hadleigh	2	Natural or semi-natural greenspace	Unknown	No designations.
Babergh	Hadleigh	Hadleigh Railway Walk	12.7	Natural or semi-natural greenspace	Unknown	No designations.
Babergh	Holbrook	Royal Greenwich Hospital Wood	4.8	Woodland	Unknown	No designations.
Babergh	Wherstead	Groves Wood	4.4	Woodland	Unknown	No designations.
Babergh	Brantham	Pattles Fen	3.5	Natural or semi-natural greenspace. Site includes broadleaved woodland, wetland and grassland. Dogs allowed. Limited facilities.	Unknown	County Wildlife Site.
Babergh	Shotley	Shotley Cliff	2.9	Natural or semi-natural greenspace	Unknown	Adjacent to Stour and Orwell Estuaries Special Protection Area (SPA). Potential issues of recreational pressure (e.g. dogs off leads) on internationally important assemblages of wintering and breeding birds.
Babergh	Shotley	Ganges Wood	3.5	Woodland with a central open glade. Dogs allowed.	Unknown.	No designation
Babergh	Chelmondiston	Pin Mill	25.3	Natural or semi natural greenspace	Unknown	Adjacent to Stour and Orwell Estuaries Special Protection Area (SPA). Potential issues of recreational pressure (e.g. dogs off leads) on internationally important assemblages of wintering and breeding birds.
Babergh	Chelmondiston	Pin Mill (Woodland Trust wood)	32.6 1	Natural or semi natural greenspace - woodland	Unknown	No designation but close to Stour and Orwell Estuaries Special Protection Area.
Mid Suffolk	Offton	Middle Wood (East)	22.2	Natural or semi natural greenspace - woodland	Unknown	SSSI- Ancient Woodland

Mid Suffolk	Barking	Priestly Wood (Woodland Trust)	24.6	Natural or semi natural greenspace - woodland	Management plan (2015-2020) aims to maintain current levels of use.	SSSI- Ancient Woodland
Mid Suffolk	Barham	Barham Green/ Skeet's Green	8	Village green/common land	Unknown	No designations.
Mid Suffolk	Barking	Barking Green	15.2	Village green/common land	Unknown	No designations.
Mid Suffolk	Barham	Bonny Wood	16.4	Natural or semi natural greenspace - woodland	Suffolk Wildlife Trust site but no information on patterns of use available.	SSSI- Ancient Woodland
Mid Suffolk	Bramford	Bramford Meadows	9	Natural or semi natural greenspace	Unknown	Site is a Local Nature Reserve
Mid Suffolk	Claydon	Claydon Recreation Area	2.4	General amenity space	Unknown	No designations.
Mid Suffolk	Elmsett	Elmsett Park Wood	2.64	Woodland	Unknown	SSSI- Ancient Woodland
Mid Suffolk	Needham Market	Needham Lake	13.2	Natural or semi natural greenspace	Unknown	No designations.
Mid Suffolk	Needham Market	Crowley Park	3.2	Park or public garden	Unknown	No designations.
Mid Suffolk	Henley	Damerons Farm	5.2	Woodland	Unknown	No designations.
Mid Suffolk	Bramford	Bramford near Paper Mill Farm	6.5	Natural or semi natural greenspace	Unknown	No designations.

Gypsy, Traveller & Travelling Show people

For the county the estimated extra site provision that is required until 2027 is 101 pitches. This includes the existing households on unauthorised sites, those with temporary planning permissions and the growth in household numbers due to household formation. Any sites in the pipeline for development have not been included in this figure.

The recent caravan count in January 2013 recorded 7 caravans in Babergh District, all on unauthorised sites. Babergh District contains one pitch on a private site with permanent planning permission.

For Babergh the estimated extra site provision that is required until 2027 is 4 pitches

Table 9: Required pitches for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show people in Babergh

Source: Gypsy, Traveller & Travelling Show people Accommodation Assessment (Oct 2013).

Reason for requirement/vacancy	Gross Requirement	Supply	Net Requirement
Supply of Pitches			
Additional supply from empty pitches	-	0	
Additional supply new sites	-	0	
Total Supply		0	
Current Need			
Current unauthorised development or encampments and seeking to stay in the area	2	-	
Concealed households	0	-	
Net movement from bricks and mortar	0	-	
Waiting list for public sites	0	-	
Total Current Need	2		
Future Needs			
Currently on sites with temporary planning permission	1		
Net migration to the area	0		
Net new household formation	1		
Total Future Needs	2		
Total	4	0	4

The recent caravan count in January 2013 recorded 16 authorised private sites, (one of which has a 4 year temporary permission), with capacity to accommodate over 100 caravans, including one mixed use site which accommodates both Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Show people, with capacity for 22 caravans in Mid Suffolk District. For Mid Suffolk the estimated site provision that is required until 2027 is 38 pitches

Table 10: Required pitches for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show people in Mid Suffolk

Source: Gypsy, Traveller & Travelling Show people Accommodation Assessment (Oct 2013).

Reason for requirement/vacancy	Gross Requirement	Supply	Net Requirement
Supply of Pitches			
Additional supply from empty pitches	-	0	
Additional supply new sites	-	0	
Total Supply		0	
Current Need			
Current unauthorised development or encampments and seeking to stay in the area	0	-	
Concealed households	0	-	
Net movement from bricks and mortar	-1	-	
Waiting list for public sites	0	-	
Total Current Need	-1		
Future Needs			
Currently on sites with temporary planning permission	1		
Net migration to the area	0		
Net new household formation	38		
Total Future Needs	39		
Total	38	0	38

The table below summarises the key population and health issues arising from the baseline information.

Topic	Issue and effect	Evidence
Health of Population	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation</p> <p>Whilst deprivation rankings are low across the area there are pockets of comparatively greater levels in Great Cornard North, Sudbury East and South Sudbury.</p> <p>Small pockets of income deprivation in rural settings identified.</p> <p>Potential Effect on the Plan</p> <p>All population and health key issues indicate the need to maintain and develop service provision, particularly for the aging demographic.</p>	<p><i>English Indices of Deprivation 2010</i></p> <p><i>Hidden Needs Report 2016</i></p>
Education and Skills	There are overarching objectives nationally to improve performance; however education performance is not considered a significant issue in this locality.	<i>Suffolk Observatory 2016</i>
Poverty and Social Exclusion	There are overarching national objectives to reduce levels of poverty and social exclusion; however it is not considered a significant issue in this locality.	<i>Suffolk Observatory 2012</i>
Quality of Life	There are overarching national objectives to improve the quality of life for all, however in this locality there is not considered significant negative issues.	<i>Suffolk Observatory 2012</i>
	Sustainability Objectives	
Health of Population	To improve the health of the population overall.	
Education and Skills	To maintain and improve levels of education and skills in the population overall.	
Poverty and Social Exclusion	To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	
Quality of Life	To improve the quality of where people live and work.	
Impact without the plan/objective		
Assume continuation of baseline issues.		

4.2 Housing

Theme(2): Housing

Review of Regional & Local Plans and Programmes (Housing):

Regional

- Suffolk Supporting People Five Year Strategy 2005-2010 (Aug 2005)
- The State of Suffolk Report 2011
- Suffolk Growth Strategy (2013)
- Suffolk Rural Action Plan 2009/10 -2012/13
- Transforming Suffolk, Suffolk's Community Strategy 2008 to 2028
- The East of England Housing Statement – People, Places, Homes: Priorities for Housing and Regeneration In the East of England 2010-2014.

Local

- Babergh Housing Strategy 2004 – 2009
- Babergh Homelessness Review and Strategy 2003
- Babergh Housing Needs Surveys, 2004 and 2008
- Babergh Housing Supply and demands analysis, 2004
- BDC, IBC, MSDC & SCDC – Affordable housing Viability Study (June 2009)
- MSDC - Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA, update 2011) (2nd update January 2012)
- MSDC – Five Years Supply of Housing Land (2011 -2016) (2011)
- MSDC - Housing Strategy Action Plan 2010 - 2015 (2011)
- MSDC - Community Policy Panel – Housing Implementation Plan (2011)
- BDC, IBC, MSDC & SCDC – Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (Jan 2012)
- Ipswich, Babergh, Mid Suffolk Strategic Housing needs assessment, Nov 2012
- Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show people Accommodation Assessment (Oct 2013)
- BDC – Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA, Nov 2011)
- MSDC Housing Needs Study (May 2008)

1.1. Local Housing

House Prices

House prices across the eastern region rose steadily from 1996 until the end of 2007. They then declined quite sharply, during a period that coincided with the wider recession, before recovering again since 2010. Over the past few years a steady increase in the local house prices has been recorded in both districts which have implications for improving local development viability in the area. Current house prices are shown below.

Figure 14: Median (average) house prices of different dwelling types in Babergh from 2013 to 2014

Source: Suffolk Observatory 2016

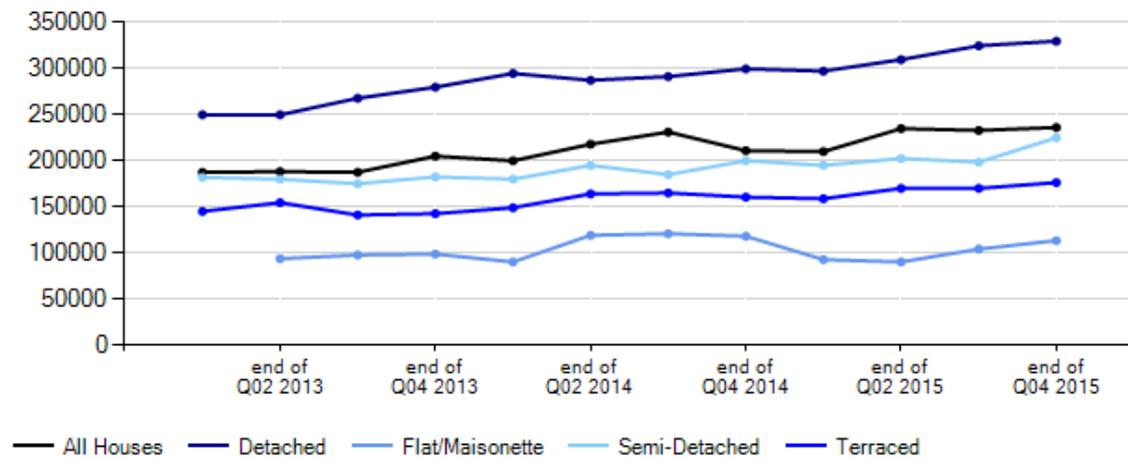
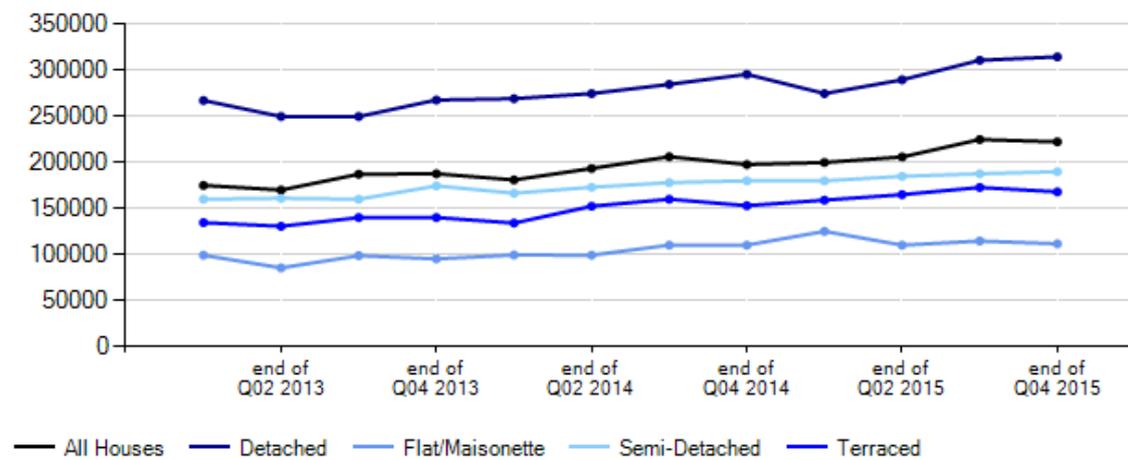


Figure 15: Median (average) house prices of different dwelling types in Mid Suffolk from 2013 to 2015

Source: Suffolk Observatory 2016



Early 2016 the average price of a detached house sold in the Babergh District was £267,250 a semi-detached house £195,500, a terraced house £156,875 and flats/maisonettes £89,500 (Lower Quartile/Q04 2013, 2012, Suffolk Observatory). For Mid Suffolk the average price for a detached house was £ 258,500, a semi-detached house £179,000, a terrace house £146,000 and flats/maisonettes £98,125 (Lower Quartile/Q01 2016, 2016, Suffolk Observatory).

Affordability is a major issue for both districts due to the relationship of local house price to annual income. It can be seen that, generally, the ratio between house prices and income fluctuates between approximately 8 and 9 on average in Babergh and approximately 7 and 8 on average in Mid Suffolk. This level is in line with the average for Suffolk as a whole, which

varied between 7 and 8 over the past 10 years. Babergh is slightly over the average; thus with a lesser level of affordability.

Table 11: Babergh and Mid Suffolk: House Price to Income Ratio (Lower Qualities)

Source: Suffolk Observatory 2016

Names	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Babergh	8.2	9.0	9.1	9.7	8.9	8.0	8.9	7.2	8.7	9.0
Mid Suffolk	7.7	8.6	7.7	8.8	8.3	7.3	8.1	6.2	8.1	7.2
Suffolk County	7.3	8.1	7.8	8.4	7.8	6.7	7.2	6.2	7.3	6.9

The need for suitable and affordable homes, in Mid Suffolk and Babergh is 229 units/annum 134 units per annum respectively (Ipswich & Districts SHMA August 2012).

Stock Composition

In 2011 Mid Suffolk had approx. 41,200 dwellings. The majority of households live in detached (approx. 47%) or semi-detached (approx.33%) properties. (census 2011, KS401EW) In Babergh there are approx. 39,000 dwellings. Similar to Mid Suffolk, detached houses (approx.42%) or semi-detached houses (approx.30%) are the most popular. Flats are less common representing a low percentage of households living there: approx.7% in Babergh and approx. 6% in Mid Suffolk. Overall the composition of the local housing stock in Babergh and Mid Suffolk can be attributed to the rural and historic nature of the area. (Census 2011, KS401EW)

Table 12: Type of dwellings and number of households in Babergh and Mid Suffolk (excluding Caravans and other mobile and temporary structures)

Source: Census 2011, KS401EW

Type of Dwelling	Number of households (2011)			
	Babergh	%	Mid Suffolk	%
Detached houses	16,231	42	19,908	47
Semi-detached houses	11,476	30	13,676	33
Terraced houses	8,458	21	5,753	14
Flats	2,763	7	2,317	6
Total	38,928	100	41,654	100

In 2011 26% of Babergh and 22% of Mid Suffolk households are living in rented accommodation. These figures are below the national average of 35%. Freston (44%) is the parish with the highest percentage of households renting in Babergh, next in line are Bildeston (37%), Sudbury (36%) and Stoke-by-Nayland (35%). In contrast Caple St Mary (9%) and Holton St Mary (8%) have the smallest percentage of rented accommodation. In Mid Suffolk Helmingham has the highest percentage of households that are living in rented accommodation with 68%. Great Bricett (51%) and Ringshall (49%) are the second and third

parishes with the highest average of households renting. The parishes in Mid Suffolk with the smallest percentage are Thrandeston (7%) and Hemingstone (9%). (Census 2011, QS405EW)

Comparing figures from 2001 and 2011 on average more people in Babergh (24%, 2001 and 26%, 2011) are now living in rented accommodation, this is in line with the national trend (31%, 2001 to 35%, 2011). However, in Mid Suffolk a small decrease of people renting has been recorded between 2001 (23%) and 2011 (22%). The social rented stock is currently 12.7% below the national and regional average in Babergh (Babergh Housing Need Survey 2008).

Quality of Stock

A small percentage of the local housing stock can be classified as unfit homes (with Category 1 Hazards (HHSRS) data); Babergh has the smallest percentage in the whole of Suffolk of 0.008% and Mid Suffolk the second smallest identified 3.1% of the local housing stock (Ipswich & Districts SHMA August 2012)

Homelessness

In Mid Suffolk the rate of homelessness has remained consistent over the past four years with around 1.4 per 1,000 households. In Babergh the rate of homelessness has increased over the period from 2010 to 2014 from 1.2 to 2.3 per 1,000 households. In comparison, Suffolk County has 1.9 per 1,000 households and the East of England 2.3 per 1,000 households. (Suffolk Observatory 2014)

In Babergh there were 164 homelessness presentations between November 2013 and February 2015 and these are broken down into the following areas (Councils own data):

Sudbury	57
Great Cornard	24
Hadleigh	20
Long Melford	5
Great Waldingfield	4
Glemsford	2
East Bergholt	2
Chelmondiston	2
Boxford	2
Brantham	2
Brent Eleigh	2
Bentley	1
Leavenheath	1
Holbrook	1
Bures	1
Pinewood	1
Capel St Mary	1
Kersey	1
Stansted	1

1.2. Housing Growth

Tables 13 and 19 below show net housing completions across both districts for the current and ten previous AMR years. Where data is available, they also show the number / percentage of these that were delivered as affordable homes and, the number / percentage that came forward as windfall development. Tables 14 and 20 show net residential completions by Core Strategy classifications for Babergh and Mid Suffolk.

Babergh

The Babergh Core Strategy makes provision for approximately 6,000 new dwellings (5,975, including existing commitments) to be built over the plan period 2011 - 2031. Delivery is anticipated to be phased so that the first five years (2011 - 2016) will see a reduced target level of 220 dwellings built per annum, rising to 325 dwellings per annum in the years that follow.

Table 13: Babergh Net Residential Completions by AMR Year

Note: Net delivery figures quoted, since gross figures sometimes higher (due to demolitions etc.)

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data

Babergh					
AMR Year	Net Completions (A)	of which Affordable (B)	% Affordable (B as % of A)	No. of Windfall (C)	% Windfall (C as % of A)
2015 / 16	157	31	20%	124	79%
2014 / 15	172	31	18%	83	48%
2013 / 14	291	101	35%	168	58%
2012 / 13	219	59	27%	90	41%
2011 / 12	259	132	51%	156	60%
2010 / 11	216	31	25%	98	45%
2009 / 10	185	34	18%	97	52%
2008 / 09	289	111	38%	115	40%
2007 / 08	304	88	29%	140	46%
2006 / 07	275	73	27%	146	53%
2005 / 06	189	56	29%	150	79%
Totals	2556	747	29%	1367	53%

Table 14: Babergh net Residential Completions by AMR year and Core Strategy classifications

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data

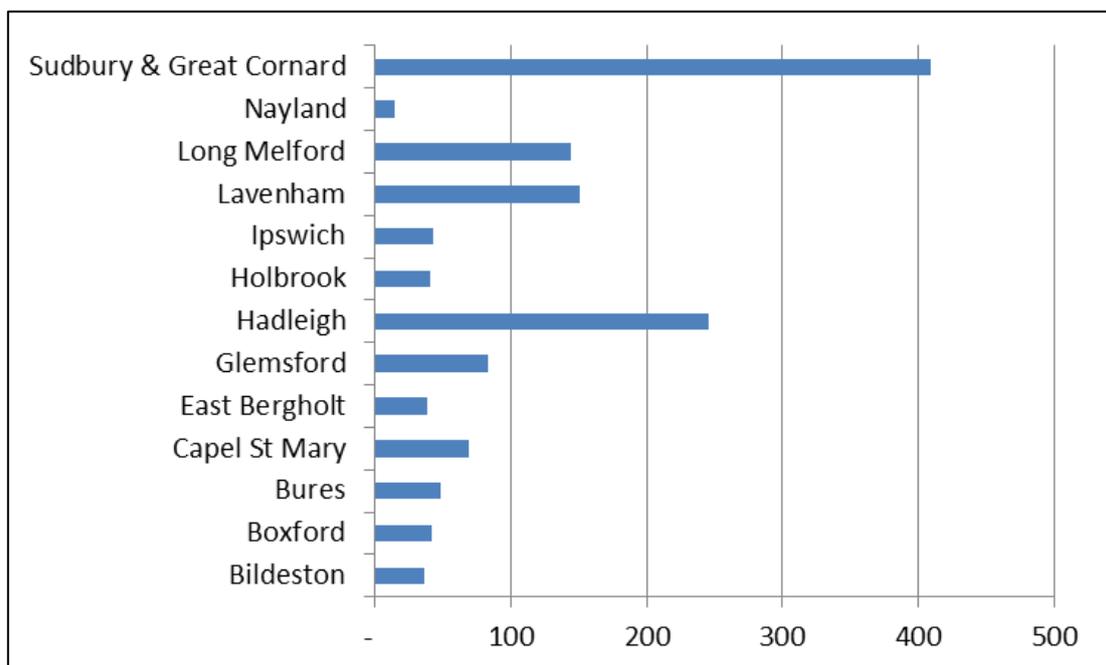
Babergh	2001 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015- 2016
Ipswich Fringe*	170	2	0	17	0	6
Urban	1,191	35	94	59	61	44
Core Villages	443	68	24	91	38	52
Hinterland Villages	660	48	71	41	57	47
Countryside	664	100	25	81	16	8
TOTAL	3,128	253	214	289	172	157

Note: Net delivery figures quoted, since gross figures sometimes higher (due to demolitions etc.)

*Note: The Ipswich Fringe (Ipswich Policy Area) covers the parishes of Belstead, Copdock & Washbrook, Pinewood, Sproughton and Wherstead (as defined in the former Suffolk Structure Plan 2001).

Figure 16: Net Residential Completions by Functional Clusters Areas in Babergh over the past 5 years

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data



Note: Net delivery figures quoted, since gross figures sometimes higher

Note: Total sum varies to the identified figure of net residential completions in Babergh as some Hinterland and rural villages appear in more than one Functional Cluster.

Table 15: Babergh completions by Functional Cluster

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data

1st April - 31st March	2001 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016
Functional cluster areas*						
Bildeston	232	12	3	15	2	5
Boxford	163	10	3	8	11	10
Bures	40	1	1	18	27	2
Capel St Mary	104	36	5	14	4	10
East Bergholt	152	5	6	7	13	8
Glemsford	212	2	8	60	6	7
Hadleigh	583	15	86	50	72	23
Holbrook	129	7	9	4	5	16
Ipswich	204	3	3	17	11	9
Lavenham	109	34	56	11	16	34
Long Melford	256	37	55	22	19	11
Nayland	87	1	1	4	7	2
Sudbury & Great Cornard	1,269	144	83	102	39	41

*Note: Total sum varies to the identified figure of net residential completions in Babergh as some Hinterland and rural villages appear in more than one Functional Cluster.

Table 16: Babergh completions by location (rural or urban)

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data

YEAR ON YEAR COMPLETIONS 1st April - 31st March	2001 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Urban / rural areas						
Urban	1,361	37	94	76	61	50
Rural	1,767	216	120	213	111	107
TOTAL	3,128	253	214	289	172	157

Table 17: Dwellings with planning permission but not started or under construction in Babergh

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data

Dwellings with planning permission but not started (rounded figure)	1,600
Dwellings with planning permission and under construction (rounded figure)	200
TOTAL	1,800

Table 18: Dwellings with Planning Permission but not started or under construction in Babergh by Functional Cluster Areas

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data

Babergh Functional Cluster*	Dwellings with Planning Permission but not started or under construction
Bildeston	56
Boxford	107
Bures	23
Capel St Mary	69
East Bergholt	56
Glemsford	73
Hadleigh	79
Holbrook	557
Ipswich	126
Lavenham	67
Long Melford	162
Sudbury/Gt Cornard	542
Nayland	25

**Note: Total sum varies to the identified figure of net residential completions in Babergh as some Hinterland and rural villages appear in more than one Functional Cluster.*

Mid Suffolk

In Mid Suffolk, the Core Strategy Focused Review sets out future targets for housing on Greenfield allocations and previous developed sites. Policy FC2 makes provision for 3,845 new dwellings (beyond existing commitments) over the 15 year period from 2012 to 2027.

Table 19: Mid Suffolk Net Residential Completions by AMR Year

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data

Mid Suffolk					
AMR Year	Net Completions (A)	of which Affordable (B)	% Affordable (B as % of A)	No. of Windfall ©	% Windfall (C as % of A)
2015 / 16	304	78	26%	240	79%
2014 / 15	416	46	11%	246	59%
2013 / 14	549	33*	6%*	Data unavailable	
2012 / 13	313	115	37%		
2011 / 12	396	67	17%		
2010 / 11	330	74	24%		
2009 / 10	292	89	30%		
2008 / 09	398	159	40%		
2007 / 08	489	74	5%		
2006 / 07	806	131	16%		
2005 / 06	553	78	14%		
Totals	4846	911	19%	486	68%

Note: Net delivery figures quoted, since gross figures sometimes higher (due to demolitions etc.)

*District Figure - excluding completions at Cedars Park and Chilton Estate in Stowmarket, data not available

Table 20: Mid Suffolk net Residential Completions by AMR year and Core Strategy classifications

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data

YEAR ON YEAR COMPLETIONS	2001 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
1st April - 31st March						
Core Strategy Areas						
Town/Urban	2,192	238	85	162	198	175
Key Service Centres	1,251	62	25	103	44	34
Primary Villages	355	22	11	28	48	56
Secondary Villages	599	23	32	77	61	33
Countryside	1,301	48	160	179	65	6
TOTAL	5,698	393	313	549	416	304

Note: Net delivery figures quoted, since gross figures sometimes higher (due to demolitions etc.)

Figure 17: Net Residential Completions by Functional Cluster Areas in Mid Suffolk over the past 5 years

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data



Net delivery figures quoted, since gross figures sometimes higher (due to demolitions etc.)

Table 21: Babergh completions by Functional Cluster

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data

YEAR ON YEAR COMPLETIONS 1st April - 31st March	2001 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Functional cluster areas*						
Bildeston	232	12	3	15	2	5
Boxford	163	10	3	8	11	10
Bures	40	1	1	18	27	2
Capel St Mary	104	36	5	14	4	10
East Bergholt	152	5	6	7	13	8
Glemsford	212	2	8	60	6	7
Hadleigh	583	15	86	50	72	23
Holbrook	129	7	9	4	5	16
Ipswich	204	3	3	17	11	9
Lavenham	109	34	56	11	16	34
Long Melford	256	37	55	22	19	11
Nayland	87	1	1	4	7	2
Sudbury & Great Cornard	1,269	144	83	102	39	41

**Note: Total sum varies to the identified figure of net residential completions in Babergh as some Hinterland and rural villages appear in more than one Functional Cluster.*

Table 22: Babergh completions by location (rural or urban)

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data

YEAR ON YEAR COMPLETIONS 1st April - 31st March	2001 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
Urban / rural areas						
Urban	1,361	37	94	76	61	50
Rural	1,767	216	120	213	111	107
TOTAL	3,128	253	214	289	172	157

Table 23: Dwellings with planning permission but not started or under construction in Babergh

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data

Dwellings with planning permission but not started (rounded figure)	1,600
Dwellings with planning permission and under construction (rounded figure)	200
TOTAL	1,800

Table 24: Dwellings with Planning Permission but not started or under construction in Babergh by Functional Cluster Areas

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data

Babergh Functional Cluster*	Dwellings with Planning Permission but not started or under construction
Bildeston	56
Boxford	107
Bures	23
Capel St Mary	69
East Bergholt	56
Glemsford	73
Hadleigh	79
Holbrook	557
Ipswich	126
Lavenham	67
Long Melford	162
Sudbury/Gt Cornard	542
Nayland	25

**Note: Total sum varies to the identified figure of net residential completions in Babergh as some Hinterland and rural villages appear in more than one Functional Cluster.*

Specialist Housing

The accommodation needs of the elderly or those who need specialist support is currently not fully addressed in Babergh. Between 2001-2011, the number of over 65 head of households in Babergh and Mid Suffolk increased by nearly 2,000, which is more than double the other age groups combined. Within Mid Suffolk the over 65 age group population growth is forecast to increase by 9,000 by 2025 (equating to 69% growth) with the largest increase during this period to occur between 2011 and 2016 (Suffolk Observatory 2012).

The table below summarises the key housing issues arising from the baseline information.

Topic	Issue and effect	Evidence
Homelessness	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation</p> <p>Homelessness in Babergh has double within the period between 2010-2013 and is higher than the average for the East of England.</p> <p>Potential Effect on the Plan</p> <p>There is a need to deliver an appropriate mix of house types within residential developments and to meet the needs identified in parts of the district.</p>	<p><i>Ipswich & Districts SHMA August 2012</i></p> <p><i>Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data</i></p>
Need & affordability	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation</p> <p>There are issues with the housing composition and affordability in Babergh and Mid Suffolk</p> <p>Potential Effect on Plan</p> <p>There is a need to deliver an appropriate mix of house types within residential developments and to meet the needs identified in parts of the district.</p>	<p><i>Ipswich & Districts SHMA August 2012</i></p> <p><i>Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council monitoring data</i></p>
Specialist Housing	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation</p> <p>There is a growing over 65 population which will generate specific housing needs.</p> <p>Potential Effect on Plan</p> <p>There is a need to ensure that the specialist needs of the elderly can be met in appropriate locations.</p>	<p><i>Ipswich & Districts SHMA August 2012</i></p>
Stock Quality	The number of unfit homes within both districts is not considered a significant issue.	
Sustainability Objective		
Housing	To meet the housing requirements of the whole community.	
Impact without the plan/objective	Assume continuation of baseline issues.	
Impact without plan/objective		
Assume continuation of baseline issues.		

4.3 Water

Theme (3): Water

Review of Regional & Local Plans and Programmes (Water):

Regional

- Anglian River Basin District Management Plans (RBMP) December 2015
- Anglia Water – Water Resources Management Plan 2015
- Environmental Capacity in the East of England: Applying an Environmental Limits Approach to the Haven Gateway, January 2008

Local

- Babergh Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2013)
- Mid Suffolk Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2014)
- Babergh Water Cycle Study, July 2011
- Haven Gateway Water Cycle Study, November 2009

Water Quality

The Anglian River Basin Management Plan (RBMP), 2015 has identified river and ground water issues in both districts (Figure 1 – 7). The RBMPs have been produced to comply with the EU Water Framework Directive. The management plan includes the following projects;

- A River restoration project of the River Brett at Shelley and Latham
- Engaging with landowners to provide some flood water storage and diffuse pollution mitigation and reduce in-river sediment and phosphorous of the River Deben upstream of Debenham
- A disused back channel at Bramford is being restored to provide an alternative route around fish movement barriers

Table 1 shows that 5 waterbodies have improved from 2009 – 2015, and 9 have declined as a result of human activity.

Table 25: Water bodies in Babergh / Mid Suffolk that fail to achieve good status

Source: The Anglian River Basin Management Plan (RBMP), 2015

Water Body Name	Ecological		Chemical		Overall Water Body	
	2009	2015	2009	2015	2009	2015
Mendlesham Stream	Bad	Moderate	n/a	Good	Bad	Moderate
Dove Tributary - Finningham	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Dove Tributary - Eye	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Chickering Beck	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Dove	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Tributary of Waveney	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Tributary of Upper Waveney	Good	Moderate	n/a	Good	Good	Moderate
Waveney (R Dove - Starston Brook)	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Somersham Watercourse	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Wattisham Watercourse	Good	Moderate	n/a	Good	Good	Moderate
Belstead Brook	Poor	Poor	n/a	Good	Poor	Poor
Coddenham Watercourse	Good	Moderate	n/a	Good	Good	Moderate
Rattlesden River (d/s Gt. Finborough)	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Rattlesden River (u/s confluence with Gt. Finborough)	Poor	Poor	n/a	Good	Poor	Poor
Jordan (East Suffolk)	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Gipping (u/s Stowmarket)	Poor	Moderate	n/a	Good	Poor	Moderate
Gipping (d/s Stowmarket)	Poor	Moderate	Good	Good	Poor	Moderate
Haughley Watercourse	Poor	Moderate	n/a	Good	Poor	Moderate
Deben (u/s Brandeston Bridge)	Poor	Poor	n/a	Good	Poor	Poor
Earl Soham Watercourse	Poor	Moderate	n/a	Good	Poor	Moderate
Belchamp Brook	Moderate	Poor	n/a	Good	Moderate	Poor
Bildeston Brook	Poor	Poor	n/a	Good	Poor	Poor
Lavenham Brook	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Bumpstead Brook	Moderate	Poor	Good	Good	Moderate	Poor
Box	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Brett	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Stour (Lamarash - R. Brett)	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Stour Brook	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Glem - Lower	Good	Moderate	n/a	Good	Good	Moderate
Chad Brook	Moderate	Moderate	n/a	Good	Moderate	Moderate
Stour (d/s R. Brett)	Moderate	Moderate	Good	Good	Moderate	Moderate

Status	Definition
High	Near natural conditions. No impacts on amenity, wildlife or fisheries.
Good	Slight change from natural conditions as a result of human activity. No impact on amenity or fisheries. Protects all but the most sensitive wildlife.
Moderate	Moderate change from natural conditions as a result of human activity. Some impact on wildlife and fisheries.
Poor	Major changes from natural conditions as a result of human activity. Some impact on amenity. Moderate impact on wildlife and fisheries.
Bad	Severe change from natural conditions. Major impact on amenity, wildlife and fisheries with many species not present.

Figure 18 - Groundwater Quantitative Quality

Source: Environment Agency, 2009 – River Basin Management Plan: Anglian District

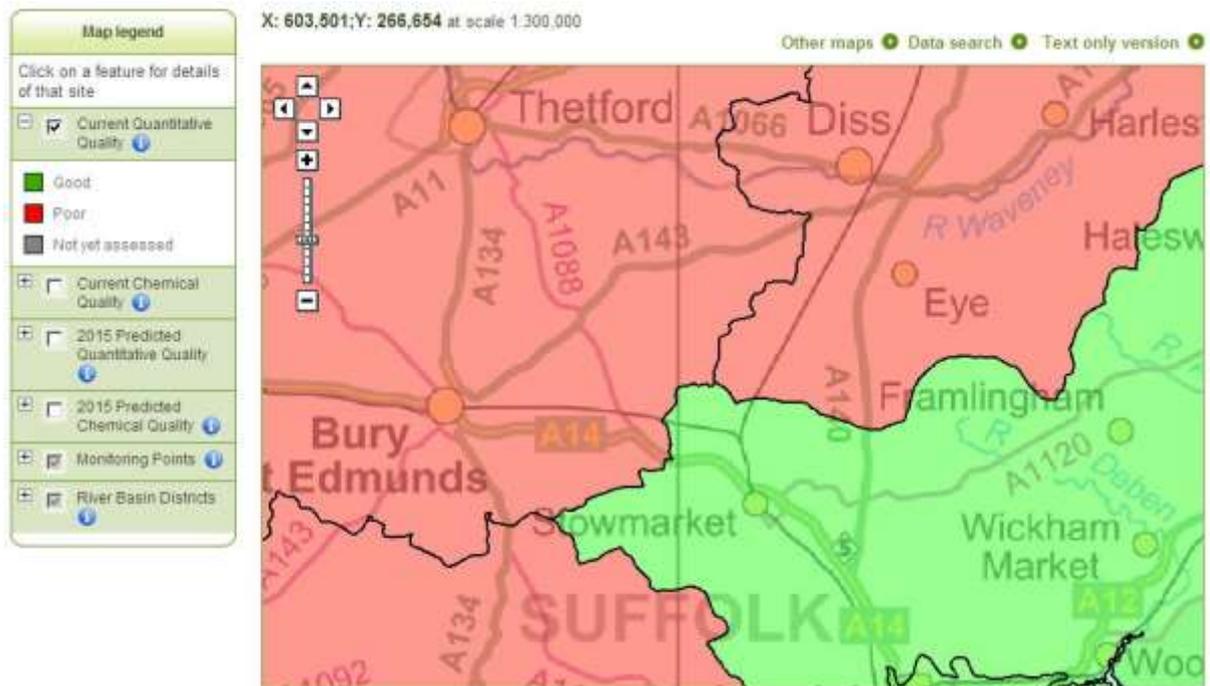
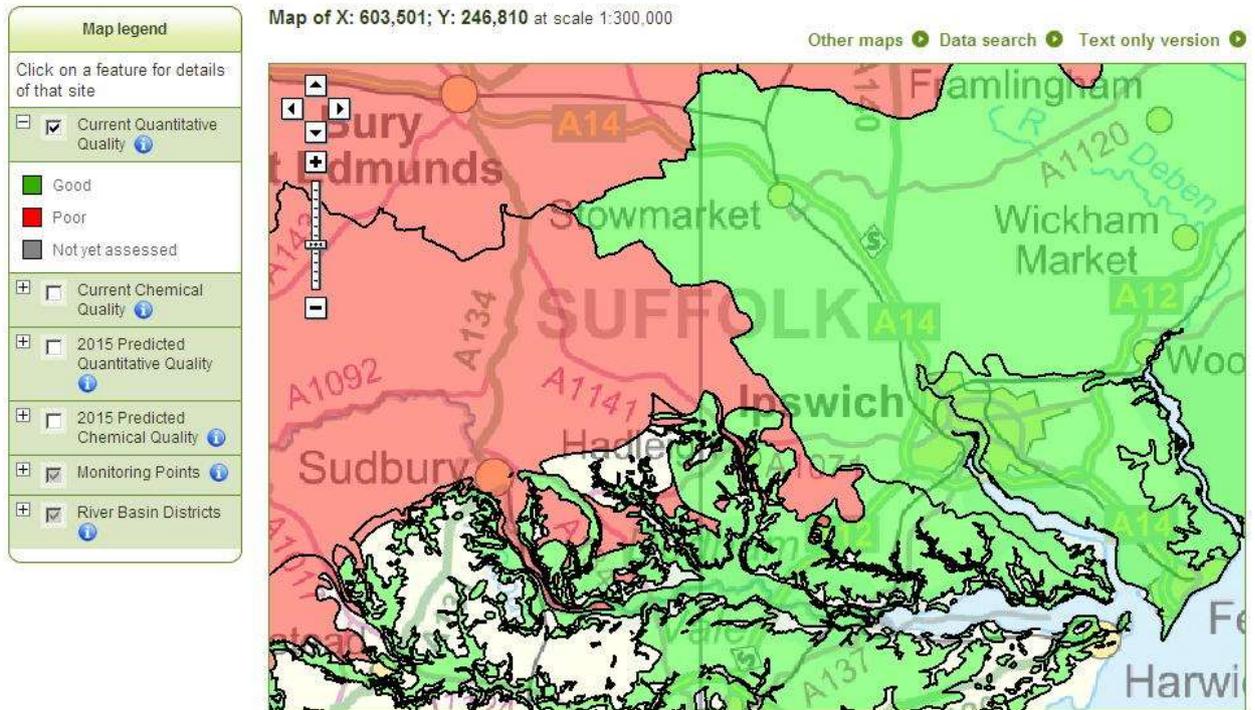


Figure 19 - Groundwater Chemical Quality

Source: Environment Agency, 2009 – River Basin Management Plan: Anglian District

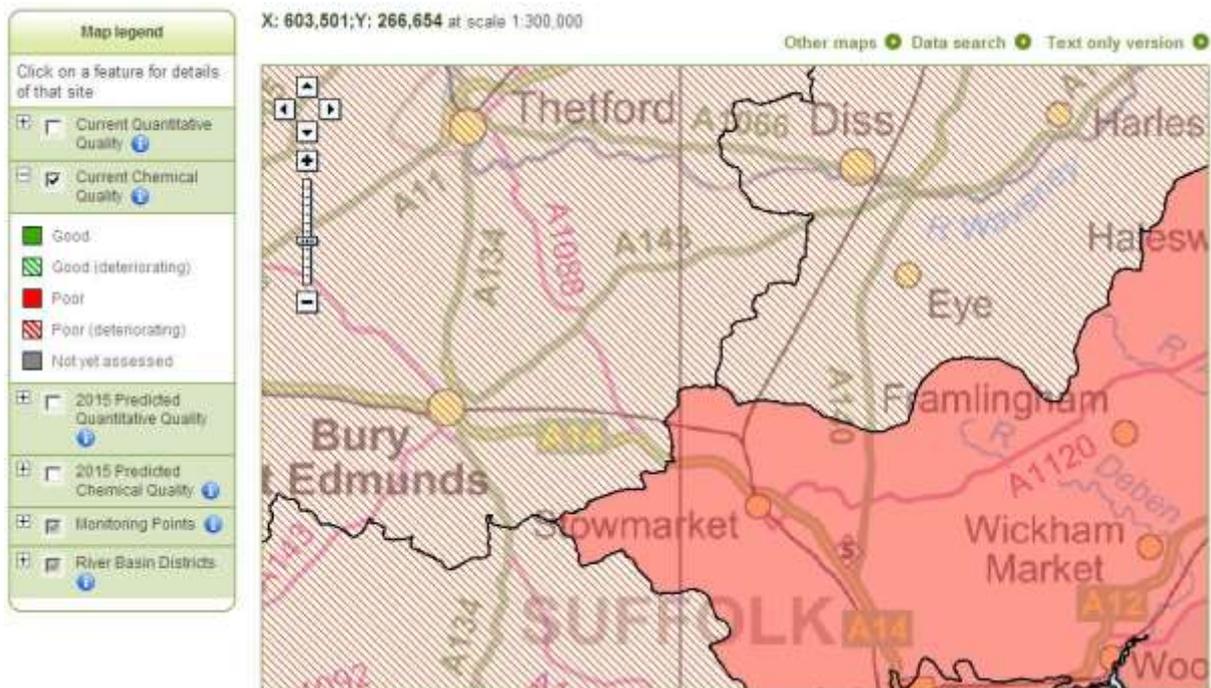
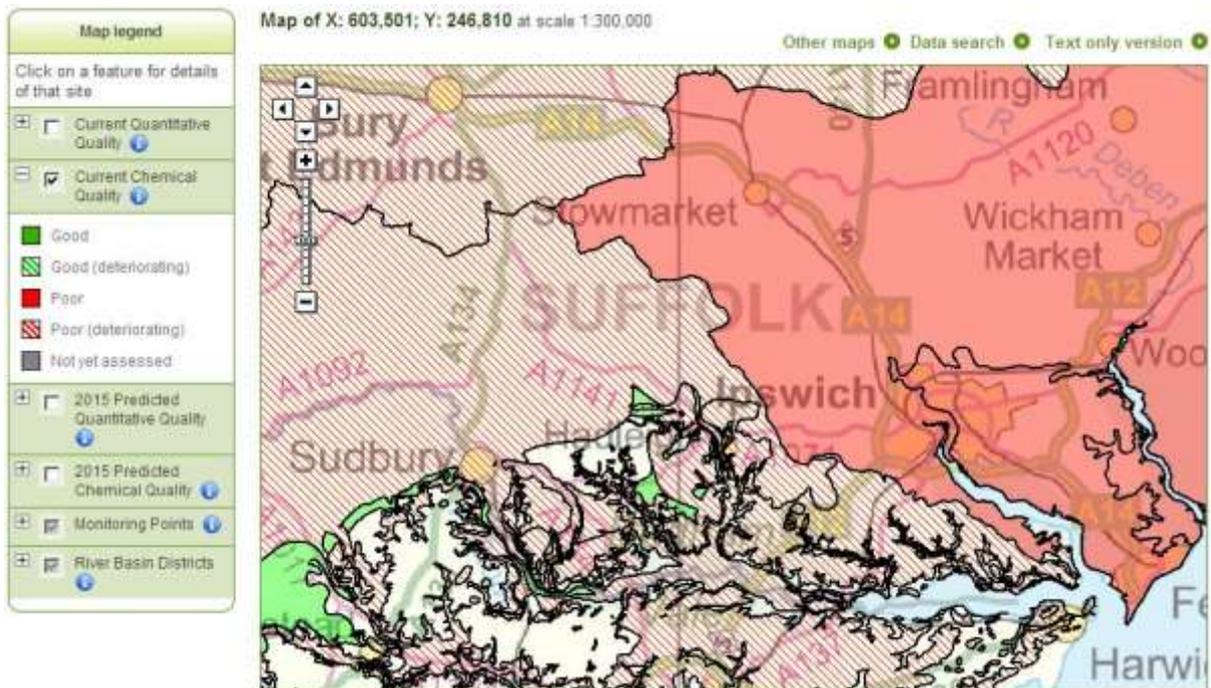


Figure 20 - Estuarine Ecological Quality

Source: Environment Agency, 2009 – River Basin Management Plan: Anglian District

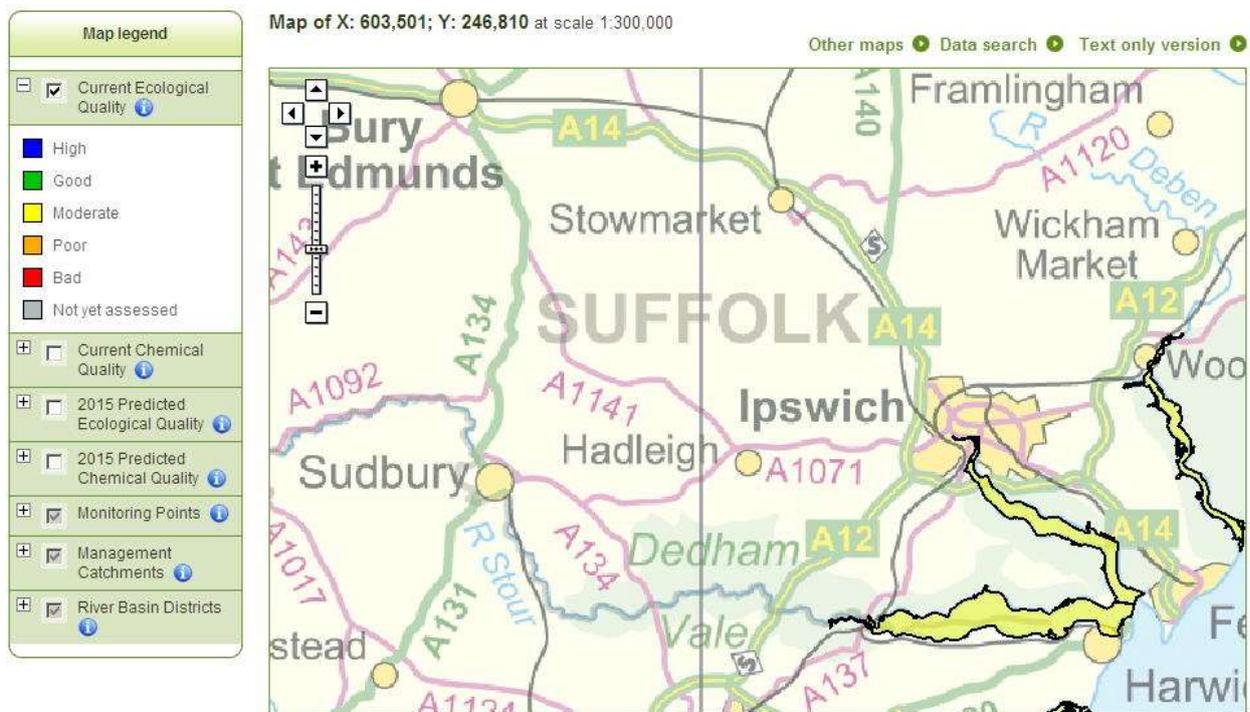


Figure 21 - Estuarine Chemical Quality

Source: Environment Agency, 2009 – River Basin Management Plan: Anglian District



Water resources

The Infrastructure Delivery Plans in both districts identify that there are potential sustainability issues around infrastructure provision for dealing with growth and wastewater provision (Figures 22 & 23).

Figure 22 - Areas needed for wastewater improvement in Babergh

Source: Babergh District Council Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2013)

Location	No. of dwellings/ area of B- class employment by site	Waste water treatment enhancement required?	Waste water network enhancement required?	Increased discharge consent required?
Housing				
Sudbury and Great Cornard				
<i>Chilton Woods</i>	<i>1,050</i>	Yes	No	Possibly
<i>East of Sudbury/Great Cornard</i>	<i>500</i>	Yes	Possibly	Possibly
<i>Carsons Drive, Great Cornard</i>	<i>170</i>	Yes	Possibly	Possibly
<i>People's Park, Sudbury</i>	<i>100</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Hospital site, Walnuttree Lane, Sudbury</i>	<i>35</i>	No	No	No
<i>Head Lane, Great Cornard</i>	<i>30</i>	No	No	No
<i>High Bank, Melford Road, Sudbury</i>	<i>25</i>	No	No	No
Hadleigh – new growth	<i>250</i>	Yes	Possibly	Yes
Babergh Ipswich Fringe – new growth	<i>350</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
Core and Hinterland Villages	<i>1,050</i>	Depends on proposal	Depends on proposal	Depends on proposal
Employment				
Ipswich Fringe, Former Sugar Factory	<i>36ha</i>	Yes	Yes	Possibly
Brantham Regeneration	<i>13.5ha</i>	Yes	Possibly	Possibly
Chilton Woods	<i>36ha</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes

Figure 23 - Areas needed for wastewater improvement in Mid Suffolk

Source: Mid Suffolk District Council Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2014)

Location	No. of dwellings/ area of B-class employment by site	Waste water treatment enhancement required?	Waste water network enhancement required?	Increased discharge consent required?
Housing				
Stowmarket				
<i>Chilton Fields</i>	<i>1,200</i>	Yes	Yes	Possibly
<i>Ashes Farm</i>	<i>400</i>	Yes	Yes	Possibly
<i>Farriers Way</i>	<i>125</i>	Yes	Yes	Possibly
<i>Other PDL sites</i>	<i>400</i>	Yes	Yes	Possibly
Needham Market				
<i>Needham Quarry</i>	<i>320</i>	Yes	Yes	Possibly
<i>Other greenfield sites</i>	<i>150</i>	Yes	Yes	Possibly
Eye	<i>230</i>	Yes	Yes	Possibly
Key Service Centres	<i>750</i>	Possibly	Possibly	Yes
Primary Villages	<i>300</i>	Possibly	Possibly	Yes
Ipswich Policy Area	<i>170</i>	Possibly	Possibly	Yes
Employment				
Stowmarket Business & Enterprise Park (Mill Lane), Stowmarket	<i>39.5ha, B1/B2/B8</i>	Possibly	Possibly	Possibly
Lion Barn Industrial Extension, Needham Market	<i>5.17ha, B1</i>	Possibly	Possibly	Possibly
Snoasis, Great Blakenham	<i>142ha, mix use</i>	Possibly	Possibly	Possibly
Blackacre Hill, Great Blakenham	<i>13.5ha, B1</i>	Possibly	Possibly	Possibly
Cedars Park, Stowmarket	<i>10.9ha, B1/B8</i>	Possibly	Possibly	Possibly
Eye Airfield, Eye	<i>42ha, B1/B2/B8</i>	Possibly	Possibly	Possibly
Mendlesham Airfield, Mendlesham	<i>5.5ha, B8</i>	Possibly	Possibly	Yes

The table below summarises the key water issues arising from the baseline information.

Topic	Issue and effect	Evidence
Water quality	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor / Moderate river and groundwater quality status. <p>Potential Effect on the Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deterioration water quality leading to loss of biodiversity habitats - Pollution of ground water / potable water supply. 	<p><i>River Basin Management Plan: Anglian District (2009)</i></p> <p><i>Babergh Water Cycle Study (July 2011)</i></p>
Water resources	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pockets of no infrastructure capacity headroom for wastewater treatment. <p>Potential Effect on Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of growth may be restrained by lack of timely infrastructure provision. 	<p><i>Babergh District Council Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2013)</i></p> <p><i>Mid Suffolk District Council Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2014)</i></p>
Objective (s):		
Water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve and enhance water resources. 	
Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve and enhance water resources. 	
Impact without plan/objectives:		
<p>Without the above water objectives, a deterioration of quality / resources could lead to serious pollution issues and threaten important species and habitats which rely on this. If adequate infrastructure is not provided to support development then this will put undue stress on existing facilities and be unsustainable.</p>		

4.4 Air

Theme (4) : Air

Review of Regional and Local Plans and Programmes

Regional

- Suffolk Climate Action Plan 2, 2012
- Suffolk Local authorities – Air Quality Management & New Development, 2011.

Local

- 2015 Updating and Screening Assessment for BDC and MSDC, August 2015
- Air Quality Action Plan: Babergh District Council – Cross Street, Sudbury, AQMA, October 2011

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

Babergh District currently has one designated AQMA. The AQMA is located on Cross Street, Sudbury. It is designated due to exceeding nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) emission limits which is caused by traffic emissions. In particular the restricted flow of traffic causes increased concentration of emissions within sections of Cross Street (Air Quality Update and Screening Assessment for Babergh District Council and Mid Suffolk District Council, August 2015) (fig.24).

Figure 24: Cross Street, Sudbury

Source: Air Quality Update and Screening Assessment for Babergh District Council and Mid Suffolk District Council, August 2015



Mid Suffolk does not have any designated AQMAs.

Table 26: CO2 emissions (kilo tonnes), 2008 and 2014

Source: (Local and regional CO₂ emissions estimates for 2005-2014, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2014>)

District	2008	2014
Babergh	699.1	572.1
Forest Heath	516.3	459.2
Ipswich	672.0	500.2
Mid Suffolk	802.8	679.9
St Edmundsbury	1208.5	1205.9
Suffolk Coastal	753.1	613.0
Waveney	738.4	638.4
Suffolk Total	5390.1	4668.5

Figure 25: CO2 emissions (kilo tonnes), 2008 and 2014

Source: (Local and regional CO₂ emissions estimates for 2005-2014, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2014>)

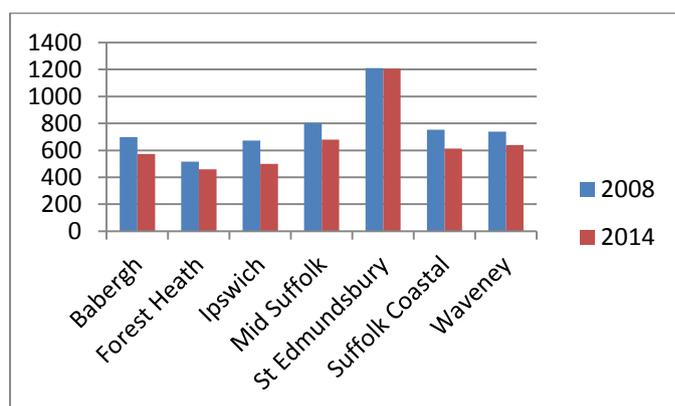
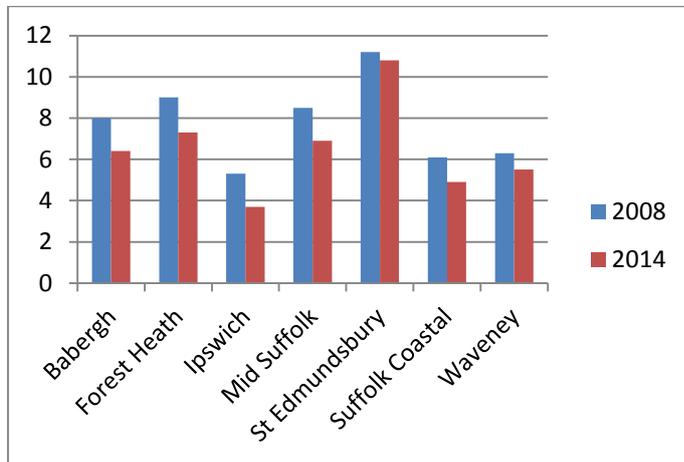


Table 27: CO₂ emissions (kilo tonnes) per capita, 2008 and 2014

Source: (Local and regional CO₂ emissions estimates for 2005-2014, <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-2014>)

District	2008	2014
Babergh	8.0	6.4
Forest Heath	9.0	7.3
Ipswich	5.3	3.7
Mid Suffolk	8.5	6.9
St Edmundsbury	11.2	10.8
Suffolk Coastal	6.1	4.9
Waveney	6.3	5.5
Suffolk Total	7.5	6.3
East England	7.7	6.0
England	7.9	6.0

Figure 26: CO₂ emissions (kilo tonnes) per capita, 2008 and 2013
Source: (Local and regional CO₂ emissions estimates for 2005-2013, www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-emissions-estimates)



The table below summarises the key air issues arising from the baseline information.

Topic	Issue and effect	Evidence
Air quality	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation AQMA designated in Cross Street, Sudbury. No other significant air quality issues across the rest of the area.</p> <p>Potential Effect on the Plan There is a need for policies to, where possible, reduce or mitigate air quality issues, particularly affecting the designated AQMA.</p>	<p><i>2011 Air Quality Progress Report, BDC and MSDC April 2011</i></p>
Sustainable Objective (s):		
Air quality	To conserve and enhance water resources.	
Impact without plan/objectives:		
Assume continuation of current baseline.		

4.5 Material Assets

Theme (5) - Material Assets

Review of Regional & Local Plans and Programmes:

Regional

- Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Suffolk 2003 -2020 (Adopted 2003 / Addendum 2008)
- SCC – Adopted Mineral Core Strategy (Sept 2008)
- SCC – Adopted Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD (Sept 2009)
- SCC – Adopted Waste Core Strategy (Including DM Policies) (March 2011)
- Living with Climate Change in the East of England – Summary Report supported by technical report (2003) (RSS)
- Suffolk Local Geodiversity Action Plan (Mar 2006)
- Suffolk Planning Biodiversity Action Plan (2012)
- Suffolk’s Nature Strategy (Wild Anglia, 2014)
- Butterfly Conservation – Regional Action Plan for Anglia (2000)
- Suffolk Climate Action Plan 2, July 2012

Local

- Contaminated Land Strategy, Babergh DC (Apr 2009)
- Mid Suffolk Contaminated Land Strategy (revised 2003)
- Babergh Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Feb 2013)
- Mid Suffolk Infrastructure Delivery Plan (April 2014)

Soil and Mineral Resource

The baseline assessment of soil includes information on agricultural land classification (ALC), land contamination, brownfield previously developed land (PDL) and mineral resources.

Agricultural Land Classification

Figure 27 & Figure 28 (DEFRA) illustrate the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) across the area (Grade 1 being highest & Grade 5 being lowest quality). Babergh contains areas of grade 1, 2 & 3. The majority of the land area of Babergh and Mid Suffolk is grade 2 & 3.

Figure 27: Agricultural Land Classifications Babergh District

Source: Babergh District Council data mapping

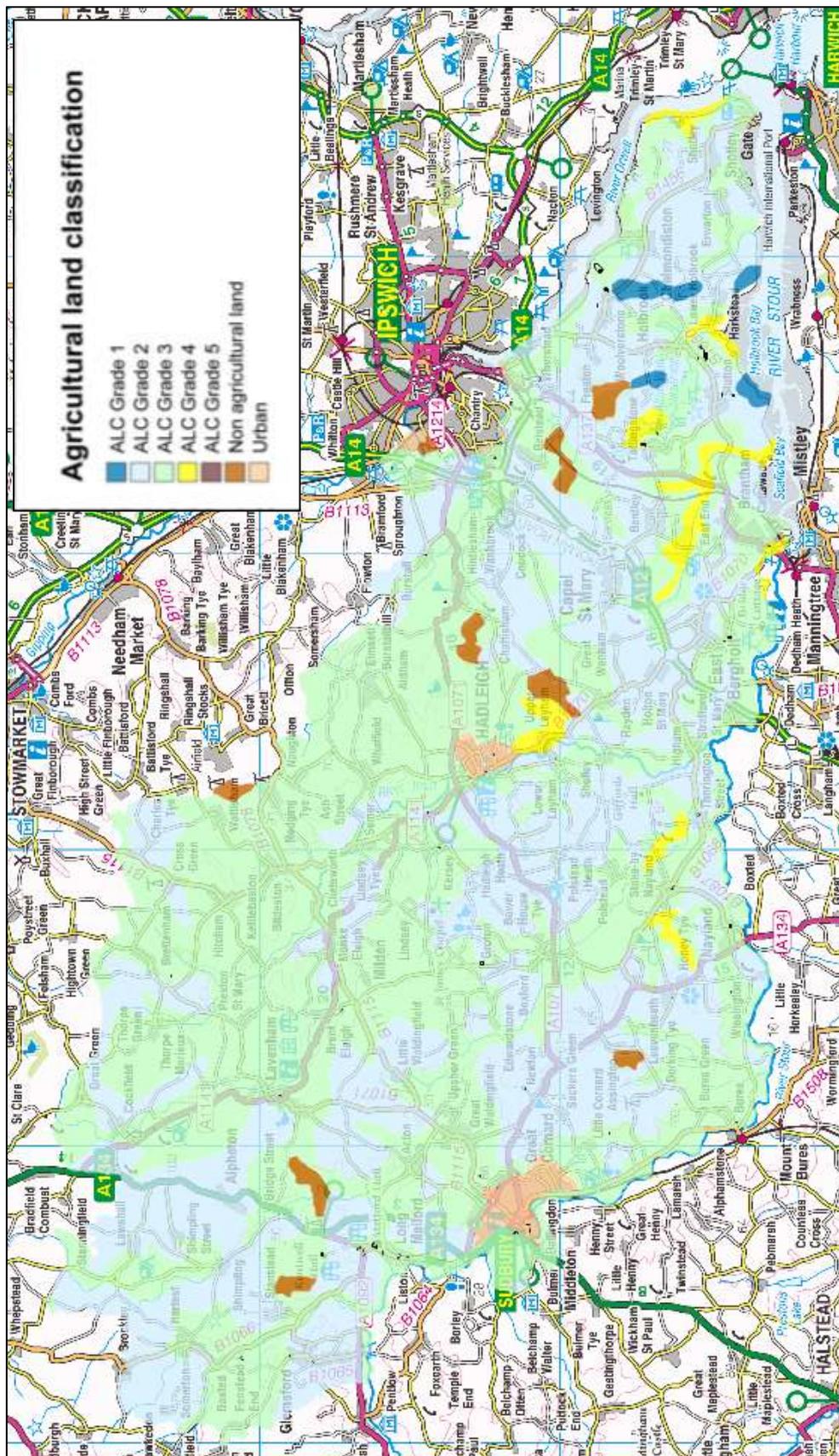
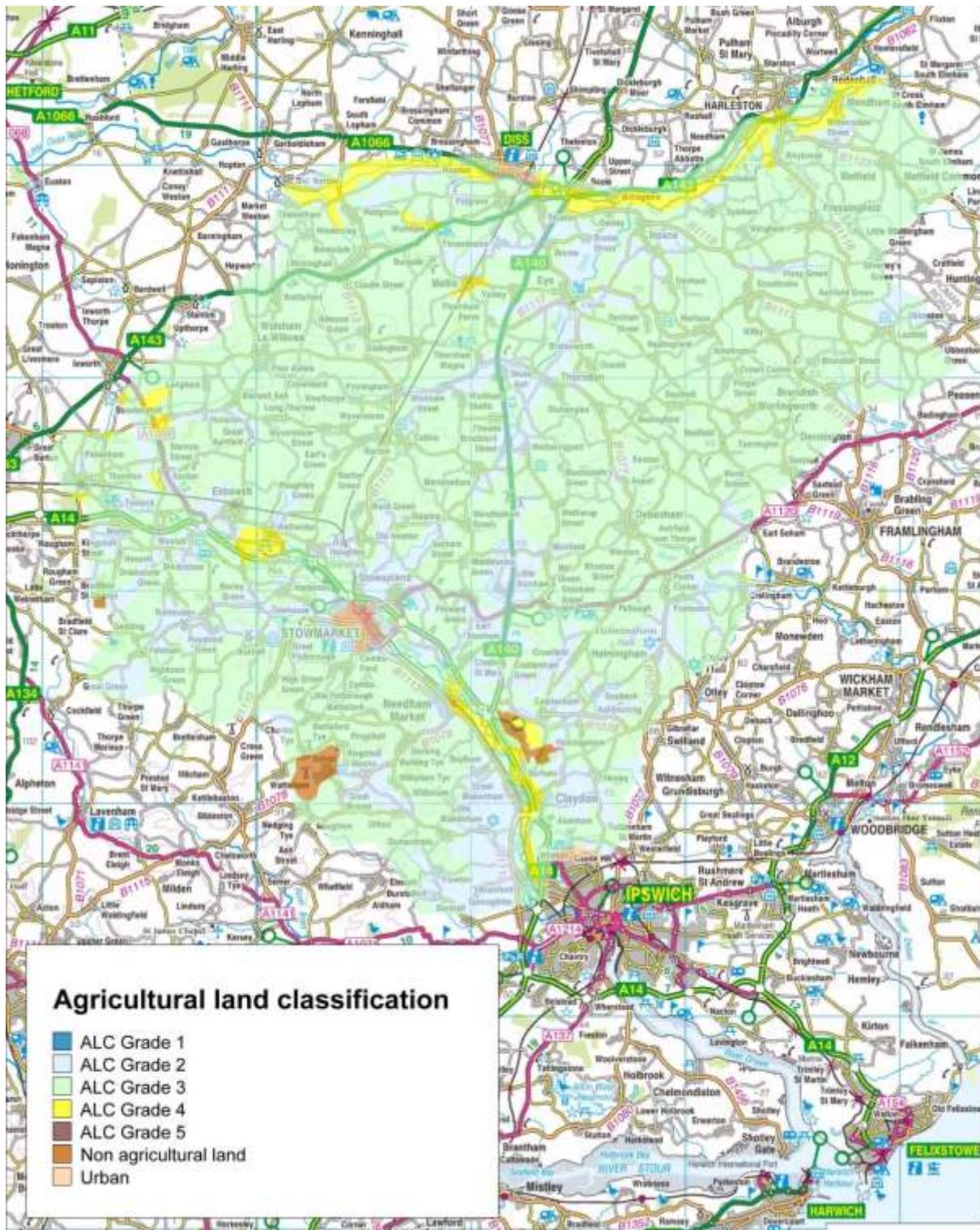


Figure 28: Agricultural Land Classifications Mid Suffolk District

Source: Mid Suffolk District Council data mapping



Contamination

Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 provides the legal definition of Contaminated Land (DEFRA April 2012). Under the provisions of this Act there are no designated sites on the contaminated land register in Babergh or Mid Suffolk.

Previous Developed Land (PDL)

There is a limited supply of previously developed (brownfield) land in Babergh or Mid Suffolk.

Figure 29 - % of residential development on PDL 2005 – 2016

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk, Annual Monitoring Report, 2015-2016)

Year	2005 - 2006	2006 - 2007	2007 - 2008	2008 - 2009	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011	2011 - 2012	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2014 - 2015	2015 - 2016
BDC gross % PDL	68	66	61	55	62	41	41	31	29	37	59
MSDC gross % on PDL	No data available									33	46

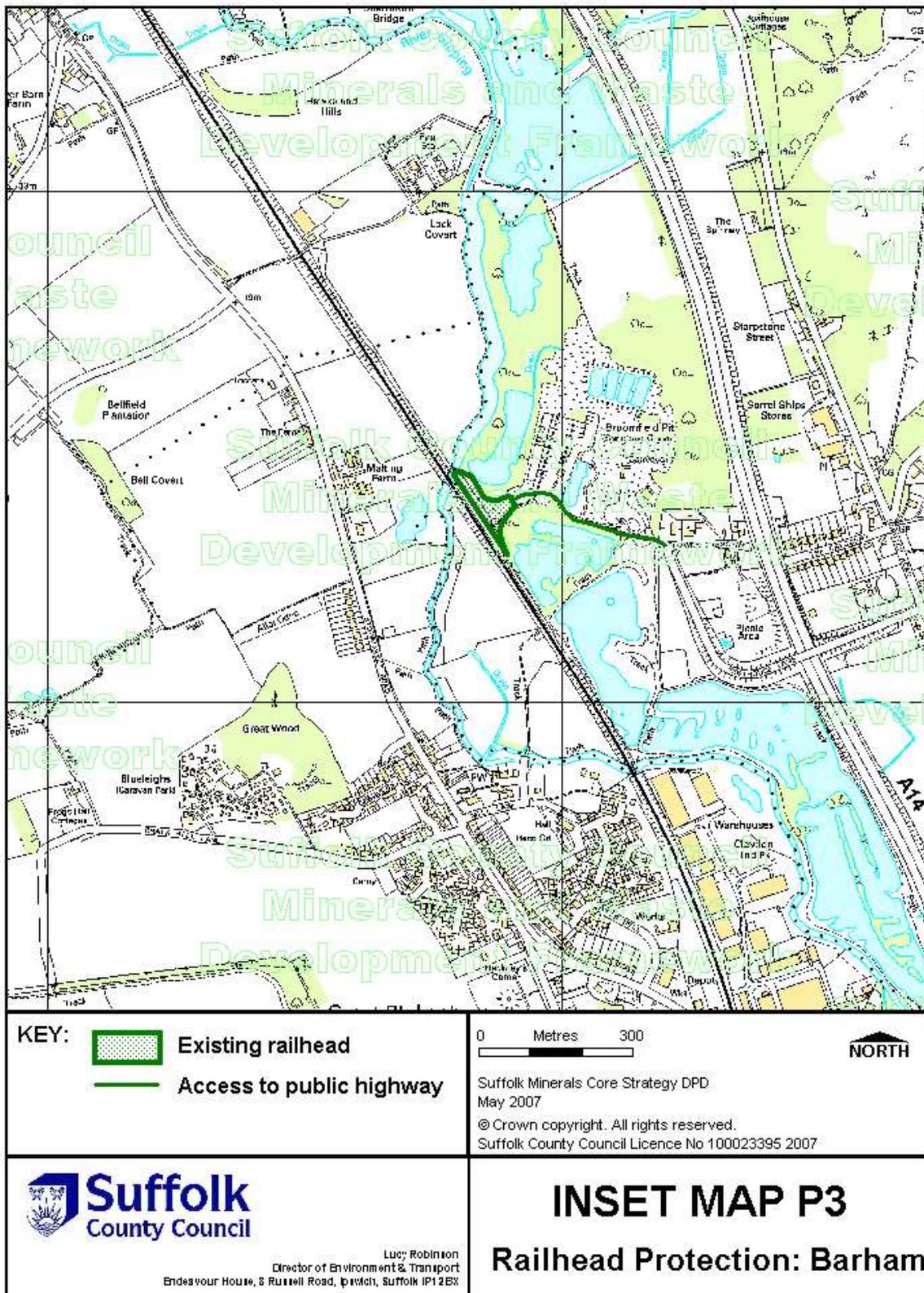
In 2015-2016 Babergh District Council reported that 59% of all new (gross) dwellings are coming forward on previously developed land (PDL). Mid Suffolk District Council recorded 46%. Both figures show a general improvement from the data for 2014-2015, however, whilst Babergh meets its land re-use target of 45%, Mid-Suffolk falls short of its 50% target. The targets for both Babergh and Mid-Suffolk are set out in the adopted Core Strategies.

Mineral Resource

There are no Mineral Safeguarding Sites within Babergh. There is a site in Mid Suffolk for Railhead Protection at Barham (Figure 30).

Figure 30: Railhead protection site at Barham

Source: Suffolk Minerals Core Strategy DPD September 2008



There are four allocated mineral work sites (for sand and gravel extraction) across both districts: Coddenham, Shrubland Quarry; Layham/Shelley, Layham Quarry; Barham, Brett Aggregates and Chilton, Brett Aggregates. (Suffolk Minerals Specific Site Allocation Development Plan of September 2009)

Waste

In 2014 Suffolk had 100 active waste management facilities consisting of:

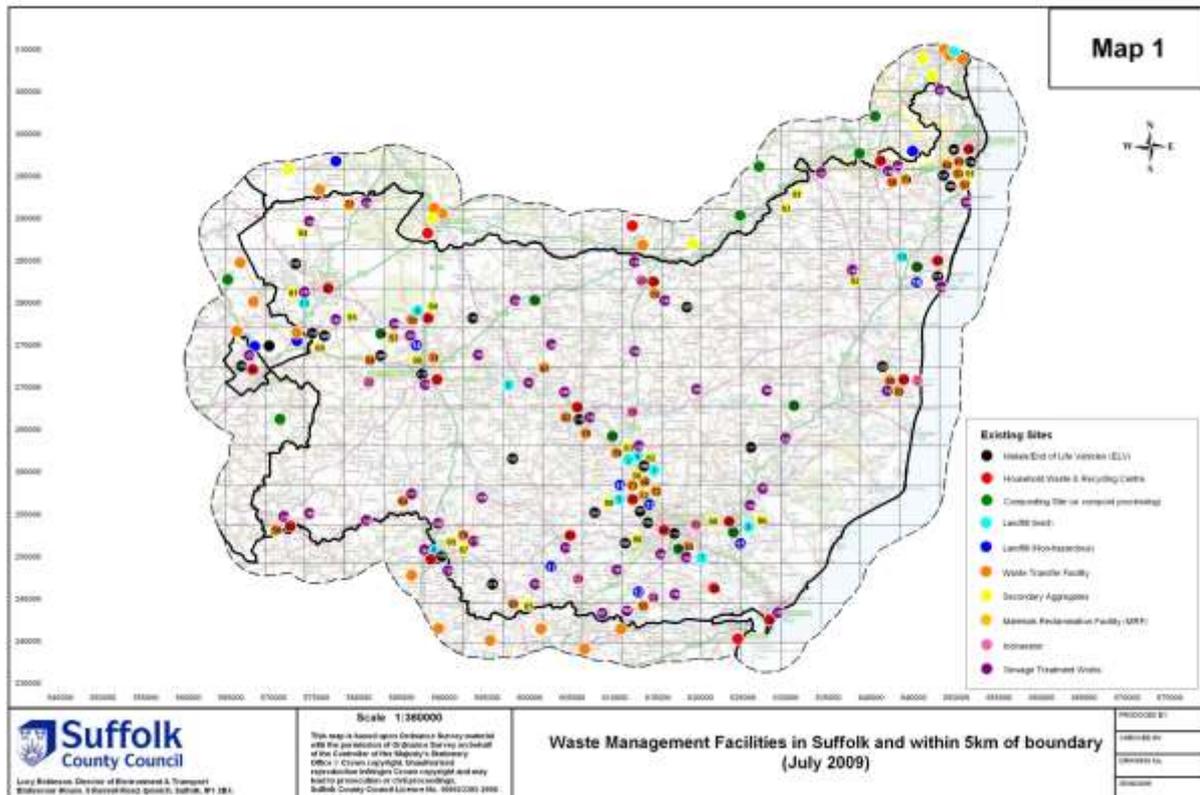
- 14 household waste recycling centres;
- 6 composting sites (or compost processing sites);
- 13 landfill sites;
- 28 waste transfer facilities;
- 25 metal recycling facilities;
- 1 materials recovery facility;
- 9 incinerators (which are mainly small veterinary facilities) and
- 3 anaerobic digesters.

(SCC Waste Policies Monitoring Report 2014 1 April 2013 – 31 March 2014, published March 2015)

In addition, a new energy-from-waste facility has been completed at Great Blakenham near Ipswich in 2014, which is expected to run for the next 25 years. It uses household and business waste, which would otherwise go to landfill, as a fuel to generate enough electricity for 30,000 homes.

Figure 31: Waste facilities in Suffolk

Source: Suffolk Waste Annual Monitoring Report, 2012/13



Sites are located evenly throughout the county, along major transport routes. Waste transfer facilities are concentrated along the A14 and near the County’s borders with Essex and Norfolk.

Over the last six years Babergh and Mid Suffolk have seen little change in the amount of residual household waste produced. Both districts record waste figures below the Suffolk County average (see Figure 32).

Figure 32: Residual household waste per household

Source: Suffolk Observatory, Financial Year 2014-2015

	Residual household waste per household (Kg/household)					
	Financial Year 09-10	Financial Year 10-11	Financial Year 11-12	Financial Year 12-13	Financial Year 13-14	Financial Year 14-15
Babergh	461.78	446.27	446.29	458.74	462.16	458.31
Forest Heath	496.56	468.22	455.37	461.14	467.90	442.75
Ipswich	509.09	505.44	492.00	496.33	501.33	365.84
Mid Suffolk	461.78	446.27	446.29	458.74	462.16	470.60
St Edmundsbury	478.05	477.16	461.39	467.56	463.13	458.31
Suffolk Coastal	404.55	353.53	357.81	347.68	357.88	513.74
Waveney	422.93	446.14	449.59	459.45	447.36	487.13
Suffolk	529.71	498.34	481.48	479.62	485.24	489.74

Figure 33 - Waste recycling rates in Suffolk districts 2009 – 2014

Source: Suffolk Observatory, Financial Year 2014-2015

Metadata	Percentage (%) of Household Waste Sent for Re-use, Recycling or Composting					
	Financial Year 09-10	Financial Year 10-11	Financial Year 11-12	Financial Year 12-13	Financial Year 13-14	Financial Year 14-15
Babergh	39.77	40.2	42.3	41.71	41.73	43.07
Forest Heath	46.5	45.2	46.54	47.53	46.1	46.59
Ipswich	41.1	40.2	42.04	42.52	41.28	40.93
Mid Suffolk	39.77	40.2	42.3	41.71	41.73	43.07
St Edmundsbury	51.3	50.1	51.84	52.34	52.61	51.75
Suffolk Coastal	48.5	51.8	58.65	56.96	57.44	56.48
Waveney	55.9	53.2	52.13	51.12	50.94	51.79
Suffolk	48.4	50.6	53.8	53.2	52.97	53.07

The table below summarises the key material asset issues arising from the baseline information.

Objective	Sustainability Issue	Evidence
Soil and mineral resources	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation A significant portion of the land area is ALC grade 3 or above.</p> <p>There is a limited amount of PDL and the target for future brownfield residential development is 45% in Babergh and 50% in Mid Suffolk.</p> <p>Potential Effect on Plan Greenfield development is inevitable and factored into the PDL targets however to minimise loss to high quality ALC there is a need to ensure development is located in areas of lesser impact and makes best use of the land available.</p>	<p><i>ALC of England, DEFRA</i></p> <p><i>Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council Monitoring Data</i></p>
Sustainable management of waste	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation Recycling performance is below the County average.</p> <p>Potential Effect on Plan The plan should seek to increase the rate of recycling where practicable.</p>	<p><i>Suffolk Observatory 2015</i></p>
Sustainability Objectives		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conserve soil and mineral resources. - To promote the sustainable management of waste. 		
Impact without the plan/objective		
Assume continuation of baseline issues.		

4.6 Climate Change

Theme (6): Climate Change

Review of Regional and Local Plans and Programmes (Climate Change)

Regional

- Living with Climate Change in the East of England – Summary Report supported by technical report (2003) (RSS)
- Environment, Our future: Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England, East of England Regional Assembly and East of England Environment Forum, July 2003 (RSS)
- Developing ADAPTATION to Climate Change in the East of England (July 2011)
- East Suffolk Catchment Flood Management Plan (Dec 2009)
- North Essex Catchment Flood Management Plan (Dec 2009)
- The Suffolk Climate Action Plan 2 (2012)
- Suffolk Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2012)
- A summary of Climate Change Risks for the East of England (2012)

Local

- Babergh DC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (May 2009)
- Mid Suffolk District Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (March 2008)
- Community Energy Project in Sudbury (2000 – 2003)
- The Stour & Orwell Estuaries Management Strategy 2015 – 2020 (draft May 2016)

Greenhouse Gas emissions and energy

Babergh has reduced CO₂ emission from 8.0 kilo tonnes per capita in 2008, to 6.4 kilo tonnes per capita in 2014. Mid Suffolk has also seen a reduction from 8.5 kilo tonnes per capita in 2008, to 6.9 kilo tonnes per capita in 2014. Both districts have slightly higher levels of emissions than Suffolk – 6.3 kilo tonnes per capita in 2014, the East of England 6.0 kilo tonnes per capita in 2014, and nationally 6 kilo tonnes per capita in 2014 (DECC, Ricardo-AEA June 2015 (Ricardo-AEA ED56968503)).

In order to keep emissions to a minimum both councils have initiated several projects to improve the energy efficiency of council managed properties. Further information is available at

<http://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/assets/UploadsMSDC/Environment/Greenhouse-Gas-Emissions/MSDC-GHG-Statement-of-Supporting-Explanation.pdf>

&

<http://www.babergh.gov.uk/assets/Uploads-BDC/Environment/Greenhouse-Gas-Emissions/BDC-GHG-Supporting-Explanations.pdf>

Climate Change Vulnerability

Both districts have identified areas with risk of flooding. These can be viewed at - <http://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/local-development-framework/strategic-flood-risk-assessment/>

&

<http://www.babergh.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/local-babergh-development-framework/strategic-flood-risk-assessment/>

The probability of flooding as defined in the Planning Practice Guidance is as follows:

- Flood Zone 3b is classified as a functional floodplain where water has to flow or be stored during times of flood.
- Flood Zone 3a is classified as the high probability flood zone and comprises any land assessed as having a 1 in 100 (>1%) or greater annual probability of river flooding.
- Flood Zone 2 is classified as the medium probability flood zone and comprises any land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 (1% - 0.1%) annual probability of river flooding.
- Flood Zone 1 is classified as the low risk flood zone and comprises any land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1000 (<0.1%) annual probability of river flooding.

In Mid Suffolk a significant number of watercourses have land graded Flood Zone 2 and 3b (with a high to medium probability of flooding). Similarly, in Babergh there are areas at high risk of fluvial flooding, particularly along the Stour in the South of the District (See fig 1.). It should be noted that Flood Zones do not take account of the presence of flood defences.

Babergh District Council have identified areas at risk of coastal erosion currently present along the Orwell and Stour estuaries, south-west of the district (See fig 2.).

The Orwell estuary is generally an accretive estuary due to its flood tidal dominance. The intertidal areas currently present in the Orwell are all subject to erosion, with the most severe erosional trend occurring between the estuary mouth and the middle estuary. (Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan 2, October 2010).

Although the Stour is broader than the Orwell, specifically in the middle part, there are still signs of erosion taking place. The mouth of the Stour is highly exposed to incoming north-easterly waves causing erosion specifically at the Shotley frontage. The middle part of the Stour is subject to erosion, although there are also signs of stable and accreting areas of intertidal habitats. The Stour shows overall erosion along entire length due to ebb tidal dominance (Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan 2, October 2010).

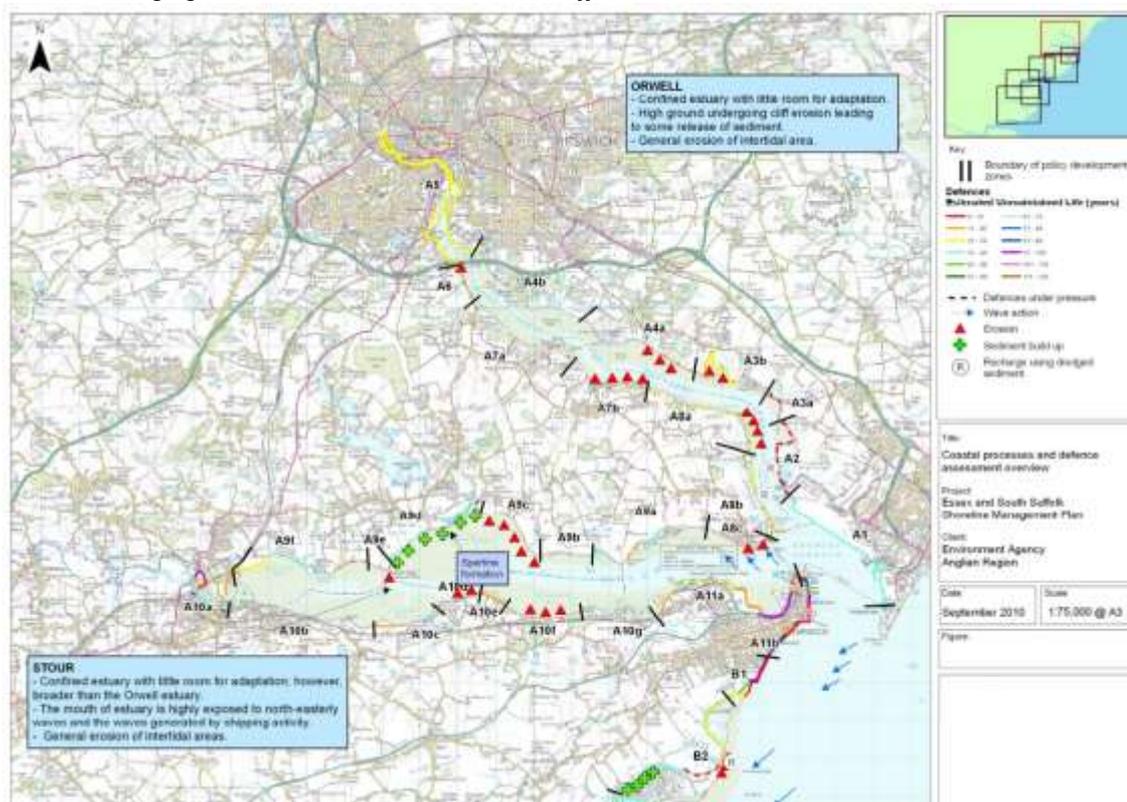
Figure 34 - River Stour and Orwell Flood Risk

Source: Managing the Coast - The Essex and South Suffolk SMP 2 – October 2010



Figure 35 - Defence on River Stour and River Orwell

Source: Managing the Coast - The Essex and South Suffolk SMP 2 – October 2010



The table below summarises the key climate change issues arising from the baseline information.

Topic	Sustainability Issue and Effect	Evidence
Energy	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation</p> <p>Both districts are similar to the average level of emissions for the County.</p> <p>Potential Effect on Plan</p> <p>If CO2 emissions increase significantly it could lead to an increase in local pollution levels.</p>	<p><i>DECC, Ricardo-AEA May 2013 (Ricardo-AEA/R/3374)</i></p>
Flooding and Coastal Erosion	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation</p> <p>Along river courses there are areas at risk of flooding. Areas with risk of coastal erosion have been identified in the south of the Babergh District.</p> <p>Potential Effect on Plan</p> <p>In the first instance development proposals in Flood Zones 2 and 3 should meet the Sequential Test requirements of paragraphs 101 and 102 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Where it is not possible to locate the development in zones with a lower probability of flooding, the Exception Test in paragraph 102 can be applied'.</p>	<p><i>Flood Risk Areas, Environment Agency</i></p> <p><i>Managing the Coast - The Essex and South Suffolk SMP 2 – Draft, March 2010</i></p>
Sustainability Objective(s)		
Energy	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption.	
Flooding and Coastal Erosion	To reduce vulnerability to climatic events.	
Effect without Plan.		
Assume continuation of current trends with potential for increased vulnerability to flooding dependent upon where new development is located.		

4.7 Biodiversity

Theme (7): Biodiversity

Review of Plans and Programmes

Regional

- Suffolk Planning Biodiversity Action Plan (2012)
- Butterfly Conservation – Regional Action Plan for Anglia (2000)
- Suffolk Geodiversity Action Plan (March 2006)
- Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan, Updated December 2004
- BSI PAS 2010 (2006)
- Living with Climate Change in the East of England – Summary Report supported by technical report (2003) (RSS)
- Suffolk Local Geodiversity Action Plan (Mar 2006)
- Suffolk Planning Biodiversity Action Plan (2012)
- Suffolk’s Nature Strategy (Wild Anglia, 2014)
- Butterfly Conservation – Regional Action Plan for Anglia (2000)
- Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Management Plan 2010 - 2015
- The Stour and Orwell Estuaries: scheme of management, and management strategy (Suffolk Coasts and Heaths) (2010) Updated 2013 – 2018
- The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (SCC, 2011)
- Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (Oct 2010) (Environment Agency)
- Suffolk Climate Action Plan 2, July 2012
- SCC – Adopted Mineral Core Strategy (Sept 2008)
- SCC – Adopted Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD (Sept 2009)

Local

- Core Strategy Focused review habitat regulations Assessment 2011
- SAAP Habitat Assessment 2011
- Mid Suffolk Contaminated Land Strategy (revised 2003)
- Contaminated Land Strategy, Babergh DC (Apr 2009)
- Babergh Green Infrastructure Framework (2012)

Habitat and species condition

Conserving the natural environment in Babergh and Mid Suffolk and across the county is considered a key issue given the wealth of important and varied natural habitats including grassland, woodland, rivers, estuarine mudflats, and saltings.

In Suffolk there are over 1,100 designated sites, which include sites designated at Local, National and International levels. There are 149 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in Suffolk which equates to an area equivalent to 8% of the county or 31,326 ha (see figure 36). These sites are designated by Natural England with some of the best examples also designated as National Nature Reserves (NNRs). Suffolk also features 37 Local Nature

Reserves (LNRs) covering an area of 463 ha and these sites represent places with wildlife or geological features that are of local interest.

Figure 36 - Areas of SSSI in Suffolk

Source: Suffolk Biological Records Centre, 2011

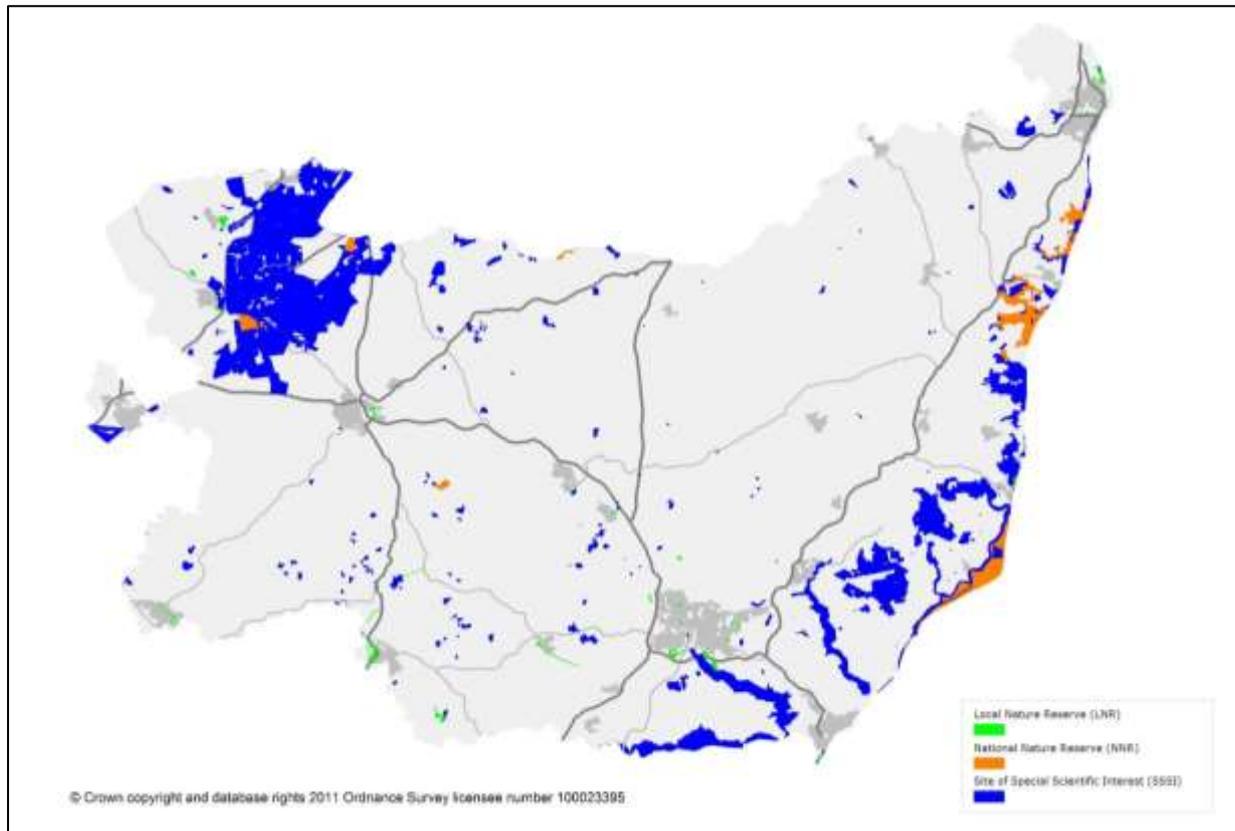


Figure 37 - Summary of overall SSSI condition in Suffolk, Essex, Norfolk, and East of England

Source: Natural England SSSI condition reports, last compiled 14th June 2016

County: Suffolk					
% Area meeting PSA target	% Area favourable	% Area unfavourable recovering	% Area unfavourable no change	% Area unfavourable declining	% Area destroyed / part destroyed
92.30%	47.46%	44.84%	3.42%	4.12%	0.08%
County: Essex					
97.39%	50.75%	46.64%	1.24%	1.37%	0.00%
County: Norfolk					
95.92%	54.94%	40.98%	2.89%	1.19%	0.00%
Region: East Of England					
94.24%	49.73%	44.51%	3.79%	1.92%	0.02%
Natural England SSSI condition status glossary:					
<p>Adverse condition</p> <p>If a SSSI unit is currently assessed as being in unfavourable no change, unfavourable declining, part destroyed or destroyed condition, it is described as being in adverse condition.</p>					
<p>PSA target</p> <p>The Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA) target to have 95% of the SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010.</p>					
<p>Favourable</p> <p>The designated feature(s) within a unit are being adequately conserved and the results from monitoring demonstrate that the feature(s) in the unit are meeting all the mandatory site specific monitoring targets set out in the FCT. The FCT sets the minimum standard for favourable condition for the designated features and there may be scope for the further (voluntary) enhancement of the features / unit. A unit can only be considered favourable when all the component designated features are favourable.</p>					
<p>Unfavourable no change</p> <p>The unit/feature is not being conserved and will not reach favourable condition unless there are changes to the site management or external pressures and this is reflected in the results of monitoring over time, with at least one of the mandatory attributes not meeting its target (as set out in the site specific FCT) with the results not moving towards the desired state. The longer the SSSI unit remains in this poor condition, the more difficult it will be, in general, to achieve recovery. At least one of the designated feature(s) mandatory attributes and targets (as set out in the site specific FCT) are not being met.</p>					
<p>Unfavourable declining</p> <p>The unit/feature is not being conserved and will not reach favourable condition unless there are changes to site management or external pressures. The site condition is</p>					

becoming progressively worse, and this is reflected in the results of monitoring over time, with at least one of the designated features mandatory attributes not meeting its target (as set out in the site specific FCT) with the results moving further away from the desired state. The longer the SSSI unit remains in this poor condition, the more difficult it will be, in general, to achieve recovery.

Destroyed

Lasting damage has occurred to an entire designated feature on the unit such that the feature has been irretrievably lost (no amount of management will bring this feature back). This feature will never recover in the unit. E.g. a finite mineralogical feature has been totally removed from its surroundings without consent and is therefore lost forever.

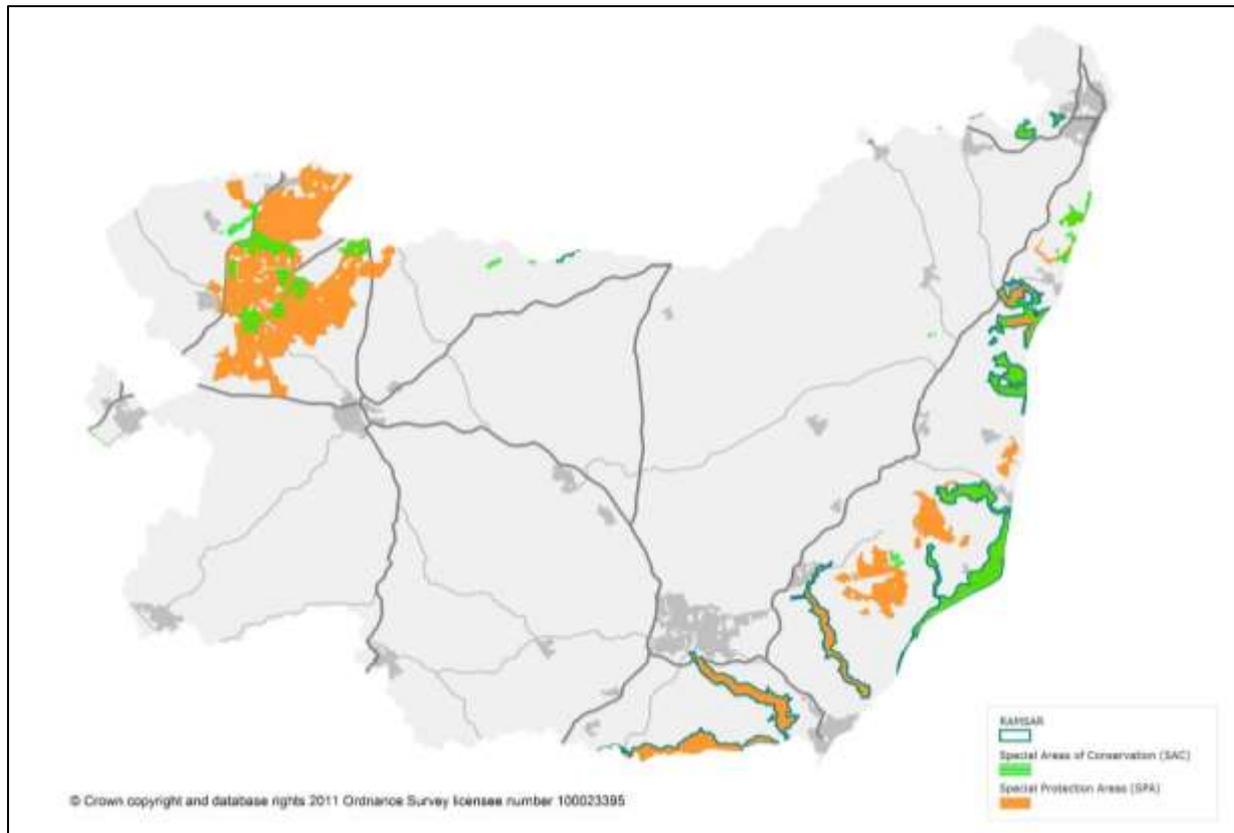
Figure 37 indicates that Suffolk is below the PSA target of 95% for the condition of SSSIs in favourable condition and has more unfavourable condition sites compared to neighbouring counties or the regional average. A number of SSSIs (45) are noted as currently in “Adverse condition” ie. Unfavourable or worse condition as defined by Natural England. The evidence demonstrates that there are particular biodiversity issues to be considered in these localities.

The Councils have identified 145 SSSIs within the scope for consideration of impacts under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations. Generally these are sites which are located directly within Babergh / Mid Suffolk districts, or within approximately 20kms of the boundaries. Further sites may be scoped in/out once detailed analysis is undertaken regarding the particular proposed development / policies and through consultation with the relevant environmental body, Natural England. At this stage however, the currently scoped sites represents a long list of qualifying designations where there is considered potential for impact.

Large portions of Suffolk are also within European designated sites (see figure 38 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Special Protection Areas (SPAs) together with Special Areas for Conservation (SACs) were born from the Birds and Habitats Directives and form a network of protected sites across the EU known as Natura 2000 sites. SPAs designated for their bird interest cover 27,404 ha of Suffolk (over 7%) and SACs designated for their significant habitat interest cover 6,385 ha of Suffolk (over 1 %). Suffolk also has 6 RAMSAR sites, an international designation which recognises significant wetland habitat.

Figure 38 - Areas of SPA, SAC and RAMSAR in Suffolk

Source: Suffolk Biological Records Centre, 2011



County Wildlife Sites (CWS) are non-statutory sites which are of county, and often regional or national importance. The designation recognises the high value of a site for wildlife and they are often designated because they support characteristic or threatened species and or habitats included in Local or National Biodiversity Action Plans. In Suffolk there are 925 CWSs covering an area of approximately 19,683 ha which is over 5 % of the total area of the county (see figure 39).

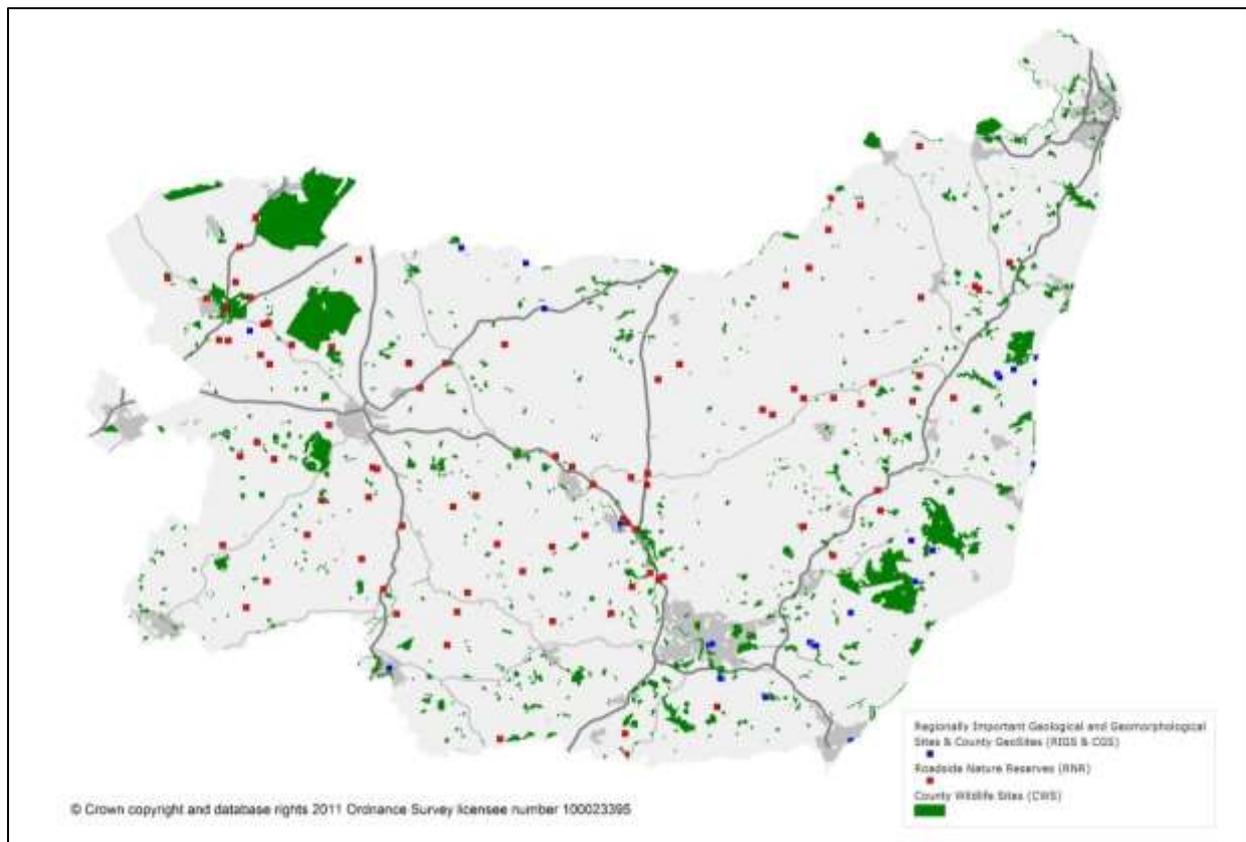
Roadside Nature Reserves (RNRs) are also shown in Figure 39 and these represent good examples of species-rich plant areas and plants or other species of national or county importance. While most of these have CWS status others are legally protected (being within SSSI or having legally protected species).

The designation of Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) is one way of recognising and protecting important Earth science and landscape features for future generations to enjoy.

There are 8 places of geological interest in Suffolk and are designated as Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS). This includes two sites in Mid Suffolk; Needham Lake erratic in Needham Market and Calke pit in Rickinghall Inferior and one site in Babergh; Railway pit in Sudbury. There are also 23 public County GeoSites (CGS). (GeoSuffolk 2014, www.geosuffolk.co.uk/suffolkgeosites.html), including one site in MSDC in Claydon and two sites in Babergh in Harkstead and Stutton.

Figure 39 - Areas of CWS and RNR in Suffolk

Source: *Suffolk Biological Records Centre, 2011*



The table below summarises the key sustainability issues arising from the baseline information.

Topic	Issue and effect	Evidence
Biodiversity	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant areas of priority habitat / species - Some priority habitat / species identified in adverse condition <p>Potential Effect on the Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deterioration of habitat / species condition leading to loss of high environmental quality 	<p><i>Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan (2011)</i></p> <p><i>Natural England SSSI condition reports (2014)</i></p>
Geodiversity	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas of identified geological importance <p>Potential Effect on Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deterioration of geodiversity leading to loss of high environmental quality 	<p><i>Suffolk Geodiversity Action Plan (2006)</i></p>
Objective (s):		
Biodiversity	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	
Geodiversity	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	
Impact without objectives:		
	Without the above biodiversity / geodiversity objectives identified above, there would be greater risk of development causing deterioration and damage to designated areas. A reduction in environmental quality would be inconsistent with national objectives, and could also impact upon economic activity and tourism within the districts.	

4.8 Cultural Heritage

Theme (8): Cultural Heritage
Review of Regional & Local Plans and Programmes (Cultural Heritage)
. Regional
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Suffolk Heritage Strategy (2014)- Suffolk Local Geodiversity Action Plan (Mar 2006)- Suffolk Planning Biodiversity Action Plan (2012)- Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Management Plan 2010 - 2015- The Stour and Orwell Estuaries: scheme of management, and management strategy (Suffolk Coasts and Heaths) (2010) Updated 2013 – 2018- The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (SCC, 2011)- Essex and South Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (Oct 2010) (Environment Agency)- SCC – Adopted Mineral Core Strategy (Sept 2008)- SCC – Adopted Minerals Site Specific Allocations DPD (Sept 2009)
Local
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Glemsford, Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme (2000 – 2003)- Sudbury, Heritage Economic Regeneration Scheme (2003 – 2006)- Pin Mill Regeneration (2006 - 2010)- Mid Suffolk Contaminated Land Strategy (revised 2003)- Contaminated Land Strategy, Babergh DC (Apr 2009)

Both Districts have distinctive countryside shaped by important heritage assets and historic centres that require conservation and enhancement balanced with the needs of 21st century living and the economy. In order to manage development many of the Conservation Areas in both districts have Conservation Area Appraisals which can be accessed via the Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils website.

Babergh

There are 29 designated conservation areas (36% of all 79 villages and towns) in Babergh and 2985 listed buildings, 34 scheduled monuments and 5 registered parks and gardens which represents about 20% of the estimated 13,700 designated Heritage Assets in Suffolk (see figure 40).

Figure 40 - Babergh Heritage Assets

Source: English Heritage, Heritage Counts, May 2016

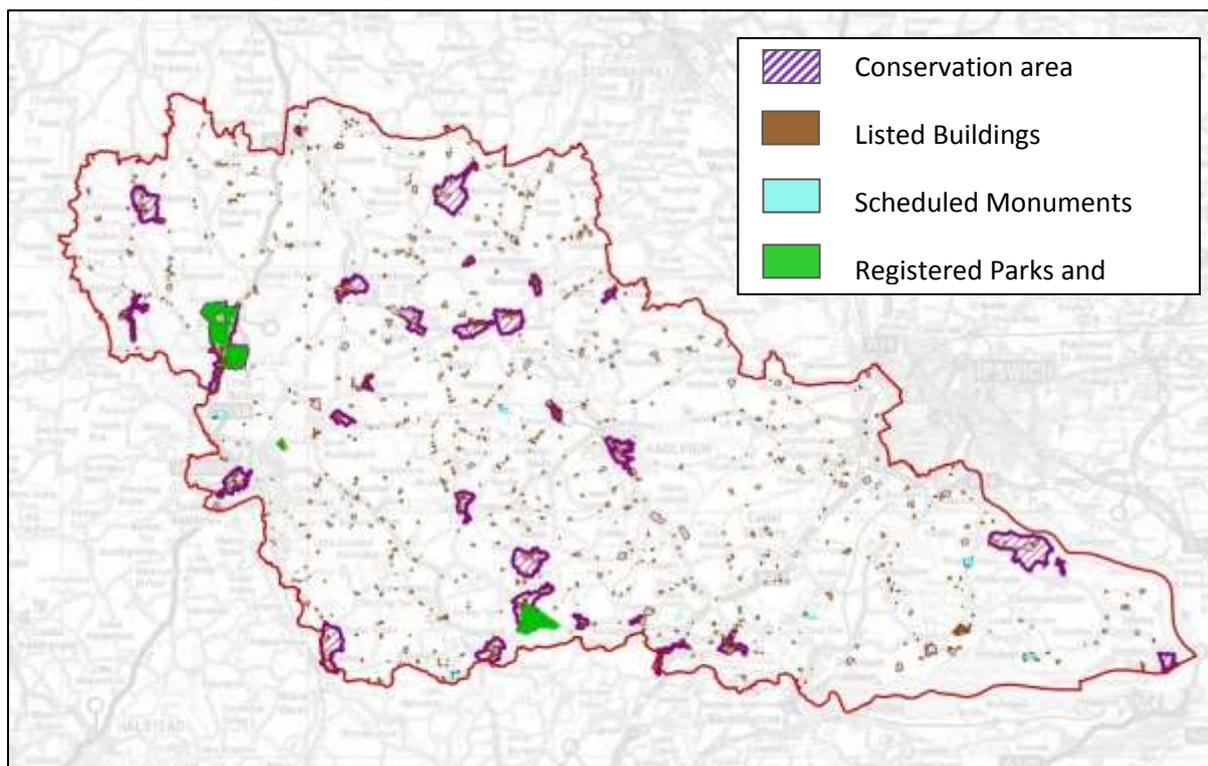


Table 28: Number and Grade of Listed Buildings in Babergh

Source: Historic England, May 2016

Number of Listed Buildings	
Grade I	88
Grade II*	191
Grade II	2,706
Total	2,985

Table 29: Number of heritage at Risk assets in Babergh

Source: Historic England, May 2016 and Historic Buildings at Risk in Suffolk, 2014

Number of Heritage at Risk assets	
Buildings or structures (Grade I, II* and II)	15
Places of worship	2
Archaeology	4
Parks & gardens	0
Battlefields	0
Wreck sites	0
Conservation areas	0
Total	21

Mid Suffolk

In Mid Suffolk there are 3419 listed buildings, 36 scheduled monuments and 2 registered parks and gardens; which represents more than a quarter of all Heritage Assets in Suffolk. (Historic England May 2016, Heritage Counts, April 2014)

There are 31 Conservation Areas in total, representing 25% of all 123 villages and parishes in Mid Suffolk (figure 41).

Figure 41 –Mid Suffolk Heritage Assets

Source: English Heritage, Heritage Counts, May 2016

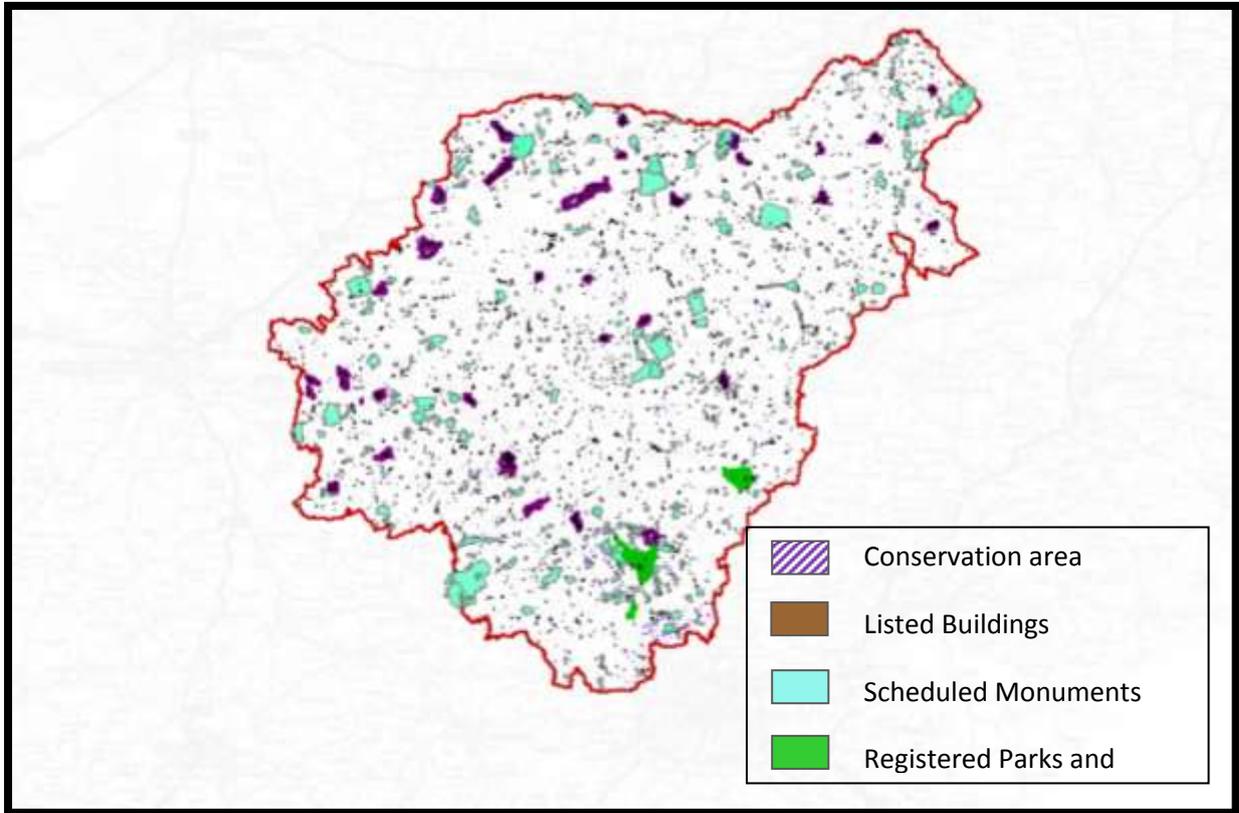


Table 31: Number and Grade of Listed Buildings in Mid Suffolk

Source: Historic England, May 2016

Number of Listed Buildings ⁴	
Grade I	91
Grade II*	187
Grade II	3,141
Total	3,419

Table 30: Number of heritage at Risk assets in Mid Suffolk

Source: Historic England, May 2016 and Historic Buildings

Number of Heritage at Risk entries	
Buildings or structures (Grade I,II* and II)	17
Places of worship	5
Archaeology	1
Parks & gardens	1
Battlefields	0
Wreck sites	0
Conservation areas	0
Total	24

Babergh and Mid Suffolk also have a number of known and potential archaeological sites; see Figure 40 and Figure 41 (scheduled monuments).

A list of historic buildings at risk in Babergh & Mid Suffolk has not been updated since 2014.

The table below summarises the key cultural heritage issues arising from the baseline information.

Topic	Sustainability Issue and Effect	Evidence
Heritage Assets (designated and non-designated)	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation The area has a rich historic environment and abundant heritage assets. There are substantial widespread designations across the entire area.</p> <p>Potential Effect on Plan The considerations of the impact on cultural heritage would be a key consideration in considering development proposals and land allocations.</p>	<i>English Heritage 2016</i>
Archaeology	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation The area is heritage rich. Both known and potential designations are expansive across the area.</p> <p>Potential Effect on Plan The considerations of the impact on cultural heritage would be a key consideration in considering development proposals and land allocations.</p>	<i>English Heritage 2016</i>
Sustainability Objective(s)		
To conserve and where appropriate enhance (including their settings) assets of historical and archaeological importance.		
Effect without Plan.		
Potential negative impact and or loss of both designated and undesignated heritage assets if development is not correctly managed as this is a finite resource.		

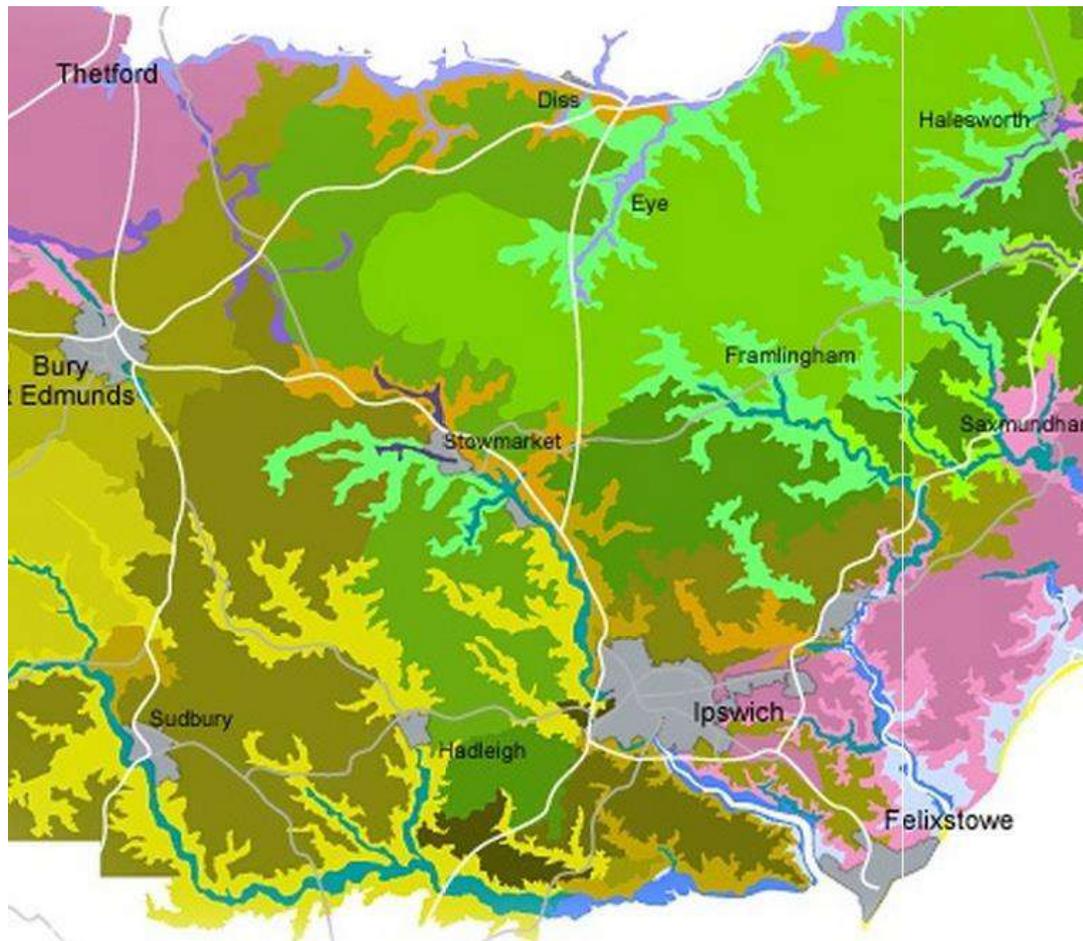
4.9 Landscape

Theme (8) Landscape
<p>Review of Regional & Local Plans and Programmes:</p> <p>Regional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Analysis of Accessible Natural Greenspace Provision for Suffolk (Natural England 2010)- Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Management Plan 2010 - 2015- Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB Management Plan – 2013 – 2018- The Stour and Orwell Estuaries: scheme of management, and management strategy (Suffolk Coasts and Heaths) (2010)- Suffolk Countryside Strategy (2000)- Greenways Countryside Project, Management Strategy 2005 – 2010 (2005) (SCC)- ‘In Step with Suffolk’ Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2006 – 2016 (SCC) (2006)- The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (SCC, 2011)- The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation (SCC, version 3 2008) <p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Joint Babergh and Mid Suffolk Landscape Guidance 2015

Landscape Character Assessment

The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (SCC, 2011) assesses the particular character and qualities that comprise the different landscape areas of the county. Mid Suffolk District is predominantly characterised by undulating plateau claylands dissected by rolling river valleys. Babergh is characterised by ancient rolling farmlands and plateau lands with pockets of unique landscape characteristics, such as on the southern edge of the Shotley peninsula around Stutton which is a small area of plateau estate farmland. West of the district is an area of undulating ancient farmland which is unique to the county (Figure 42). Both districts contain of arable irregular field patterns and some pasture/meadow located on the valley floors. Oak and Ash dominate woodland areas field boundaries and roadsides are typically lined with hedgerows and verges.

Figure 42: Landscape Character Assessment of Babergh and Mid Suffolk
Source: Suffolk County Council – Landscape Character Assessment 2011



Designated Sites

Mid Suffolk and Babergh have significant areas that are havens for wildlife and distinctive landscape areas which are protected as European and National designated sites, covered by statutory legislation, such as AONBs and local designations such as Special Landscape Areas

Figure 43 - AONB and SLA in Babergh

Source:

Babergh

District

Council

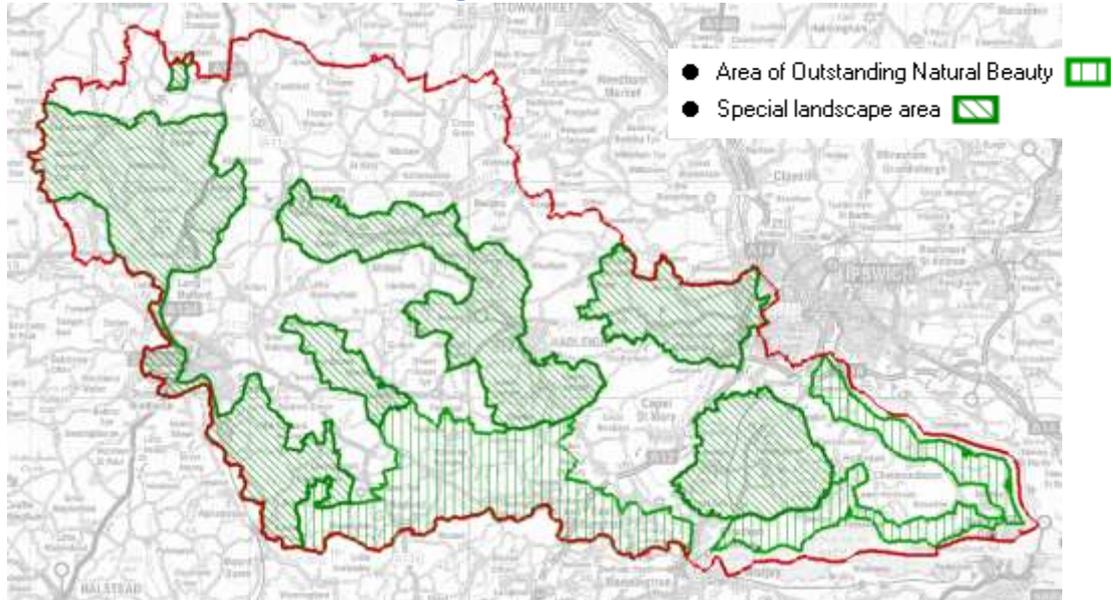
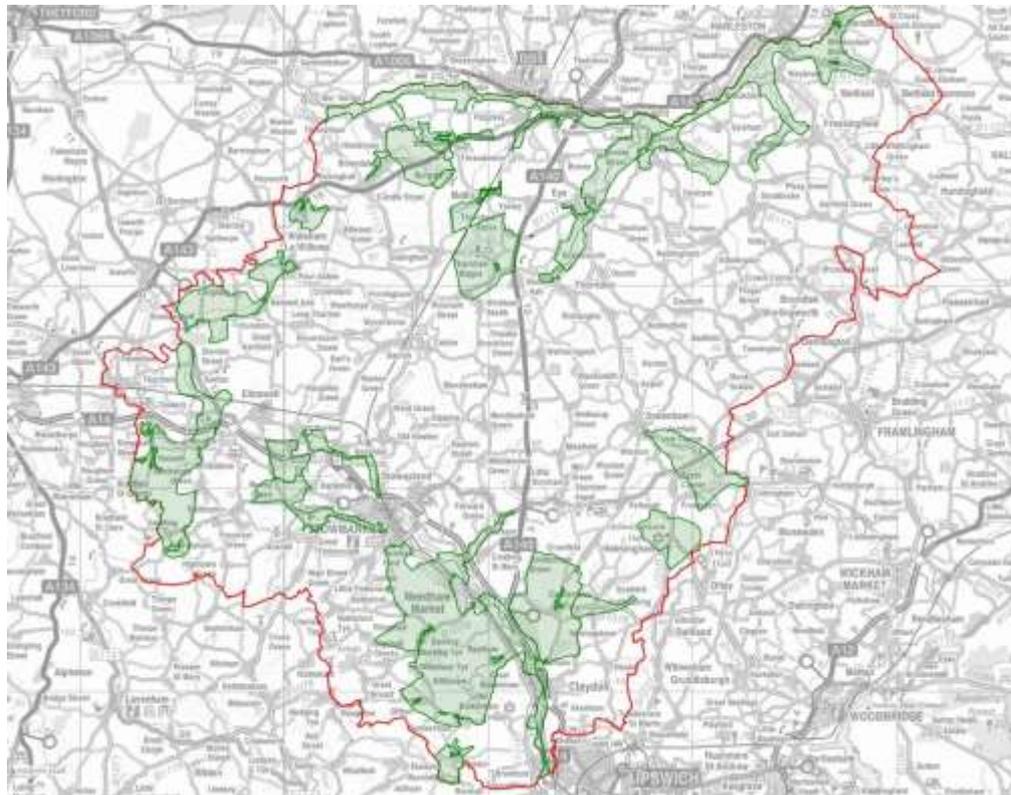


Figure 44 - SLA in Mid Suffolk

Source: Mid Suffolk District Council



AONB

Dedham Vale and Stour Valley Project submitted a proposal for an extension to the existing AONB boundary in 2014, determination of proposal as yet unknown.

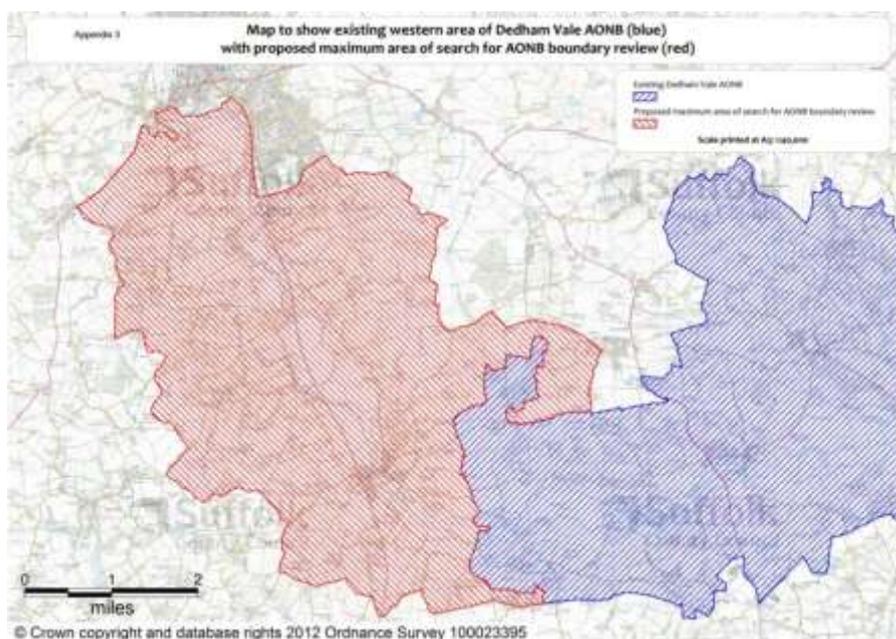
Table 32 : Dedham Vale AONB and Stour Valley Project

Source: <http://www.dedhamvalestourvalley.org/assets/Maps/Project-map-high-res.pdf>



Table 33: Proposed area for extension review

Source: <http://www.dedhamvalestourvalley.org/assets/planning/Appendix-3-Proposed-Search-Area-for-AONB-Review.pdf>



Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB submitted a proposal for an extension to the existing AONB boundary in 2014, determination of proposal estimated as May 2017 (subject to revision). Although proposed boundary review is along the southern shore of the River Stour (in Tendring), the review has potential to impact on the AONB area in Babergh.

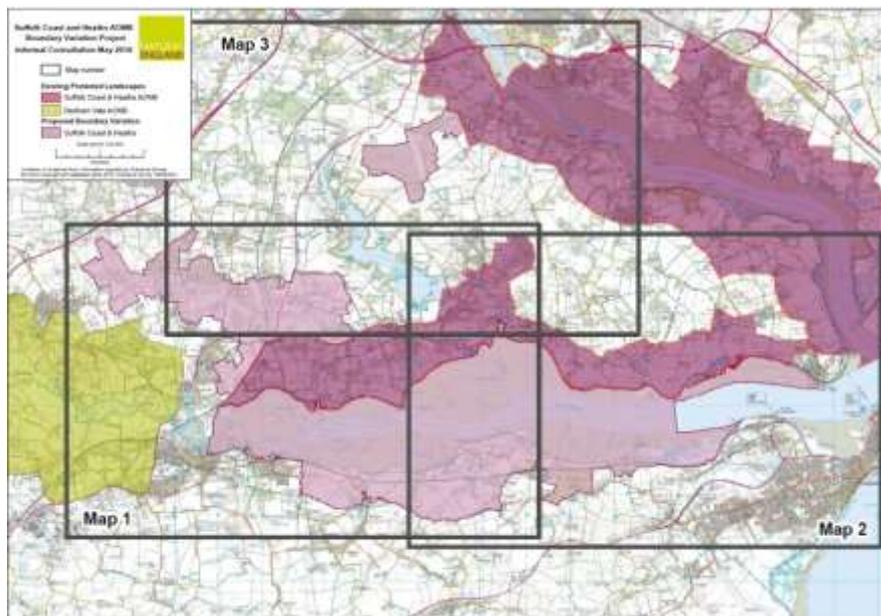
Table 34: Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB

Source: <http://www.suffolkcoastandheaths.org/assets/AONB-Management-Plan-20132018.pdf>



Table 35: Proposed boundary variation

Source: Natural England 2016



Current consultation includes whether the existing Special Landscape Areas within both districts are to be retained or removed, result of consultation as yet unknown.

.

The below table summarises the significant landscape issues arising from the baseline information.

Topic	Sustainability Issue and Effect	Evidence
Landscape	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation There is a significant extent of quality landscape inc. European and nationally designated areas.</p> <p>Potential Effect on Plan The potential impact on the distinctive landscape would be a key consideration when assessing development proposals and land allocations</p>	<p><i>The Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment 2011</i></p> <p><i>Joint Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Council Landscape Guidance 2015</i></p>
Sustainability Objective(s)		
<p>To protect and, where possible, enhance the landscape, taking account of its natural beauty and features of archaeological or historic interest.</p>		
Effect without Plan.		
<p>Potential negative impact and or loss of distinctive landscape characteristics if development is not correctly managed.</p>		

Theme (9): Economy

Review of Plans and Programmes

Regional

- Living with Climate Change in the East of England – Summary Report supported by technical report (2003) (RSS)
- Water for People and the Environment: Water Resources Strategy Regional Action Plan for Anglian Region (Environment Agency) (Dec 2009)
- Suffolk Growth Strategy (2013)
- New Anglia LEP Strategic Economic Plan (2013)
- Suffolk Rural Action Plan 2009/10 -2012/13
- Regional Tourism Strategy 2008-2010
- Suffolk Coast Tourism Strategy 2013-2023
- West Suffolk Employment Land Review (2009)

Local

- Babergh & Mid Suffolk DC: Joint Town Centres & Retail Study (Sept 2015)
- Babergh District Retail Study (July 2008) – Babergh retail evidence update 2012
- BDC – Sudbury and Hadleigh Town Centre Health Check (April 2011)
- Sudbury Retail Study – Stage 1 (Sept 2011)
- Babergh Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Feb 2013)
- Mid Suffolk Infrastructure Delivery Plan (April 2014)
- Babergh Local Transport Study (Jan 2010) Babergh LDF – Transport Impacts (Jan 2010)
- Sudbury Transport Study (Aug 2011) (Oct 2011)
- Mid Suffolk Contaminated Land Strategy (revised 2003)
- MSDC Employment Land Study (2011)
- Stowmarket Masterplan and SAAP 2013 with supporting retail studies Donaldson’s 2007
- Haven Gateway – Employment Land Review & Strategic Sites Study (Oct 2009)
- Haven Gateway – Driving the Haven Gateway Forward – The economic impact of the ports & logistics sector (May 2010)

Prosperity and economic growth

Babergh and Mid Suffolk are located within the New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) area. Priority economic sectors in the New Anglia LEP area include:

- Advanced manufacturing
- Energy
- ICT
- Ports and logistics
- Life sciences and biotechnology;
- Digital and cultural creative industries;
- Food, drink and agriculture;
- Financial

The New Anglia LEP area is largely rural, with nearly half the population (48.5 per cent, or 710,500 residents) living in areas classified by DEFRA as rural. Two of the most rural districts include Mid Suffolk (82.3 per cent) and Babergh (70.5 per cent).

Suffolk has a wide range of sectors spread across its rural areas. The main employment sectors of both districts are shown below in Figure 45.

Figure 45 - Significant employment sectors for Babergh and Mid Suffolk

Source: New Anglia LEP Strategic Economic Plan, 2013.

	Construction	Manufacturing	Retail and Trade Motor Industry	Education	Health & Social Work sector
Babergh	9.5%	11.9%	15.5%	9.7%	11%
Mid Suffolk	9.7%	9.9%	16.3%	9.2%	11.2%

The sectors that achieve growth in Babergh are tourism; creative industries; food production and related services; hospitality/ leisure. In Mid Suffolk the growth sectors are construction, health, food production and related services (Suffolk's Final Local Economic Assessment 2011, (SFLEA, 2011).

Figure 46: % employment in key sectors (2012)

Source: Babergh & Mid Suffolk: Economic Growth Advisor, INGHAM PINNOCK ASSOCIATES,
<http://www.babergh.gov.uk/assets/Uploads-BDC/Economy/Economic-Development--Tourism/SSG-IPA-Presentation.pdf>

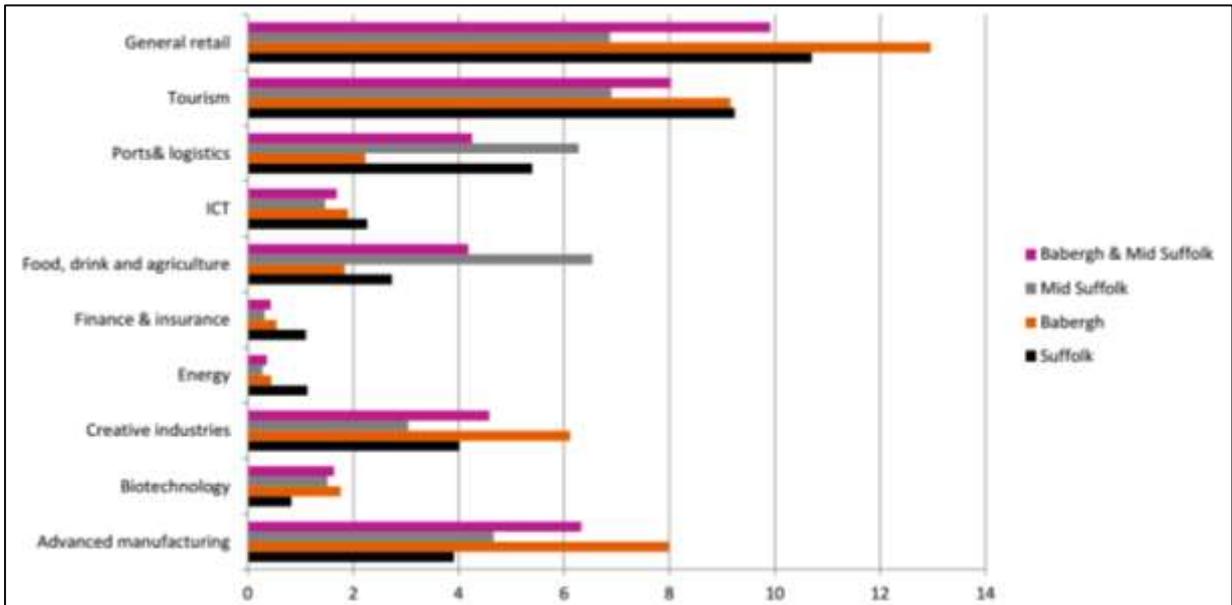
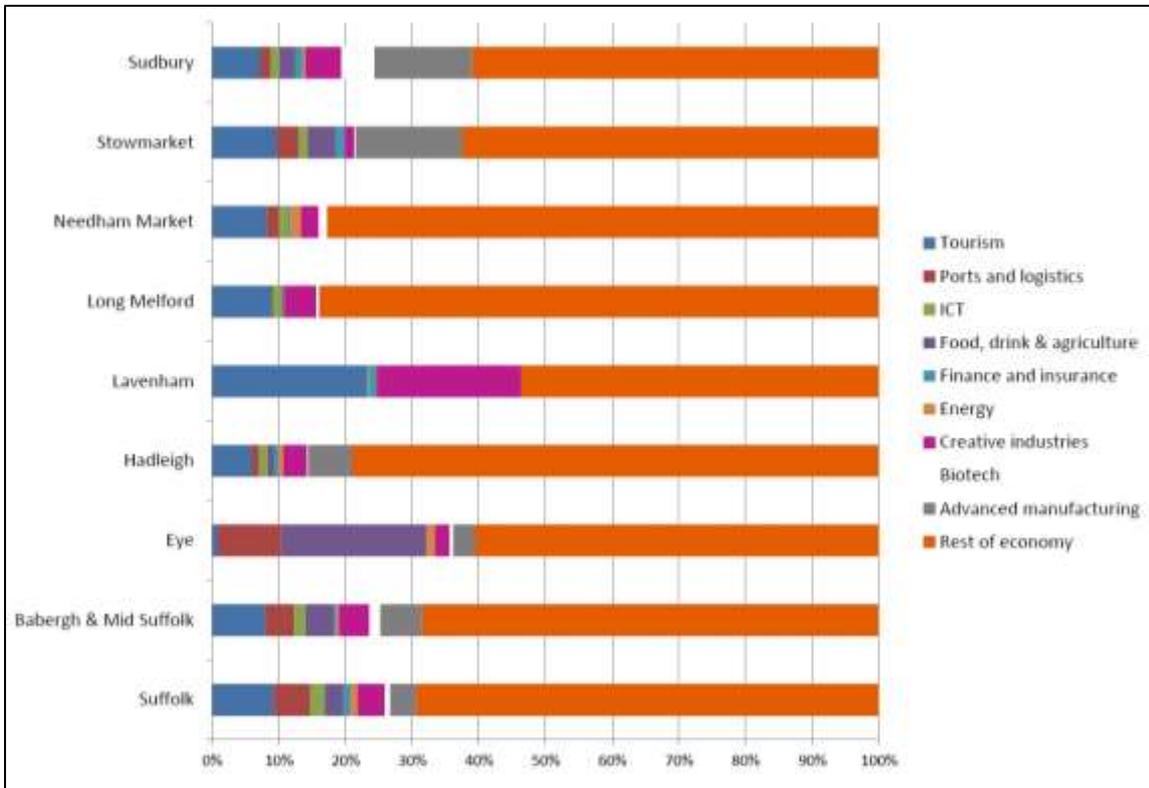


Figure 47: Employment in Key Sectors, 2012

Source: Babergh & Mid Suffolk: Economic Growth Advisor, INGHAM PINNOCK ASSOCIATES,
<http://www.babergh.gov.uk/assets/Uploads-BDC/Economy/Economic-Development--Tourism/SSG-IPA-Presentation.pdf>



Data shows that Babergh and Mid Suffolk recorded an increase of the annual business formation rate from 2011 to 2014, however rates have fallen in 2014. (see Table 36). Babergh is near to reaching the level of the county; however Mid Suffolk currently holds the lowest rates in Suffolk.

Table 36: Business Formation Rate, 2011 to 2014

Source: Suffolk Observatory, 2014

	Business Formation Rate 2011	Business Formation Rate 2012	Business Formation Rate 2013	Business Formation Rate 2014
Babergh	8.6%	8.4%	10.9%	10.6%
Forest Heath	9.9%	9.2%	11.3%	12.1%
Ipswich	10.9%	11.1%	13.6%	12.8%
Mid Suffolk	8.7%	7.8%	10.5%	9.1%
St Edmundsbury	9.1%	9.0%	11.7%	9.7%
Suffolk Coastal	8.6%	8.7%	10.1%	11.0%
Waveney	9.1%	8.5%	11.9%	11.1%
Suffolk County	9.2%	8.9%	11.4%	10.7%

The 2011 Census shows that although both districts are mostly rural, only 3.4% of Mid Suffolk's and 2% of Babergh's workforce is employed in agriculture. In both Districts a high proportion of all employment enterprises are micro-business's, employing less than 9 employees (85% for Babergh and 87% for Mid Suffolk) (Suffolk Observatory 2013).

In 2011, the New Anglia LEP area had a jobs density of 0.78 (i.e. 0.78 jobs for every resident of working age). Job densities have fallen quite considerably in some areas over the past few years, most notably in Norwich (from 1.32 in 2006 to 1.03 in 2011), in line with the fall in total employment in the area. In Ipswich the fall has been more gradual over the past decade, from 1.01 in 2001 to 0.86 in 2011. Mid Suffolk has also experienced a noticeable fall, from 0.81 in 2001 to 0.73 in 2011 (Economic Profile 2013, New Anglia, Local Enterprise Partnership for Norfolk and Suffolk, <http://www.newanglia.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/NALEP-Economic-Profile-FINAL-REPORT.pdf>).

ONS data (Suffolk Observatory, 2011) shows that there are 53,065 (Babergh) and 59,436 (Mid Suffolk) economically active people in both districts which, at 73% and 79.7% of the population, is in line with the regional (73.9%) average and slightly higher than the national (70.2%) average. New research from 2013 (Suffolk Observatory) has shown that the Babergh District recorded a decline of the total employment rate to 68.3% relating to the population between 16 and 64 years (working age) over the past couple of years. This decline is likely to continue as the working-age population is expected to fall (Economic Profile 2013, New Anglia, Local Enterprise Partnership for Norfolk and Suffolk).

Conversely, Mid Suffolk recorded a small increase of the average percentage of the total employment rate to 80.5% (Suffolk Observatory, 2011).

The unemployment rate in the districts increased markedly during 2009, linked to the wider economic recession, but both districts have shown signs of improvement. The September 2013 unemployment rate for the Babergh District was 5.8% and for the Mid Suffolk District 3.2%, which is below the regional (6.4%) and the national (7.9%) averages (Suffolk Observatory 2013).

Figure 48: Total Employment % (of 16 – 64 population) for 2009-2015

Source: Suffolk Observatory 2015

District	end of Q04 2009	end of Q04 2010	end of Q04 2011	end of Q04 2012	end of Q04 2013	end of Q04 2014	end of Q04 2015
Babergh	74.40	70.00	73.00	77.00	68.30	73.20	73.70
Forest Heath	78.60	76.20	78.30	78.90	80.00	81.30	75.70
Ipswich	76.50	71.80	73.30	74.60	74.90	74.20	73.30
Mid Suffolk	77.40	79.20	79.70	78.90	80.50	75.50	79.70
St Edmundsbury	75.20	74.80	76.80	84.00	81.90	82.00	82.00
Suffolk Coastal	77.90	78.10	81.90	79.70	79.80	75.70	76.60
Waveney	71.50	68.70	71.50	67.60	66.60	69.20	75.40
Suffolk County	75.80	74.00	76.30	76.90	75.90	75.60	76.60
East of England	74.20	73.40	73.90	74.60	75.50	75.70	77.30
England	70.80	70.40	70.20	70.93	71.70	72.50	73.90

Challenges

Lack of high speed broadband is an issue for many parts of Suffolk, including Mid Suffolk and Babergh. This limits the ability of local firms to do business, as well as restricting self-employment and those wishing to work from home (SFLEA, 2011). Areas in Babergh and Mid Suffolk have limited road accessibility which was identified as an issue.

Babergh

Research in 2016 suggests that Babergh is due to see a 14% increase in jobs from 2011 – 2031, which represents a slow down when compared with past trends. The overall growth in jobs is expected to be driven by growth in the Professional and Business Services sector, and it is expected that industrial jobs (B1c/B2) will reduce by 725 from 2011 – 2031. This on the whole, follows national trends (Employment Land Needs Assessment (ELNA), March 2016).

The Western Suffolk Employment Land Review (GVA, 2009) identified that Babergh has a diverse economy with a strong manufacturing sector, a declining agricultural base, and a tourism industry with significant growth potential. The stock of businesses has increased in the District since the mid-1990s, indicating to some extent that the District remains attractive as a business location (see Table 2). It is however recognised to be important that the District becomes less reliant on the existing major companies and continues to nurture Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs) in sectors of growth potential such as ICT, business services and tourism.

Babergh has a job density of 0.73 (ONS 2014), which is lower than the regional average (0.80) and national average (0.82).

Table 37: Number of business* per Functional Cluster in Babergh

Source: Council Tax own records

Functional Cluster Babergh	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Bildeston	104	107	105	97	97	100	99	98	104	109
Boxford	167	176	175	166	169	171	171	174	181	192
Bures	68	70	73	72	72	73	73	75	77	88
Capel St Mary	172	177	176	177	186	191	191	187	187	182
East Bergholt	222	226	226	227	228	229	229	233	232	208
Glemsford	84	83	82	82	83	92	95	99	102	101
Hadleigh	454	459	465	458	462	467	470	477	473	478
Holbrook	184	188	185	187	186	198	199	202	212	217
Ipswich	273	284	282	286	298	309	317	321	329	337
Lavenham	218	227	231	233	244	252	253	253	253	251
Long Melford	326	324	332	327	347	360	359	357	362	363
Nayland	108	113	116	119	121	144	149	150	151	157
Sudbury and Great Cornard	925	927	954	991	1001	1020	1020	1018	1032	1041

**All Business Properties as at 1st April each year and only properties with a listed official rateable value are recorded. Parishes without any business hereditaments are not shown.*

In the context of Suffolk, Babergh has a comparatively small amount of industrial, warehouse and office floorspace reflecting its local and sub-regional economic role. Babergh has the potential for general industry floorspace, limited potential office floorspace, potential high tech floorspace and limited potential starter floorspace, and potential for storage floorspace in Suffolk. There appears to have been a lack of available start-up space, expansion space and opportunities for the development of any new employment locations. The importance of the provision of rural workspace has been identified in the study and the provision of local employment opportunities has been encouraged through the provision of workspace proposals in sustainable villages within the Local Plan.

Babergh has a shortage of commercially attractive buildings available for immediate occupation. Nevertheless, research indicates that the overall rating of Babergh as a business location was very positive.

Mid Suffolk

Within Mid Suffolk the main employment sectors are public administration and health and education. Manufacturing, retail and wholesale, professional, business and employment services also play an important role – all of which showed growth between 2009 – 2013. Telecommunications and computing showed strong growth with a 42.2% increase in jobs (ELNA, March 2016). Only 3.4% of Mid Suffolk’s workforce is employed in agriculture (ONS,

2011). In 2014 Mid Suffolk had a jobs density of 0.78, which is slightly below regional averages (0.80) and nationally (0.82) (ONS, 2014).

Research in 2016 suggests that Mid Suffolk is due to see a 13% increase in jobs from 2011 – 2031, which represents a slow down when compared to previous trends. The overall growth in jobs is expected to be driven by growth in the Professional and Business services sector, however it is expected that industry jobs (B1c/B2) will reduce by 785 from 2011 – 2031. (ELNA, March 2016)

Commercial and employment related activity within Mid Suffolk is very much concentrated within Stowmarket and Great Blakenham / Claydon, to the south of the District. Neither of the locations is currently viewed as strategic office sites, with the majority of office based companies in Mid Suffolk preferring to stay within Ipswich. Office use within Great Blakenham / Claydon is predominantly in business parks and, due to its close proximity to Ipswich, is stronger than that in Stowmarket where office space is mostly limited to local firms or office use as an ancillary use to other uses. There is, however, a relatively strong industrial market in Mid Suffolk, particularly in Stowmarket with a focus on manufacturing, distribution and logistics. This is supported by responses to the web business survey which showed 28% (2009) of respondents being from the manufacturing and distribution industries. A significant amount of flat, developable land across the District has lent itself to the development of warehousing and storage distribution units, as well as traditional manufacturing uses such as the ICI Paints factory in Stowmarket (Western Suffolk Employment Land Review, 2009).

The majority of rural employment sites situated outside of Great Blakenham and Stowmarket are small, with a predominance of single use owner occupiers which have grown organically in the location. Villages such as Mendlesham and Woolpit are characterised by small 'industrial estate' type employment sites. There is also a large industrial employment site at a former airbase in Eye, to the north of the District.

Future employment needs

Based on the expected increase / decrease in jobs, it is possible to estimate employment land needs using job density. The 2016 Employment Land Needs Assessment makes an allowance of 10% to reflect normal levels of market vacancy. Where a reduction in jobs is expected, the associated negative floorspace is halved. This is to reflect that whilst there may be job losses in manufacturing (e.g. as firms become more efficient), it doesn't automatically mean that the space required to accommodate this activity reduced at the same rate.

Table 38: EEFM Baseline Net Employment Space Requirements 2011 – 2031

Source: Ipswich & Waveney Economic Areas Employment Land Needs Assessment (March 2016)

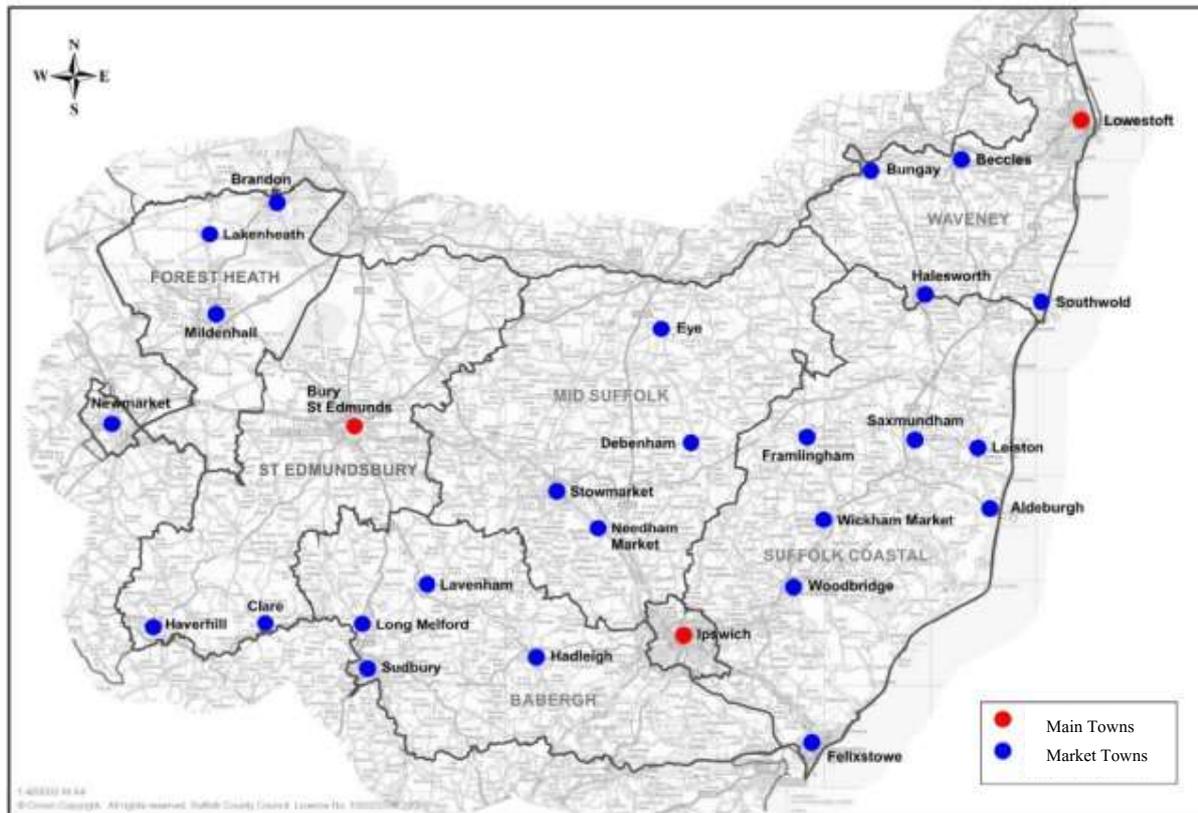
Use Class	Babergh (sqm)	Mid Suffolk (sqm)
B1a – General Office	25,965	18,125
B1a – Serviced Business Centre and Business Park	3,960	3,510
B1a – Call centres	1,095	1,500
B1b – Science Park and Small Business Units	27,365	40,155
B1b – High Tech R & D	4,035	2,970
Offices (B1a/B1b)	62,420	66,260
B1c/B2 - Industry	-9,700	-11,365
B8 – Distribution (General, Smaller Scale, Lower Density)	17,640	13,240
B8 – Distribution (Larger Scale, Lower Density)	0	6,460
Industrial (B1c/B2/B8)	7,940	8,335
Total	70,360	74,600

This shows that the largest requirement in both Babergh and Mid Suffolk will be general office (B1a), Science Park and Small Business Units (B1b), and Distribution (B8). However, it is estimated that there will be a reduction in demand of B1c/B2 – Industry land, due to the expected drop in jobs of the area. Viability remains a key barrier to new economic developments.

Revitalise Town Centres

Table 39: Location of Main and Market Towns in Suffolk

Source: Suffolk's Local Economic Assessment 2011



There is a need to enhance town centres by improving retail opportunities and protecting against inappropriate development (BDC Core Strategy Feb 2014, pg. 82 and MSDC Core Strategy Sept 2008, pg. 53).

Babergh has two main centres of population: Sudbury and Hadleigh. In Mid Suffolk the main centres are located at Stowmarket and Needham Market. Every town offers the residents a range of facilities and services.

- **Sudbury** (pop. 13,063, Census 2011): Sudbury is a relatively compact market town and is the largest town in Babergh District. Retail provision in Sudbury comprises of town centre shops, a number of important edge of town centre stores (e.g. Waitrose, Roys and Aldi) and a range of out of town superstores and retail warehouses. Charity shops make up 3.9% of units in Sudbury, which is above the national average of 2.9%, and service retailers are also above the national average (52.4% compared to 47.7%). There are signs that Sudbury has lost out to competition from larger centres of Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds and Colchester in recent years (Babergh & Mid Suffolk Town Centres & Retail Study, 2015).

- **Hadleigh** (pop. 8,253, Census 2011): Although Hadleigh is one of Babergh's principal towns; it is much smaller both in terms of population and retail provision than Sudbury. Aside from two out of town superstores (QD Store and Morrison) which sell a mix of comparison, convenience goods and groceries, all shopping is confined to the town centre. Overall the town centre offers a good diversity of uses (Babergh & Mid Suffolk Town Centres & Retail Study, 2015).
- **Stowmarket** (pop. 19,280, Census 2011): Stowmarket is the biggest town in Mid Suffolk. The town faces strong competition from the larger centres of Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds. Stowmarket has a good provision of comparison units, however the percentage of charity shops is significantly above the UK average (6.2% compared to 2.6%) and the centre has limited national representation of fashion retailers. Key gaps in service sector provision include sports and leisure facilities, hotels, night clubs and bingo halls as none of these are currently found in Stowmarket Town Centre (Babergh & Mid Suffolk Town Centres & Retail Study, 2015). However, outside of the town centre, Stowmarket offers a wide range of services and facilities.
- **Needham Market** (pop. 4,528, Census 2011): Needham Market is a small town between Ipswich and Stowmarket. The principal shopping area runs along the High Street. It is the location of a variety of shops and services: mainly A1 shops including a post office, some food and drinking establishments, a hotel and a bank. As in other small towns there are a large number of residential uses within the High Street, which has an impact on the appearance of the principal shopping area.

Vacancy rates in town centres

In January 2013 an average vacancy rate of 14.2% in town centres across the UK has been recorded (Department of Communities and Local Government/Local Data Company 2013). The vacancy rates in town centres in Babergh & Mid Suffolk are below the national average, as seen in the table below. Needham Market has the highest rates with 9% vacancy rate in 2015. Stowmarket has performed well in recent years moving from the highest vacancy rates in the district in 2013 (6.8%), to the lowest in 2015 (3%) (Babergh & Mid Suffolk AMR 2015 – 2016).

Table 40 :Babergh and Mid Suffolk town centre vacancy rates and floor spaces, October 2015

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Annual Monitoring Report 2015-2016

Town Centre	No. of Shops 2015			Floorspace (m ²) 2015		
	Total	Vacant	% vacant	Total	Vacant	% vacant
Sudbury	258	21	8	42,805	2,804	7
Hadleigh	113	9	8	14,530	1,189	8
Stowmarket	161	5	3	[Data not available]		
Needham Market	77	7	9	[Data not available]		

Within Primary Shopping Frontages (PSFs) the Babergh & Mid Suffolk Town Centres and Retail Study (2015) recommends that policy should prevent the reduction of ground floor A1 use falling below minimum thresholds. For Sudbury this is recommended at 75 – 80% for the PSF and 65 – 70% is recommended for Stowmarket. For Hadleigh a lower minimum threshold of 60% is justified. This is based on current market trends and indicators. Policy could also restrict the number of consecutive units in non-A1 uses to ensure an even mix of A1 and non-A1 uses, and a vibrant town centre.

Furthermore, a more flexible criteria-based approach is suggested for Secondary Shopping Frontages (SSF) to allow the Councils to consider applications on their own merits and adapt to market trends. They recommend proposals for A1 – A5, D1 & D2 should be permitted within the defined town centre secondary frontage areas, subject to the following criteria being met;

- Evidence that the current use is no longer required and is no longer viable
- The proposal does not undermine the vitality or viability of the town centre either individually or cumulatively
- It is consistent with the scale and function of the town centre
- Ensure that proposals do not eliminate separate access arrangements to the upper floors, which could be used for further uses

The Babergh & Mid Suffolk Town Centres and Retail Study (2015) further suggest that any retail proposals over 400m² gross should be accompanied by a Retail Impact Assessment (RIA) to demonstrate that the scheme will not negatively impact nearby centres. The level of detail included within a RIA will be proportionate to the scale and type of development. Where new retail floorspace below 400m², is proposed on the edge or outside of smaller centres, which may be vulnerable to impact, in accordance with the NPPF, the Councils may request an impact assessment be carried out.

On the whole the Babergh & Mid Suffolk Town Centres and Retail Study (2015) confirms that the definitions of Primary Shopping Frontages (PSF) and Secondary Shopping Frontages (SSF) as set out in the Stowmarket Area Action Plan (2013). However, some redefinitions are recommended. Firstly, it is recommended that the lower portion of Ipswich Street and

Buttermarket is re-designated from PSF to SSF, with the potential to review the shopping function if the Ipswich Regeneration Area is later developed. Secondly, as a result of commercial to residential conversions along the northern portion of Bury Street, and it is recommended that this area is removed from the SSF to allow for the consolidation of retail uses in the remaining SSF area. Thirdly, the frontage along the northern portion of Bury Street (from Union Street West down to the southern end of Thurlow Court) is taken out of the PSA and SSF.

Table 41: demonstrates areas suggested as PSF and SSF in Sudbury

Source: the Babergh & Mid Suffolk Town Centres & Retail Study (2015)

Shopping Frontage Type	Location
Primary Shopping Frontage	Nos. 2 – 22 Market Hill Nos. 1 – 3 Old Market Place Nos. 1 – 11 and 88 – 99 North Street
Secondary Shopping Frontage	King Street East Street Gainsborough Street Friars Street Gaol Lane Boreham Gate Precinct The rest of North Street / North Street Parade

It is noted that the SSFs may be extended if the development of the Hamilton Road Quarter.

The Babergh & Mid Suffolk Town Centres & Retail Study (2015) suggests that nos. 52 – 87 of the High Street is allocated as PSF. The upper and lower high street (nos. 2 – 53 and 87 – 133), Maiden Way, Market Place and Queen Street are suggested SSF areas.

Currently, Stowmarket is the only area in Babergh and Mid Suffolk to have Primary or Secondary Shopping Frontages allocated as part of a local plan.

Floorspace and open market rental value of business

Across Babergh 150,000m² (2012) of floorspace is provided for retail (A1) use, the main part of it is located in Sudbury and Hadleigh. With only 94,000m² (2012) Mid Suffolk District present on average the lowest amount of retail floorspace in Suffolk. The majority of which is centred in the two local towns: Stowmarket and Needham Market. In 2012, together with the neighbouring District Forest Heath, both districts provided the lowest amount of retail floorspace across Suffolk (Valuation Office Agency, 2012).

The open market rental value of a business (RV) in Babergh was 123 £/m² in 2012, which is slightly higher than the annual average RV per m² in Suffolk (114 £/m²) and closer to the national average of 150 £/m². Mid Suffolk has the lowest rate in Suffolk with only 85 £/m² (Valuation Office Agency, 2012).

The below table summarises the significant economic issues arising from the baseline information.

Topic	Sustainability Issue and Effect	Evidence
Prosperity and economic growth	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation Babergh – declining working age population. Growth sectors include tourism; creative industries; food production and related services; hospitality/ leisure. Whilst Babergh has a shortage of commercially attractive employment land there have been recent allocations and it remains a positively viewed location for business.</p> <p>Mid Suffolk - growth sectors are construction, health, food production and related services</p> <p>Generally poor broadband infrastructure.</p> <p>Limited start up and rural employment space</p> <p>Potential Effect on Plan There is a need to facilitate positive approaches to development that offer employment opportunities & / or improvement to the employment base and wellbeing of rural population.</p>	<p>New Anglia LEP/ Economic profile 2013/ ONS</p> <p>SELEA, 2011</p> <p>GVA, 2009</p>
Revitalise town centres	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation There is a thriving network of town centres with a vacancy rate significantly less than the national average.</p> <p>Potential Effect on Plan There is a need to protect and further enhance town centres by improving retail opportunities and protecting against inappropriate development.</p>	DCLG, Land data Company, 2013.
Sustainability Objective(s)		
Prosperity and economic growth	To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area	
Town and service centres	To revitalise the town and service centres	
Effect without Plan.		
To assume continuation of current baseline with potential lost opportunities for economic development.		

4.11 Transport & Connectivity

Theme (10) Transport and Connectivity

Review of Regional & Local Plans and Programmes (Transport & Connectivity)

Regional

- Haven Gateway – Ipswich A14 Corridor Study (July 2007)
- Update of the Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Ipswich Policy Area; Babergh District Council, Ipswich Borough Council, Mid-Suffolk District Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council; August 2015
- Living with Climate Change in the East of England – Summary Report supported by technical report (2003) (RSS)
- Suffolk Growth Strategy (2013)
- Suffolk Rural Action Plan 2009/10 -2012/13
- 'In Step with Suffolk' Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2006 – 2016 (SCC) (2006)
- Suffolk Bus Strategy, 2006 – 2011 (Mar 06)
- Suffolk County Council, Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2031; 2006-2011 (2012; 2006)
- Ipswich and Waveney Economic Areas - Employment Land Needs Assessment - Final Report, March 2016

Local

- Local Transport Action Plan for Sudbury and Great Cornard (2006)
- Local Transport Action Plan for Chapel St Mary (2006)
- Babergh Local Transport Study Babergh LDF – Transport Impacts (Jan 2010)
- Sudbury Transport Study (Aug 2011) (Oct 2011)
- Stowmarket Transport Strategy Draft (2010)
- Babergh Economic Development Programme
- Babergh District Retail Study (July 2008) – update 2012
- BDC – Sudbury and Hadleigh Town Centre Health Check (April 2011)
- Sudbury Retail Study – Stage 1 (Sept 2011)
- Babergh Infrastructure Delivery Plan (Feb 2013)
- Mid Suffolk Infrastructure Delivery Plan (April 2013)

Strategic Transport Connectivity

The area has strategic transport connectivity with main road and rail links including the A12/A14/A140 main roads from London to Felixstowe and Cambridge, together with main line rail links from London, to Cambridge and Norwich and a strategic link for freight traffic from Felixstowe to Nuneaton in the Midlands. A large portion of Mid Suffolk has direct access to the A14 and the main line railway between London/Ipswich/Norwich and Cambridge. Babergh has lesser access with small proportion of its area served directly by the east A12 and north by the A14 and no main line railway stations. (Suffolk County Council, Sustainability Appraisal of the Third Suffolk Local Transport Plan, 2011).

Figure 49: Road network of Babergh, Mid Suffolk and neighbouring districts

Source: Suffolk County Council, Sustainability Appraisal of the Third Suffolk Local Transport Plan, 2011



Modes of transport and travel to work

Travel to work

The average distance commuted to work in England and Wales increased from 13.4km in 2001 to 15.0km in 2011. In the East of England on average workers commute 17km. Average travel distances to work in Babergh are 17.0 – 19.7 km. In Mid Suffolk average distances travelled to work were 19.8 – 23.3 km. The change in average between 2001 to 2011 for both Babergh and Mid Suffolk was 1.5 – 2.5Km. (Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census Analysis – Distance Travelled to Work (26 March 2014) - http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_357812.pdf)

In Babergh the highest number of commuters, 7,760 (18.2%) travel 10km to less than 20km to work. In Mid Suffolk the 10km to less than 20km category also has the highest number of commuters at 9,198 (18.8%). (Office for National Statistics data from table DC7102EW1a - Distance travelled to work by sex by age 23rd October 2014 - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc7102ew1a>)

The table below provides a summary of data detailing the distance travelled to work.

Table 42: Totals for distance travelled to work for Babergh, Mid Suffolk and the East of England

Source: Office for National Statistics data from table DC7102EW1a – Census 2011, Distance travelled to work by sex by age - <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc7102ew1a>

Distance travelled to work	Babergh		Mid Suffolk		East of England	
All categories: Distance travelled to work	42,632	100%	48,942	100%	2,868,117	100%
Less than 2km	6,696	15.7%	6,219	12.7%	473,490	16.5%
2km to less than 5km	4,722	11.08%	4,085	8.3%	441,512	15.4%
5km to less than 10km	5,342	12.5%	6,951	14.2%	364,551	12.7%
10km to less than 20km	7,760	18.2%	9,198	18.8%	422,750	14.7%
20km to less than 30km	3,577	8.4%	4,967	10.1%	238,841	8.3%
30km to less than 40km	1,286	3.0%	2,170	4.4%	128,213	4.5%
40km to less than 60km	921	2.2%	1,365	2.8%	125,954	4.4%
60km and over	2,557	6.0%	2,220	4.5%	106,378	3.7%
Work mainly at or from home	5,968	14.0%	7,484	15.3%	311,643	10.9%
Other	3,803	8.9%	4,283	8.8%	254,785	8.9%

Modes of transport

16.9% of Babergh residents and 14% of Mid Suffolk residents travelled to work by sustainable modes of transport (train, bus, cycle, walk and taxi); this is below the regional (24.7%) and national (29.6%) average (Census 2011). In Mid Suffolk the number of people driving a car or van to travel to work has increased by +23% (27,536 in 2001 to 33,974 in 2011) which represents 65.7% of the working population in 2011 (Census 2011). Babergh District recorded an increase of residents who are driving a car or van to work; from 62.4% in 2001 to 64% in 2011. The national average is 54% (Census 2011). At the same time people travelling to work as passenger in a car or van has decreased since 2001 in both districts; from 5.9% to 4.4% in Babergh and 5.6% to 4.2% in Mid Suffolk. However this trend has been experienced nationally with the average dropping slightly from 6.1% to 4.9% (Census 2011).

The images below summaries all modal travel trends for the whole of Suffolk (2014).

Figure 50: All modal travel trends from 2005 to 2014

Source: Travel to Work Report 2014, Suffolk County Council, 2014

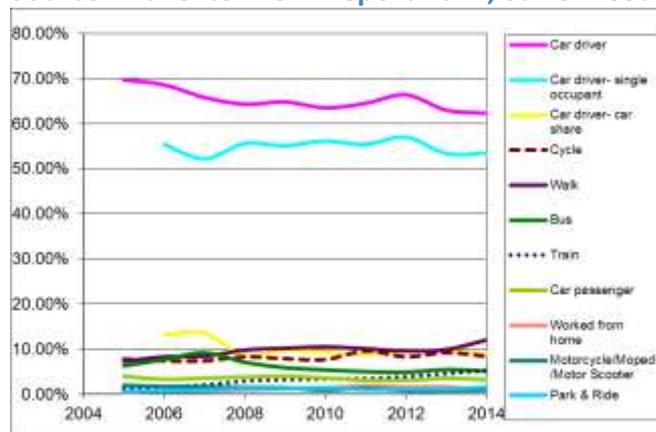
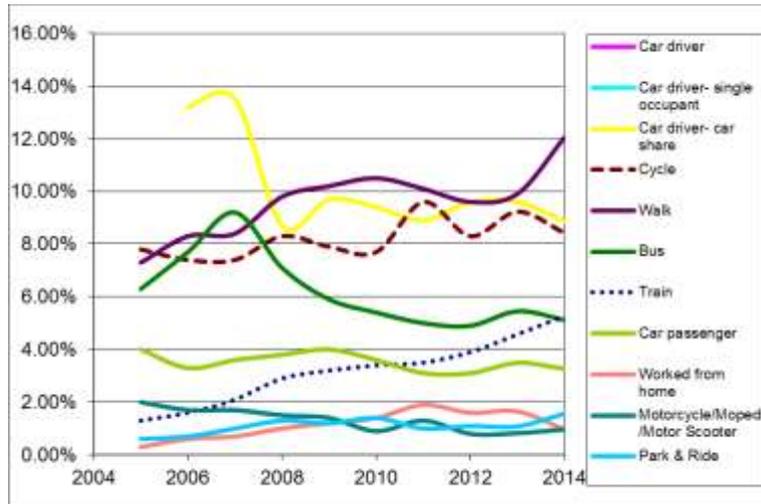


Figure 51: Modal travel trends from 2005 to 2014 - expanded bottom half

Source: Travel to Work Report 2014, Suffolk County Council, 2014



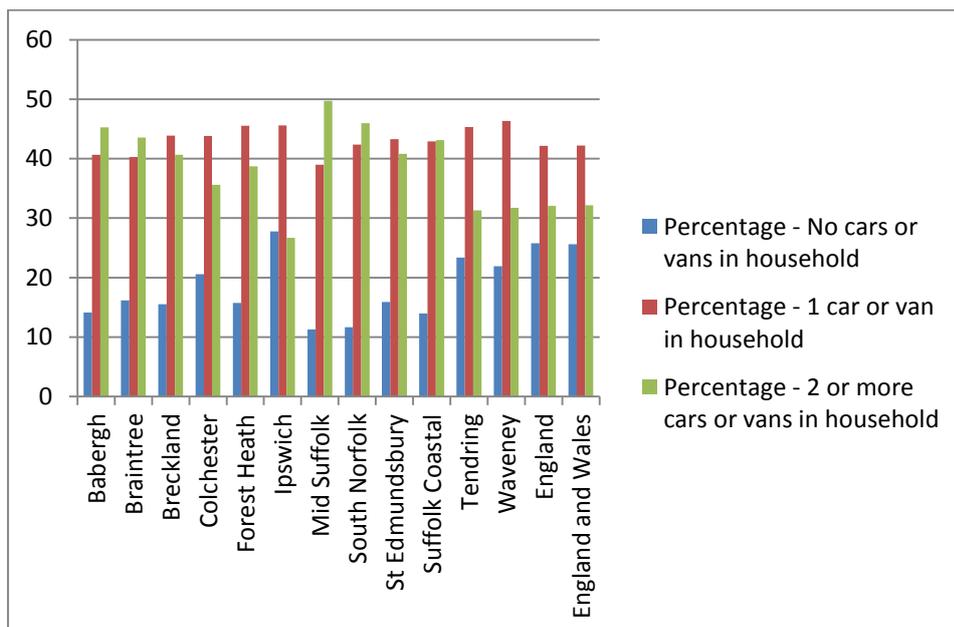
Car or van availability per household

Census data shows that, in 2011, almost three quarters (74.4%) of households in England and Wales had access to at least one car or van. For Babergh and Mid Suffolk, this percentage further increases, as 86% of households in Babergh have access to at least one car or van, and 89% in Mid Suffolk.

The diagram below shows that compared to neighbouring local authorities, Babergh and Mid Suffolk have some of the highest levels of car availability per households.

Table 43: number of cars or vans per household

Source:



Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs)

The Employment Land Needs Assessment produced for Ipswich and Waveney Economic Areas (March 2016) demonstrates that both Babergh and Mid Suffolk benefit from the relative proximity to strong areas of self-containment in terms of labour demand and supply. Ipswich and Norwich have levels of labour self-containment above 85%, whilst Bury St Edmunds and Colchester have an average of self-containment just below the 75% minimum criteria used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to define the Travel to Work Areas, as illustrated in the table below.

Figure 52: Comparison of Self-Containment of 2011 Travel to Work Areas (ONS)

Source: Ipswich and Waveney Economic Areas ELNA, Final Report, March 2016

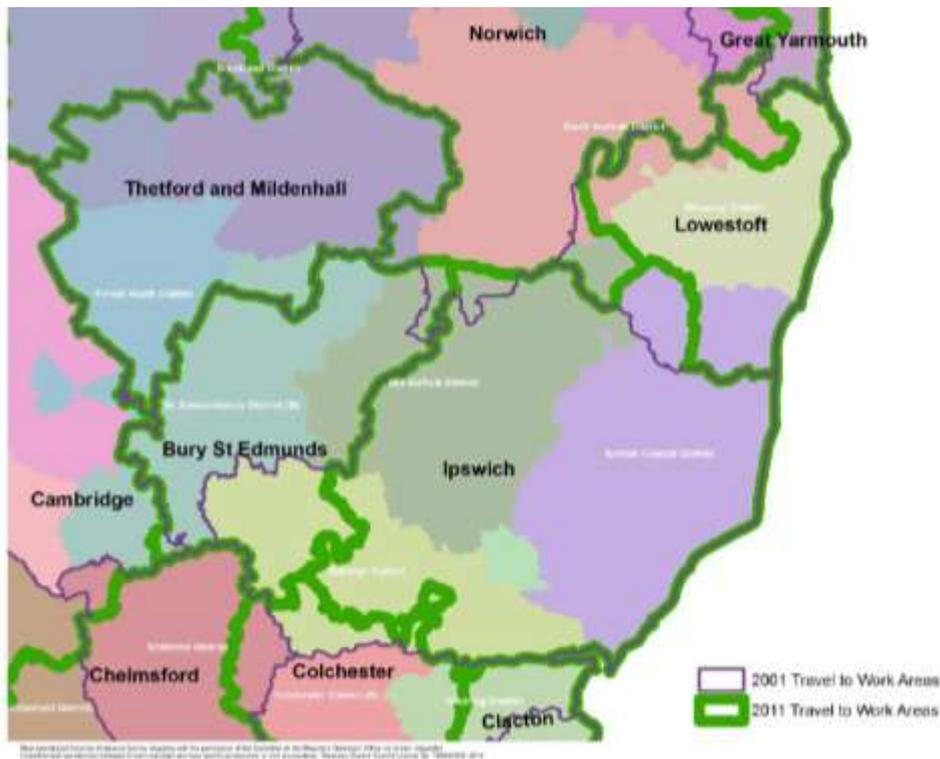
2011 TTWA	Number of Employed Residents	Number of Workplace Jobs	% Self-containment	
			Supply-side	Demand-side
Ipswich	179,660	176,254	85.9	87.6
Lowestoft	53,970	49,170	76.1	83.5
Bury St Edmunds	69,276	69,501	72.4	72.1
Cambridge	355,543	351,611	77.8	78.7
Chelmsford	239,361	214,797	67.8	75.5
Clacton	43,361	35,783	69.9	84.8
Colchester	105,272	98,996	72.3	76.9
Great Yarmouth	43,530	32,921	75.6	77.6
Norwich	220,540	221,571	86.8	86.4

A higher percentage of self-containment does indicate a greater degree to which the area functions economically and allows a comparison of how robust the area is in terms of labour self-containment. Compared to other areas, Ipswich has high levels of self-containment in terms of both demand and supply.

The TTWAs are shown in the map below, where the green lines illustrate the 2011 TTWAs and the purple lines illustrates the 2001 based TTWAs. This identifies that Babergh and Mid Suffolk fall largely within the Ipswich TTWA, and partly within the Bury St Edmunds, Colchester and Norwich TTWAs.

Figure 53: 2001 and 2011 Travel to Work Areas Compared with District Boundaries

Source: Ipswich and Waveney Economic Areas ELNA, Final Report, March 2016



Ipswich’s boundary with Norwich has changed to now include the northern areas of Mid Suffolk. However, the boundary changes within Babergh are the most noteworthy as the TTWAs for Bury St Edmunds, Colchester and Ipswich now cross the district whereas the 2001-based TTWA for Ipswich included the entire district.

When considering commuting travel patterns, the table below shows the results from the 2001 and the 2011 Censuses for travel to work. This details the number of people who are employed and residents of Babergh and Mid Suffolk, as well as residents having a workplace within the administrative areas of Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, St Edmundsbury and London. This illustrates that the change in the TTWA boundaries of Colchester and Bury St Edmunds is not simply because of an increased significance of commuting, but a reduction in the number of Babergh’s and Mid Suffolk’s residents working in Ipswich. Notwithstanding this decrease, Ipswich remains a major centre of employment for Babergh residents. There has been an increase in the number and proportion of Mid Suffolk’s residents travelling to St Edmundsbury, indicating a stronger role of the A14 and Bury St Edmunds as a centre of employment. The increase in the number and proportion of the District’s own residents working within the areas reduces Ipswich’s role but increases the role of the Ipswich Economic Area.

Figure 54: Babergh and Mid Suffolk Residents – places of work in 2001 and 2011

Source: Ipswich and Waveney Economic Areas ELNA, Final Report, March 2016

Place of Work (District)	Babergh					Mid Suffolk				
	2001		2011		2001-2011 %	2001		2011		2001-2011 %
	Residents (16-74)	% employed residents	Residents (16+)	% employed residents		Residents (16-74)	% employed residents	Residents (16+)	% employed residents	
Babergh	22,066	56.3	24,470	57.4	1.1	1,184	2.9	1,363	2.8	-0.1
Mid Suffolk	1,038	2.6	1,475	3.5	0.8	23,761	57.3	26,108	57.4	0.1
Ipswich	5,456	13.9	5,006	11.7	-2.2	5,101	12.3	5,217	10.7	-1.6
Colchester	2,270	5.8	2,440	5.7	-0.1	311	0.7	420	0.9	0.1
Norwich	59	0.2	48	0.1	0.0	342	0.8	333	0.7	-0.1
St Edmundsbury	1,925	4.9	2,269	5.3	0.4	4,311	10.4	5,669	11.4	1.0
London	1,410	3.6	1,558	3.7	0.1	813	2.0	924	1.9	-0.1
Residents in employment	39,185		42,632			41,478		48,942		

Key Transport Issues and Proposed Improvements from the Suffolk Local Transport Plan 2011-2031

The Suffolk Local Transport Plan 2011-2031 identifies the key urban centres for growth where transport interventions can have a significant impact, these urban centres identified for Babergh and Mid Suffolk are the Ipswich Policy Area, Stowmarket and Sudbury.

As the East of England Plan provided for 60,000 homes and 57,000 jobs in the period up to 2021, growth in employment and housing on this scale will result in significant transport impacts and will require supporting investment in infrastructure and services.

Some key transport issues are identified for Babergh and summarised in the table below. The transport plan also refers to the issue of the current levels of bus provision within the district which are limited, with even the larger settlements not being big enough to be able to justify their own internal bus services. Routes and timetabling is also generally limited throughout the district, with the key service being an hourly provision between Sudbury and Ipswich. Forecast levels of future development within Sudbury may be such that good town bus services may become commercially viable.

Figure 55: Key Transport Issues for Babergh

Source: Suffolk Local Transport Plan 2011-2031, Suffolk County Council

Key transport issues for Babergh
Sudbury bus station development and surrounding town centre environment
Sudbury bypass
Sudbury town centre traffic management and Cross Street Air Quality Management Area
Great Cornard station
Residents parking, long stay parking, lorry parking
Hadleigh – local service, dial a ride
Hadleigh Benton Street
Lorry parking within the district
A12, A14 and Copdock improvement
Access to education (e.g. Suffolk One)
Linking new strategic development to town centres
Felixstowe to Nuneaton rail improvements to allow freight modal shift
Speed and management of A134

For Mid Suffolk, the key transport issues are summarised in the table below. The needs for the district are assessed based on the expected growth and is also planning for a number of job opportunities being created, which will mainly be focussed in towns and villages along the key transport corridors of the A14 and A140, though will include some to the south-east at Great Blakenham and Claydon.

With the proximity of these locations to primary road networks it will be important to work with developers to ensure that measures are in place to encourage alternatives to car commuting to avoid increases in the volume of cars using the roads and increasing peak time congestion.

Bus provision throughout the district varies. Rail also provides some linkages with towns along the A14 corridor and joining the Great Eastern Mainline for access to Norwich and London. A new rail station at Great Blakenham is required as part of the proposed Snoasis development and will be essential to reduce the impact of that development and to improve the quality of local rail service provision.

Figure 56: Key Transport Issues for Mid Suffolk

Source: Suffolk Local Transport Plan 2011-2031, Suffolk County Council

Key transport issues for Mid Suffolk
Town based bus services in Stowmarket
Stowmarket transport interchange
Tackling congestion in Stowmarket
Cycle network
Rural bus provision
Rural footpaths
Local access to key services
Lorry management

people are not so dependent on the use of cars for local trips. SCC will work with the local planning authorities to ensure that new development makes a fair contribution to the cost of those parts of the networks that are needed to integrate development with the fabric of existing communities and to minimise car use.

Figure 58: Key improvements to the Stowmarket transport network

Source: Suffolk Local Transport Plan 2011-2031, Suffolk County Council, Part 2 – Implementation Plan



Figure 59: Key improvements to the Sudbury transport network

Source: Suffolk Local Transport Plan 2011-2031, Suffolk County Council, Part 2 – Implementation Plan



Other transport related matters to be aware of for Babergh and Mid Suffolk:-

Bus network

- Demand Responsive Transport (DRT)
SCC have introduced demand responsive transport services (such as 'Connecting Communities' or 'Suffolk Link') where standard timetabled services have been replaced with smaller vehicles taking people on request to another bus or a rail service, or direct to a destination.
- Passenger transport ticketing, including smart media ticketing (with smart cards and mobile phones) – SCC have introduced 'Fresh Ways to Travel', this was trialled in Ipswich and will be rolled out to the remainder of the county as resources permit. The system can also be linked to neighboring counties for a regional smart media system.

Projects identified by the Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Strategy to improve cycle routes

The updated Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Ipswich Policy Area, published in August 2015, provides a list of existing and proposed accessible Natural Greenspace over 2ha in the wider Ipswich Policy Area. The summary list below refers to the projects which would have a positive impact in Babergh and Mid Suffolk:-

Table 44: existing and proposed accessible Natural Greenspace over 2ha in the wider Ipswich Policy Area

Source: Update of the Haven Gateway Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Ipswich Policy Area; Babergh District Council, Ipswich Borough Council, Mid-Suffolk District Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council; August 2015.

Project Title	Description	Partners	Need / gap being addressed and benefits derived	Update and relevance for future
Gipping Valley Corridor Restoration and Cycle Provision	Project to explore opportunities to restore the landscape of the Gipping Valley and enhance cycle access. To include delivery of strategic cycle route, linking development sites, and a number of new bridges including the difficult crossing of the Norwich Line Sluice. Project will link Sproughton, Bramford and potentially Claydon. Supported by Sustrans.	SCC/MSDC/Sustrans/EA	Enhance linkages between existing greenspace	Some progress has been made to improve access as far as the former sluice through railway improvements. Sustrans are looking for funding to remove sluice steps. Greenways and RAG have continued management of the corridor. Considerable improvements have been achieved through Haven Gateway funding including new bridges at Alderman Canal, detailed signage with destinations and distances, information boards and a widely distributed leaflet for the river path. Future resourcing currently uncertain. SCC Rights of Way would consider this a priority.
Chelmondiston to Shotley Gate Green Corridor	Enhancement of Promoted Strategic Cycle Route to create green corridor along the AONB	SCHU/BDC	Enhance linkages between existing greenspace and help address deficit in district and sub regional ANG identified to south of Bemers Ward.	Resolution to grant planning permission at HMS Ganges to include contribution towards enhancement of this cycle route.
Belstead to Alton Water Green Corridor	Opportunity to contribute to key potential green corridor. Upgrade of	SCC/EA		

	existing RoW, and negotiation for provision of missing sections to create green corridor with cycle access linking Belstead and Alton Water, with links to other ANG in vicinity.			
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Service and facility accessibility

Key Services

The definitions of the term ‘key services’ are defined below for each district individually.

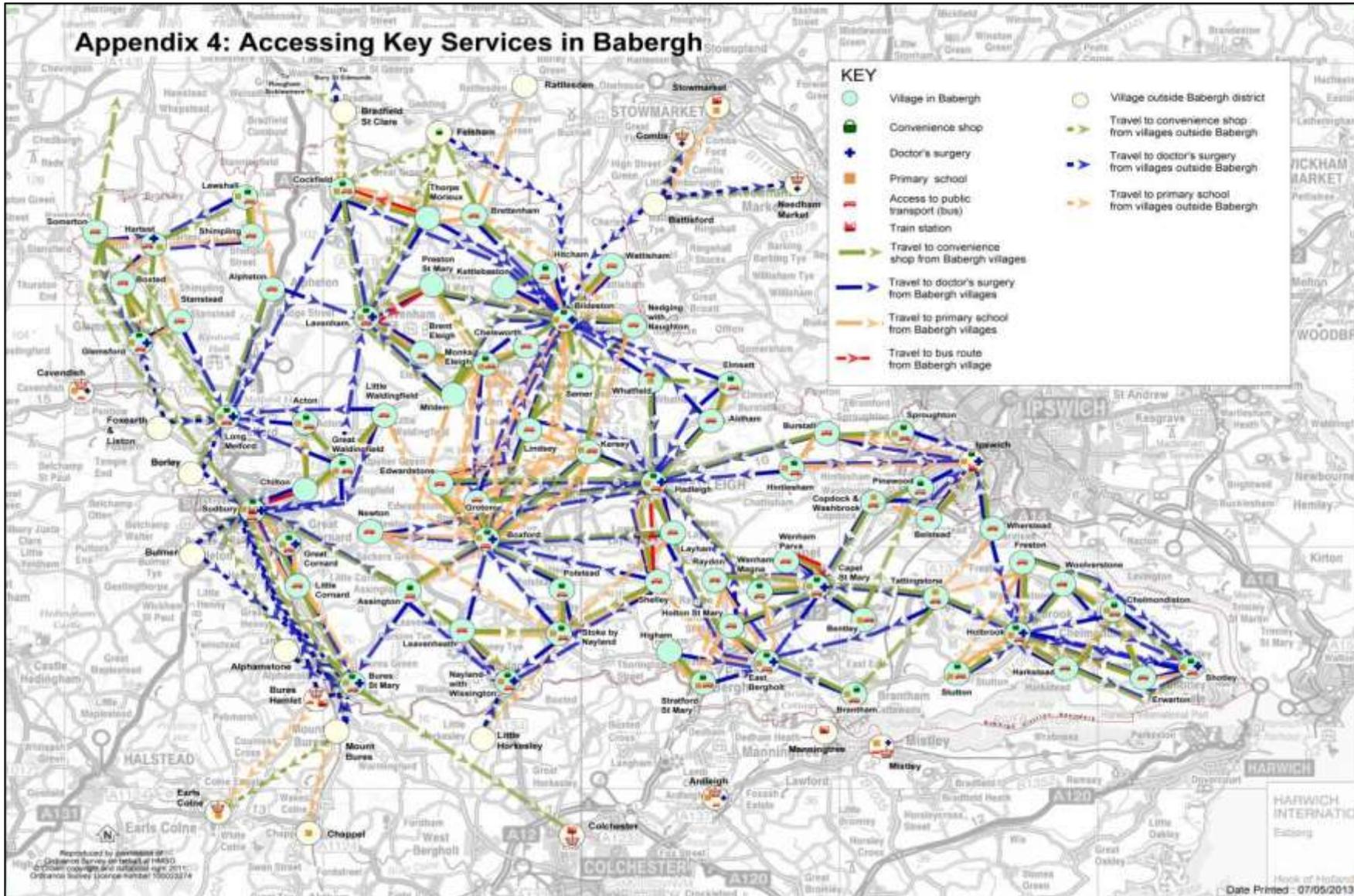
Mid Suffolk refers to its key services as followed: ‘Provision of key services needs to keep pace as the district's population grows. This includes schools, healthcare, water supply, drainage and flood alleviation, leisure and community centre. Currently there is a poor provision of key basic services and facilities in the rural area and only 50.8% of villages have access to a food shop, general store, post office, public house, primary school and meeting place.’ (Source: Core Strategy MSDC Adopted September 2008, page 14)

Babergh identified the following three amenities as the main key services (Source: Core Strategy BDC, February 2014, page 142, Appendix 4):

- Convenience shop
- Doctor’s Surgery
- Primary School

The figure below maps the access to and location of key services in Babergh.

Figure 60: Accessing Key Services in Babergh (2010) (Source: Babergh District Council, Babergh Core Strategy, February 2014)



Limited access to services and facilities is compounded by the fact that 11.3% of households in Mid Suffolk and 14.1% of households in Babergh (Census 2011) do not have a car or van available to them and by the low coverage of bus service routes across the districts (Suffolk County Council, Sustainability Appraisal of the Third Suffolk Local Transport Plan, 2011). Figures 31 – 34 illustrate service accessibility across Suffolk.

Figure 61 – Suffolk access to NHS Dentist within 30mins

Source: Suffolk County Council, *Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Third Suffolk Local Transport Plan, 2011*

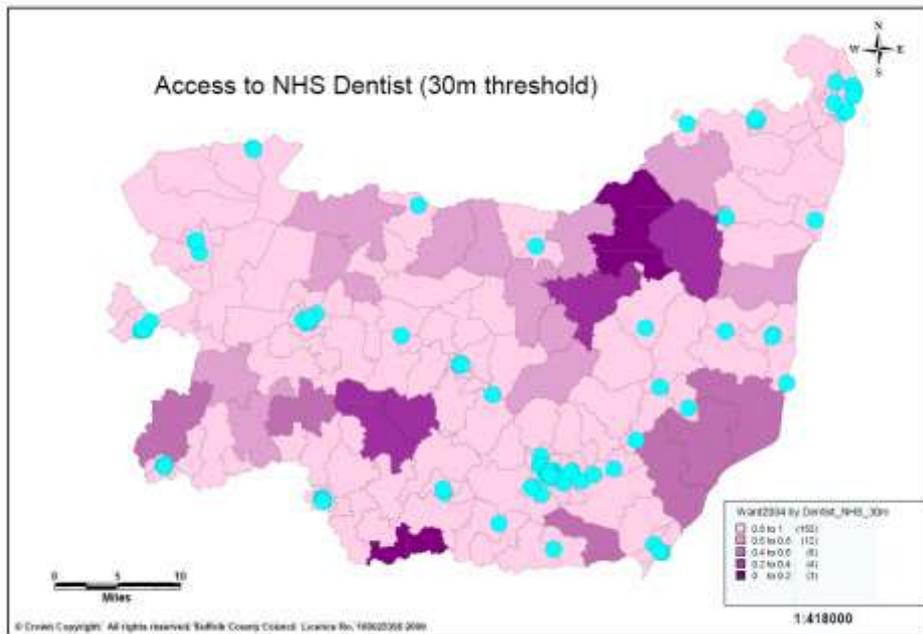


Figure 62 - Suffolk access to towns within 30mins

Source: Suffolk County Council, *Sustainability Appraisal of the Third Suffolk Local Transport Plan, 2011*

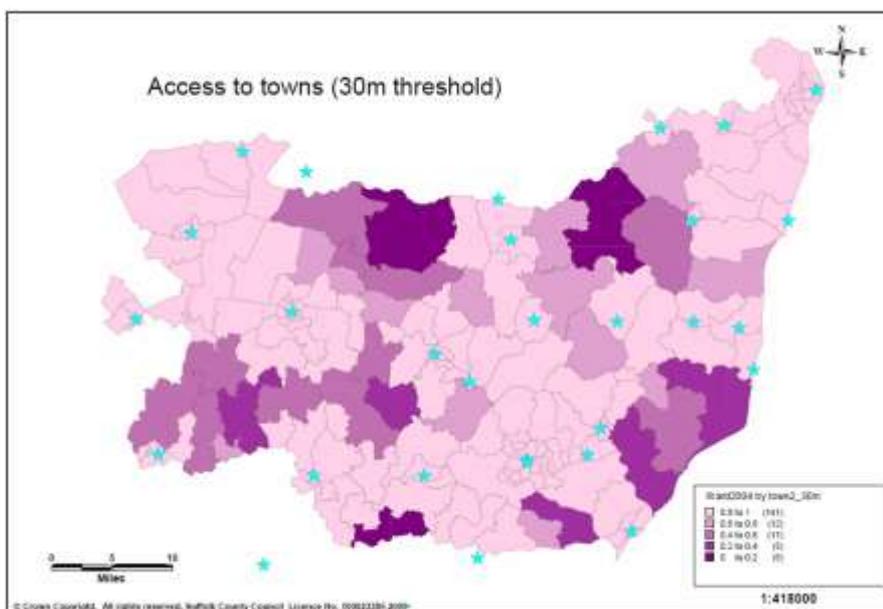


Figure 63 – Suffolk access to Further Education Establishments within 30mins

Source: Suffolk County Council, Sustainability Appraisal of the Third Suffolk Local Transport Plan, 2011

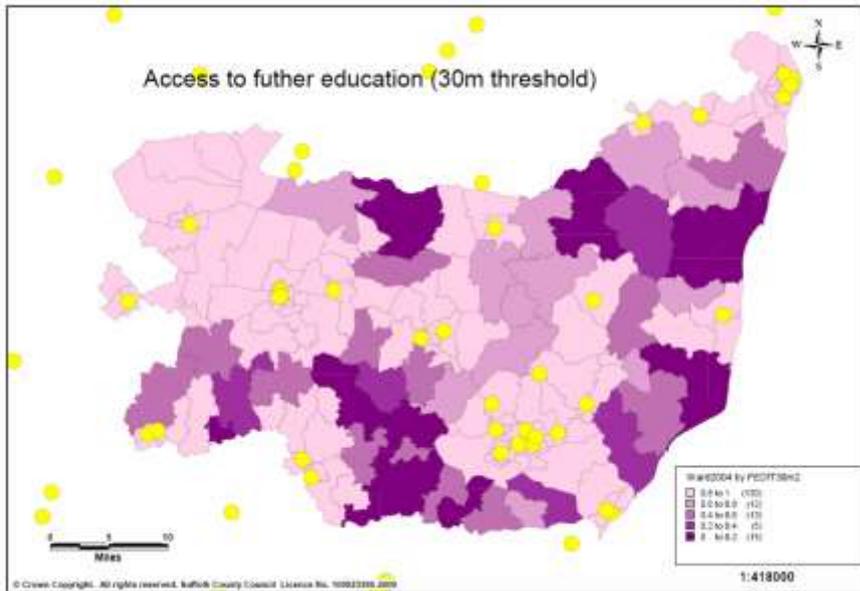
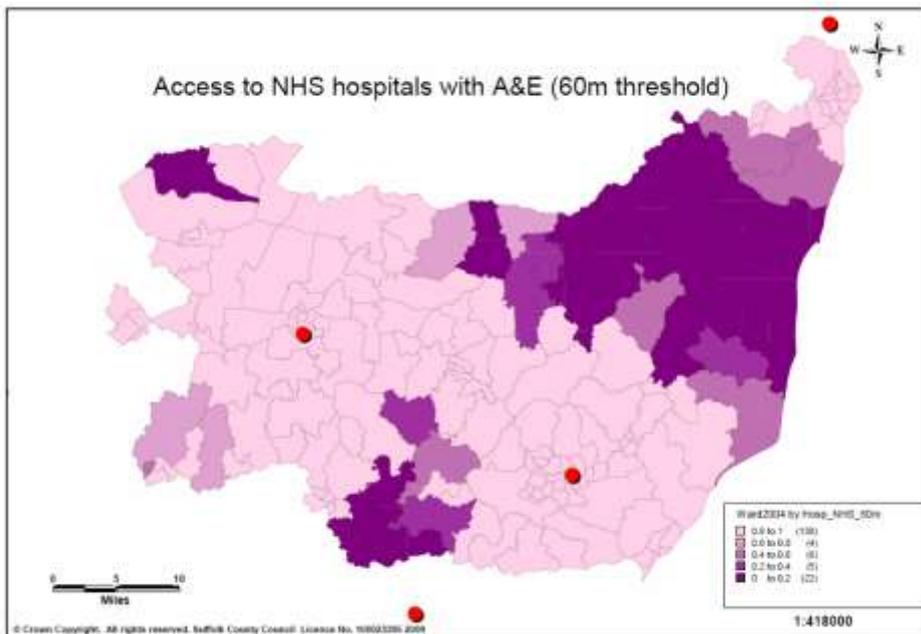


Figure 64 - Suffolk access to A&E Hospitals within 60mins

Source: Suffolk County Council, Sustainability Appraisal of the Third Suffolk Local Transport Plan, 2011

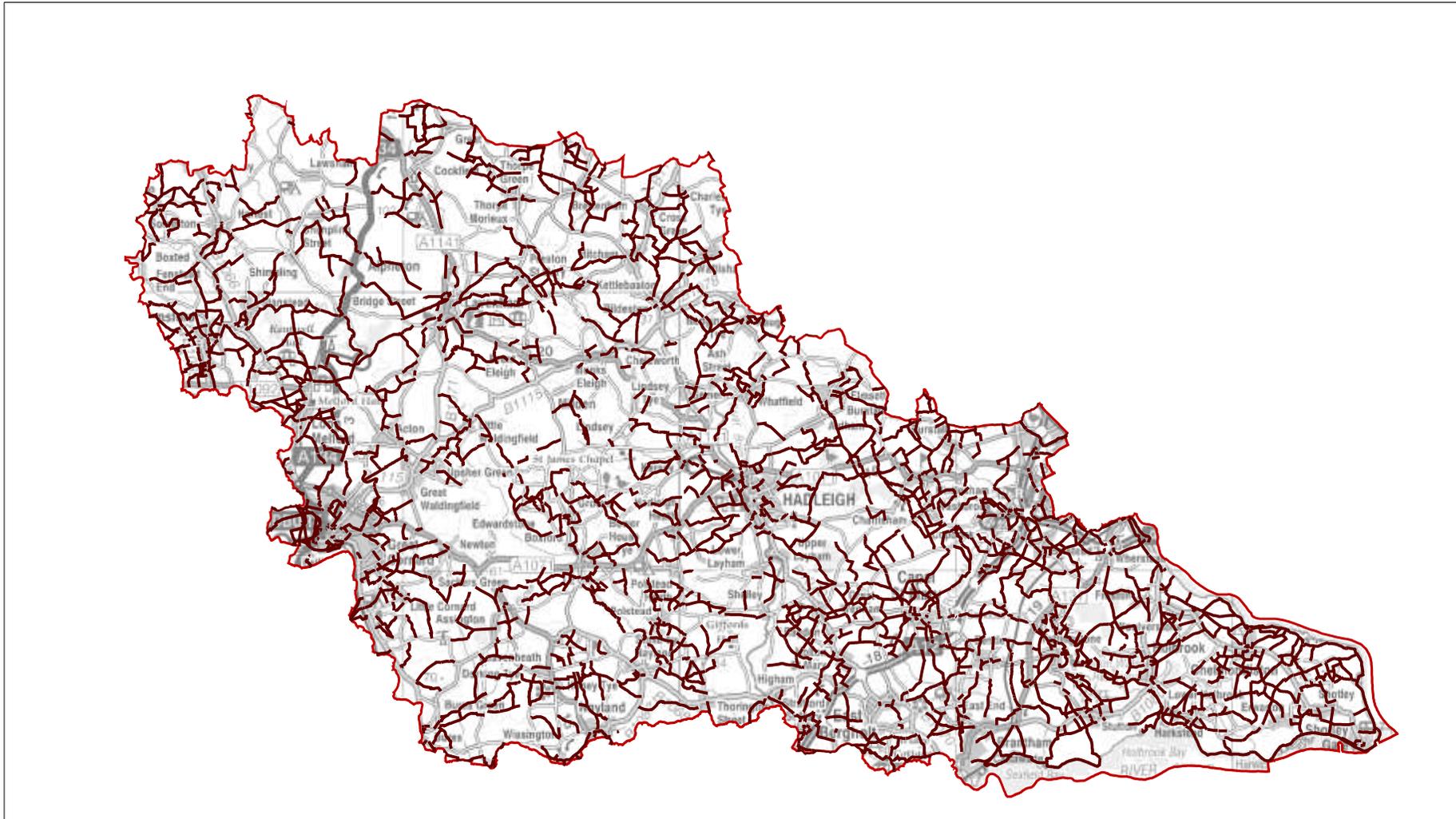


Accessibility to open countryside

Babergh and Mid Suffolk have a good footpath network which provides good accessibility to the open countryside; however, there are some areas that have restricted access, in particular north-west of Babergh.

Figure 65: Public Rights of Way, Babergh.

Source: internal data



The below table summarises the significant transport and connectivity issues arising from the baseline information.

Topic	Issue and effect	Evidence
Transport Infrastructure	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation The poor connectivity across both districts limiting access to key services and facilities.</p> <p>Potential Effect on the Plan There is a need to ensure good connectivity across both districts.</p>	<i>SCC, SA of the Third Suffolk Local Transport Plan, 2011</i>
Modes of transport & Travel to work distances	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation The low coverage of public service routes and the poor connectivity across both districts, could lead to increased demand for private travel and long distance commuting.</p> <p>Potential Effect on Plan There is the need to establish an efficient network of public transport and a good connectivity across both districts.</p>	<i>Census 2011</i>
Service Accessibility	<p>Issue arising from evidence base evaluation Limited accessibility to services and facilities by a range of alternatives.</p> <p>Potential Effect on Plan There is the need to improve the accessibility to services and facilities by public transport, to reduce reliance of private car use.</p>	<i>SCC, SA of the Third Suffolk Local Transport Plan, 2011</i>
Sustainability Objective		
Transport and Connectivity	Increasing connectivity and accessibility by establishing an efficient transport network, reducing the demand for car travel and promoting more sustainable means of travel.	
Impact without the plan/objective		
Assume continuation of baseline issues		

4.1 Area Profiles

4.1.1 Sudbury

Population 13,150 (2012) (Suffolk Observatory)
 Area 795h (UK Census Data 2011)
 Housing stock 6,211 (2012) an increase of 9.6% between 2003 -2012 (Housing Stock for Suffolk's Districts and parishes 2003-2012)

Population of working age 7,983(approx). (2012) (Suffolk Observatory)
 Population of retirement age 3,014 (approx). (2012) (Suffolk Observatory)
 Hard pressed * 2,386 (2012) (Suffolk Observatory)

*Hard Pressed - people who live in generally poorer areas characterised by higher levels of unemployment, those working tend to have few qualifications and work in low skilled trades. Public health data <http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/item.aspx?RID=50577>

Levels of deprivation in Babergh are illustrated in Figures 35 & 36.

Figure 67 - Levels of deprivation in Babergh

Source: Public Health England, 2010

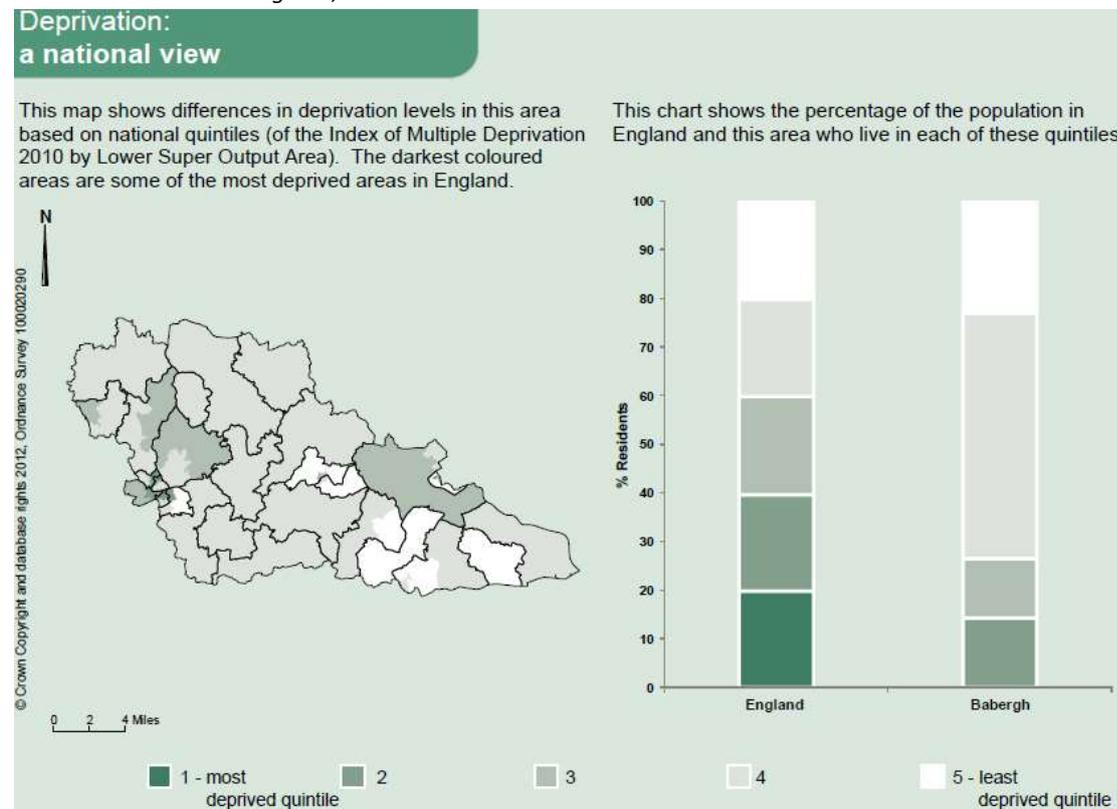
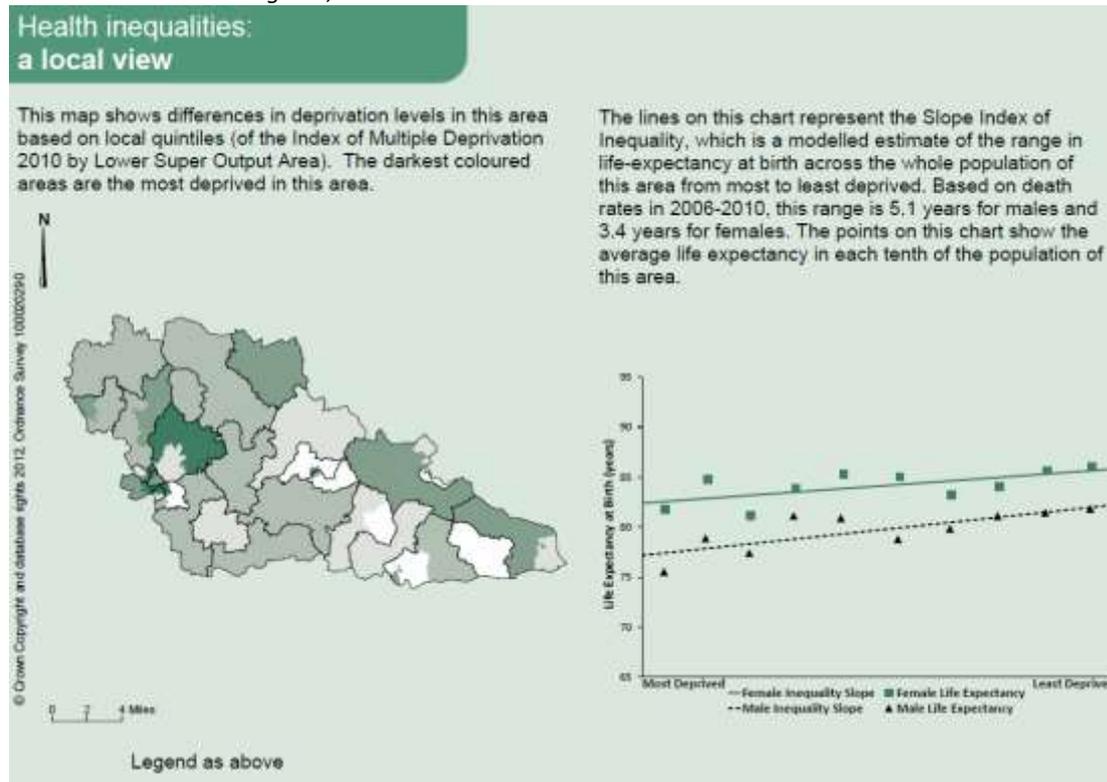


Figure 68 - Levels of health deprivation in Babergh

Source: Public Health England, 2010



Issue - Small area of Sudbury where people have poor health.

Action Plan – A targeted approach through the Core Strategy and the lower-tiered planning documents.

Issue – Need to ensure there are continued employment opportunities for local people.

Action plan – Local economic development targeted through the Core Strategy to meet the needs for local employment.

Issue – Sudbury town centre has one Air Quality Management Zone regarding air quality as a result of traffic levels.

Action plan – To ensure future development plans that may impact on this area take into consideration mitigation measures to negate any potential air quality concerns, to maintain and where possible improve air quality.

Issue - Small pockets of deprivation within Sudbury East and Sudbury South.

Action Plan – The Sudbury and Great Cornard Area Action plan provides further focus on pockets of deprivation and sets out measures to address social exclusion and deprivation issues.

4.1.2 Great Cornard

Population – 9,038 (2012) (Suffolk Observatory)

Area – 649h (UK Census Data 2011)

Housing stock – 3,757 (2012) an increase of 15.4% between 2003 -2012 (Housing Stock for Suffolk's Districts and parishes 2003-2012)

Population of working age - 5,689 (approx). 2012 (Suffolk Observatory)

Population of retirement age- 1,598 (approx). 2012 (Suffolk Observatory)

Hard pressed – 1,839 (2012) (Suffolk Observatory)

Issue - Small area of Great Cornard where people have poor health

Action Plan – A targeted approach through the Core Strategy and the lower-tiered planning documents

Issue – Cornard Mere has been identified as currently being in an unfavourable condition due to water cycle processes

Action Plan – Ensure future development proposals will take into consideration mitigation measures to negate any potential water quality concerns, to maintain and where possible improve water quality

Issue - Small pocket of deprivation within Great Cornard North.

Action Plan – The Sudbury and Great Cornard Area Action plan provides further focus on pockets of deprivation and sets out measures to address social exclusion and deprivation issues.

4.1.3 **Hadleigh**

Population – 8,220 (2012) (Suffolk Observatory)

Area – 1726h (UK Census Data 2011)

Housing stock – 3,569 (2012) an increase of 7.1% between 2003 -2012 (Housing Stock for Suffolk's Districts and parishes 2003-2012)

Population of working age - 4,834 (approx). 2012 (Suffolk Observatory)

Population of retirement age- 1,867 (approx). 2012 (Suffolk Observatory)

Hard pressed – 1,183 (2012) (Suffolk Observatory)

Issue – Need to ensure there are continued employment opportunities for local people

Action plan – Local economic development targeted through the Core Strategy to meet the needs for local employment.

4.1.4 **Stowmarket**

Population – 19,280 (UK Census Data 2011)

Area – 756 h (UK Census Data 2011)

Housing stock – 8,572 (2012) an increase of 21.4% between 2003 -2012 (Housing Stock for Suffolk's Districts and parishes 2003-2012)

Population of working age – 2,165 (approx). (2012) (Suffolk Observatory)

Population of retirement age – 3,080 (approx). (2012) (Suffolk Observatory)
 Hard pressed – 3,016 (2012) (Suffolk Observatory)
Issue – Very small pocket of deprivation within Stowmarket

The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister produced a national index of multiple deprivation. This considers indicators for areas such as education, health, crime and employment. No part of Mid Suffolk lies within the most deprived 10% and 25% of the wards in the County. The indices of deprivation highlight that many parishes in Mid Suffolk are disadvantaged as a result of barriers to housing and services. Mid Suffolk is ranked 299 out of 354 district and unitary areas in England, which is the lowest rank in Suffolk and amongst the 20% least deprived districts in England.

Action Plan – The Stowmarket Area Action plan provides further focus on pockets of deprivation and sets out measures to address social exclusion and deprivation issues.

Levels of health deprivation in Mid Suffolk are illustrated in Figures 37 & 38.

Figure 69 - Levels of deprivation in Mid Suffolk

Source: Public Health England, 2010

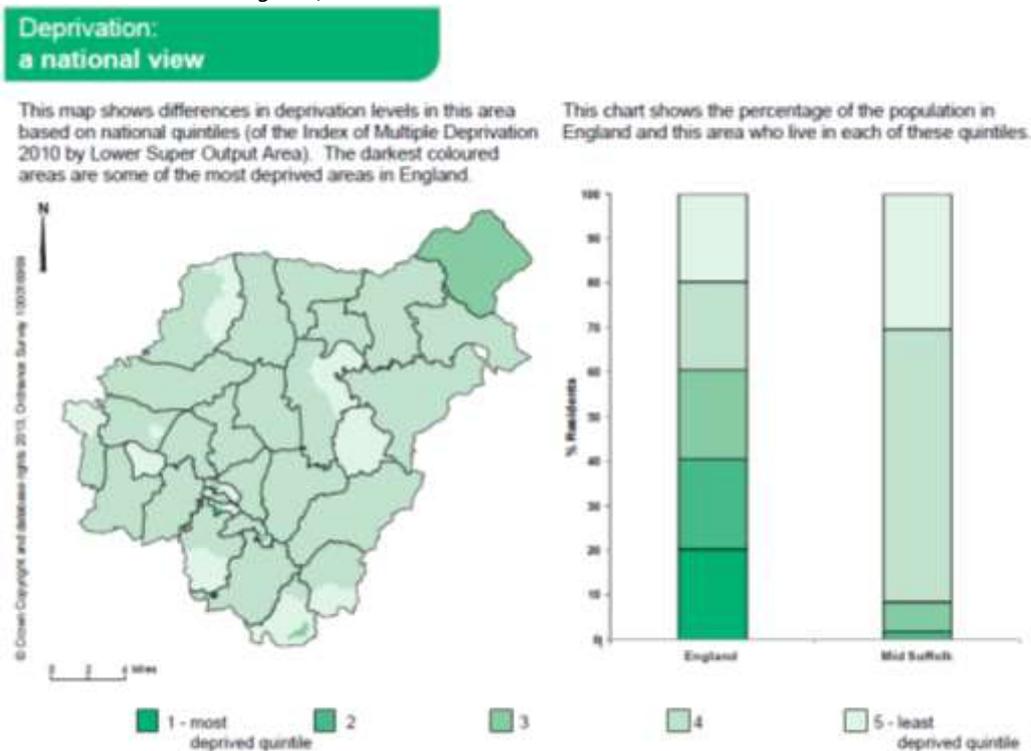
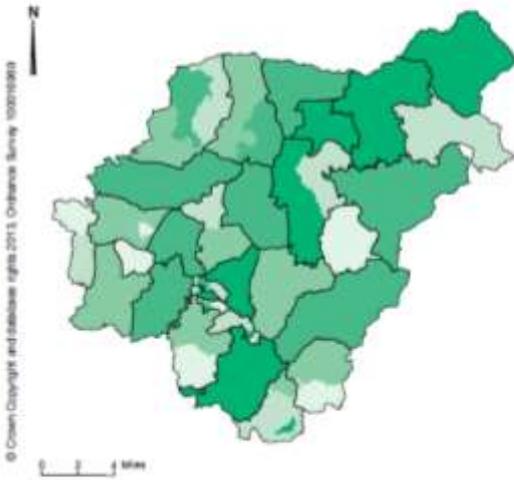


Figure 70 - Levels of health deprivation in Mid Suffolk

Source: Public Health England, 2010

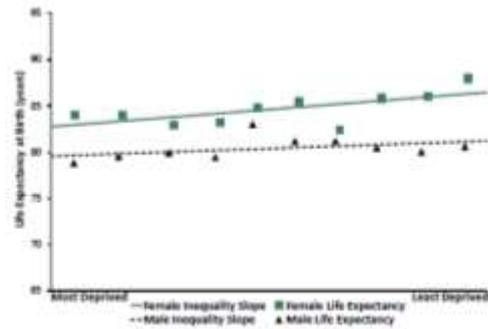
Health inequalities: a local view

This map shows differences in deprivation levels in this area based on local quintiles (of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Lower Super Output Area). The darkest coloured areas are the most deprived in this area.



Legend as above

The lines on this chart represent the Slope Index of Inequality, which is a modelled estimate of the range in life expectancy at birth across the whole population of this area from most to least deprived. Based on death rates in 2006-2010, this range is 1.6 years for males and 3.7 years for females. The points on this chart show the average life expectancy in each tenth of the population of this area.



5. Chapter 3 Proposed scope of assessment

This section of the report elaborates on the sustainability objectives (task A4). Once the Sustainability Appraisal objectives have been derived, it is necessary to test their compatibility in order to identify any areas of conflict for further investigation or re-developed. A compatibility matrix between the Sustainability Appraisal objectives has been completed. Clearly, there will be instances where progress in one area causes inevitable deterioration in another. In broad terms, it appears that the most frequent number of conflicts arise between economic growth and environmental protection objectives. These conflicts in particular, as well as others, will need to be investigated further when considering future plans and policies and it is anticipated that addressing/minimising these conflicts will primarily be through mitigation.

Figure 71 - Components of sustainable development

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils

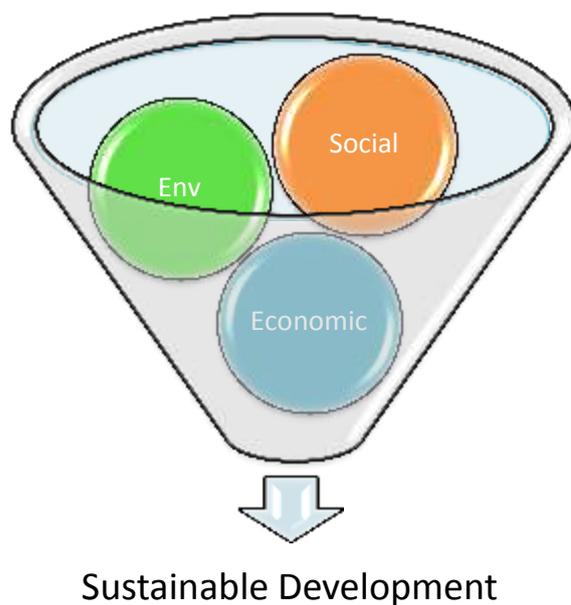


Figure 72 - Compatibility testing of SA objectives

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils

SA Objective	SA Objective																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. To improve the health of the population overall																	
2. To maintain and improve levels of education and skills in the population overall	✓																
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	✓	✓															
4. To improve the quality of where people live and work	✓	✓	✓														
5. To meet the housing requirements of the whole community	✓	✓	✓	✓													
6. To conserve and enhance water resources	✓	✓	○	✓	✗												
7. To maintain and where possible improve air quality	✓	✓	○	✓	○	✓											
8. To conserve soil and mineral resources	✓	✓	○	✓	○	✓	✓										
9. To promote the sustainable management of waste	✓	✓	○	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓									
10. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption	✓	✓	○	✓	✗	○?	○?	○?	✓								
11. To reduce vulnerability to climatic events	✓	✓	○	✓	✗	✓	✓	○	○	✓							
12. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	○	✓	○	✓	✗	✓	○	○?	○	○?	○						
13. To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas and assets of historical and archaeological importance	○	✓	○	✓	✗	○	○	✓	○	○	○	✓					
14. To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes	✓	✓	○	✓	✗	○?	○?	○	✓	○	○	✓	✓				
15. To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗			
16. To revitalise the Districts' centres	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓		
17. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	○?	○?	✓	✓	

Key	
✓	Positive compatible
○	Neutral
✗	Possible conflict

6. Chapter 4 – How the assessment will be completed

SA Framework (Stage - A4)

Figure 73 contains the proposed Sustainability Appraisal framework which consists of sustainability objectives and indicators to measure the achievement of these objectives. Sustainability objectives are a recognised way of considering the sustainability of the Plans objectives. Figure 41 lists a number of sustainability objectives which have been derived from an analysis of the sustainability issues facing the area and any relevant policies, plans or strategies that aim to address the identified issues.

Sustainability monitoring indicators.

Indicators that can measure the achievement of these objectives are also provided. The sustainability of the Joint Local Plan as it implemented will be assessed using the indicators. In accordance with the planning regulations 2012, information monitored by the Councils regarding the implementation of Joint Local Plan will be published in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). Any issues arising from implementation of the Joint Local Plan will be reviewed as part of the monitoring process. The effectiveness of the incorporation of sustainability principles as contained in the SA/SEA appraisals will also be monitored by the ongoing collection of baseline information.

Site Assessment Checklist:

In order to assess a range of physical features and environmental, economic and social criteria, a site assessment checklist will be used for strategic site allocations. This checklist will be used for record the features on strategic sites proposed for allocation and to note any evidence relevant to allocations. All strategic sites put forward for consideration will have a checklist completed, prior to assessment of whether they are a potential allocation. All selected sites will be subject to Sustainability Appraisal.

Figure 73 - Proposed SA Framework

Policy Reference:							
SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Impact	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Permanency	Overall Assessment
A - Population and Health							
1. To improve the health of the population overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve access to, health facilities and social care services? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? Will it support special needs and an ageing population? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Condition of residents general health (Census - QS302EW) Change in the amount of Accessible Natural Greenspace (Natural England) 	•	•	•	•	•
2. To maintain and improve levels of education and skills in the population overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people and adults? Will it support the provision of an adequate range of educational and child care facilities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GCSE and equivalent results for young people (Department for Education) % of working age population with NVQ level 4+ or equivalent qualification (Census 2011 - QS501EW) 	•	•	•	•	•

Policy Reference:

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Impact	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Permanency	Overall Assessment
3. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected? • Will it maintain and improve access to key services and facilities for all sectors of the population? • Will it reduce unemployment overall? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term unemployment rate (Suffolk Observatory) • Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country (Index of Multiple Deprivation) • Estimated new job creation (Council records) 	•	•	•	•	•
4. To improve the quality of where people live and work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it increase access to open countryside? • Will it increase access to public open space? • Will it improve access to cultural facilities? • Will it improve access to community facilities? • Will it reduce crime and anti-social activity • Will it reduce noise and odour concerns? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in the amount of Accessible Natural Greenspace (Natural England) • Level of recorded crime and anti-social behaviour (Suffolk 	•	•	•	•	•

Policy Reference:

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Impact	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Permanency	Overall Assessment
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Observatory)

B - Housing

5. To meet the housing requirements of the whole community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it contribute to meeting demand for a range and mix of housing including affordable housing and specialist housing? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New homes approved in the monitoring year (council records) • Recorded homeless rates (ONS) • Net additional dwellings – size, type, affordable (Council records) 	•	•	•	•	•
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C - Water

6. To conserve and enhance water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it support the achievement of Water Framework Directive targets? • Will it protect and improve the quality of inland waters? • Will it protect and improve the quality of coastal waters? • Will it promote sustainable use of water? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of key infrastructure projects (IDP, Council records) • Recorded water quality in rivers, estuaries and groundwater from River Basin Management Plans (Environment 	•	•	•	•	•
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Policy Reference:							
SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Impact	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Permanency	Overall Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain water availability or water dependant habitats? Will it support the provision of sufficient water supply and treatment infrastructure? 	Agency) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded Water Resource Availability Status (Environment Agency, Anglian Water, Essex & Suffolk Water) 					
D - Air							
7. To maintain and where possible improve air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and improve air quality? Will it avoid exacerbating existing air quality issues in designated AQMAs? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of designated AQMAs and areas with existing air quality issues but not yet qualifying as AQMA (Council records) Estimated district CO2 emissions (Department of Energy and Climate Change) 	•	•	•	•	•
E - Material Assets (including soil)							
8. To conserve soil and mineral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise the loss of open countryside to development? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of development recorded on 	•	•	•	•	•

Policy Reference:

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Impact	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Permanency	Overall Assessment
resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land to development? Will it maintain and enhance soil quality? Will it promote sustainable use of minerals? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> greenfield / brownfield land (Council records) Change in recorded soil quality (Environment Agency) Allocations recorded on best agricultural land quality (1,2,3) (Council records/DEFRA) 					
9. To promote the sustainable management of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce household waste generated /head of population? Will it reduce commercial and industrial waste generated /head of population? Will it increase rate/head of population of waste reuse and recycling? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated household waste produced (Council records) Estimated quantity of household waste recycled (Council records) 	•	•	•	•	•
F - Climate Change							
10. To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases/head of population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated district CO2 emissions (Department of 	•	•	•	•	•

Policy Reference:							
SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Impact	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Permanency	Overall Assessment
from energy consumption	by reducing energy consumption? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it increase the proportion of energy needs being met by renewable sources? 	Energy and Climate Change) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installed MWs of commercial scale renewable energy schemes (Council records) 					
11. To reduce vulnerability to climatic events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property from rivers and watercourses? Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property on the coast/estuary? Will it reduce the risk of coastal/estuarine erosion? Will it reduce the risk of damage to people and property from extreme weather events? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimated number of properties at risk from flooding (Environment Agency) Number of schemes incorporating SUDs mechanisms (Suffolk County Council) 	•	•	•	•	•
G - Biodiversity							
12. To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain and enhance European designated nature conservation sites? Will it maintain and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the number and area of designated ecological sites (Natural 	•	•	•	•	•

Policy Reference:

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Impact	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Permanency	Overall Assessment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhance nationally designated nature conservation sites? Will it maintain and enhance locally designated nature conservation sites? Will it avoid disturbance or damage to protected species and their habitats? Will it help deliver the targets and actions for habitats and species within the Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan? Will it help to reverse the national decline in farmland birds? Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of geological value in both urban and rural areas? Will it lead to the creation of new habitat? 	<p>England)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded condition/status of designated ecological sites (Natural England) Recorded visitor numbers on designated European sites (AONB unit, Natural England, Council records) 					

H - Cultural Heritage

13. To conserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the 	•	•	•	•	•
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Policy Reference:

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Impact	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Permanency	Overall Assessment
and where appropriate enhance areas and assets of historical and archaeological importance	<p>enhance buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas and landscapes of heritage interest or cultural value (including their setting) meriting consideration in planning decisions?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of archaeological value in both urban and rural areas? • Will it enhance accessibility to cultural heritage assets? 	<p>number of designated and non-designated heritage assets (English Heritage, Council records)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of heritage assets recorded as 'at risk' (English Heritage, Council records) 					

I – Landscape

14. To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it conserve and enhance the AONB? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land? • Will it protect and enhance the settlement and its setting within the landscape? • Will it protect and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development brought forward through regeneration projects (Council records) • Development granted in AONB or Special Landscape Area designations. 	•	•	•	•	•
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Policy Reference:							
SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Impact	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Permanency	Overall Assessment
	enhance landscape character?	(Council records)					
J – Economy							
15. To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Will it improve the resilience of business and the economy? Will it promote growth in key sectors? Will it improve economic performance in disadvantaged areas? Will it encourage rural diversification? Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land available for business development? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net additional gains in employment land development (Council records) Business formation rate (Suffolk Observatory) Number of business paying business rates (Council records) Numbers employed by industry (Oxford Economics - East of England Forecast Model) 	•	•	•	•	•
16. To revitalise the Districts' centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it increase the range of employment opportunities, shops and services available in town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of A1 use class and vacant units in town centres (Council 	•	•	•	•	•

Policy Reference:

SA Objective	Guide Question	Indicator	Impact	Temporal scale	Spatial scale	Permanency	Overall Assessment
	centres? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it decrease the number of vacant units in town centres? • Will it enhance the viability and vitality of the Districts' centres? 	records)					

K - Transport and Connectivity

17. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce commuting? • Will it improve accessibility to work by public transport, walking and cycling? • Would it promote the use of sustainable travel modes and reduce dependence on the private car? • Will it increase the proportion of freight transported by rail or other sustainable modes? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel to work distances (Census) • Travel to work modes (Census) 	•	•	•	•	•
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7. Site Specific SA Evaluation

A key aim of the Babergh and Mid Suffolk Local Plan is to make sure that growth and development takes place in the most appropriate locations within the context of the district. A number of strategic site allocations have already been made in these areas through adopted Plans. Site Allocations will be produced which will be expected to identify land for types of uses such as housing, employment, retail, open space and other community services and facilities. The focus of this document will be on pro-actively identifying the key outstanding land use allocations in the urban and larger rural communities. In order to deliver sustainable development in the other rural areas, the Councils will work pro-actively through the flexibility of the existing policy framework. If sufficient growth is not forthcoming in the other rural areas, then the Councils will consider a review of the site allocations approach to address this.

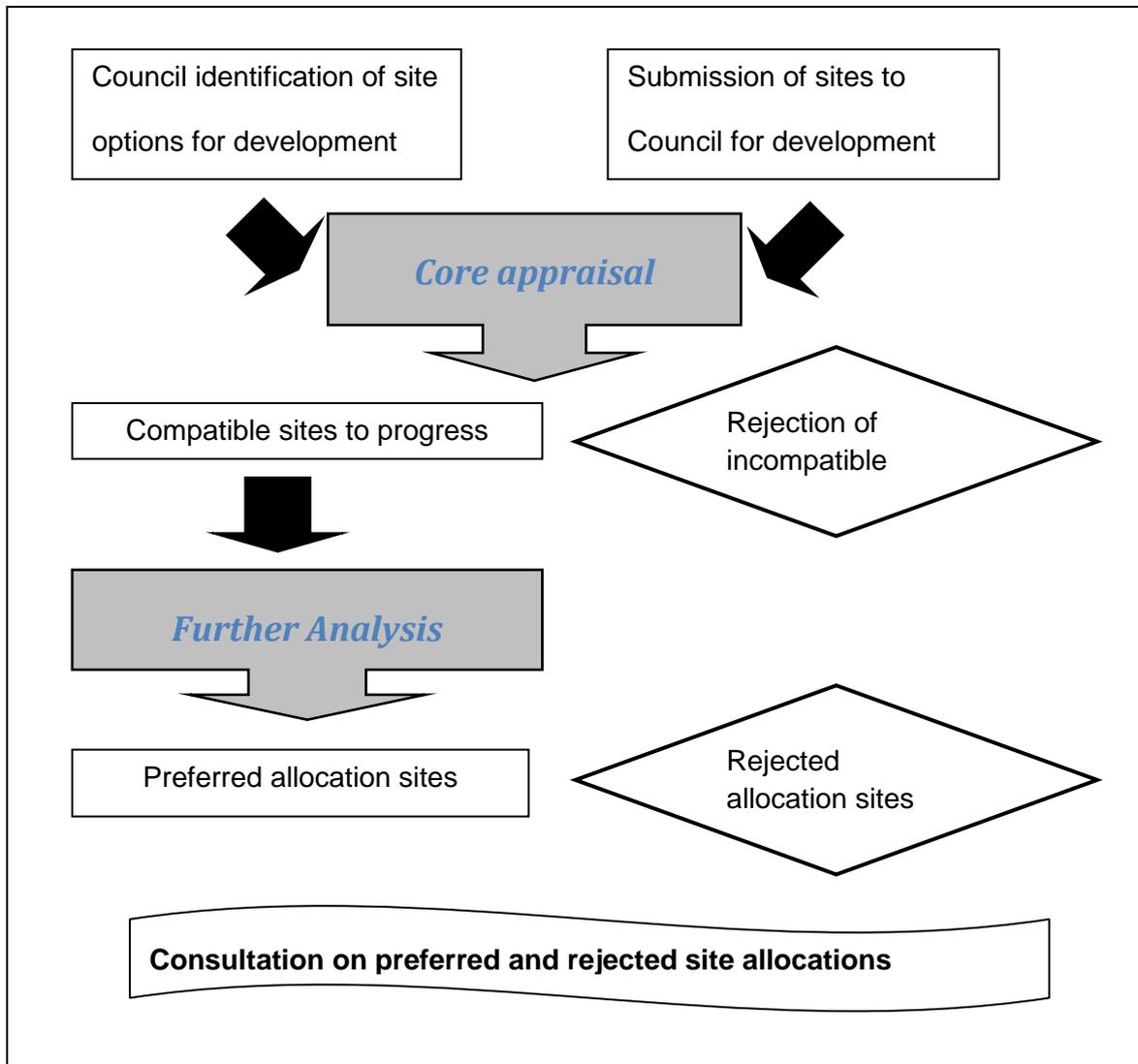
To date the Council has received a large number of land proposal submissions (Call for Sites 2016) and it is likely that only a few sites will eventually be selected and approved for development. As a result, the Council together with local communities will have to assess the potential sites and make choices about which sites to allocate. A clear methodology is therefore required in order to assess the relative suitability of the various sites and help to identify the most appropriate sites. It is important that a logical process to allocate sites is followed and the allocated sites contribute to sustainability, with regards to the economic, social and environmental impacts and offer the best solution to meet identified community needs.

The approach to considering site allocations will be a two stage process:

- 1) A Core Appraisal – this will consider the fundamental characteristics of the site/proposal and will assess the basic compatibility. If this test is failed, a detailed assessment will not be progressed.
- 2) Further analysis – this assessment will carry out detailed sustainability performance for the site/proposal, subject to meeting the compatibility of stage 1.

Figure 74 - Proposed general approach to site assessment

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils



4.12 Draft Site Specific Allocation SA Assessment Template

	1. Site name	Site A	Site B	Site C
	2. Site ref	[abc]		
Core appraisal	3. Site size (ha)	[> 0.2]		
	4. Parish	[name]		
	5. Settlement Type	[=> Core village (BDC) / Primary village (MSDC)]		
	6. Proposed use to assess	[housing / employment / retail]		
	7. Saved Policies designation	[list policies]		
	8. Nature conservation site	[Natura 2000, LNR, CWS]		
	9. Well related to services	[good / limited / poor]		
	10. Flood zone	[1 - good, 2/3 - poor]		
	11. Available for development	[yes / no]		
	12. Development can be achieved within 15 years?	[yes / no]		
	13. Core assessment ok?	[yes - progress / no - stop assessment]		
Site details	14. SHLAA ref (where relevant)	[abc]		
	15. Grid ref (x/y)	[easting / northing]		
	16. Ward	[abc]		
	17. Ownership	[abc]		
	18. Indicative capacity (dwellings)	[123]		
	19. Site density (dwellings per ha)	[123]		
	20. Employment floorspace (additional) (sqm)	[123]		
	21. Job provision est. (additional FTE)	[123]		
	22. Source	[planning app / SHLAA / existing allocation]		
	23. Notes / other comments	[abc]		
24. Outcome of site assessment	[Preferred site - reasons / rejected site – reasons]			
Land Use	25. Existing land use	[abc]		
	26. Neighbouring land use(s)	[abc]		
	27. Previously developed land (brownfield)	[yes / no]		
	28. Underutilised?	[abc]		
	29. Minerals & Waste safeguard area	[yes / no]		
	30. Agricultural land classification	[1 / 2 / 3a / 3b / 4 / 5]		
	31. Within designated landscape area?	[Special Landscape Area, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Historic Parkland]		
	32. Landscape Character Assessment Typology	[abc]		
	33. Likely to impact upon Natura 2000 designation site?	[yes / no / uncertain]		

	1. Site name	Site A	Site B	Site C
	2. Site ref	[abc]		
	34. Protected settlement character space	[yes / no]		
	35. All Heritage Assets	[yes / no / within setting of]		
	36.			
	37.			
	38. Land use SUMMARY	[red / amber / green]		
Services	39. Access to main distributor roads	[abc]		
	40. Highway capacity of surrounding network	[Suffolk County Council]		
	41. Access to bus and train (approx) (metres)	[123]		
	42. Walking and cycling	[abc]		
	43. Transport SUMMARY	[red / amber / green]		
	44. Access to Post Office (approx) (metres)	[123]		
	45. Access to GP (approx) (metres)	[123]		
	46. GP capacity	[Suffolk County Council]		
	47. Access to employment area (approx) (metres)	[123]		
	48. Access to local and district parks	[abc]		
	49. Access to grass pitches	[abc]		
	50. Services SUMMARY	[red / amber / green]		
Education	51. Capacity at local primary school?	[Suffolk County Council]		
	52. Development contribution required to nearest primary school?	[Suffolk County Council]		
	53. Capacity at local secondary school?	[Suffolk County Council]		
	54. Development contribution required to nearest secondary school?	[Suffolk County Council]		
	55. Education SUMMARY	[red / amber / green]		
Utilities	56. Water supply	[Anglian Water / Essex & Suffolk water]		
	57. Capacity of sewerage and waste water treatment works	[Anglian Water / Essex & Suffolk water]		
	58. Gas supply	[National Grid Gas]		
	59. Electricity supply	[UK Power Networks]		
	60. Utilities SUMMARY	[red / amber / green]		

	1. Site name	Site A	Site B	Site C
	2. Site ref	[abc]		
Flooding	61. Surface water flooding	[Environment Agency / Suffolk County Council		
	62. Flood risk SUMMARY	[red / amber / green]		
Viability	63. Suitable for development?	[yes / no] [abc]		
	64. Site ownership and legal issues	[abc]		
	65. Willingness of landowners and/or developers	[yes / no / uncertain]		
	66. Likely to come forward in plan period	[0-5 years, 5-10 years, 10+ years]		
	67. Viability SUMMARY	[red / amber / green]		
Consultation	68. Key issues raised from public consultation	[abc]		

8. Chapter 5: Consultation and Next Steps

4.13 Consultation Process (Stage A5), recipients & key questions

In accordance with regulations (12)5 and 6 of the SEA regulations 2004, this Scoping Report will be subjected to a 5 week consultation with the following statutory agencies:

- English heritage
- Natural England
- Environment Agency

The consultation questions are as follows:

Consultation Question (a)

Are there any other plans, initiatives and environmental protection objectives that should be identified as part of the assessment process?

The Sustainability Baseline and Key Sustainability Issues

In line with the requirements of the SEA Directive, a review of the sustainability baseline conditions and key sustainability issues was undertaken. The thematic review is presented in Chapter 2 of the Scoping Report and it is considered that this is adequate for the SA of the Joint Local Plan.

Consultation Question (b)

Can you provide any additional information to supplement the baseline data we have collated that will inform the assessment process?

Consultation Question (c)

Do you agree with the sustainability issues that we have identified? Are there additional issues that the assessment should consider?

Consultation Question (d)

Are there any particular topics or geographical areas of specific concern to your organisation?

The SA Framework

The SA Framework underpins the assessment methodology and comprises a series of Sustainability Objectives (covering social, economic and environmental issues) that are used to test the performance of the plan being assessed. The SA Framework is presented in Chapter 4 of the Scoping Report and it is considered that this is adequate for the SA of the Joint Local Plan without amendment. The strategic site allocation checklist accompanies the SA framework.

Consultation Question (e)

Are there any changes you consider should be made to the proposed assessment objectives and guide questions and can you suggest any further targets?

Do you agree with the site assessment checklist criteria? Are there other criteria you consider should be considered?

Consultation Question (f)

Do you have any comments regarding the approach to identifying strategic alternatives?

Consultation Question (g)

Do you have any further suggestions regarding the scope of the SA and its proposed appraisal of the Joint Local Plan?

- **Next Steps.**

Provision of Consultation Responses

This Report has outlined how we intend to undertake the SA of the Joint Local Plan. Above we have included a series of questions we would like you to answer when providing your consultation responses.

Responses to this consultation should be sent by email to ldf@babergh.gov.uk or by post to - Spatial Planning Policy, Babergh District Council, Corks Lane, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 6SJ.

4.14 Next Stages in the SA Process

Following the receipt of the consultation comments, they will be reviewed and modifications made to the scope of the SA as necessary. Stage B of the SA process comprising the appraisal of the Joint Local Plan will commence following refinement of the scope. It is expected that the next consultation on the SA Report will be undertaken alongside the consultation on the draft Joint Local Plan.

A Quality Assurance (QA) checklist of the Scoping report is summarised below:

Q A Checklist

Objectives and context	
The plan’s purpose and objectives are made clear.	Chapter 1 & will be set out in full in SEA Report.
Sustainability issues, including international, national, and local objectives are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Chapter 2

SA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Chapters 2 & 3
Link with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained.	Chapters 2 & 3
Consultation	
The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the SA Report.	This Scoping report is to be consulted upon with the statutory environmental consultees and any other relevant consultees for a five week period.
Scoping	
The assessment focuses on significant issues.	Significant issues have been identified in the report in Chapter 2. This will assist in focussing on the key issues during the assessment process.
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered as discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	These are made clear in the report where appropriate.
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	These are made clear throughout the report where appropriate.
Baseline Information	
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described.	Chapter 2
Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable.	Chapter 2. Further detail will be provided in iterations of the SEA report.
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	These are made clear throughout the report where appropriate.

9. APPENDIX 01 – Recorded adverse condition SSSIs

SSSIs scoped as potentially relevant to Babergh / Mid-Suffolk areas where adverse condition is recorded

Source: Natural England SSSI condition reports, last compiled 1st May 2014

County	District	SSSI name	SSSI unit no.	NE staff member responsible	Condition	Main habitat	Unit area (ha)	Assessment date
Suffolk	Babergh	Brent Eleigh Woods	1	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	20.7500	30/06/2013
Suffolk	Babergh	Cornard Mere, Little Cornard	1	Steve Gilby	Unfavourable declining	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	5.6900	15/02/2010
Suffolk	Babergh	Cornard Mere, Little Cornard	2	Steve Gilby	Unfavourable declining	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	0.8200	08/02/2010
Suffolk	Babergh	Cornard Mere, Little Cornard	3	Steve Gilby	Unfavourable declining	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	2.0200	08/02/2010
Suffolk	Babergh	Freston And Cutler's Woods With Holbrook Park	2	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	42.7400	03/06/2010
Suffolk	Babergh	Freston And Cutler's Woods With Holbrook Park	3	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable declining	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	12.3100	01/06/2010
Suffolk	Babergh	Frithy And Chadacre Woods	1	Charlotte Curtis	Unfavourable declining	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	15.1200	01/02/2007
Suffolk	Babergh	Hintlesham Woods	2	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1.9000	05/09/2011
Suffolk	Babergh	Kentwell Woods	4	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4.4800	26/11/2010
Suffolk	Babergh	Kentwell Woods	8	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable declining	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2.4100	17/12/2010

County	District	SSSI name	SSSI unit no.	NE staff member responsible	Condition	Main habitat	Unit area (ha)	Assessment date
Suffolk	Babergh	Kentwell Woods	9	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4.0700	18/11/2013
Suffolk	Babergh	Kentwell Woods	10	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable declining	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4.6800	28/02/2007
Suffolk	Babergh	Kentwell Woods	11	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	5.3700	18/11/2013
Suffolk	Babergh	Kentwell Woods	12	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable declining	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1.8800	28/02/2007
Suffolk	Babergh	Kentwell Woods	13	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable declining	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1.2000	28/02/2007
Suffolk	Babergh	Kentwell Woods	14	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1.7800	28/02/2007
Suffolk	Babergh	Lineage Wood & Railway Track, Long Melford	6	Charlotte Curtis	Unfavourable no change	Neutral grassland - lowland	1.6200	11/07/2012
Essex	Braintree	Bovingdon Hall Woods	5	Charlie Williams	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4.7800	09/11/2010
Norfolk	Breckland	Barnhamcross Common	1	Ian Levett	Unfavourable declining	Calcareous grassland - lowland	31.0100	15/03/2013
Norfolk	Breckland	Barnhamcross Common	2	Ian Levett	Unfavourable declining	Calcareous grassland - lowland	38.0700	05/11/2012
Norfolk	Breckland	Blo' Norton And Thelnetham Fen	4	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	2.3200	30/09/2013
Norfolk	Breckland	Blo' Norton And Thelnetham Fen	5	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	6.2300	30/09/2013
Norfolk	Breckland	East Wretham Heath	5	Bev Nichols	Unfavourable declining	Standing open water and canals	5.5300	10/02/2012

County	District	SSSI name	SSSI unit no.	NE staff member responsible	Condition	Main habitat	Unit area (ha)	Assessment date
Norfolk	Breckland	Kenninghall & Banham Fens With Quidenham Mere	7	Nathan Walker	Unfavourable declining	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	29.5200	18/01/2010
Norfolk	Breckland	Middle Harling Fen	5	Adrian Gardiner	Unfavourable declining	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	5.3300	02/11/2010
Norfolk	Breckland	Middle Harling Fen	6	Adrian Gardiner	Unfavourable declining	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	6.5100	02/11/2010
Norfolk	Breckland	Stanford Training Area	13	Ian Levett	Unfavourable no change	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	60.3800	18/11/2009
Norfolk	Breckland	Stanford Training Area	16	Ian Levett	Unfavourable declining	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	31.2900	24/03/2014
Norfolk	Breckland	Stanford Training Area	24	Ian Levett	Unfavourable declining	Neutral grassland - lowland	48.1100	24/03/2014
Norfolk	Breckland	Stanford Training Area	25	Ian Levett	Unfavourable declining	Calcareous grassland - lowland	109.6300	25/03/2014
Norfolk	Breckland	Stanford Training Area	53	Ian Levett	Unfavourable declining	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	150.3900	24/03/2014
Norfolk	Breckland	Stanford Training Area	54	Ian Levett	Unfavourable declining	Acid grassland - lowland	184.7500	24/03/2014
Norfolk	Breckland	Stanford Training Area	65	Ian Levett	Unfavourable declining	Acid grassland - lowland	63.2100	24/03/2014
Norfolk	Breckland	Stanford Training Area	72	Ian Levett	Unfavourable declining	Inland rock	0.4900	20/12/2010
Norfolk	Breckland	Stanford Training Area	77	Ian Levett	Unfavourable no change	Acid grassland - lowland	52.1100	24/03/2014
Norfolk	Breckland	Stanford Training Area	89	Ian Levett	Unfavourable declining	Standing open water and canals	1.9500	19/03/2012

County	District	SSSI name	SSSI unit no.	NE staff member responsible	Condition	Main habitat	Unit area (ha)	Assessment date
Norfolk	Breckland	Stanford Training Area	90	Ian Levett	Unfavourable no change	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	4.2700	20/12/2010
Norfolk	Breckland	Stanford Training Area	100	Ian Levett	Unfavourable no change	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	93.7700	20/12/2010
Norfolk	Breckland	Thetford Golf Course & Marsh	3	Bev Nichols	Unfavourable no change	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	23.5700	22/10/2010
Essex	Colchester	Bullock Wood	1	Chris Keeling	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	23.5200	24/03/2010
Essex	Colchester	Colne Estuary	12	Charlie Williams	Unfavourable declining	Boundary and linear features	5.2800	15/10/2009
Suffolk	Ipswich	Bixley Heath	1	Matthew Ginn	Unfavourable declining	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	2.8100	08/08/2012
Suffolk	Ipswich	Bixley Heath	2	Matthew Ginn	Unfavourable no change	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	2.2700	08/08/2012
Suffolk	Ipswich	Stoke Tunnel Cutting, Ipswich	1	Emily Deacon	Unfavourable declining	Earth heritage	1.1600	13/01/2010
Essex	Maldon	Blackwater Estuary	47	Charlie Williams	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	64.5700	15/12/2010
Essex	Maldon	Blackwater Estuary	81	Charlie Williams	Part destroyed	Neutral grassland - lowland	1.6400	27/11/2010
Suffolk	Mid Suffolk	Creeping St. Mary Pits	1	Steve Gilby	Part destroyed	Earth heritage	0.7500	30/03/2012
Suffolk	Mid Suffolk	Creeping St. Mary Pits	4	Steve Gilby	Part destroyed	Earth heritage	1.5400	19/03/2012
Suffolk	Mid Suffolk	Gosbeck Wood	1	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable declining	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	22.8100	10/11/2009
Suffolk	Mid Suffolk	Gypsy Camp Meadows, Thrandeston	1	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Neutral grassland - lowland	2.0800	05/07/2010
Suffolk	Mid Suffolk	Hascot Hill Pit	1	Steve Gilby	Unfavourable no change	Earth heritage	0.3300	23/04/2008

County	District	SSSI name	SSSI unit no.	NE staff member responsible	Condition	Main habitat	Unit area (ha)	Assessment date
Suffolk	Mid Suffolk	Hoxne Brick Pit	1	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable declining	Earth heritage	0.3200	24/11/2009
Suffolk	St. Edmundsbury	Blo' Norton And Thelnetham Fen	6	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	5.2900	30/09/2013
Suffolk	St. Edmundsbury	Bradfield Woods	1	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable declining	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4.7800	29/11/2007
Suffolk	St. Edmundsbury	Bradfield Woods	2	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4.7200	29/11/2007
Suffolk	St. Edmundsbury	Bugg's Hole Fen, Thelnetham	1	Patrick Robinson	Part destroyed	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	3.9000	26/05/2011
Suffolk	St. Edmundsbury	Fakenham Wood And Sapiston Great Grove	2	Emily Swan	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	37.6500	29/01/2010
Suffolk	St. Edmundsbury	Horringer Court Caves	1	Emma Quick	Unfavourable declining	Inland rock	3.8300	07/08/2007
Suffolk	St. Edmundsbury	Knettishall Heath	10	Bev Nichols	Unfavourable no change	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	12.2500	20/09/2009
Suffolk	St. Edmundsbury	Thetford Heaths	1	Ian Levett	Unfavourable no change	Acid grassland - lowland	17.9200	03/07/2013
Suffolk	St. Edmundsbury	West Stow Heath	1	Ian Levett	Unfavourable declining	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	7.9100	02/01/2014
Suffolk	St. Edmundsbury	Weston Fen	7	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	7.2800	15/04/2013
Suffolk	St. Edmundsbury	Weston Fen	9	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	1.1900	15/04/2013
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	2	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	33.5300	13/11/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	3	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	18.1500	13/11/2009

County	District	SSSI name	SSSI unit no.	NE staff member responsible	Condition	Main habitat	Unit area (ha)	Assessment date
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	5	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	78.7500	18/11/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	6	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	20.3500	03/11/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	8	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	29.7300	03/11/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	9	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	74.3300	11/11/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	11	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	47.2400	10/08/2011
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	12	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	76.9700	08/10/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	15	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	57.8200	08/10/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	16	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	29.8400	11/11/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	17	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	58.9900	12/11/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	18	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	54.2600	30/06/2011
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	19	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	55.7100	30/06/2011
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	20	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	30.1000	30/06/2011
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	21	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	40.6200	30/06/2011
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Deben Estuary	22	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	47.4300	30/06/2011

County	District	SSSI name	SSSI unit no.	NE staff member responsible	Condition	Main habitat	Unit area (ha)	Assessment date
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Orwell Estuary	1	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	42.9400	11/09/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Orwell Estuary	8	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	66.5700	23/09/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Orwell Estuary	11	Emma Hay	Unfavourable no change	Littoral sediment	49.0000	24/09/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Orwell Estuary	12	Emma Hay	Unfavourable no change	Littoral sediment	36.5900	24/09/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Orwell Estuary	13	Emma Hay	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	47.7700	23/09/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Orwell Estuary	15	Emma Hay	Unfavourable no change	Littoral sediment	34.2300	23/09/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Orwell Estuary	16	Emma Hay	Unfavourable no change	Littoral sediment	10.1300	24/09/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Riverside House Meadow, Hasketon	1	Emily Deacon	Unfavourable declining	Neutral grassland - lowland	1.4900	10/10/2012
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Sinks Valley, Kesgrave	1	Matthew Ginn	Unfavourable declining	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	12.8200	09/07/2010
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Staverton Park And The Thicks, Wantisden	2	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	19.5400	07/09/2011
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Staverton Park And The Thicks, Wantisden	3	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2.7400	07/09/2011
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Sutton And Hollesley Heaths	1	Matthew Ginn	Unfavourable declining	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	11.8000	15/03/2009
Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Sutton And Hollesley Heaths	4	Matthew Ginn	Unfavourable declining	Dwarf shrub heath - lowland	23.3200	24/09/2010
Essex	Tendring	Stour Estuary	1	Neil Fuller	Unfavourable declining	Littoral sediment	44.8100	27/11/2010

County	District	SSSI name	SSSI unit no.	NE staff member responsible	Condition	Main habitat	Unit area (ha)	Assessment date
Suffolk	Waveney	Abbey Wood, Flixton	3	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2.0600	29/03/2012
Suffolk	Waveney	Abbey Wood, Flixton	4	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1.7000	29/03/2012
Suffolk	Waveney	Abbey Wood, Flixton	8	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1.7400	29/03/2012
Suffolk	Waveney	Abbey Wood, Flixton	11	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1.0400	20/02/2014
Suffolk	Waveney	Abbey Wood, Flixton	12	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2.6500	29/03/2012
Suffolk	Waveney	Flixton Quarry	1	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable no change	Earth heritage	0.1700	19/02/2008
Suffolk	Waveney	Holton Pit	1	Patrick Robinson	Unfavourable declining	Earth heritage	1.5300	06/12/2013

For further information please contact:

The Planning Policy Team

Babergh District Council

Corks Lane

Hadleigh

Suffolk

IP7 6SJ

E-mail: ldf@babergh.gov.uk

Or

Mid Suffolk District Council

131 High Street

Needham Market

Ipswich

IP6 8DL

Email: planningpolicy@midsuffolk.gov.uk