



**North Kesteven District Council
Local Development Framework**

**Sleaford Maltings
Supplementary Planning Document**

**Final
Sustainability Appraisal
Report**

August 2006

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1. <u>Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal</u>	3
2. <u>An explanation of the Sustainability Appraisal process</u>	3
3. <u>Objectives of producing guidance on “Sleaford Maltings”</u>	5
4. <u>Options Appraisal</u>	5
5. <u>Mitigation of negative effects</u>	6
6. <u>The SPDs relationship to the Local Plan</u>	6
7. <u>Difference the Sustainability Appraisal process made</u>	11
8. <u>Monitoring and Implementation</u>	11

Tables/Appendices:

<u>Table 1:</u> Which sustainability criteria will be affected by the Supplementary Planning Document	12
<u>Table 2:</u> Impact of various ‘to do’ options on the sustainability criteria	16
<u>Table 3:</u> Effect of Local Plan policies on the sustainability criteria	18
<u>Appendix A:</u> Sustainability Appraisal Criteria and Objectives	19

1. Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

1.1 North Kesteven District Council has produced a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Sleaford Maltings to expand on Policies in the emerging North Kesteven Local Plan, which has been subject to public consultation. This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been produced to accompany the SPD, and has also been subject to public consultation, in February and March 2006.

1.2 The District Council prepared this Sustainability Appraisal report on the process undertaken in December 2005, and it was subsequently updated in June 2006, alongside the SPD, after consideration of public consultation representations. It was prepared using the approach in central Government Guidance “Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents – Guidance for Regional Planning Bodies and Local Planning Authorities” (ODPM, November 2005), and in its preceding Draft Sustainability Appraisal Guidance (ODPM, September 2004).

1.3 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, it is a legal requirement that all Supplementary Planning Documents carry a Sustainability Appraisal. The purpose of the SA is to promote sustainable development by integrating sustainability considerations (environmental, social and economic) into the preparation and adoption of planning documents, such as SPDs and Development Plan Documents (DPDs).

1.4 The Sustainability Appraisal incorporates a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in order to comply with the European Commission Directive 2001/42/EC. The sustainability criteria that make up the SEA are highlighted in Table 1.

2. An explanation of the Sustainability Appraisal process

2.1 Methodology

To appraise the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Sleaford Maltings, the District Council is using the existing Sustainability Appraisal Criteria and Objectives previously produced and used to assess the emerging North Kesteven Local Plan, in 2002. (see list at Appendix A). The Council is using this existing information set out in the independent Sustainability Appraisal of the North Kesteven Local Plan (Lichfield report 2002) as an Interim Measures approach and an existing resource to assist in the assessment of current draft SPDs in preparation. Sustainability objectives and indicators are based on this existing Sustainability Appraisal study. This existing SA is used as an Interim baseline in advance of refining and developing a future SA framework to appraise the future Local Development Framework Core Strategy in 2007. The 4 statutory Environmental Consultation Bodies under SEA (English Nature, English Heritage, Countryside Agency and Environment Agency) were approached and consulted regarding the Scope and use of these existing interim sustainability criteria, and were sent copies of the existing Sustainability Appraisal study. Whilst further indicators were suggested for future

LDF SA work, they raised no objections to the use of the existing SA criteria for appraisal of this SPD. This SPD is supplementary to saved policies in the emerging North Kesteven Local Plan.

2.2 Process

The first stage in carrying out the Sustainability Appraisal for a Supplementary Planning Document is to establish the effect of the SPD on a list of Sustainability Criteria. A full list and definition of the Sustainability Criteria and their Objectives is provided in Appendix A. The impact of this SPD on these sustainability criteria is shown in Table 1. Where sustainability criteria are affected by the SPD the resulting effects can sometimes be monitored in a measurable form. The indicators for measuring this change are shown in Table 1 and baseline data is provided where possible. The criteria considered to experience the most direct effect of the SPD's aims have been assessed.

2.3 It is then necessary to look in more detail at the sustainability criteria that will be affected by the SPD. It is necessary to see how these criteria would be affected should the District Council choose to do one of two options: -

- (A) Not produce the SPD, or
- (B) Produce the SPD.

The results of this investigation are given in Table 2. The conclusions from this 'Options Appraisal' are given in chapter 4 below, which justifies the course of action chosen by the District Council in deciding to produce an SPD on this site.

2.4 The SPD will relate in particular to several Local Plan policies in the emerging North Kesteven Local Plan. Table 3 investigates how the relevant Local Plan Policies impact on the sustainability criteria. A detailed look at how the sustainability criteria are affected by the relevant Local Plan policies is given in chapter 6 below.

2.5 The SPD has been produced in line with, and with reference to, the following national documents:

- Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- PPS12 - Local Development Frameworks (2004)
- PPG15 - Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)
- PPG16 – Archaeology and Planning (1990)
- PPS6 - Planning for Town Centres (2005)
- English Heritage - Register of Listed Buildings at Risk 2005

3. Objectives of producing guidance on ‘Sleaford Maltings’

3.1 The objectives of the SPD are as follows:

- To Preserve the site, prevent inappropriate alterations and prevent demolition of any significant part of the complex unless it has been fully justified.
- To Promote a comprehensive mixed use development of the whole site which makes the most of the existing features and protects against any ad hoc proposals that may prejudice this aim.
- To Set out the physical and policy parameters that would influence the development; and
- To Ensure that the new development integrates the site with Sleaford town, with appropriate access.

3.2 This Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) supplements policies in the emerging North Kesteven Local Plan. It sets out for developers and the wider community more guidance on the key land use planning policy parameters, principles and criteria that the District Council will use when determining planning applications and listed building consent within the Sleaford Maltings site. The re-use and restoration of the site represents a major regeneration opportunity close to the centre of Sleaford.

4. Options appraisal (see also Table 2)

4.1 In considering the course of action regarding this SPD the following options were considered:

Option A – Do Nothing

4.2 Do not produce a Supplementary Planning Document on re-development of the Sleaford Maltings. At present there is no specific guidance relating to potential alterations or actively encouraging new uses for this underused large landmark resource and listed building at risk. Whilst the emerging Local Plan gives some guidance on general approaches to potential listed building alterations, this is limited and there is a higher risk of poorer planning applications and decisions being made. There is also no specific use guidance promoting a comprehensive mixed use development of the area which protects against any ad hoc proposals that may come forward. The lack of a site guidance framework means unsympathetic alterations or piecemeal changes of uses are more possible, potentially harming or eroding the unified visual amenity and architectural and historic interest of the buildings and area.

As can be seen from Table 2 this Option resulted in a mostly negative impact on the sustainability criteria.

Option B – Produce the SPD

4.3 This option was considered as the most favourable. The SPD will provide better and more far-reaching advice and guidance on alterations, uses, comprehensive development, accessibility and integration with Sleaford. By producing the SPD, the overall quality of conversion applications coming forward that protect the listed buildings, and the quality of planning and listed building applications and decisions, are much more likely to improve, which, as Table 2 illustrates, then has a mostly positive impact on the sustainability criteria.

5. Mitigation of negative effects

5.1 Table 2 indicates that Option B does not bring about any negative effects on the sustainability criteria, therefore no mitigating measures are required.

6. The relationship to the Local Plan

6.1 The guidance on ‘Sleaford Maltings’ is a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to the emerging saved **North Kesteven Local Plan**. This Local Plan is likely to be adopted in 2006/7, with its policies “saved” for 3 years. Any development proposal for the Maltings would be assessed against all relevant national, regional and local planning policies as appropriate at the time to the wide range of potential proposals that may come forward.

6.2 However, there are several relevant Policies in the emerging Local Plan that the Sleaford Maltings Supplementary Planning Document *particularly* supplements. This chapter provides a detailed look at how these particular Local Plan Policies impact upon and contribute to achieving the sustainability objectives of the Appraisal’s sustainability criteria. This list of Local Plan policies and the effect of these policies on the sustainability criteria are discussed below.

6.3 **Policy HE4 (Demolition of a Listed Building)** states: -

Planning permission will be granted for proposals involving the removal of the whole or substantially all of a listed building, provided it can be demonstrated that:

- 1. The building is beyond reasonable repair: or**
- 2. Every reasonable effort has been made to continue its current use or find a compatible alternative use that would allow the building’s retention.**

Where permission is granted for the demolition of a listed building, and the creation of a cleared site will harm the character of the area, a condition will be applied to prevent demolition being carried out until a redevelopment scheme has been permitted and contractually secured. Where appropriate, planning permission will be granted subject to a condition requiring the recording of features to be lost.

6.4 The policy accords with sustainability principles, in that it seeks to protect the most valued elements of our built heritage. The Justification for this Policy highlights how, once lost, listed buildings cannot be replaced, so demolition or part demolition will not be permitted simply because redevelopment is more economically attractive. Demolition will only be allowed where it is unavoidable and certain conditions have been met.

This Policy advocates the retention, repair, and preservation of listed buildings including actively finding alternative uses for these valuable resources. This Policy supports meeting Criteria 3 & 6, 16 & 17 of the appraisal.

6.5 The SPD supplements this Policy by providing guidance and design criteria on where limited demolition may be considered on this site.

6.6 **Policy HE5 (Development Affecting the Setting of a Listed Building)** states: -

Planning permission will be granted for proposals that will not adversely affect the setting of a listed building.

6.7 The policy accords with sustainability principles, in that it seeks to protect the most valued elements of our built heritage. The Justification for this Policy describes how the setting of a prominent listed building can include the whole street scene (e.g. built townscape), and also encompass land a considerable distance from it (e.g. open landscape or countryside giving long clear views), as well as including the land directly accompanying it. The setting forms an essential part of a listed building's character, linking a building to its surroundings. It advises that new development interrupting such relationships will not normally be permitted.

6.8 Generally most listed buildings are more likely to retain their character and townscape and landscape setting if they are not extended or are not subject to new developments that visually interrupt and are considered to adversely affect their setting. This Policy supports meeting Criteria 3 & 6 of the appraisal.

6.9 The SPD supplements this Policy by providing guidance and design criteria for this site on the setting and open landscape views to be preserved and conserved in the vicinity of the Maltings.

6.10 **Policy HE6 (Extension, Alteration or Change of Use of a Listed Building)** states: -

Planning permission will be granted for proposals to extend, alter or change the use of a listed building provided that they will not adversely affect the building's special architectural or historic interest.

6.11 This policy allows for development that re-uses existing buildings, within the constraints of preserving the cultural built heritage and buildings of architectural and historic interest, thereby according with sustainability principles. The Justification for this Policy recognises that the best way to ensure that a listed building is preserved

is for it to be in active and economically viable use. Also, most listed buildings are more likely to retain their special architectural or historic interest and character if they are not subject to extensions or unsuitable alterations. This policy sets out to protect listed buildings, encouraging proposals for sensitive alterations and extensions that do not erode a building's character and that pay attention to building details. The building re-use and alterations aims of this Policy support Criteria 3 & 6 of the appraisal directly, and help to meet Criteria 9,12,16 &17.

6.12 The SPD supplements this Policy by: positively promoting comprehensive mixed re-use development to prevent the building's continuing decay; explaining some of the visual qualities that are vital to preserving the listed building's appearance; and by providing guidance on design criteria and potential future uses for this site. In doing this it is helping protect the building's special architectural and historic interest, and meet sustainability objectives.

6.13 **Policy C1 (Development within Settlement Curtilages)** states: -

Planning permission will be granted for development proposals within settlement curtilages (as shown on the Proposals Map), provided that they:

- 1. Will not adversely affect the character or appearance of the area;**
- 2. Will not set a precedent for further similar development that would collectively cause adverse effects; and**
- 3. Are in keeping with the provisions of the locational strategy.**

6.14 This Policy and others in the Local Plan 'Core Policies' chapter aims to meet the objectives set out in the 'Objectives, Strategy, Monitoring and Review' chapter and thus work towards ensuring that development permitted in the District is sustainable.

The Council's 3 key overarching sustainable development objectives are: -

- (1) A good quality of life for all residents;
- (2) A thriving and prosperous economy;
- (3) A clean, green and safe environment.

The Local Plan and its objectives set out to make the maximum possible contribution towards achieving these 3 Council objectives, and intends to ensure that the on-going development of the District is sustainable and strikes a proper balance between these key Social, Economic, and Environmental goals and factors.

6.15 The key Policy C1 aims to encourage sustainable patterns and forms of development, settlement and travel, and thus meets a number of sustainability objectives. In conjunction with Policy C2 (Development in the Countryside) it focuses development within settlements whose service-base, infrastructure and accessibility are best able to accommodate it. The defined settlement curtilages or boundaries identify those parts of the District where most forms of development will normally be acceptable, in principle. This is assisted by the Locational Strategy and its hierarchy of settlements. The criteria against which the acceptability of development proposals are to be judged are also generally consistent with sustainability objectives.

6.16 The effectiveness of this Policy is largely reliant on the sustainability of the settlement hierarchy and curtilages. Sleaford is the first-choice location for development in the part of the District that does not fall within the Lincoln Policy Area, and therefore a wide range of uses and developments are acceptable within the Town and in this Maltings location.

6.17 This Policy C1 has positive impacts on meeting the sustainability objectives of Criteria 3, 6, 9, 10, 16 & 17 of the appraisal. This is because the Policy promotes the sustainable concentration of a wide range of potential housing, employment, service and leisure uses and re-uses of land and buildings in an existing established larger population settlement like Sleaford, which is a very sustainable location accessible by a variety of public transport modes.

6.18 The SPD supplements this Policy by providing more detailed local site guidance on the range of potential future new uses that are considered acceptable on this unallocated brownfield site close to the established town centre of Sleaford and its railway station. At the same time it highlights the need to protect the historic interest and visual character of this landmark listed building.

6.19 **Policy R1 (Concentration of Retail, Service and Entertainment Development)** states: -

Planning permission will be granted for retail, service and entertainment developments in:

- 1. Sleaford Town Centre (as defined on the Proposals Map);**
- 2. The established centres in North Hykeham (as defined on the Proposals Map); and**
- 3. The centres of the service villages (as defined on the Proposals Map);**

provided that proposals are of a type and scale that is appropriate to the role of the particular centre.

Planning permission will be granted for such development outside these centres, only if:

- a. A clear need for both the proposed development and the proposed form of development has been demonstrated;**
- b. It has been shown that there are no suitable sites within an appropriate centre;**
- c. The site proposed is the closest to an appropriate centre that is suitable and can reasonably be made available for the type of development proposed;**
- d. Adequate measures are to be taken to ensure that the development is accessible by public transport, foot and bicycle; and**

e. The proposed development will not (either by itself or in conjunction with other proposals that have been permitted or can reasonably be anticipated) harm the vitality and viability of any of the District's established town or service village centres, or any centre in an adjacent District; or

f. The development proposed is minor in scale and caters exclusively for the locality, rather than depending on a wider catchment area for its viability.

6.20 Within the 'Retail, Town Centre, Services and Entertainment' chapter, this Policy R1 is focused upon maintaining the vitality and viability of Sleaford town centre, the main service centre within North Kesteven, and where possible enhancing its role as the District's primary centre. Goals for Sleaford identified in the Justification include: - to retain customers and attract visitors; maximising opportunities to integrate the railway station more with the town's services; utilising the potential for redevelopment and regeneration close to the station; and giving preference to proposals that will benefit from proximity to the District's main public transport node and contribute to public transport improvements.

6.21 Policy R1 is a sustainable policy in that it focuses retail, services and entertainment development on the appropriate centres (concentration rather than dispersal), and its 6 criteria (a – f) provide a sustainable sequential approach to selecting other sites for such development, outside these centres. It also accords with sustainability principles in that it seeks to promote urban regeneration on sites close to the Sleaford station and promotes measures to improve public transport, foot and bicycle accessibility. The Maltings site lies very close to and on the edge of the defined town centre boundary, and close to the railway station. To take advantage of the location of the site close to Sleaford Town Centre and station, the SPD considers it appropriate to promote regeneration and a range & number of uses on the Maltings site in the spirit of Policy R1 (and the associated mixed use promotion of Policy R3).

This Policy R1 supports meeting the sustainability objectives of Criteria 3, 6, 9, 10, 16 & 17 of the appraisal.

6.22 The SPD supplements the Local Plan by providing, within the spirit of Policy R1, more detailed local site guidance promoting a mixed-use development and a potential range of potential new uses for this edge of town centre site located within Sleaford's settlement curtilage. The SPD's aims are considered to enhance, and not harm, the vitality and viability of the town centre by the improved accessibility and linkages between the Maltings and town that need to be created for the Maltings to prosper.

7. Difference the Sustainability Appraisal process made

7.1 All of the objectives and aims of the Supplementary Planning Document are compatible with the District Council's Sustainability Criteria. Therefore the exercise confirms that no changes are required to the substance of the SPD.

7.2 The Sustainability Appraisal process highlighted very clearly the value there is to be had in choosing to produce a Sleaford Maltings SPD.

8. Monitoring and Implementation

8.1 Once adopted, the SPD will form part of the Local Development Framework. The success, progress and sustainability effects of implementing the SPD will be monitored each year in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

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Table 1:

Which Sustainability Criteria will be affected by the Sleaford Maltings Supplementary Planning Document?

SEA issue	Criteria	Direct Effect?	Indicator	Research Area	Collection Method	Baseline Data
	Environmental Issues:					
◦	Air Quality					
◦	Water Quality and Resources					
◦	Land and soil	Y	Area of Previously Developed Land and Buildings re-used Percentage of new dwellings completed on previously developed land and buildings	District Wide and Sleaford Maltings site	Data drawn from planning applications and completions	Existing district data on use of previously developed land
◦	Landscape character					
◦	Nature Conservation/ Biodiversity					

SEA issue	Criteria	Direct Effect?	Indicator	Research Area	Collection Method	Baseline Data
°	Built Heritage, archaeology, distinctiveness, townscape	Y	<p>Numbers of Listed Buildings retained, maintained and conserved</p> <p>Change in number/condition of Buildings in at Risk category</p> <p>Listed Building consents and Planning permissions granted for sympathetic re-use and alterations, that respect the LB setting, and enhance the townscape</p>	<p>District Wide and Sleaford Maltings site</p> <p>District Wide and Sleaford Maltings site</p> <p>Sleaford Maltings site, and Land that forms its setting</p>	Data and information drawn from listed building and planning applications and completions, and comments received	<p>Listed Buildings data.</p> <p>Listed Building Consent and planning application decisions</p> <p>English Heritage Listed Buildings at Risk survey 2005</p>
°	Minerals resources					
°	Use of energy					

SEA issue	Criteria	Direct Effect?	Indicator	Research Area	Collection Method	Baseline Data
o	Travel and access and transport	Y	Links to, and accessibility and connectivity of site to/from Town centre Information on Improvements in bus, rail, walking and cycling routes and services to access/serve development	District Wide and Sleaford Area and Sleaford Maltings site	Information drawn from planning permissions and legal agreements for changes & improvements to transport modes; & transport infrastructure construction to access/serve site (e.g. new footpaths, new bus routes, new roads, new bridge) Data and user surveys from highway authority	Highway authority surveys and traffic modelling
o	Waste production and treatment and recycling					
	Social Issues:					
	Open space - and access to					
	Housing - meeting needs and affordability	Y	Numbers of Dwellings completed in Conversion(s) – with percentage and numbers of affordable housing units provided	District Wide and Sleaford Area and Sleaford Maltings site	Data drawn from planning applications and completions	Annual district planning housing provision information None on site at present. To be measured from adoption of the SPD

SEA issue	Criteria	Direct Effect?	Indicator	Research Area	Collection Method	Baseline Data
	Health					
	Safety and security					
	Culture, education and equality					
	Economic Issues:					
	Vitality and viability of centres	Y	<p>Needed Community facilities/service uses and mix of use provided on site and in locality</p> <p>Commercial and industrial vacancy rates on site, and in area</p>	District Wide and Sleaford Area and Sleaford Maltings site	<p>Data drawn from planning applications, and economic development information</p> <p>Public satisfaction surveys re completed developments on site</p>	<p>Existing data on Sleaford</p> <p>None on site at present. Data and surveys to be measured collected from adoption of SPD</p>
	Economy and employment	Y	<p>Amount of new employment development provided (employment floorspace by type). Number of jobs & opportunities created on site. Diversity/range of economic sectors represented in jobs created</p> <p>New Training establishments established on site</p>	District Wide and Sleaford Area and Sleaford Maltings site	Data drawn from planning applications, and economic development & employment information	<p>Existing and proposed Employment floorspace data for site.</p> <p>No of jobs and opportunities created</p> <p>None on site at present. To be measured from adoption of the SPD</p>

Table 2: Impact of various “to do” Options on the Sustainability Criteria

	Option A – Do not produce the Sleaford Maltings SPD		Option B – Produce a Sleaford Maltings SPD	
Sustainability Criteria	Effect	Justification	Effect	Justification
Environmental Issues:				
Land and soil	Negative	Limited advice and control and uncertainty about range of acceptable uses in listed building in this location is likely to deter potential developers.	Positive	More guidance and control actively encourages, attracts and guides developers to re-use this under-used previously developed historic site & buildings for a wide range of potential new uses.
Built Heritage, archaeology, distinctiveness, townscape	Negative	Limited advice and control is likely to lead to, at best, some poor conversions and the loss/part loss of listed buildings, eroding the architectural and historic importance of a the site and its local distinctiveness. At worst, the building will further decay in an empty state, leading to rapid deterioration, loss of fabric and be lost for re-use forever.	Positive	Better and more far reaching positive guidance and control is more likely to encourage the re-use and retention of the listed buildings and preserve their setting, produce successful conversions, and strengthen the resistance to demolition. This provides more contribution to preserving local distinctiveness and preserving and enhancing the buildings and townscape.
Travel and access and transport	No effect	No change in whether developers consider re-use and conversion these listed buildings. Lack of information on access requirements.	Positive	Providing better local guidance and control advocating and requiring appropriate walking and transport access links integrating site with town centre, referring to recent highways and transport studies undertaken. Provides information & more certainty about the parameters and opportunities in area and is more likely to encourage conversion schemes.

	Option A – Do not produce the Sleaford Maltings SPD		Option B – Produce a Sleaford Maltings SPD	
Sustainability Criteria	Effect	Justification	Effect	Justification
Social Issues:				
Housing - meeting needs and affordability	No effect	No change in whether developers consider housing re-use and conversion of these listed buildings.	Positive	Local guidance and control actively encourages attracts and guides developers to re-use the buildings on site for housing, setting out the affordable housing requirement.
Economic Issues:				
Vitality and viability of centres	Negative	Limited advice and control is likely to lead to ad-hoc and piecemeal developments, that could prejudice the long term comprehensive better use of site for a range of uses and its integration with town centre, and harm vitality and viability of site. Without the extra guidance to promote comprehensive development, it will have no role and remain disconnected from Sleaford centre.	Positive	Local guidance and control actively encourages developers to re-use the buildings for a comprehensive mixed use development that can include a wide range of uses, and encourages its integration & links with the town centre close by, improving vitality and viability of site.
Economy and employment	Negative	Limited advice and control is likely to lead to ad-hoc and piecemeal developments and under-use of site. The supply of a diverse range of uses and jobs will be prejudiced, harming the potential growth of the local economy and employment opportunities.	Positive	Local guidance and control actively encourages & allows developers to re-use the buildings for a comprehensive mixed use development with a range and diversity of jobs, encouraging growth in local economy and employment.

Table 3: Effect of Local Plan Policies on the Sustainability Criteria

		Local Plan Policies				
		HE4	HE5	HE6	C1	R1
SEA issue	Sustainability Criteria					
	Environmental Issues:					
◦	Land and soil	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
◦	Built Heritage, archaeology, distinctiveness, townscape	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
◦	Travel and access and transport			Y	Y	Y
	Social Issues:					
	Housing - meeting needs and affordability			Y	Y	Y
	Economic Issues:					
	Vitality and viability of centres	Y		Y	Y	Y
	Economy and employment	Y		Y	Y	Y

Appendix A:

Sustainability Appraisal Criteria and Objectives

As derived from the Sustainability Appraisal of the N.K. Local Plan (Lichfield 2002).

(Numbers in brackets are the order of the 17 criteria as set out in the Lichfield Report)

Environmental

1. Air Quality (1)

- Reduce emissions to air;
- Maintain or reduce noise levels

(To limit air & noise pollution, to improve air quality)

2. Water Quality and Resources (2)

- Reduce emissions to water;
- Promote biodiversity in streams;
- Promote recycling of water; conserve resources via efficiency in use and sustainable drainage systems

(To limit water pollution, to improve water quality)

3. Land and soil (3)

- Maintain soil quality and stability;
- Promote reclamation of land;
- Promote restoration and reuse of derelict land;
- Conserve floodplain and washlands;
- Conserve designated sites (including geological sites)

(To reduce contamination, to promote re-use of previously developed land)

4. Landscape character (4)

- Maintain and enhance landscape beauty and distinctiveness;
- Maintain vistas

(Maintain & enhance landscape & countryside character)

5. Nature Conservation/ Biodiversity (5)

- Maintain and enhance biodiversity;
- Protect wildlife corridors;
- Maintain or strengthen the network of sites

(Maintain, enhance and protect biodiversity, habitats, flora and fauna)

6. Built Heritage, archaeology, distinctiveness, townscape (9)

- Protect built heritage;
- Maintain and enhance townscape and the distinctiveness of urban areas;
- Re-use buildings as appropriate;
- Promote sustainable design;
- Conserve archaeological sites

(Protect and enhance the built historic environment and its setting, and local distinctiveness)

7. Minerals resources (10)

- Conserve minerals in situ;
- Reduce use of minerals via re-use and design;
- Promote recovery of re-useable minerals resources

(Reduce use of new minerals/aggregates in construction, promote recovery and re-use)

8. Use of energy (15)

- Promote renewable energy sources and/or reduce energy consumption

(Increase renewable sourced energy; minimise energy usage through design)

9. Travel and access and transport (16)

- Reduce need to travel;
- Improve choices between modes of transport (especially public transport, cycling and walking) and improve access to transport, services and facilities

(Reduce need for car travel; improve transport choices, improve accessibility to services by sustainable patterns of development)

10. Waste production and treatment and recycling (17)

- Reduce waste production and/or promote recycling;
- Treat waste locally; reduce the transport of waste

(Minimise waste production and transportation, encourage waste recycling)

Social

11. Open space (and access to) - Healthy Living Environments (6)

- Maintain and increase total area of open space and quality of open space;
- Promote linkages between open spaces (for people and wildlife);
- Improve access to open space

(Improve open space & public access opportunities, to improve community health)

12. Housing - meeting needs and affordability (7)

- Provide a range of housing types in appropriate locations to suit the needs of the population;
- Maintain and improve provision of affordable housing

(Provide for sufficient numbers and range of housing types to cater for the housing needs of all the community)

13. Human Health (12)

- Safeguard public health via improved environmental quality and reduce health risks (e.g. radiation, pollution);
- Enhance recreational facilities

(To protect and improve health, and promote healthy lifestyles)

14. Safety and security - community safety and crime (13)

- Enhance safety measures (e.g. relating to flood risk and traffic);
- Promote crime prevention measures

(To improve community safety and reduce crime by good design)

15. Culture, education and equality (14)

- Maintain opportunities for expression of cultures;
- Enhance education opportunities and the equality of all sections of society and consider future generations;
- Take account of local needs;
- Strengthen Rights of Way and discourage severance of communities

(To improve communities' opportunities to access cultural, education, and leisure facilities)

Economic

16. Vitality and viability of centres - towns & villages (8)

- Maintain and/or enhance the attractiveness, vitality and economic viability of town centres and support local service centres in urban and rural areas;
- Provide needed services locally; enhance provision of community facilities

(Maintain, enhance and support the vitality and viability of town and village service centres. Support local provision of needed services and community facilities)

17. Economy and employment (11)

- Promote sustainable economic growth within a diverse economy;
- Promote diverse employment opportunities and provide training for employment

(To promote growth & improve access to a diverse range of employment opportunities. To provide training, re-training and investment for employment and innovation)