

Moseley
Draft Supplementary Planning Document

Draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report

January 2013

Birmingham City Council & Moseley Community Development Trust

Draft Moseley Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report

Contents	Page
1. Introduction	
1.1 Context and Purpose of this SA	1
1.2 Purpose of the Moseley SPD	3
1.3 The objectives of the SPD	3
2. Methodology	
2.1 Key Stages and Tasks	4
Table 1: SA stages	4
2.2 SA Scoping Report and Consultation	4
2.3 The Draft Sustainability Report	4
2.4 Responsibility for preparing the SA	5
3. Key Sustainability Issues and SA Objectives and Themes	
3.1 Issues	6
Table 2: Summary of Key Sustainability Issues for the Moseley SPD	6
3.2 SA Objectives and Appraisal Questions	8
Table 3: SA Objectives and Appraisal Questions/Criteria	8
3.3.1 Appraisal Framework	11
3.3.2 Assessment of Strategic Options	11
4. Appraisal of the Moseley SPD	
4.1 Testing the SPD Objectives and SA Objectives	12
4.2 Analysis	12
Table 4: Moseley SPD Objectives vs Sustainability Objectives	13
4.3 Sustainability Appraisal of the Draft SPD Policies	14
Table 5: Appraisal of the Draft Moseley SPD Policies	15

4.4	Commentary on Appraisal	23
4.4.1	Principal effects of the draft SPD	23
4.4.2	Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects	24

5. Implementation and Monitoring

5.1	Next steps	25
-----	------------	----

	Table 6: Monitoring Indicators	25
--	--------------------------------	----

6. Summary

29

Appendices:

Page

Appendix 1	List of other plans and programmes of relevance to the SPD	30
Appendix 2	Compliance with SA/SEA directive - quality assurance checklist	31
Appendix 3	Consultation responses received in respect of the scoping report	33
Appendix 4	Brief description of sustainability issues relevant to the SPD	35
Appendix 5	Baseline information	37
Appendix 6	Assessment of strategic options	38
Appendix 7	List of Abbreviations	39

1. Introduction

1.1 Context and Purpose of this Draft SA Report

The Draft Moseley SPD is being prepared by Moseley Community Development Trust. Following statutory consultation (and amendment if required) it will be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) under the adopted Birmingham Plan (UDP) 2005, and helps to deliver the following elements:

Chapter 2 Strategy:

Development within a sustainable development framework (2.8, 2.9)

Chapter 3 Environment:

Vision for

- a sustainable growth (2.4, 2.5, 2.6)
- a vibrant global city (2.10)
- a high quality of life and a sense of place (2.14 and 2.15)
- objectives, 2, 3, 5, 8 and 9

Chapter 7 Shopping Centres:

Maintain a network of local shopping centres (7.21, 7.22, 7.23, 7.23a, 7.24)

Chapter 17 Sparkbrook and Small Heath:

Moseley (17.31, 17.32, 17.33, 17.34, 17.35)

Chapter 20 Selly Oak:

Moseley Ward (20.39, 20.40, 20.41)

It is also consistent with the Draft Core Strategy (2010), and the emerging Birmingham Development Plan 2012:

Objectives:

Objective 2 - to create a more sustainable city that minimises its carbon footprint and waste while allowing the city to grow.

Objective 3 - to develop as a city of vibrant urban villages, that is safe, diverse and inclusive with a locally distinctive character.

Objective 9 - to protect and enhance the City's heritage and historic environments and to conserve Birmingham's natural environments allowing biodiversity and wildlife to flourish.

The following sections in the Strategic approach:

4.10 – Birmingham has committed itself to an ambitious target of reducing the city's per capita CO2 emissions by 2026.

4.12 – the pattern of development within the city helps to deliver the above target and gives people and businesses the opportunity to move towards more sustainable ways of life and business.

4.13 – New developments are built to the highest realistic environmental standards and that measures are taken to address the potential impact of climate change

4.24 / 25 – Local centres are to be supported to provide local services and employment and reduce the need for people to travel for access to services or jobs.

4.32 / 33 – Protect the essential character of mature suburbs, like Moseley.

4.38 – To make Birmingham a better place to live: access to leisure and sports facilities, natural and other open space, maintain local distinctiveness and access to quality built environment, health and education services are all important.

City wide policies:

SP3 – Quality of life

SP4 – Sustainable Urban Neighbourhoods

SP5 - Reducing the City's carbon footprint

SP6 - Adapting to climate change

SP7 - Sustainable construction

SP8 - Low carbon energy generation

SP9 – A low carbon economy

SP10 – Managing flood risk

SP11 – Green infrastructure network

SP12 – A435 Alcester Road Corridor (within the supporting text to this policy, there is explicit reference to this SPD – para. 9.104)

SP42 - Sustainable management of the City's waste

SP51 – Health

South Birmingham Policies:

In addition to the main policies emerging in the Core Strategy, a number of other policies are relevant to Moseley:

Key objectives for the South

Shopping and Local Centres SPD (2012)

Places for the Future SPD (2012)

Mature Suburbs SPD (2008)

Moseley Conservation Area – Character appraisal and management plan (2005)

Places for Living SPG (2001)

The Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2008 removed the statutory requirement for the Sustainability Appraisal of all SPDs. However, where the Sustainability Appraisal for the relevant Development Plan pre-dates the SA/SEA Directive 2005 or does not meet the SA/SEA requirements in sufficient detail, an SA should be undertaken.

Although the Moseley SPD expands on existing UDP Policy, whose preparation predates the SA/SEA Directive, the Birmingham Development Plan (formerly the Draft Core Strategy) and its accompanying SA is not finalised and adopted. A revised Scoping Report and Interim Sustainability Appraisal of the Options Consultation Document were published in November 2012. It is considered prudent to undertake a separate SA for the Moseley SPD to ensure that the SPD is robust, and that sustainability considerations are properly taken into account.

The Sustainability Appraisal ensures that the potential social, economic and environmental impacts associated with the Moseley SPD are identified, and that measures are taken to mitigate any potentially detrimental effects.

This SA and the Scoping Report draws on the SA work carried out for both the Draft Core Strategy in 2010, and the Birmingham Development Plan Options in 2012. It does not intend to repeat the Draft Core Strategy/BDP SA, but does examine the relevant sustainability issues at a local level commensurate with the SPD.

1.2 Purpose of the Moseley SPD

The main purpose of this SPD is to shape Moseley to become a Resilient and Mature Suburb - an exemplar for mature suburbs in Birmingham. In doing this, the Moseley SPD will take forward the City's emerging Birmingham Development Plan objectives for sustainable growth; investment and job opportunities, whilst reducing its carbon footprint.

1.3 The objectives of the SPD

Moseley will become a neighbourhood where:

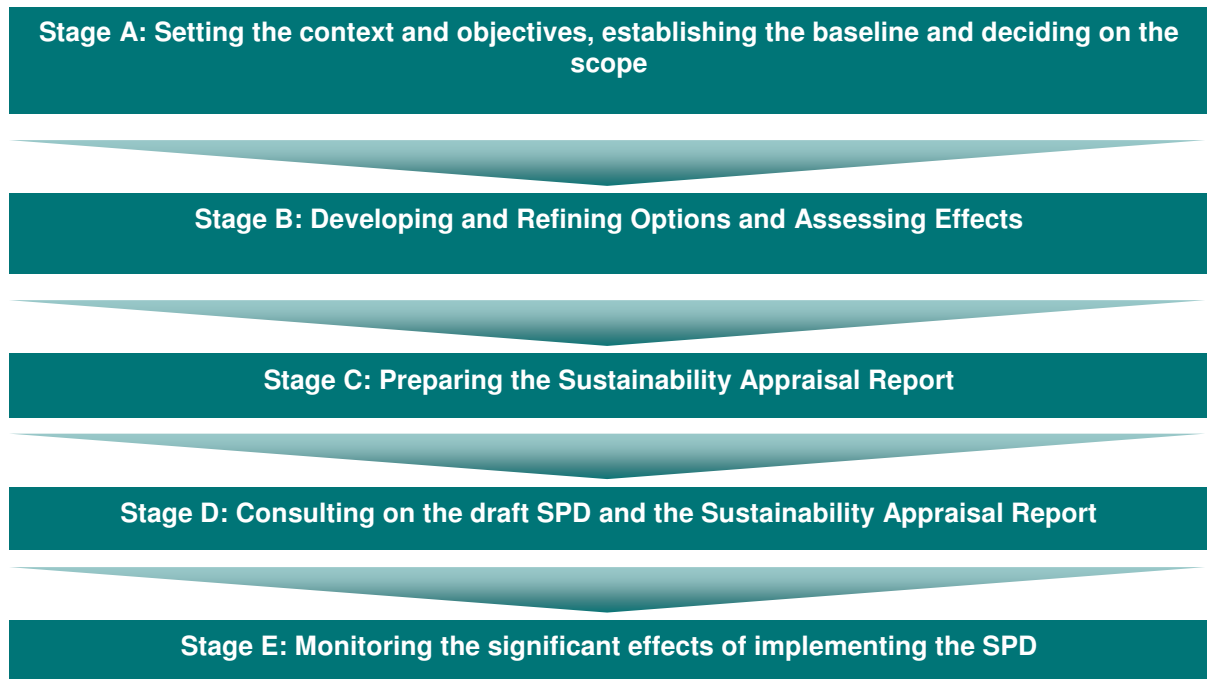
- There's diversity amongst residents and they feel secure, well connected and able to make a contribution to their community.
- Residents have influence over the quality of life in the neighbourhood.
- Its historical legacy is protected.
- There continues to be a strong sense of place.

2. Methodology

2.1 Key stages and tasks

The Good Practice Guides produced by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) identify a number of different stages in the production of a Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment. These are:

Table 1: SA stages



2.2 Scoping Report and Consultation

A Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and Interim Sustainability Appraisal have been prepared for the Draft Core Strategy, and these were used as the basis for the Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Moseley SPD (Stage A). This Scoping Report has been sent to the three Consultation Bodies as specified in the SEA Guidance (Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage). The comments received in response to the Scoping Report are summarised in Appendix 3, and this Draft SA has been amended in the light of those comments.

The Autumn 2012 Update of the Scoping Report for the Birmingham Development Plan does not have any implications for the Moseley SPD SA Scoping Report, and a revision is not necessary. The Draft Sustainability Report has been prepared to reflect the Interim Sustainability Appraisal of the Options Consultation Document, published in November 2012.

2.3 The Draft Sustainability Report

This Sustainability Appraisal Report covers Stages B to D. The appraisal matrix used is explained in section 4 and presents a summary of the key sustainability effects associated with each policy in the Draft Moseley SPD.

This SA report is now issued for consultation alongside the Draft Moseley SPD.

2.4 Responsibility for preparing the SA

This SA has been prepared alongside work on the SPD undertaken by the Moseley Community Development Trust, in close collaboration with Planning Officers in Birmingham City Council's Planning and Regeneration department.

3. Key Sustainability Issues and SA Objectives and Themes

3.1 The Issues

The SA Scoping Report sets out the background to the Sustainability Appraisal process. It:

- considers links to other plans and programmes, and
- outlines the current baseline situation.

These are summarised in Appendix 1 and Appendix 5 of this SA (see pages 20 and 28).

The Scoping Report identifies 17 specific social, economic and environmental sustainability issues for the Moseley SPD, and these are set out in Table 2 below and Appendix 4.

These have been drawn from the 28 sustainability issues and accompanying baseline information that has been comprehensively appraised in the Interim Sustainability Appraisal of the Birmingham Development Plan Options Consultation (November 2012).

These issues have informed the SA Objectives which are described in section 3.2, and these in turn have led to the identification of a number of appraisal questions which provide the basis for the assessment of the SPD in terms of how it contributes to sustainable development.

**Table 2: Summary of Key Sustainability Issues for the Moseley SPD
(drawn from the SA Scoping Report)**

Key Sustainability Issues	
a) Efficient Use of Land	Good use is being made of previously developed land as a very high proportion of new housing and office development has taken place on previously developed land.
b) Sustainable Transport	Although the city has good public transport infrastructure, it needs expanding and upgrading to help minimise the high level of car use in Birmingham. A commitment is set out to achieve this. Emphasis will be placed on 'smarter travel', discouraging unnecessary journeys and encouraging people to use public transport. Congestion is a significant issue at certain times on both road and rail.
c) Reduce the need to travel	A very small proportion of people who work and live in the city (one tenth) work from home and therefore avoid travelling to work. There is little evidence of people being actively encouraged to work from home. More emphasis needs to be placed on smarter travel, discouraging unnecessary journeys and encouraging people to use public transport.
d) Managing Climate Change	Birmingham City Council has a good record of taking on board Environment Agency comments in terms of permitting development in flood risk areas. Many of Birmingham's rivers and streams are susceptible to flooding (whether due to climate change or otherwise), and the City Council is required to consult the Environment Agency on all planning applications within the floodplain zones defined by the Agency. There is limited information on this objective although it is recognised by the City Council that measures will need to be put in place to manage the unavoidable impacts of climate change. The City Council is undertaking a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), and the results will be incorporated into the SA process once they become available.
e) Built and Historic Environment	Birmingham has a large amount of land designated as Conservation Areas, some of which are nationally recognised such as the Jewellery Quarter and Bourneville. The City also has an extensive number of archaeological remains, Listed Buildings and Registered Parks & Gardens. The City's archaeological resource is surprisingly varied for such a major urban

	<p>area. Some remains are recognised as being of national importance, and are protected by scheduling. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maintained by the City Council includes details of all known archaeological remains.</p>
f) Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<p>The City has 2 SSSIs and a number of other designated sites which cover approximately 10% of the City.</p> <p>The West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership has developed a number of area based projects which look at different ways of protecting biodiversity by reducing fragmentation of habitats and species. These areas are known as Biodiversity Enhancement Areas. In such areas biodiversity should improve.</p> <p>There is one Local Nature Reserve designated in order to protect its geodiversity.</p>
g) Natural Landscape	<p>Although much of Birmingham is built up, there is a significant amount of open land within the City including areas of agricultural land to the north east and south west of the City. The City falls within the National Character Areas (NCAs) of Arden to the south and Cannock Chase and Cank Wood to the north. The assessment of these areas for the Countryside Quality Counts project for Natural England indicates that they are subject to a high rate of change.</p> <p>Most of Birmingham is built up, but 15% of the City is designated as Green Belt.</p> <p>The SPD area lies within the Birmingham and Black Country Nature Improvement Area.</p>
h) Air Quality	<p>Air quality is an issue as the whole City is designated as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA); the main source pollutant being nitrogen dioxide as a result of pollution from vehicle emissions. There is a strong correlation between traffic congestion and poor air quality. Given the allocation of an AQMA, air quality should improve within the City.</p>
i) Water Quality	<p>The Environment Agency monitors the chemical and biological quality of rivers and waterways. The chemical and biological quality of rivers and waterways in Birmingham is generally poor compared to the West Midlands and England as a whole.</p>
j) Soil Quality	<p>There is very little high quality soil due to the built-up nature of Birmingham; however there are some small areas of Grade 3 agricultural land in the north of the City. The history of land use within the City including landfill sites, extensive manufacturing and transport leads to the potential for land contamination.</p>
k) Economy and Equality	<p>Birmingham is the major employment centre for the West Midlands. Recent trends show an increase in service sector jobs, a continued decline in manufacturing jobs and an increase in unemployment.</p> <p>Birmingham still has a high proportion of economically inactive people e.g. students, people caring full-time for relatives. Unemployment is higher than the national average. The economic activity rate for Black and Minority Ethnic residents is far higher than that for white residents.</p> <p>There is significant disparity in terms of average household income between Birmingham's constituencies.</p>
l) Sense of Place	<p>Birmingham people are positive about their city; according to the Community Cohesion Strategy, opinion polls show that three quarters of people think it is a good place to live. No public open space is currently being lost, and environmental improvements have been made and continue to be made to various parts of the City.</p>
m) Population: Learning and Skills	<p>The proportion of people in Birmingham with few or no qualifications is above the national average, but improvements are being made in educational achievement. The percentage of Birmingham residents with a NVQ level of 3 or above has been increasing since 2002.</p> <p>The percentage of residents on Job Seekers Allowance has increased significantly since November 2007. Whether this trend will continue is likely to</p>

	depend on wider national economic trends.
n) Community Involvement	Birmingham experiences very varied election turnouts from constituency to constituency, ranging from a 44.2% in Ladywood, to a 60.4% in Sutton Coldfield. The Sustainable Community Strategy indicates that in 2006, 40% of people agreed that they can influence decisions that affect their local area, an improvement of 22% from 2004.
o) Equality	<p>Birmingham has a relatively youthful population composed of people from a wide variety of national, ethnic and religious backgrounds. There are inequalities relating to access to services such as to jobs and health services, which is partly to do with geographical location, but partly to do with social and economic disadvantage. There is generally good accessibility in most places at most times for those households without a car, due to the extensive bus network. Two particular problems have been identified with access for unemployed people to attend job interviews and with access to major NHS hospitals by public transport.</p> <p>A separate Equalities Impact Analysis has been undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Equality Act 2010, and within the guidance published by the Equalities and Human Rights Commission.</p>
p) Health	The number of residents feeling in poor health is higher than the national average, and people in Birmingham have generally less healthy lifestyles than the English average. Life expectancy in Birmingham is below the England average.
q) Housing	<p>Birmingham faces several issues relating to housing: there are large numbers of homeless people, social housing is in need of updating and relocating, and the number of households is increasing.</p> <p>House prices in Birmingham peaked in January 2008 and sharply declined through to 2010, and now have stabilised. Clearly however sales volumes have declined by over 50% since October 2006. This suggests that the affordability of housing for poorer families and first-time buyers has declined due to other national economic conditions.</p>

3.2 SA Objectives and Appraisal Questions

The SA objectives and appraisal questions are components of a framework that will be used consistently to appraise the policies in the Moseley SPD.

The list of 20 SA objectives have been developed from the 17 issues identified above, and can be seen in Table 3 below. The objectives are supported by appraisal questions or criteria. These help to clarify the objectives, and have been used during the assessment process to help the assessors in their considerations.

This table also shows how the objectives are grouped under 8 key themes. Again these are consistent with the themes in the Birmingham Development Plan Sustainability Appraisal.

Table 3: SA Objectives and Appraisal Questions/Criteria

SA Objective	Appraisal guide questions for the SA. Will the SPD help to.....	SA issues	Themes
--------------	--	-----------	--------

SA1 Efficient Use of Land	encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings?	a) Efficient use of land	1 Natural Resources and Waste
SA2 Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation	use natural resources efficiently, and encourage waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and recovery?		
SA3 Sustainable design:	Promote high standards of design, energy efficiency, construction and maintenance of buildings, and reduce the impact of fuel poverty?	b) Sustainable Transport	2 CO2 emissions
SA4 Energy	encourage the use of renewable energy?	c) Reduce the need to travel	
SA5 Sustainable Transport	promote the use of sustainable modes of transport and reduce the need to travel?		
SA6 Water and Soil Quality	ensure there is no threat to nearby water resources or adverse impact on ground and/or soil quality?	i) Water Quality	3 Climate Change adaptation
SA7 Climate Change	contribute positively to the local micro-climate and continue to encourage these initiatives?	j) Soil Quality	
SA8 Flood Risk	reduce emissions of greenhouse gases?	d) Managing climate change	
	manage the unavoidable impacts of flood risk and climate change?		
SA9 Historic Environment	protect Moseley's historic environment?	e) Built and Historic Environment	4 Historic environment, landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity
SA10 Leisure and Green Open Spaces	improve open space and green infrastructure?	f) Biodiversity	
SA11 Biodiversity	protect areas of nature conservation value?	g) Natural landscape	
SA12 Air Quality	address air quality issues and discourage additional traffic?	h) Air Quality	5 Pollution

<p>SA13 Economic Activity</p> <p>SA14 Business and Employment</p>	<p>build a more resilient future for the local economy?</p> <p>reduce unemployment?</p> <p>enable economic growth, particularly for the creative industries in the area?</p>	<p>k) Economy</p>	<p>6 Economic Growth</p>
<p>SA17 Sense of Place</p> <p>SA15 Population</p> <p>Add SA16: Community Involvement</p> <p>SA18 Equality</p> <p>SA19 Health</p>	<p>ensure a well established local centre with its own identity and range of shops and other facilities and services, all of which contribute to sense of place?</p> <p>tackle deprivation and unemployment, and address the requirements of a rising population?</p> <p>ensure that people feel involved in the development of their local area?</p> <p>address inequalities such as access to jobs and health services?</p> <p>improve the health of local residents?</p>	<p>l) Sense of Place</p> <p>m) Population</p> <p>n) Community Involvement</p> <p>o) Equality</p> <p>p) Health</p>	<p>7 Communities, healthy lifestyles and equality</p>
<p>SA20 Housing</p>	<p>recognise that deprived areas and disadvantaged communities are more likely to be affected by environmental damage and degradation?</p> <p>increase the range and affordability of housing for all groups?</p> <p>reduce the number of unfit homes?</p> <p>reduce homelessness?</p>	<p>q) Housing</p>	<p>8 Housing</p>

3.3 Appraisal Framework and Assessment of Strategic Options

3.3.1 Appraisal Framework

The Appraisal framework is a tool that enables the effects of SPD Objectives and proposed policies to be assessed, as detailed in section 4 of this SA Report. There are 4 main elements to the framework:

- Identification of the SA Issues, Objectives and Appraisal considerations (see 3.1/3.2 and Tables 2/3 above)
- Assessing the strategic options (see 3.3.2)
- Testing the SPD Objectives and the SA Objectives (see 4.1 and Table 4)
- Appraisal of the SPD and the SA Objectives (see 4.3 and Table 5)

3.3.2 Assessment of Strategic Options

There are two strategic options for local/neighbourhood planning in Moseley. These are:

Option 1 – Do nothing/business as usual, and continue to rely on existing policy which is gradually becoming life-expired.

Option 2 – Produce up to date policy guidance within the Local Development Framework, in line with national policy and the adopted development plan.

Both options have been assessed against the objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. The assessment examined whether the likely effects of each option would be positive, negative or neutral in respect of the sustainability objectives. This assessment is set out in Appendix 6.

A summary of the options assessment is set out below.

Option 1 – Business as usual

Under this option there would be largely neutral effects in the short term in respect of most of the objectives, with uncertainties about the longer term. Some objectives show a potential for decline over the longer term.

Option 2 – Produce an SPD

Under this option there would also be largely neutral effects in the short term. However, in the medium and longer term it is believed that a positive effect on most of the objectives can be foreseen.

Conclusion

It is clear that the most preferable strategic option is to prepare up-to-date policy guidance. Doing nothing would lead to a reliance on life expired and out of date policy, which will reduce in effectiveness over time. Preparing a new SPD will ensure that Moseley has up-to-date local policy which is fit for purpose, before the adoption of the Birmingham Development Plan.

4. SA Appraisal of the Moseley SPD

4.1 Testing the SPD Objectives and SA Objectives

The testing framework (Table 4) consists of 8 key SA Themes, 20 SA Objectives (as identified in section 3 above) and the 4 SPD Objectives. The purpose of this section is to identify any potential conflicts of interest between the SA Objectives and the SPD Objectives.

Where conflicts are identified, there is a risk that sustainability of the SPD could be compromised. In the case of uncertain relationships, it may be necessary to seek further information or monitor the outcome of policies, with the aim of minimising risk. In some cases, there may be no clear relationship.

4.2 Analysis

Table 4 demonstrates that the relationship between the SA Objectives and SPD Objectives is generally positive. This is particularly evident for Objectives SA1, 10, 11, 16 and 17, which relate to spatial issues affecting local people and places.

There are some instances where no clear impact can be identified, but of particular note is a cluster of environmentally focused Objectives (SA6, 7 and 8) where some uncertain relationships are present. Further examination of these objectives and potential impacts may be necessary as the SPD evolves through consultation.

Neutral relationships are identified for Objectives SA2-9 in respect of diversity amongst residents and their feeling of being secure, well connected and able to make a contribution to their community.

Most importantly, no clear negative relationships/potential conflicts are identified between the SPD Objectives and the SA Objectives.

Table 4: Moseley SPD Objectives vs Sustainability Objectives

SA Theme	1 Natural Resources and Waste		2 CO2 emissions			3 Climate Change adaptation			4 Historic environment, landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity			5 Pollution	6 Economic Growth		7 Communities, healthy lifestyles and equality					8 Housing
	SA 1	SA 2	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	SA 6	SA 7	SA 8	SA 9	SA 10	SA 11	SA 12	SA 13	SA 14	SA 15	SA 16	SA 17	SA 18	SA 19	SA 20
SA Issues and Objectives for the Moseley SPD (see Table 3 above & key below)																				
SPD objectives																				
1 There's diversity amongst residents and they feel secure, well connected and able to make a contribution to their community	✓	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	✓	✓	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
2 Residents have influence over the quality of life in the neighbourhood	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Its historical legacy is protected	✓	N	N	N	N	✓	N	?	✓	✓	✓	N	N	N	N	✓	✓	N	N	✓
4 There continues to be a strong sense of place	✓	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓	N	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ = positive relationship ? = uncertain relationship ✗ = potentially incompatible N = neutral relationship

SA1	Efficient Use of Land
SA2	Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation
SA3	Sustainable design
SA4	Energy
SA5	Sustainable Transport
SA6	Water and Soil Quality
SA7	Climate Change
SA8	Flood Risk
SA9	Historic Environment
SA10	Leisure and Green Open Spaces

SA11	Biodiversity
SA12	Air Quality
SA13	Economic Activity
SA14	Business and Employment
SA15	Population
SA16	Community Involvement
SA17	Sense of Place
SA18	Equality
SA19	Health
SA20	Housing

4.3 Sustainability Appraisal of the Draft Moseley SPD Policies

The purpose of table 5 is to identify any potential conflicts of interest between the SA Objectives and the SPD policies. Where conflicts are identified, there is a risk that sustainability of the SPD could be compromised. In the case of uncertain relationships, it may be necessary to seek further information or monitor the outcome of policies, with the aim of minimising risk. In some cases, there may be no clear relationship. The SPD policies are taken from the draft SPD.

There are 4 main SA assessment criteria for this SPD as set out in the SA Scoping Report. These include:

- Timing of effect in terms of short (5 years), medium (lifetime of SPD) or long-term (beyond the lifetime of SPD);
- Commentary in terms of specific considerations, SPD Response or mitigation measures that would increase opportunity for sustainable development;
- Secondary effect in terms of cumulative and synergistic effects and;
- Geographical effects in terms of effects being felt differentially within the local community.

Account has been taken of these SA assessment criteria to inform the score ratings as shown in Table 5 below, along with the considerations identified in column 2 of Table 3 above. The resulting scores are classified as follows:

Assessment scores		
Score	Description	Symbol
Major positive impact	The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective	++
Minor positive impact	The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the objective, but not significantly	+
Neutral	The proposed policy does not have any effect on the achievements of the objective	0
Minor negative impact	The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly	-
Major negative impact	The proposed policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective	--
No relationship	There is no clear relationship between the proposed policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible	~
Uncertain	The proposed policy has an uncertain relationship to the objective, or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. In addition, insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

Table 5: Appraisal of the Draft Moseley SPD Policies

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	SA 1	SA 2	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	SA 6	SA 7	SA 8	SA 9	SA 10	SA 11	SA 12	SA 13	SA 14	SA 15	SA 16	SA 17	SA 18	SA 19	SA 20	Comments
Appraisal of Draft SPD: Moseley Policies																					
EA1. Development should be located within the local centre and provide services locally.....	++	~	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	—	+	++	~	+	+	+	+	+	Cycling / reducing the need to travel.
EA2. Encourage development and re-developmentwithin the Primary Shopping Area (PSA) at ground floor.	++	~	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	—	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	~	~
EA3. Encourage.....uses at ground floor level outside the PSA within the centre boundary, and at upper floor level throughout the centre.	++	+	0	~	?	+	+	+	+	+	~	—	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	
EA4. Street markets including farmers and craft markets etc., will be supported.	++	+	~	~	+	~	+	~	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	~	
EA5. In order to maintain the daytime vitality of the centre, an overconcentration of A3, A4 and A5 uses.....will be resisted.	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	
EA6. Where planning permission is required for the above uses,..... demonstrate that the proposals will have no significant adverse impact on residential amenity and that adequate parking can be provided	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	+	
EA7. The scale and design of new development will need to have regard for, and be sympathetic to, the architectural character of the centre.	++	+	++	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	~	~	~	
EA8. Measures to secure improvements to the public realm will be supported, and financial contributions sought.	+	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	
EA9. The loss of A1 convenience shops away from the centre, in local parades and throughout Moseley, will be resisted.	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	
<p>SA1 - Efficient Use of Land, SA2 - Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation, SA3 - Sustainable design, SA4 – Energy, SA5 - Sustainable Transport, SA6 - Water and Soil Quality, SA7 - Climate Change, SA8 - Flood Risk, SA9 - Historic Environment, SA10 - Leisure and Green Open Spaces, SA11 – Biodiversity, SA12 - Air Quality, SA13 - Economic Activity, SA14 - Business and Employment, SA15 – Population, SA16 - Community Involvement, SA17 - Sense of Place, SA18 – Equality, SA19 – Health, SA20 – Housing</p> <p>Major positive impact = ++ Minor positive impact = + Neutral = 0 Minor negative impact = — Major negative impact = -- No relationship = ~ Uncertain =?</p> <p>Timescales (may not be shown if not a factor in assessment) Short = S (<5yrs) Medium = M (5-10yrs) Long = L (>10yrs)</p>																					

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	SA 1	SA 2	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	SA 6	SA 7	SA 8	SA 9	SA 10	SA 11	SA 12	SA 13	SA 14	SA 15	SA 16	SA 17	SA 18	SA 19	SA 20	Comments
Appraisal of Draft SPD: Local Policies – Business and Employment																					
BE1. Applications for small and medium enterprises (SME's) will be encouraged in the local centre where consistent with Shopping and Local Centres SPD.	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	~	+	~	
BE2. Maintain diversity of employment opportunities, retain existing employment sites, and maintain employment uses on key sites.	++	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	
BE3. The interim use of existing empty properties or vacant land to support new ventures will be encouraged.	++	+	~	+	++	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	
BE4. New development will be subject to the need to agree a sustainable transport plan.	+	+	~	~	++	~	+	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	~	
SA1 - Efficient Use of Land, SA2 - Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation, SA3 - Sustainable design, SA4 – Energy, SA5 - Sustainable Transport, SA6 - Water and Soil Quality, SA7 - Climate Change, SA8 - Flood Risk, SA9 - Historic Environment, SA10 - Leisure and Green Open Spaces, SA11 – Biodiversity, SA12 - Air Quality, SA13 - Economic Activity, SA14 - Business and Employment, SA15 – Population, SA16 - Community Involvement, SA17 - Sense of Place, SA18 – Equality, SA19 – Health, SA20 – Housing Major positive impact = ++ Minor positive impact = + Neutral = 0 Minor negative impact = — Major negative impact = -- No relationship = ~ Uncertain =? Timescales (may not be shown if not a factor in assessment) Short = S (<5yrs) Medium = M (5-10yrs) Long = L (>10yrs)																					

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	SA 1	SA 2	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	SA 6	SA 7	SA 8	SA 9	SA 10	SA 11	SA 12	SA 13	SA 14	SA 15	SA 16	SA 17	SA 18	SA 19	SA 20	Comments
Appraisal of Draft SPD: Local Policies – Urban Design																					
UD1. Ensure all new development enhances or improves the quality of the built environment and open spaces.	++	+	++	+	+	~	~	~	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	
UD2. Ensure that any new development respects character and is of the highest design standard.	++	+	++	++	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	+	~	
UD3. Principles in the Village centre: • Design should enhance the predominantly Victorian / Edwardian street scene. • Original features should be retained or restored	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	++	+	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	
UD 4. New development should apply the guidance contained within Places for Living SPD, Places for All SPD and the draft Places for the Future SPD, especially in respect to the Code for Sustainable Housing and BREEAM Standards	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	~	+	+	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	
UD5. Density and design of new housing should respond to the local context and build on the unique character of Moseley.....	++	+	++	++	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	+	~	
UD6. Where appropriate, bespoke housing design will be encouraged that adds to the eclectic character of Moseley’s architecture.	+	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	+	
UD7. All developments will be required to conform to the Mature Suburbs policy and the Places for Living SPD. Where it does not make a positive contribution to the character of the area, or where the principles of good quality urban design are not met, back-land development will be resisted.	++	+	+	++	+	+	+	~	+	+	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	
SA1 - Efficient Use of Land, SA2 - Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation, SA3 - Sustainable design, SA4 – Energy, SA5 - Sustainable Transport, SA6 - Water and Soil Quality, SA7 - Climate Change, SA8 - Flood Risk, SA9 - Historic Environment, SA10 - Leisure and Green Open Spaces, SA11 – Biodiversity, SA12 - Air Quality, SA13 - Economic Activity, SA14 - Business and Employment, SA15 – Population, SA16 - Community Involvement, SA17 - Sense of Place, SA18 – Equality, SA19 – Health, SA20 – Housing Major positive impact = ++ Minor positive impact = + Neutral = 0 Minor negative impact = — Major negative impact = -- No relationship = ~ Uncertain = ? Timescales (may not be shown if not a factor in assessment) Short = S (<5yrs) Medium = M (5-10yrs) Long = L (>10yrs)																					

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	SA 1	SA 2	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	SA 6	SA 7	SA 8	SA 9	SA 10	SA 11	SA 12	SA 13	SA 14	SA 15	SA 16	SA 17	SA 18	SA 19	SA 20	Comments
Appraisal of Draft SPD: Local Policies – The Historic Environment																					
HE1. Where appropriate, all development will be required to adhere to the Moseley Conservation Area Character Assessment and Management Plan.	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	++	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	
HE2. Statutorily listed buildings, their features, archaeological remains, landscapes, and local assets will be protected, enhanced, and managed in a sustainable way.	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	++	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	
HE3. At appropriate locations, new architectural styles and innovative design, that brings unique quality and integrates with the historic environment, will be encouraged.	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	++	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	
HE4. Ensure that new development is of the highest design standard, especially within the Conservation Areas and village centre to enhance their character.	+	+	+	~	+	~	~	~	++	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	~	~	~	
HE5. Recognising the importance of the Alcester Rd as a place with significant civic and heritage assets.	++	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	++	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	++	~	~	~	
<p>SA1 - Efficient Use of Land, SA2 - Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation, SA3 - Sustainable design, SA4 – Energy, SA5 - Sustainable Transport, SA6 - Water and Soil Quality, SA7 - Climate Change, SA8 - Flood Risk, SA9 - Historic Environment, SA10 - Leisure and Green Open Spaces, SA11 – Biodiversity, SA12 - Air Quality, SA13 - Economic Activity, SA14 - Business and Employment, SA15 – Population, SA16 - Community Involvement, SA17 - Sense of Place, SA18 – Equality, SA19 – Health, SA20 – Housing</p> <p>Major positive impact = ++ Minor positive impact = + Neutral = 0 Minor negative impact = — Major negative impact = -- No relationship = ~ Uncertain = ?</p> <p>Timescales (may not be shown if not a factor in assessment) Short = S (<5yrs) Medium = M (5-10yrs) Long = L (>10yrs)</p>																					

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	SA 1	SA 2	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	SA 6	SA 7	SA 8	SA 9	SA 10	SA 11	SA 12	SA 13	SA 14	SA 15	SA 16	SA 17	SA 18	SA 19	SA 20	Comments
Appraisal of Draft SPD: Local Policies – Leisure and Green Open Spaces																					
L1. Development of the existing open space provision within the plan area for non-recreational uses will be resisted.	~	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	++	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	
L2. Redevelopment of green infrastructure assets will be resisted.	~	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	
L3. New development should not cause the loss of wildlife habitat but should improve biodiversity.....	~	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	++	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	
L4. Protect and enhance the River Rea Nature Trail.	~	~	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	~	
L5. Protect and enhance the SINC / SLINC's and Local Nature Reserve within the plan area and improve links to these assets.	~	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	
L6. Green infrastructure such as street trees, front and rear gardens, hedges etc., should be encouraged in new developments.	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	Micro power, wind turbines, solar panels or increased human activity could deter some fauna from using sites. Methane capture could reduce air quality.
L7. Small scale micro energy generation will be encouraged at suitable locations within the green infrastructure.	+	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	~	
L8. Community management of parks and open spaces will be encouraged where appropriate.	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	
L9. Maximise the multi-functional use of open space in the north of the area, to help address the overall lack of provision.	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	++	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	
L10. Encourage open space and play facilities in new developments, especially in areas deficient in such provision.	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	++	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	
L11. Where development proposals generate 'off site' requirements for open space, the use of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), together with financial contributions will be considered.	+	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	++	+	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<p>SA1 - Efficient Use of Land, SA2 - Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation, SA3 - Sustainable design, SA4 – Energy, SA5 - Sustainable Transport, SA6 - Water and Soil Quality, SA7 - Climate Change, SA8 - Flood Risk, SA9 - Historic Environment, SA10 - Leisure and Green Open Spaces, SA11 – Biodiversity, SA12 - Air Quality, SA13 - Economic Activity, SA14 - Business and Employment, SA15 – Population, SA16 - Community Involvement, SA17 - Sense of Place, SA18 – Equality, SA19 – Health, SA20 – Housing</p> <p>Major positive impact = ++ Minor positive impact = + Neutral = 0 Minor negative impact = — Major negative impact = -- No relationship = ~ Uncertain = ?</p> <p>Timescales (may not be shown if not a factor in assessment) Short = S (<5yrs) Medium = M (5-10yrs) Long = L (>10yrs)</p>																					

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	SA 1	SA 2	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	SA 6	SA 7	SA 8	SA 9	SA 10	SA 11	SA 12	SA 13	SA 14	SA 15	SA 16	SA 17	SA 18	SA 19	SA 20	Comments	
Appraisal of Draft SPD: Local Policies – Traffic and Movement																						
T1. New development will be expected to demonstrate how it supports measures to increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking.	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	~	
T2. The incorporation of shared space principles will be supported throughout the local centre, secured in part from CIL / s106 contributions from new development.	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	~	
T2. Throughout the plan area, measures to manage existing traffic flows to provide a better balance between the needs of pedestrians, cyclists and motor vehicles, will be supported.	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	
T4. The reintroduction of passenger services on the Camp Hill railway line and associated services in Moseley village centre will be supported.	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	
T5. The interim use of the former rail station car park as a multi functional space will be encouraged.	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	
T6. Measures to reduce car congestion around schools at peak times will be supported.	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	+	~	Slower speeds = higher SO2 levels?
T7. Measures will be encouraged that improve the safety and usage of the in-centre car parks, including their management by a local community organisation, where appropriate.	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	~	
SA1 - Efficient Use of Land, SA2 - Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation, SA3 - Sustainable design, SA4 – Energy, SA5 - Sustainable Transport, SA6 - Water and Soil Quality, SA7 - Climate Change, SA8 - Flood Risk, SA9 - Historic Environment, SA10 - Leisure and Green Open Spaces, SA11 – Biodiversity, SA12 - Air Quality, SA13 - Economic Activity, SA14 - Business and Employment, SA15 – Population, SA16 - Community Involvement, SA17 - Sense of Place, SA18 – Equality, SA19 – Health, SA20 – Housing Major positive impact = ++ Minor positive impact = + Neutral = 0 Minor negative impact = – Major negative impact = -- No relationship = ~ Uncertain = ? Timescales (may not be shown if not a factor in assessment) Short = S (<5yrs) Medium = M (5-10yrs) Long = L (>10yrs)																						

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	SA 1	SA 2	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	SA 6	SA 7	SA 8	SA 9	SA 10	SA 11	SA 12	SA 13	SA 14	SA 15	SA 16	SA 17	SA 18	SA 19	SA 20	Comments
Appraisal of Draft SPD: Local Policies – Housing																					
H1. The provision of family sized accommodation at appropriate locations in Moseley will be encouraged.	+	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	
H2. Whilst acknowledging that the availability of sites for new residential accommodation is limited in both number and size, where possible the Council's Affordable Housing policies will apply.	+	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	
H3. The conversion of large domestic properties into Housing in Multiple Occupation (HMO) or for institutional purposes will be resisted. The de-conversion of HMO's back into single family accommodation will be supported.	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	
H4. Seek to ensure that wherever possible, improvement of existing housing stock meets Lifetime Homes standard	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
<p>SA1 - Efficient Use of Land, SA2 - Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation, SA3 - Sustainable design, SA4 – Energy, SA5 - Sustainable Transport, SA6 - Water and Soil Quality, SA7 - Climate Change, SA8 - Flood Risk, SA9 - Historic Environment, SA10 - Leisure and Green Open Spaces, SA11 – Biodiversity, SA12 - Air Quality, SA13 - Economic Activity, SA14 - Business and Employment, SA15 – Population, SA16 - Community Involvement, SA17 - Sense of Place, SA18 – Equality, SA19 – Health, SA20 – Housing</p> <p>Major positive impact = ++ Minor positive impact = + Neutral = 0 Minor negative impact = – Major negative impact = -- No relationship = ~ Uncertain = ?</p> <p>Timescales (may not be shown if not a factor in assessment) Short = S (<5yrs) Medium = M (5-10yrs) Long = L (>10yrs)</p>																					

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	SA 1	SA 2	SA 3	SA 4	SA 5	SA 6	SA 7	SA 8	SA 9	SA 10	SA 11	SA 12	SA 13	SA 14	SA 15	SA 16	SA 17	SA 18	SA 19	SA 20	Comments
Appraisal of Draft SPD: Local Policies – Community																					
C1. Seek to secure CIL / S106 contributions to improve existing community venues and develop new ones, in particular for young people.	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	~	
C2. Sites considered to be of local importance to the community shall be protected from development until the opportunity for community acquisition / management has been fully explored.	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	
Appraisal of Draft SPD: Local Policies – Health																					
HH1. Promote the development of health care facilities in the Village centre.	+	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	~	
HH2. Encourage the provision of safe walking, cycling routes and play areas across the neighbourhood.	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	~	
<p>SA1 - Efficient Use of Land, SA2 - Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation, SA3 - Sustainable design, SA4 – Energy, SA5 - Sustainable Transport, SA6 - Water and Soil Quality, SA7 - Climate Change, SA8 - Flood Risk, SA9 - Historic Environment, SA10 - Leisure and Green Open Spaces, SA11 – Biodiversity, SA12 - Air Quality, SA13 - Economic Activity, SA14 - Business and Employment, SA15 – Population, SA16 - Community Involvement, SA17 - Sense of Place, SA18 – Equality, SA19 – Health, SA20 – Housing</p> <p>Major positive impact = ++ Minor positive impact = + Neutral = 0 Minor negative impact = — Major negative impact = -- No relationship = ~ Uncertain = ?</p> <p>Timescales (may not be shown if not a factor in assessment) Short = S (<5yrs) Medium = M (5-10yrs) Long = L (>10yrs)</p>																					

4.4 Commentary on Appraisal

The SA appraisal in Table 5 is largely self-explanatory, and shows that the SPD policies perform relatively well against SA objectives. There are predicted to be positive effects in respect of a number of the social and economic objectives, in particular those relating to sustainable communities, sense of place, efficient use of land and the historic environment. Of particular note is the demonstration that the draft SPD is not expected to have any significant adverse impacts on sustainability.

4.4.1 Principal effects of the draft SPD

The main thrust of the general Moseley policies EA1-9 is to seek to focus development in the centre of Moseley, and major positive effects are identified here in respect of the efficient use of land, sustainable transport, population and sense of place. There is a potential minor negative impact relating to Policies EA1-3, if the focus of development in the centre brings a reduction in air quality as a result of increased pollution and traffic. However, this is difficult to quantify in policy terms and should be addressed when specific proposals are considered.

The Business and Employment policies do not reveal any adverse effects, with no specific impact on many objectives. Positive effects are identified in respect of Efficient Use of Land, Sustainable Transport, Historic Environment, Economic Activity, Business and Employment, Population, and Community Involvement.

Urban Design policies show particularly positive effects in respect of Efficient Use of Land, Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation, Sustainable design, Energy, Sustainable Transport, and the Historic Environment.

Leisure and Green Open Spaces policies do not identify significant relationships to many objectives, although positive effects are identified in respect of Water and Soil Quality, Climate Change, Flood Risk, Leisure and Green Open Spaces, Biodiversity, Air Quality, Sense of Place, and Health.

Similarly, Traffic and movement Policies do not identify significant relationships to many objectives, but positive effects are identified for Sustainable Transport and Air Quality.

Housing policies likewise identify positive effects in relation to the most relevant objectives, namely Sustainable Design, Historic Environment, Population, Community Involvement, Sense of Place, Equality, Health, and Housing.

Community and Health policies reveal positive effects in relation to Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation, Sustainable Transport, Population, Community Involvement, Sense of Place, and Health.

In general terms, development in other appropriate locations, where they are easily accessible to the local population and create a greater sense of place and community, also perform well under the assessment. The Objectives of Community Involvement (SA16) and Sense of Place (SA17) also perform well across the majority of policies.

Uncertainties are few and occur where they may be expected, for example, the loss of convenience shops and backland development, both of which could have uncertain effects in policy terms. However, these cannot be quantified in general terms and would need to be considered in the light of any specific proposals.

4.4.2 Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects

The cumulative, secondary and synergistic impacts of the SPD are generally positive, safeguarding the vitality and viability of Moseley as a place to live and work.

In view of the outcome of the appraisal, no specific mitigation measures or changes to the draft SPD are required at this stage. Any changes as a result of consultations will be subject to a revised SA/SEA to ensure that there are no adverse effects.

5. Implementation and Monitoring

5.1 Next steps

The draft SPD and this SA will be subject to a 6 week period of consultation. In the event that any changes are made to the SPD these will need to be reappraised against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework before the SPD is finalised and formally adopted.

The SPD will be implemented via the Planning Management process.

Monitoring is an important part of the SA process which is ongoing and does not end once the SPD has been adopted. Through monitoring it will be possible to determine whether the implementation of the SPD is working towards the Sustainability Appraisal objectives set out in this report.

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework identifies a range of indicators which could be used to monitor the impact of the SPD. These will be developed and reported upon as necessary.

Table 6: Monitoring Indicators

SA Objective	Indicator	Target
SA1 - Efficient Use of Land: Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.	Percentage of retail, office and leisure development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (AMR)	No targets identified
SA2 - Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation: Use natural resources efficiently, and encourage waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and recovery.	Recycling facilities – percentage of waste recycled and amount of recycling infrastructure	No targets identified
SA3 - Sustainable design: Promote high standards of design, energy efficiency, construction and maintenance of buildings.	Number of buildings meeting Code for Sustainable Homes/BREEAM standards	No targets identified
SA4 - Energy: Encourage renewable energy.	Renewable energy capacity installed	No targets identified for Moseley. 15% of energy use in Birmingham to be from renewable sources by 2020 (Birmingham Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan consultation)
SA5 - Sustainable Transport: Promote the use of sustainable modes of transport and reduce the need to travel.	Net additional dwellings within 30min public transport time of GP, hospital, schools, employment and a major shopping centre	No target identified
	Percentage of trips into the city centre by public transport	No target identified
SA6 - Water and Soil Quality:	Biological quality of rivers	Specific River Quality Objective

<p>Development will need to ensure there is no threat to nearby water resources.</p>	<p>Percentage of water bodies classified as being of 'good ecological status'</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality (AMR)</p> <p>Area of contaminated land</p>	<p>Targets (Environment Agency)</p> <p>All water bodies to reach 'Good Ecological Status' by 2015 (Water Framework Directive)</p> <p>No planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice</p> <p>No target identified – reduction if possible</p>
<p>SA7 - Climate Change: Encourage regeneration and environmental enhancement projects and initiatives.</p> <p>Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>Number of projects proposed and implemented.</p> <p>Greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>No target identified</p> <p>Reduce emissions by 12.5% below base year levels over the period 2008-2012. NB: To be updated with the draft SA.</p>
<p>SA8 - Flood Risk: Manage and minimise the unavoidable impacts of flood risk and climate change.</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality</p>	<p>No planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice</p>
<p>SA9 - Historic Environment: Protection of the neighbourhood's historical environment.</p>	<p>Number / percentage of development proposals requiring Listed Building or Conservation Area consent.</p>	<p>No target identified</p>
<p>SA10 - Leisure and Green Open Spaces: Nature conservation and improvement of the local environment, including open space and the green infrastructure.</p>	<p>Provision of open space: (i) Net loss/gain in amount of public open space and public and private playing fields; (ii) Percentage of new dwelling completions within reasonable walking distance of public open space</p>	<p>No net loss</p> <p>Meet criteria in emerging Core Strategy/Birmingham Development Plan</p>
<p>SA11 - Biodiversity: Protection and improvement of areas protected for their nature conservation value, including SSSIs, SINCs, SLINCs, and LNRs.</p>	<p>Changes in areas of biodiversity importance, for example:</p> <p>Changes in priority habitats and species</p> <p>Net loss/gain in area of SINC/SLINC (Local Sites)</p> <p>Net loss/gain in area of environmental infrastructure (green infrastructure)</p> <p>Number of LNRs designated</p>	<p>Maintain current extents</p> <p>No loss of habitats</p> <p>Net gain</p> <p>Net gain</p>

	<p>Net loss/gain in amount of Local Biodiversity Action Plan habitat</p> <p>Positive/negative impact on Local Biodiversity Action Plan species</p>	<p>5yr target</p> <p>Net gain</p> <p>Positive impact</p>
<p>SA12 - Air Quality: Air quality issues and discouraging additional traffic are matters of concern to local residents.</p>	<p>Household carbon dioxide emissions</p> <p>Nitrogen dioxide levels</p>	<p>By 2011, reduce by 26% the total annual household carbon dioxide emissions (Community Strategy)</p> <p>Reduce CO2 emissions by 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020.</p> <p>By 2011, reduce the average nitrogen dioxide level by 1% in areas where nitrogen dioxide exceeds the national objective compared to 2004/05 (West Midlands LTP)</p> <p>NB: To be updated with the draft SA. City-wide monitoring at Strategic level</p>
<p>SA13 - Economic Activity: Challenges and opportunities to build a more resilient future for the local economy.</p>	<p>Development of business and training opportunities.</p> <p>Growth in social enterprises</p>	<p>Amount of money recycled in the local community (NEF LM3 Indicator)</p>
<p>SA14 - Business and Employment: Moseley continues to be recognised as an area for growth for the creative industries.</p>	<p>Amount of land developed for employment by type (AMR)</p> <p>Employment land supply by type (AMR)</p> <p>Loss of employment land to other uses (AMR)</p>	<p>No target identified</p> <p>No target identified</p> <p>No target identified</p>
<p>SA15 - Population: Unemployment rates are above the national average.</p>	<p>Unemployment/jobseekers allowance rates</p>	<p>Aim for a reduction - no specific target identified</p>
<p>SA16 – Community Involvement:</p>	<p>People involved in the development of the area</p>	<p>Evidence of community involvement in preparing the SPD</p>
<p>SA17 - Sense of Place: Moseley has its own identity and range of shops and other facilities and services, all of which contribute to sense of place.</p>	<p>Proportion of vacant commercial units in Moseley centre</p> <p>Improvements to leisure & community facilities, including growth in community controlled or owned assets.</p>	<p>No target identified</p>
<p>SA18 - Equality: Recognition of a diverse population composed of people from a wide variety of national, ethnic and religious backgrounds.</p>	<p>Membership of community associations and networks</p>	<p>No target identified</p>

Improved access to services such as to jobs and health services, which are related to social and economic disadvantage.		
SA19 - Health: Improving health is seen as an important local issue.	Improvements in key health indicators- e.g. obesity.	No target identified
SA20 - Housing: The cost of homes far exceeds the means of those earning average wages in the City and the supply of affordable family homes is limited. There is an opportunity for Moseley to contribute towards the supply of housing to meet local needs.	<p>Proportion in non-decent housing</p> <p>Housing trajectory showing: (i) net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is longer; (ii) net additional dwellings for the current year; (iii) projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer; (iv) the annual net additional dwelling requirement; and (v) annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performances (AMR)</p> <p>Affordable housing completions (AMR)</p> <p>Reduction in vacancies in the existing housing stock (AMR)</p> <p>Number (or proportion) of Lifetime Homes constructed</p>	<p>No target identified</p> <p>No target identified</p> <p>No target identified</p> <p>No target identified</p> <p>No target identified</p>

6. Summary

The Moseley SPD is being prepared with the following 4 objectives, with the intention that Moseley will become a neighbourhood where:

- There's diversity amongst residents and they feel secure, well connected and able to make a contribution to their community.
- Residents have influence over the quality of life in the neighbourhood.
- Its historical legacy is protected.
- There continues to be a strong sense of place.

It is considered essential to prepare Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to accompany the SPD. This will ensure that the SPD is robust, and that sustainability considerations are properly taken into account. The SA ensures that the potential social, economic and environmental impacts associated with the Moseley SPD are identified, and that measures are taken to mitigate any potentially detrimental effects.

The Appraisal sets out a framework to provide the context in which the potential effects of the SPD are assessed. There are 4 main elements to the framework:

- Identification of the SA Issues, Objectives and Appraisal considerations
- Assessing the strategic options
- Testing the SPD Objectives and the SA Objectives
- Appraisal of the SPD and the SA Objectives

A number of Sustainability Issues have been identified as being relevant to the SPD, which in turn have led to the development of 20 Objectives for the Sustainability Appraisal. A Scoping Report has been prepared and subjected to statutory consultations, as required by the SEA Directive.

A test to examine strategic options (do nothing/produce up to date policy guidance) has been undertaken to determine whether the likely effects of each option would be positive, negative or neutral in respect of the sustainability objectives. This led to the clear conclusion that the preferable strategic option is to prepare an SPD to ensure that the city has policy guidance which is fit for purpose.

The SA Objectives were then tested against the Objectives of the SPD. Most relationships were positive, with an equal amount of uncertain/neutral interactions. Importantly, no potential incompatible relationships were revealed.

The policy guidance within the SPD was then tested against the SA Objectives. This test shows that the SPD policies perform relatively well against the SA objectives. There are predicted to be positive effects in respect of a number of the social and economic objectives, in particular those relating to sustainable communities. Of particular note is the demonstration that the draft policies in the SPD are not expected to have any adverse impacts on sustainability.

Appendix 1: List of other plans and programmes of relevance to the SPD

The purpose of reviewing plans and programmes as part of the SA is to ensure that the relationship with these other documents is fully explored and to ensure that the relevant environmental protection and sustainability objectives are taken on board throughout the SA and the plan-making process. Reviewing plans and programmes can also provide appropriate information on the baseline for the plan area and the key sustainability issues.

The plans and programmes considered to have a direct or indirect influence on the Moseley SPD at a local level are listed below. Other documents are referred to in the Core Strategy SA where they have city-wide relevance.

International:

EU (1992) Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC, Habitats Directive)
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC, or WFD)

National:

Defra (2005) UK Sustainable Development Strategy
National Planning Policy Framework
ODPM (2003) Sustainable Communities Plan
Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)
Strong and Prosperous Communities - The Local Government White Paper (2006)
Waste Strategy for England 2007
Humber River Basin Management Plan
National Heritage at Risk Register

Regional:

Sustainability West Midlands (2006) – Regional Sustainable Development Framework
The 7 Authorities of the West Midlands Metropolitan Area (2006) - West Midlands Local Transport Plan
West Midlands Regional Assembly (2005) - West Midlands Regional Housing Strategy
West Midlands Regional Visitor Economy Strategy (2008)
Regional Historic Environment Strategy
West Midlands edition – Streets for All Manual

Local:

Birmingham City Council (2010) - Emerging Birmingham Development Plan
Birmingham City Council (2005) - The Birmingham Plan (UDP, pending completion and adoption of the Birmingham Development Plan)
Places for the Future SPD
Shopping & Local Centres SPD
Birmingham City Council (2005) - Developing Birmingham: An Economic Strategy for the City 2005-2015
Birmingham Sustainable Community Strategy 2026
Birmingham City Council Heritage Strategy 2007-2012.
Level 1 & Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
Birmingham Brooks Report
River Rea Catchment Plan (emerging EA document)
Surface Water Management Plan
Results of the BUCCANEAR climate change modelling project
Draft Birmingham Climate Change Adaptation Plan
Birmingham and Black Country Biodiversity Action Plan
Draft Green Living Spaces Strategy (formerly titled Green Infrastructure Strategy)

Appendix 2: Compliance with the SEA directive - quality assurance checklist

The following table demonstrates how this sustainability appraisal complies with the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)

Quality Assurance Checklist	
SEA Directive requirements	Where covered in the SA Report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.	This Report and predecessors
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	Outline (Sections 1 & 2) of this SA Report; and Section 2 of scoping report (Links with other related plans, programmes and policies are identified and explained). Appendix 1 contains the listing of these key documents.
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	Section 3.32 & appendix 7 of this Report. See also baseline data published in the Scoping Report.
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	See section 3 of this Report
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.	See section 3 of this Report
e) The environmental protection, objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental, considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	See Scoping Report.
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects).	See key sustainability issues in section 3 of this SA Report and explanation in appendix 4.
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Appraisal of significant effects in section 4 of this SA Report.
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting alternatives, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.	Methodology (section 2) Appraisal framework (Section 3) Appraisal of the Moseley SPD Policies (Section 4)
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Art. 10	Monitoring
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Summary

<p>The report must include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2)</p>	<p>This SA Report</p>
<p>Consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4) • authorities with environmental responsibility and the public, shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2) • other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7). 	<p>Consultation on Scoping Report and response to comments received at Appendix 3.</p> <p>The Sustainability Report and the draft SPD are being published together for public consultation.</p> <p>Not considered necessary in the case of this SPD. Not applicable</p>
<p>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal report and consultation responses will be taken into account before the SPD is adopted.</p>
<p>Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 must be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the plan or programme as adopted • a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Art. 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Art. 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and • the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9) 	<p>Environmental and other relevant bodies and the public will be informed when the SPD is adopted.</p>
<p>Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)</p>	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal for the emerging Birmingham Development Plan identifies a range of monitoring indicators which will be reported upon as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.</p>

Appendix 3: Responses received in respect of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Environment Agency

creating a better place



Mr Keith Watson
Birmingham City Council
Lancaster House Lancaster Circus
Queensway
BIRMINGHAM
B4 7DJ

Our ref: UT/2006/000217/OR-
04/IS1-L01
Your ref: Moseley SPD
Date: 21 September 2012



Dear Mr Watson

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report Moseley Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency regarding the scoping opinion for a Sustainability Appraisal for Moseley. The Environment Agency is committed to working with Local Authorities and to support communities to deliver sustainable development.

We welcome the early consultation in developing the evidence base for a revised Moseley SPD, and having carefully considered the information within your scoping report, we have the following comments to make:

Links with Other Relevant Plans and Programmes

We support the review of the Surface Water Management Plan and SFRA for Birmingham when developing the SPD as it will help to identify any potential flood hazards.

We would like to draw your attention to a new document we are currently developing, with a working title of 'The River Ray Catchment Plan' which may have implications for sites within the area defined as Moseley.

Once this document is available for consultation, you may wish to review it to see if it provides any actions or proposals that could be developed in partnership with us to reduce flood risk locally.

Key Sustainability Issues for Moseley

Within Paragraph d - Managing Climate Change, we welcome the review of the newly emerging SFRA, although we note that this is in accordance with the NPPF rather than PPS25.

We are also keen to provide information regarding any recent flood events we are aware of. While reviewing the scoping opinion we reviewed our records to ensure that

Environment Agency
Sentinel House (9) Wellington Crescent, Fradley Park, Lichfield, WS13 8RR.
www.environment-agency.gov.uk
Cont/d..



we had not received reports of flooding to properties within the Moseley SPD during the July 2012 storm events.

We welcome any further requests for relevant information after significant storm events in case we have new information that may be relevant in the preparation of the SPD.

Monitoring Indicators and Targets

We are supportive of the proposed indicators and targets within the document.

We welcome the recognition of the importance of water bodies being classified as meeting 'good ecological status' by 2015 in SA Objective SA6. We are focused upon working in partnership with Developers to ensure that development will not jeopardize compliance with WFD targets.

We therefore recommend that a target of zero planning applications be decided contrary to our advice for SA6 and for SA8.

Conclusions and Next Steps

We look forward to re-consultation in the next stage of the development of the Moseley SPD. We will provide any new information within our area of environmental remit as it becomes available and to support the collation of baseline environmental data to assist in the preparation of the plan.

If there is any further assistance we can offer, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely

P.P.

Mrs Laura Perry
Planning Liaison Team Leader

Please ask for: Mrs Becky Clarke

Direct Dial: 01543 404945
Direct Fax: 01543 444161
Direct email: becky.clarke@environment-agency.gov.uk

Natural England

21 September 2012

Our ref: 62160



Keith Watson
Birmingham City Council
South Planning & Regeneration
PO Box 2470
Birmingham
B1 1TR

Customer Services
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire CW1 6GJ
T 0300 060 3900

BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Keith

Moseley Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) - Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Thank you for your consultation dated 20 August 2012, which we received on the same date.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

We are pleased to be able to offer views on the scoping document, including the particular questions set out in the introductory section of the report.

We welcome the fact that the importance of biodiversity and green infrastructure are recognised within the document. In this regard consideration might be afforded extending the list of relevant plans and programmes to: Birmingham and Black Country Biodiversity Action Plan and Draft Green Living Spaces Strategy (formerly titled Green Infrastructure Strategy).

Do you agree with the main sustainability issues identified?

In respect of the natural environment, we agree with the main sustainability issues listed in Table 1. Under issue 4 Built and Historic Environment, Landscape and Biodiversity it should also be noted that the SPD area lies within the Birmingham and Black Country Nature Improvement Area.

Nature Improvement Areas are defined as inter-connected networks of wildlife habitats intended to re-establish thriving wildlife populations and help species respond to the challenges of climate change. They are focal points for biodiversity enhancement and the NPPF (paragraph 157) advises that Local Plans should support them.

Do you know of any baseline information which will help to inform the SA process?

For baseline natural environment information, it may be helpful to refer to MAGIC - the web-based interactive map service bringing together environmental information from across government.¹

Do you agree that the SA objectives cover the breadth of sustainability issues appropriate for the Moseley SPD?

In respect of the natural environment, we agree that the SA objectives cover the breadth of sustainability issues appropriate for the Moseley SPD.

¹ See <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/#>

We also agree with the majority of proposed monitoring indicators and targets for biodiversity and green infrastructure. Given the location within the Birmingham and Black Country Nature Improvement Area consideration might be afforded to amending changes in priority habitats and species under NIA SA11 from no loss to net gain.

For any queries relating to this consultation only you are welcome to contact me directly - telephone: 0300 060 2010 or email: david.westbrook@naturalengland.org.uk. For all other consultations and correspondence, please contact the above address.

Yours sincerely

David Westbrook
Land Use Operations

English Heritage



Keith Watson
South Planning and Regeneration
PO Box 2470
Birmingham
B1 1TR

Our ref: 558
Your ref:
Telephone 0121 625 6840
Fax

21 September 2012

Dear Keith,

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report Moseley Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Thank you for the invitation to comment on the above document.

In 2010 English Heritage published formal guidance on the preparation of SEA and SA which can be accessed via the following link to the HELM website:
<http://www.helm.org.uk/upload/pdf/Strat-env-ass.pdf?1269601170>. Although this predates the NPPF it continues to be relevant and has been applied to inform my response.

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

This section perhaps requires updating in line with our guidance on SEA/SA. Under the regional section, we recommend that the Regional Historic Environment Strategy should be included. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/content/imported-docs/p-t/putting-historic-environment-to-work.pdf>

An additional relevant reference is the West Midlands edition of the Streets for All Manual (A guide to the management of streets and open spaces):
<http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19643>

Environmental Baseline

We acknowledge that the baseline needs to be appropriate and manageable in the context of the SPD and its assessment. However the existing commentary is rather broad and citywide. In accordance with the SEA Regulations I would encourage you to set out the specific historic characteristics of Moseley. Local historic environment colleagues will hold useful sets of information and should be contacted accordingly.

When collecting baseline information it is important that the historic environment is broadly defined. All designated historic assets should be considered, together with potential impacts on non-designated features of local historic or architectural interest and value, since these make an important contribution to Moseley *sense of place* and local identity. This covers buildings and other structures and features, archaeological remains, historic open spaces and the wider historic landscape/townscape. Relevant sources of baseline information may

The Axis, 10 Holiday Street, Birmingham
Telephone 0121 625 6820 Facsimile 0121 625 6821
www.english-heritage.org.uk



include the emerging Birmingham historic landscape characterisation initiative (Contact Mike Hodder).

You may pose certain question to inform the direction of the appraisal of the historic environment.

Has the landscape and townscape character of the plan area been defined, what are its distinctive features?
Is the distinctive character of the area under threat, if so how?
Which locations should be conserved, restored or enhanced?

No information is given on the condition of Moseley's heritage assets as required. The national Heritage at Risk Register, published by English Heritage includes updated survey results and should help.

Section 3

Key Sustainability Issues

The above baseline should inform the local sustainability issues and in turn pertinent indicators.

Currently it is not clear what baseline information has been applied to describe the current and future likely state of the historic environment, providing the basis for identifying sustainability issues, predicting and monitoring effects and alternative ways of dealing with them. It is important that meaningful conclusions can be drawn from the baseline information; what it means for the SPD.

I hope the above comments will be of help in taking forward the appraisal process. Please contact me if you require any further information.

Yours sincerely

Rohan Torkildsen

Planning Adviser (South West/West Midlands)
rohan.torkildsen@english-heritage.org.uk

Appendix 4: Brief description of sustainability issues relevant to the SPD

a) Efficient Use of Land:

A very high proportion (90.3%) of employment development in Birmingham has taken place on previously developed land between 1991 and 2011. For office, manufacturing and warehousing development during the 2010/2011 monitoring year, 100% of development took place on previously developed land (PDL). The high proportion of office development on PDL is partially due to the amount of office development that has taken place in the City Centre. On average from 1991 this has increased slightly from 87% to 89% for the 2011 annual monitoring year.

Since 2001/02, the proportion of new housing developed on previously developed land has been high, and generally increasing with the exception of 2010/11. Completions on PDL in 2010/11 exceeded both UDP and RSS targets with no housing completions taking place on Greenfield Land in 2009/10. However, completions on greenfield land increased to 2% during 2010/11 only 89% of dwellings were built on previously developed land in 2008/09.

b) Sustainable Transport:

The city has a complex road network with around 12 major radial roads and ring roads traversing the city. Although there has been a recent rise in the use of the car, there has been a reduction in average travel speeds according to the Transport Strategy. Congestion is a significant issue and demand exceeds available capacity at certain times and in some locations, both on road and rail. Congestion has indirect and cumulative effects on the economy, securing urban renaissance, on people's health and well being and on air quality. Congestion can make deliveries less reliable and deter investment in Birmingham.

c) Reducing the need to travel:

Birmingham draws in workers from across the West Midlands region, and according to the 2001 Census there were about 64,000 more people with a workplace in Birmingham than there were employed residents. Managers, senior officials and professionals make up about 35% of persons commuting into Birmingham, compared with 23% of the City's working residents.

d) Managing Climate Change:

Many of Birmingham's rivers and streams are susceptible to flooding (whether due to climate change or otherwise), and the City Council is required to consult the Environment Agency on all planning applications within the floodplain zones defined by the Agency. During 2010/11 the City Council received 58 responses on planning applications from the Environment Agency. Only one of these applications was approved with an outstanding Environment Agency objection, and in this case it was felt that the Agency's concerns could be adequately addressed through conditions.

The Level 1 revised Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was published in January 2012 by the City Council which assesses and maps all known sources of flood risk including fluvial, surface water, sewer, groundwater and impounded water bodies, taking into account future climate change predictions, to be used as an evidence base to locate future development, primarily in low flood risk areas. The Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (April 2012) assesses possible development locations identified in the Strategic Housing Land Assessment in terms of flood zones and the sequential test.

e) Built and Historic Environment:

Birmingham has a wide variety of distinctive historic townscapes, buildings and landscapes. There are currently 30 Conservation Areas in Birmingham, which accounts for 4% of the land area. The City's Listed Buildings range in date from mediaeval churches and houses to important examples of 20th century architecture.

The City's archaeological resource is surprisingly varied for such a major urban area. Some remains are recognised as being of national importance, and are protected by scheduling. The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) maintained by the City Council includes details of all known archaeological remains.

f) Biodiversity and Geodiversity:

Birmingham has a number of areas that are protected for their nature conservation value, including 2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), over 50 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), over 661ha of Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC) and 10 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). Approximately 30% of the area designated as SSSI remains in a favourable condition, and the remaining 70% is in an unfavourable (recovering) condition. There is one Local Nature Reserve designated in order to protect its geodiversity.

g) Natural landscape:

Although much of Birmingham is built up, there is a significant amount of open land within the City. Landscape character is a key contributor to regional and local identity, influencing sense of place, shaping the settings of people's lives and providing a critical stimulus to their engagement with the natural environment. The National Character Areas (NCAs) provide a description of landscape character across England. Birmingham falls within two NCAs, Arden to the south and Cannock Chase and Cank Wood to the north. The part of the City which lies within Arden is almost entirely urbanised.

h) Air Quality:

The whole of Birmingham was declared as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in 2003. The main pollutant is nitrogen dioxide, the primary sources of which are transport and industrial combustion processes.

The transportation sector is a major contributor to the emissions of nitrogen oxides across the city, but there has been a slight decrease in the traffic contribution over the last few years according to the Air Quality Action Plan.

i) Water Quality:

The Environment Agency monitors the chemical and biological quality of rivers and waterways. A comparison of the % river length with good biological/chemical quality shows that the figures for Birmingham are significantly below the regional and national averages.

j) Soil Quality:

As most of Birmingham is built-up, there is very little quality soil in the urban area. There are a number of sites which could be subject to land contamination, especially where there has been a broad spectrum of manufacturing industries and land uses such as roads, canals and railways, which have the potential to leave a legacy of land contamination.

k) Economy:

Birmingham's economic prosperity was originally built on manufacturing, but changes in the 1970s and 80s led to a massive decline in this sector. Centres such as Moseley provide an important source of local employment, particularly in the retail sector. Vital and viable centres are also important to a thriving economy.

l) Sense of Place:

Birmingham people are positive about their city; according to the Community Strategy, and opinion polls show that three quarters of people think it is a good place to live. Centres are important focal points of community life, and Birmingham is characterised by a large number of well established local centres, each with their own identity and range of shops and other facilities and services, all of which contribute to sense of place.

m) Population:

The Office of National Statistics July 2012 estimates Birmingham's population was approximately 1,073,000 which equates to an increase of 88,000 (9%) between 2001 (984,600) and 2011. Birmingham is the only local authority in England and Wales with a population greater than 1 million.

Birmingham's residents are from a wide range of national, ethnic and religious backgrounds. The city is one of the most ethnically diverse cities in Europe. Birmingham also has high levels of deprivation and unemployment.

n) Community Involvement:

One important aspect of community involvement is the extent to which people feel involved in the development of their local area. Surveys in 2005 found over half those asked felt that people together

can influence decisions in their constituency. (Birmingham Community Strategy – Strategic Assessment Update November 2006)

o) Equality:

A separate Equalities Impact Analysis is in preparation as an integral part of the SPD process and as part of the duties set out in the Equality Act 2010, and within the guidance published by the Equalities and Human Rights Commission.

p) Health:

Information on health for Birmingham can be found in the NHS Health Profile for the area 2011, which gives a snapshot of health in Birmingham. According to the NHS, life expectancy in Birmingham for males is 76.8 years, which is significantly worse when compared to an average across England of 78.6 years. Furthermore life expectancy for females is 81.6 years compared to an average across England of 82.6 years.

q) Housing:

The city has about 414,000 self-contained properties. In April 2006, there were about 68,000 council and an estimated 40,000 registered social landlord social rented homes. Since 2001, the City's population has grown after experiencing declines between 1991 and 2001 due to net out-migration. The gains reflect a shift in the overall balance of migration from negative to positive, coupled with greater natural increases. The main reason for this has been the high levels of international immigration in recent years. These statistics have implications for housing provision.

Appendix 5: Baseline information

Birmingham Draft Core Strategy Equalities Impact Assessment

Birmingham Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal – reports available at <http://www.birmingham.gov.uk/corestrategy>

MAGIC (web-based interactive map service) see <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

Appendix 6: Assessment of strategic options

Key ++ Major positive impact S Short term + Minor positive impact M Medium term 0 Neutral L Long term - Minor negative impact -- Major negative impact ~ No relationship ? Uncertain	Option 1 Business as usual – no SPD and continue to rely on UDP and emerging Birmingham Development Plan Policies		Option 2 Produce up-to-date policy guidance in a new SPD	
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Impact	Comments	Impact	Comments
SA1 - Efficient Use of Land	0 S - M - L	Existing adopted policies become out-of-date and weaker as they no longer meet national policy.	+ S/M/L	Up to date policy reinforces the management of land uses and development proposals in appropriate locations
SA2 - Resource Use, Waste Reduction and Minimisation	0 S ? M/L	No immediate effects, but the longer term impact is unclear	0 S + M/L	No immediate effects, but appropriate policies should bring positive benefits in the longer term
SA3 - Sustainable design	0 S - M/L	Up-to-date policy guidance in 'Places for the Future'	+ S/M/L	Appropriate policies should bring positive sustainability benefits
SA4 - Energy	0 S ? M/L	No immediate impact. Longer term effects uncertain	0 S + M/L	No immediate impact. Longer term effects should be positive
SA5 - Sustainable Transport	0 S ? M/L	No immediate impact. Longer term effects uncertain	0 S ? M/L	No immediate impact. Longer term effects uncertain
SA6 - Water and Soil Quality	0	Neutral impact	0	Neutral impact
SA7 - Climate Change	0 S ? M/L	No immediate impact. Longer term effects uncertain	0 S ? M/L	No immediate impact. Longer term effects uncertain
SA8 - Flood Risk	0 S ? M/L	No immediate impact. Longer term effects uncertain	0 S + M/L	No immediate impact. Longer term effects should be positive
SA9 - Historic Environment	0 S 0 M/L	Existing policy guidance could become dated and lead to reduced investment in the longer term	0 S ?/+ M/L	Clear policy guidance helps to secure investment in the longer term
SA10 - Leisure and Green Open Spaces	0 S - M -- L	Lack of up-to-date policy guidance could lead to a long term decline in the green environment	+ S/M/L	Up-to-date policy guidance helps to secure improvement and enhancement in the local environment
SA11 - Biodiversity	0	Neutral impact	0	Neutral impact
SA12 - Air Quality	0	Neutral impact	0	Neutral impact
SA13 - Economic Activity	0 S - M -- L	Lack of up-to-date policy guidance could lead to declining economic activity in the longer term	+ S/M/L	Up-to-date policy guidance helps to secure investment in the local economy
SA14 - Business and Employment	0 S ?/- M/L	Lack of up-to-date policy guidance could lead to reduced employment opportunities and skills in the longer term	0 S ?/+ M/L	Clear policy guidance can help to secure investment in learning and skills, and improved employment provision in the longer term
SA15 - Population	0 S ? M/L	No immediate effects on communities, but the longer term impact of a lack of up-to-date policy is unclear	0 S + M/L	No immediate effects on the local community, but a healthy mix of appropriate uses and investment in the longer term should bring positive benefits to local people
SA16 - Community Involvement	0	Neutral impact	+ S/M/L	The SPD should bring positive benefits
SA17 - Sense of Place	0 S - M/L	Lack of up-to-date policy guidance could lead to a weaker community in the longer term, raising the potential for decline	+ S/M/L	Clear policy guidance brings certainty to the short term, and helps to secure investment in the community in the future
SA18 - Equality	0 S/M/L	Neutral impact	0 S + M/L	Concentrating services and activity in appropriate locations will contribute to accessibility and equality
SA19 - Health	?/- S/M/L	Lack of up-to-date policies and proposals could lead to a decline in health provision and the health of residents	0 S + M/L	Clear up-to-date policies will assist in bringing longer term health benefits
SA20 - Housing	0 S - M/L	Lack of up-to-date policy guidance could lead to the potential for decline in the longer term	+ S/M/L	Clear policy guidance brings certainty to the short term, and helps to secure housing investment in the future

Appendix 7: List of abbreviations

BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
DPD	Development Plan Document
EINA	Equalities Impact Needs Assessment
LDF	Local Development Framework
NHS	National Health Service
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SLINC	Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UDP	Unitary Development Plan
UK	United Kingdom

