

# Sustainability Appraisal

Incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment

March 2006

## Scoping Report

For the Ipswich Local Development Framework

Incorporating

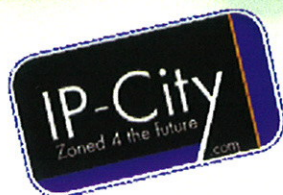
Core Strategy and Policies

Requirements for Residential Developments

Site Allocations and Policies

IP-One Area Action Plan

one-**ipswich**



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.0.1 Since 21<sup>st</sup> July 2004, under the EU Directive 2001/42/EC [the SEA Directive], Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required in all European member states for certain plans and programmes which have significant environmental effects.

1.0.2 Ipswich Borough Council has begun work on its Local Development Framework (LDF), in line with the revised planning system for development plans under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 [the 2004 Act]. This legislation also requires a sustainability appraisal (SA) to be undertaken on all relevant documents. The requirements of the SEA Directive have been incorporated into the requirements of the 2004 Act. This report sets out the background, scope, framework and method which the sustainability appraisal (incorporating SEA)\* will employ. It also forms the culmination of Stage A of the SEA process (see Table 1).

\* The combined processes of sustainability appraisal (SA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA) will be referred to in this document collectively as the 'SA process'.

1.0.3 This report is being produced in line with the Governments requirements under the revised planning system and in response to the SEA Directive.

1.0.4 This Scoping Report refers specifically to the production of documents within the Ipswich Local Development Framework. This approach can, however, be adopted by Ipswich Borough Council corporately through the use of assessment sheets set out in Appendix C.

### 1.1 Background

1.1.1 The 2004 Act requires local authorities to undertake Sustainability Appraisal (SA) on Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The SEA Directive requires all local planning authorities to carry out a 'Strategic Environmental Assessment' (SEA) of their new development plans or Local Development Frameworks (LDFs). A key aim of SEA is to integrate environmental objectives into the wider plan-making process from the identification of issues and options to the adoption and monitoring of the plan. The SEA Directive applies to all relevant plans and programmes whose formal preparation began after 21<sup>st</sup> July 2004 and to those that will not be adopted by 21<sup>st</sup> June 2006.

1.1.2 As set out in Government guidance '*Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*' (November 2005), Ipswich Borough Council will be carrying out a sustainability appraisal of the documents within its LDF that meets both the requirement of the 2004 Act and the SEA Directive. The LDF consists of a number of individual local development documents (LDDs) (which will include DPDs and SPDs). These documents will each be subject to an individual sustainability appraisal as a key part of their production. The stages of the SA process (see Table 1) will be undertaken in line with the key stages of DPD and SPD production as outlined in Tables 2 and 3 below.

## **1.2 Legal Requirements for Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating SEA)**

1.2.1 The SEA Directive has meant that, since July 2004, the UK has been required to carry out SEA on those plans and programmes that are thought to have a significant effect upon the environment.

1.2.2 The UK Government is addressing the SEA Directive through the enhancement of SA, which not only assesses economic and social impacts of plans and programmes but also gives greater emphasis to the environmental impacts. SA is part of the UK Government's steps towards addressing sustainable development as set out in the Brundtland Report "*Our Common Future*" (1987).

1.2.3 Through the SA process, two formal documents will be produced. The first is the Scoping Report and the second is the Sustainability Appraisal Report. The Sustainability Appraisal Report will include a non-technical summary. The sustainability appraisal will be presented using, as far as possible, scientific data and facts concerning the environment of Ipswich and Suffolk.

1.2.4 The new sustainable development strategy 'Moving It Forward' (March 2005) has set five objectives for sustainable development. These are:

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

These guiding principles act as a measure against which individual policies in plan preparation are assessed.

1.2.5 Essentially, the distinction between Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is that SEA is focused on environmental effects and impacts whilst the wider SA also embraces social and economic aspects of plan development and strategies.

## **1.3 Sustainability Appraisal and the Local Development Framework**

1.3.1 The SA process will identify the likely significant effects of a plan's policies and proposals. It will assess the extent to which implementation of a plan will achieve social, economic and environmental objectives related to sustainable development.

1.3.2 Sustainable development is about getting an appropriate balance between the following:

- Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment;
- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; and
- Prudent use of natural resources.

1.3.3 In essence, sustainable development is about ensuring a better quality of life for everyone now and for future generations.

- 1.3.4 The SA process is a key aspect of plan preparation. As part of this scoping report relating to the Ipswich LDF, a range of proposed planning policy documents are assessed. This will identify how they comply with the principles of sustainable development.
- 1.3.5 SA (incorporating SEA) will be undertaken to measure the impact documents within the Ipswich LDF will have upon the environment. The SA process will ensure that these documents take account of their social, economic and environmental impacts. This combined process of SA and SEA will ensure the sustainability performance of the new LDF is much greater than that of the previous development plan.
- 1.3.6 The SA process will run alongside the production process of the various DPDs and SPDs within the Ipswich LDF (see Tables 2 and 3). Each of the documents will have their own sustainability appraisal report which will inform decision making at each key stage of document production.

#### **1.4 Purpose of the Scoping Report**

1.4.1 The purpose of this Scoping Report is wide ranging:

- The report is the culmination of the first stage of the SA process. It aims to identify the level of detail in which the Sustainability Appraisal Report (in Stage C of the SA process [see Table 1]) will be written. This will be done through setting out environmental, economic and social baseline data that will be used in the assessment process and for future monitoring.
- The broad social, economic and environmental characteristics of the Borough will be assessed as well as how those characteristics are changing.
- The key issues and challenges for the LDF in terms of sustainable development will be set out.
- The framework for carrying out the other stages of the sustainability appraisal, including objectives, indicators and monitoring will be explained.

1.4.2 The Scoping Report will therefore set out the findings of Stage A. It will also set out the proposed structure and content for the final sustainability appraisal report for each local development document. Table 4 sets out Stage A and the five key tasks within it.

1.4.3 This document will be used to consult relevant authorities, key stakeholders and the general public, to gain their views on the scope of the SA process relating to the proposed Ipswich Local Development Framework (LDF).

**Table 1: The Five Stages of Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating SEA)**

<p><b>Stage A: Setting the context and establishing the baseline</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection and sustainability objectives</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Collecting baseline information</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Identifying environmental and sustainability problems</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Propose and develop and test the SA framework including the SA objectives and indicators</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Consulting on the scope of SA</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Output: Scoping Report</b></p>
<p><b>Stage B: Deciding the scope of the SA and developing strategic alternatives</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Testing the plan objectives against the SA objectives</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Appraising strategic issues and options and consulting on options</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Predicting the effects of the plan, including alternatives</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Evaluating the effects of the plan, including alternatives</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mitigating adverse effects</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of plan implementation</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Output: Option Appraisal</b></p>
<p><b>Stage C: Assessing the effects of the plan or programme</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Preparing the sustainability appraisal report</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Output: SA Report</b></p>
<p><b>Stage D: Consulting and decision making</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Consulting on the draft plan and sustainability appraisal report</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Assessment of significant changes</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Decision making and provision of information</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Output: SA Statement on Significant Changes</b></p>
<p><b>Stage E: Monitoring and implementation of the plan</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Developing aims and methods for monitoring</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Responding to adverse effects</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Output: Section in the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</b></p>

**Table 2: Stages of Sustainability Appraisal & Development Plan Documents (DPDs)**

	<b>DPD STAGES</b>	<b>SA/SEA STAGES</b>
<b>PRE-PRODUCTION</b>	<b>Evidence Gathering</b>	<b>STAGE A: Baseline &amp; Scoping</b>  Scoping Report
<b>PRODUCTION</b>	Prepare issues and alternative options in consultation	<b>STAGE B: Developing and refining options</b>  Assessing the effects of the plan or programme  Sustainability appraisal of options
	Public participation on preferred options Representations on preferred options	
	Preparation of submission DPD	<b>STAGE D: Consultation on the preferred options and SA Report</b>  Finalise SA Report
	Submission of DPD	
<b>EXAMINATION</b>	Representations on submitted DPD  Pre-examination  Independent examination  Binding Report	<b>Review of SA Report following Inspectors recommendations</b>
<b>ADOPTION</b>	Adoption  Monitoring & Review	<b>STAGE E: Monitoring and Implementation</b>

**NB: Consultation will be undertaken throughout the pre-production, production and examination stages of the LDF process as well as throughout the relevant stages of the SA process.**

**Table 3: Stages of Sustainability Appraisal & Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)**

	SPD STAGES	SA / SEA STAGES
PRE-PRODUCTION	Evidence Gathering	STAGE A: Baseline Data and Scoping
PRODUCTION	Prepare draft SPD  Public participation on draft SPD  Representations and finalise SPD	STAGE B: Appraising the effects of the preferred options  Developing and refining options
		STAGE C: Preparing the SA Report
		STAGE D: Consultation on the submitted SPD and SA Report  Finalise SA Report
ADOPTION	Adoption  Monitoring and Review	STAGE E: Monitoring and Implementation

**NB:** Consultation will be undertaken throughout the pre-production and production stages of the LDF process as well as throughout the relevant stages of the SA process.

**Table 4: Key Tasks of Stage A**

<b>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</b>	
<b>Key Tasks</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
A1: Identify other relevant plans and programmes and sustainability objectives.	To document how the plan is affected by outside factors and suggest ideas for how any constraints can be addressed.
A2: Collecting baseline information.	To provide an evidence base for sustainability issues, effects, prediction and monitoring.
A3: Identifying sustainability issues.	To help focus the SA and streamline the subsequent stages, including baseline information analysis, setting of the SA framework, prediction of effects and monitoring.
A4: Developing the SA framework.	To provide a means by which the sustainability of the plan can be appraised.
A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.	To consult with statutory bodies with social, economic and environmental responsibilities to ensure the appraisal covers the sustainability issues.



## **2. METHODOLOGY**

- 2.0.1 A significant proportion of baseline information has been provided through the work of the *Suffolk Sustainability Appraisal Group (SSAG)*. SSAG has been in existence since 1994 and involves representatives from all Suffolk planning authorities working together to monitor the impact of planning policies and decisions on the environment and, more recently, sustainability. In recognition of the new planning system and the statutory requirement for SA, SSAG refocused its work to provide a 'joined-up' approach to SA/SEA in Suffolk. This approach could then be adapted, as required, to the individual local authority level. This has allowed for a merging of resources, expertise and knowledge. Bodies such as the Suffolk Wildlife Trust and the Environment Agency have joined the group to assist with the SA process in Suffolk.
- 2.0.2 The tasks under Stage A require a significant level of research, particularly in identifying and scoping existing strategies and plans (Task A1) and collecting baseline information (Task A2). Through the joint working of SSAG, a wide range of documents have been scoped and a large number of indicators have been identified to assist in the collection of data and trends. From this work, objectives and indicators have been developed relating more specifically to the social, economic and environmental issues and challenges facing Ipswich.
- 2.0.3 In addition to this, a Working Group was formed within Ipswich Borough Council to discuss these objectives and indicators and to assess their relevance to Ipswich. From these discussions and consultations, refinements have been made and, in some cases, additional and alternative objectives and indicators identified. These alternatives were considered to have more relevance to Ipswich, whilst still covering the key topic areas set out in UK Government and European guidance.
- 2.0.4 These refined objectives and indicators were then consulted on in May and June 2005. Key stakeholder organisations were asked to comment on these objectives and indicators. The responses to that consultation have been incorporated into this Scoping Report (Appendix D).
- 2.0.5 These responses informed the SA framework (set out in Appendix C) against which the effects of policies and plans could be assessed. The baseline information provides the basis for monitoring effects of policies and proposals, therefore helping to define a monitoring framework for the SA process also.

### **2.1 Context Review (Task A1)**

#### Other Relevant Plans, Programmes and Objectives

- 2.1.1 Stage A of the SA process demands that the context in which the LDF is being prepared is considered and referred to within this document. The context refers to other relevant policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives. The reason for the inclusion of other relevant documents and programmes is because they may act as an influence on the LDF. Environmental protection objectives are set out in many policies and legislation. These may influence the SA process and preparation of new LDF documents. Any relationship between plans and programmes must be identified so that advantage can be taken of overlapping

sections and any inconsistencies and constraints dealt with. This review will help to identify issues and objectives that must be covered by SA.

- 2.1.2 The context review considers guidance that has been issued at the international, European, national, regional and local level with regard to the SA process. Targets and specific requirements of the plans, programmes and objectives have been identified and included where possible in the SA process. Environmental assessments conducted for any of the relevant plans, programmes and objectives may be useful sources of information that can act as baseline data. Environmental protection objectives that have been established so that the SEA Directive can be complied with must be carefully noted.
- 2.1.3 Appendix A contains a list of policies, plans and programmes that may influence the Ipswich LDF. Tables 5 and 6 below provide a sample summary of the documents listed in Appendix A. The tables also give an example of the relevant links between their environmental objectives and considerations for the development of documents within the Ipswich LDF. Therefore, this illustrates that when identifying new policies and proposals within the individual documents of the LDF, these other plans and programmes will need to be considered.
- 2.1.4 Each document listed in Appendix A (except the international and European documents) has been reviewed through the joint working of SSAG with the following information in mind:
- Title of policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative
  - Publishing body / organisation
  - Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)
  - Relevance to the Ipswich LDF
  - Opportunities / Synergies
  - Possible responses within the LDF
  - Implications for the SA process
- 2.1.5 The international and European documents are relatively broad in terms of content and have few direct implications for the LDF. Their ambitions are reflected in documents scoped at a lower level.
- 2.1.6 When considering the context of the LDF, it is important to recognise three key factors:
- **No list or review of relevant documents can ever be exhaustive.** This report aims to identify the key documents and extract the key messages from them.
  - **Documents often exist in a hierarchy.** Generally, as the hierarchy descends from international to European and then to national, regional and local documents, the implications for the LDF become more specific and precise.
  - **The context is dynamic and new or revised relevant documents emerge on a regular basis.** Particular relevance should be given to the gradual replacement of Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs) with Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The Council will keep abreast of any

significant changes and the context review will be checked and revised at regular intervals in the SA process.

**Table 5: Example Summary of Related Plans and Policies (Task A1)**

<b>Plan / Programme</b>	<b>Relationship to the LDF</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>International</b>		
European Directives	Legislation from the European Commission regarding the protection of the environment. Translated through planning guidance and national legislation.	For example: EIA Directive, Water Framework Directive 'Habitats' Directive and the 'Birds' Directive
International UN agreements	Non-binding unilateral agreements regarding sustainability at varying levels.	For example: Rio Conference – Local Agenda 21; Kyoto; Aarhus Convention
<b>National</b>		
Planning Policy Guidance Notes and Planning Policy Statements	Government policy on various aspects of planning.	PPGs to be eventually replaced by PPSs
Government White Papers	Government statements of specific areas of policy.	For example: Transport White Paper
Planning Circulars	Guidance on specific issues that relate to planning	Various
<b>Regional</b>		
Regional Planning Guidance 6 (RPG6)	Sets out regional guidance for the preparation of local plans and LDFs.	
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (draft)	Prepared by the East of England Regional Assembly (EERA)	Still in draft form. EIP to be completed in early 2006.
Regional Economic Strategy	Prepared by the East of England Regional Assembly (EERA)	
Regional Transport Strategy	Prepared by the East of England Regional Assembly (EERA)	Produced in 2003.
Regional Sustainable Development Framework	Regional framework for sustainability in East Anglia.	Produced in 2002.
Regional Housing Strategy	Regional framework for housing.	
<b>Sub-Regional</b>		
Haven Gateway Employment Land Study	Breakdown of employment land demand and supply for Haven Gateway area (by district) and future needs to 2021.	Produced by DTZ Pidea in 2005.
Haven Gateway Housing and Infrastructure Study	Assessment and analysis of future requirements for the Haven Gateway area and component districts and boroughs.	Produced by Roger Tym & Partners in 2005
Haven Gateway Regeneration Study	Assessment of regeneration needs and potential in the Haven Gateway area and component districts and boroughs.	Produced by GHK Consulting in 2005.
Sub-Regional Housing Strategy (draft)	Sub-regional framework for housing.	Strategy for the period 2005 – 2010.
<b>County</b>		
Suffolk Structure Plan	County framework for development of local plans.	Produced in 2001.
Suffolk Local Transport Plan	County transport planning matters.	New LTP submitted for period 2006-2011
Suffolk Waste Local Plan	County waste planning matters	Produced in 2004.
Suffolk Replacement Minerals and Waste	County waste and minerals planning matters.	In production. Expected to be completed 2006/07.

Local Plan		
Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan	County Biodiversity matters	
Suffolk Habitat Action Plan	County habitat matters.	
Suffolk Local Agenda 21 Strategy	County sustainability matters.	Produced in 2000.
<b>Local</b>		
Babergh Local Plan	Adjoining local authority.	Adopted in 1995 (under review)
Suffolk Coastal local Plan	Adjoining local authority.	Adopted in 2001.
Mid Suffolk Local Plan	Adjoining local authority.	Adopted in 1998.
<b>Ipswich Borough Council Plans, Policies &amp; Strategies</b>		
Corporate Strategy: Transforming Ipswich	Sets out the corporate goals of Ipswich Borough Council.	Produced in Summer 2005.
The Ipswich Prospectus: growth for prosperity	Sets out the future vision for Ipswich and an overview of the strategic aspirations of the borough.	Produced in September 2005
One-Ipswich Community Strategy	Sets out the borough strategy for community development.	Produced in 2004.
Adopted Ipswich Local Plan	Sets out the adopted planning policies and strategies for the borough.	Adopted in 1997.
First Deposit Draft Ipswich Local Plan	Sets out the amended and updated planning policies and strategies for the borough.	Draft document produced in 2001.
IP-One Area Action Plan	Focuses on the future development of central Ipswich	Produced as a draft LDD in 2003 by Urban Initiatives.
Economic Development Strategy	Objectives for the economic development of the borough.	Relates to policy development of the regeneration of Ipswich and employment land.
Ipswich Housing Strategy / Local Housing Needs Study	The aims of the borough for the provision of housing. Study has implications on housing supply issues.	Housing Needs Study produced in 2000.
Ipswich Retail Study	Sets out retailing demand and supply issues and forecasts capacity for Ipswich to 2016.	Produced by DTZ Pidea for Ipswich Borough Council in August 2005.
Cultural Strategy (draft)	Sets out the borough council's strategy with regards to culture.	Draft produced in Spring 2005.
Environmental Strategy (draft)	Sets out the borough council's strategy for enhancing and managing environmental quality.	Draft produced in Summer 2005.
Area Investment Framework for Ipswich	Sets out a five-year framework for the co-ordination of regeneration investments in Ipswich.	Produced by DTZ Pidea for Ipswich Borough Council in January 2004.

**Table 6: Examples of LDF Links to other Plans and Programmes: Environmental and Sustainability Objectives (and relevant Implications).**

<b>Document Reference Point</b>	<b>Objectives / Requirements of the Other Plan or Programme</b>	<b>Implications for the Local Development Framework</b>
<b>PPG15 – Planning and the Historic Environment (Sept 94)</b>		
This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection.		
<b>Opportunities / Constraints</b>	The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control.	Include objectives / targets for "the conservation of the natural beauty and amenity of the land" and for "the improvement of the physical environment".
<b>PPG16 – Archaeology and Planning (Nov 90)</b>		
PPG16 sets out policy on archaeological remains, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in the urban and rural context.		
<b>Para 6</b>	Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, fragile, vulnerable and non-renewable resource. Appropriate management is essential to ensure they survive in good condition.	Strategy should seek to protect and enhance sites of archaeological interest.
<b>Para 8</b>	Where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are affected by proposed development there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation.	Ensure document seeks to protect and enhance archaeological remains.
<b>Para 11</b>	Archaeological issues are often important in minerals planning and they should be fully taken into account in the planning decision process.	Ensure land use planning policies steer development away from archaeologically sensitive sites.
<b>PPG17 – Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (July 02)</b>		
This needs to be considered by local authorities in the development of their LDFs. Open space and sport and recreation facilities can make a major contribution to ensuring that villages, towns and cities are places in which people will choose to live. The main role of the planning system is to ensure there are sufficient of them and that they are in the right places. There is a need also to ensure they are of high quality, attractive to users and well managed and maintained.		
<b>Aims</b>	Networks of accessible, high quality open spaces and sport and recreation facilities, in both urban and rural areas, which meet the needs of residents and visitors, are fit for purpose and economically and environmentally sustainable	Open space assessment and strategy should inform RSS
	An appropriate balance between new provision and the enhancement of existing provision	As above
	Clarity and reasonable certainty for developers and land owners in relation to the requirements and expectations of local planning authorities in respect of open space and sport and recreation provision	As above

## **2.2 SA Baseline Information (Task A2)**

2.2.1 Baseline data will be used to establish the environmental state of Ipswich (and, in its wider context, Suffolk) alongside the production of each LDF document. The baseline data collected for the SA process will initially be used in the process of predicting environmental effects. The effect of the LDF on the baseline data can

then be identified once LDF documents have been produced. Secondly, the baseline data will allow for effective monitoring to take place once the LDF documents have been adopted. The baseline will be used as an indicator that shows the present situation, which can then have targets set. Trend data will also enable the SA process to measure whether a situation within the locality is improving, worsening or staying the same.

2.2.2 Full tables of the relevant baseline data have been included in Appendix B. The baseline data has been split into agreed theme areas. The baseline data covers the groups defined within SEA guidance:

- climate change;
- soil and mineral resources;
- local air quality;
- water resources and quality;
- built and historic environment;
- natural environment and biodiversity;
- landscape;
- economic performance and diversity;
- transport;
- equity and employment;
- human population and health;
- skills and education.

However, the baseline data in Appendix B is presented by themes identified through the *One-Ipswich Community Plan*. This facilitates an easier relationship to other documents and strategies in the local area.

2.2.3 To obtain a more complete picture of the current state of Ipswich and Suffolk in regard to the environment, society and economy, many different data sources will be used. Sources of baseline data include:

- Suffolk's Environment (an annual report monitoring sustainable development in Suffolk)
- Regional Annual Monitoring Report
- Ipswich Annual Monitoring Report
- Suffolk Observatory
- Census 2001
- Environment Agency
- Best Value Performance Indicators
- Other local authority indicators

2.2.4 For more specialist baseline data, more specific sources were contacted. Local targets have been included where appropriate and relevant.

2.2.5 A 'traffic light system' has been used to assess the trends of the indicator data within the baseline information table (Appendix B). Each symbol indicates trends which are '*good or improving*'; '*stable, mixed or unable to be assessed*'; or, '*poor or declining*'. This is illustrated below.

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF TREND
☺	Good or Improving
☹	Stable, Mixed or Unable To Be Assessed
☹	Poor or Declining

## 2.3 Gaps in Information and Availability

2.3.1 The baseline data is relatively comprehensive and has raised a number of important environmental issues. There are, however, many gaps in information remaining where information is currently incomplete or unavailable. Monitoring and research is ongoing at the Borough Council and data is continually received from external sources. It is hoped that these gaps in information can be filled over time so that the baseline can be fully set out and any missing trends identified.

2.3.2 At this stage, the topics/indicators (as set out in Appendix B) where information is either limited, currently not available or where data requirements need to be defined are:

- Groundwater Quality
- Number of days of Air Pollution
- Achievement of Emission Level Values
- How Children Travel To School
- Accessibility To Key Services
- Level of Carbon Emissions By Cars
- Incidence of Fluvial Flooding
- Effects of Drought
- Effects of Wind Damage
- Effects of Heat
- Condition of SSSIs
- Bird Survey Results
- Condition of Key Habitats (BAPs)
- Planning Permissions Affecting Known or Potential Designated Assets
- Obesity
- Number of People Who Smoke
- Number of people with Type 2 Diabetes
- Provision of Open Space and Play Space
- Childcare
- Special Needs Housing (Types and Sizes)
- Comparative Industrial and Office Rental Costs Within The Borough
- Port Freight Carried By Rail
- Access To Adult Learning Opportunities

2.3.3 Work will be undertaken to put measures in place to obtain and monitor this information for future reference purposes.

## 2.4 Context Information for Ipswich

2.4.1 This profile is designed to give a broader picture of the characteristics of the area. It is intended to add to the relatively narrow analysis of the area that can inevitably come from identified indicators. The purpose of this profile is to give a

more rounded foundation for identifying key issues and challenges for sustainable development.

## Geography

- 2.4.2 Ipswich is situated in the East of England region. The Borough of Ipswich covers an area of 3,981 hectares (or 15.37 square miles). It is the county town and administrative centre of Suffolk. The town is located on the River Orwell approximately 12 miles from the Suffolk coastline. To the south lies the picturesque Dedham Vale (known as 'Constable Country'), the county of Essex and the historic town of Colchester (approximately 20 miles away). To the north and west lies the more rural areas of Suffolk and to the east, the port of Felixstowe and the Suffolk Coast. Ipswich enjoys a significant catchment population of approximately 350,000.
- 2.4.3 The Borough of Ipswich is the sole 'urban-only' local authority in Suffolk. It has a population density of 29.4 people per hectare, significantly above the Suffolk average of 1.76.

## Social Information

### Population

- 2.4.4 Ipswich has a population of 117,074 (Census 2001). The age profile of Ipswich (Suffolk Observatory, 2003) is as follows:

- Under 15 years: 22,500 (19.2%)
- 15 – 64 years: 75,300 (64.1%)
- 65 years plus: 19,600 (16.7%)

*Total Population Estimate = 117,400 (Suffolk Observatory, 2003)*

- 2.4.5 The population of the Borough is predicted to rise by almost 20% by 2021 to 146,000. In terms of the age profile, the number of those under 15 years old is expected to rise by 5,500 (25%) to 28,000. The over 65's group is expected to rise by 3,400 (18%) to 23,000. The largest proportional increase, as you would expect, is in the 15-64 years age range where the population is expected to rise by almost 20,000 (26%) to 95,000.
- 2.4.6 Census 2001 indicates that 90.8% of the population of Ipswich are classed as White British. The remaining 9.2% of the population cover a wide and diverse mix of other ethnic groups including White Other, Black Caribbean, Black African, Asian, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Chinese.

### Deprivation

- 2.4.7 According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD), Ipswich (as a local authority area in England) is placed 136<sup>th</sup> out of a total of 354. Several areas in Ipswich fall within the top 20% most deprived with some falling within the top 10%. 1 in 3 of the population of Ipswich live in an area within the top 25% most deprived areas in England. 7% of the population live in an area which is within the top 10% most deprived in England.



### Health & Well Being

- 2.4.8 The overall death rate in Ipswich (per 100,000 population) in 2003 was 645.0. This was significantly above the Suffolk average of 609.6. This figure is down on the previous year but still remains high for Suffolk.
- 2.4.9 The average life expectancy for men in Ipswich is 76.6 years and for women it is 81.3 years.

### Education and Skills

- 2.4.10 Ipswich fairs comparatively well when looking at education indicators. It scores above the Suffolk average in GCSE attainment levels (63.5%) and average point scores (273.8). However, Ipswich has the second highest proportion of its population in Suffolk with no qualifications (33.6%) and the second lowest proportion with NVQ level 4 or higher (22.3%).

### Crime and Disorder

- 2.4.11 The crime rate in Ipswich has risen steadily and significantly since 2001. In 2004 it stood at 138.5 crimes per 1,000 population, the highest crime rate in Suffolk. Burglary also scores highly and with 16.7 recorded burglaries per 1,000 population in 2004, it too is the highest rate in Suffolk. Both of these rates are above the average rate for England and Wales.

### Access To Services and Facilities

- 2.4.12 Access to services and facilities is generally good in the Borough due to its compact urban character. 29% of households in Ipswich do not have access to a private car. However, there are predominantly good public transport links providing good accessibility to key services and facilities across the Borough.

### Employment

- 2.4.13 The average earnings for those in full-time employment in the Borough of Ipswich in 2004 was £22,647. This compares with the Suffolk figure of £24,940. Whilst average earnings have increased since 2002, in Ipswich they still fall approximately £2,000 below the Suffolk average.
- 2.4.14 Unemployment in the Borough has fallen slightly over the period 2003-04. It is currently at 3.6% which is high in comparison to the East of England average of 1.8%. Long term unemployment (longer than 12 months) stands at 22.2% of those unemployed (0.7% of the total workforce). This is still significantly higher than the Suffolk average in this instance.
- 2.4.15 The draft Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) requires 18,000 new jobs to be located in the Borough of Ipswich. Through analysis of trends in existing sectors and projections of future demand, suitable employment sites and developments will need to come forward to meet this requirement. The Ipswich LDF will have a key role in this work.

## Housing

- 2.4.16 As of April 2004 the Borough had a housing stock of 53,220 properties. Census 1991 states that Ipswich had 47,748 households. Census 2001 states that Ipswich had 49,869 households. This shows an increase of over 2,000 households from 1991 – 2001. Of the Census 2001 total, some 8,159 units were Council-owned; 2,787 units were owned by Registered Social Landlords (RSL) and 32,275 units were owner occupiers.
- 2.4.17 In 2003/04, 1,322 people claimed to be homeless in the Borough of Ipswich. This rose from 1,249 the previous year and 1,054 in 2001/02. With a property price to income ratio of 5.6, it is apparent that home ownership is beyond the reach of a significant proportion of the population of the Borough.
- 2.4.18 The Council's planning policy sets a target of 25% affordable housing on all new brownfield developments and 30% on greenfield. This is not being met currently and the figure for 2003/04 of an average of 18.9% illustrates this.
- 2.4.19 An increasingly challenging housing target is coming forward from the draft RSS (15,400 dwellings in the period 2001 to 2021 (770 p.a.). This will mean that the need for housing quality in both design and choice will be increasingly vital.

## **Environmental Information**

### Landscape and Biodiversity

- 2.4.20 Within the Borough we have a number of County and Local Wildlife Sites and well as a Site of Special Scientific Interest and 17 hectares of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

### Historic and Archaeological Environment

- 2.4.21 There are 610 listed buildings in the Borough of which 13 are Grade I. There are 13 Conservation Areas covering the historic areas of the Borough. There has been little change in the number of listed buildings in the Borough since 1995. As of 2004, 92% of all the Conservation Areas in the Borough had been the subject of character appraisals (12 out of 13), the highest percentage coverage in Suffolk.

### Water and Air Quality

- 2.4.22 There is limited information on this for the Borough at this stage. It is intended to acquire relevant information to update the baseline data in due course. Indicators have been identified and set to monitor progress.

### Soil Resources

- 2.4.23 A significant way of reducing the impact on soil resources and protecting them is by concentrating new housing development on previously developed land (PDL). The percentage of completed new development on PDL in Ipswich in 2003/04 was 71.6%. The percentage has been consistently high since 1998/99 with the highest being 89.7% in 2000/01. This is likely to be exceeded in 2004/05 as

development on PDL will be 97.8%. The Regional target of 50% (RPG6) is exceeded in Ipswich.

### Waste

2.4.24 There is a general increase in the amount of household waste being recycled in Ipswich year on year since 2002/03. However, the total amount of household waste is also increasing each year. More waste will be recycled with the roll out of dry recyclables (blue bins) and garden waste (brown bin) collections in 2005/06.

### Traffic

2.4.25 Traffic volumes have steadily increased each year in Ipswich since 1999. The bulk of this increase is due to the increase in car use, especially with regard to journeys to work. However, it is important to note that Ipswich does have the highest percentage of journeys to work in Suffolk taken by sustainable modes and this will continue to be improved upon.

2.4.26 Most residential development will be built on PDL in Ipswich and considerations of proximity to bus routes, cycling and pedestrian access are taken into account at the planning application stage. This will assist in reducing the need for local travel by the car.

### Climatic Effects and Climate Change

2.4.27 The Environment Agency identifies areas at risk from flooding on flood risk maps. They also classify the probability of these areas flooding from rivers or the sea in any one year as 'significant' (greater than 1 in 75), 'mediocre' (less than 1 in 75 but greater than 1 in 200) or 'low' (1 in 200 or less). These assessments are based on the presence and effect of all flood defences, predicted flood levels and ground levels.

2.4.28 Significant parts of the central area of Ipswich have a flood rating of 'low' to 'moderate'. This is mainly focused on the area between the River Orwell and the town centre, Waterfront and Ipswich Village areas.

2.4.29 The Home Energy Conservation Act 1996 requires local authorities to set a target for the improvement in energy efficiency of the total housing stock. Ipswich has a target of a 30% increase by 2011. The 2003 figure showed a 13.5% improvement. There is still some way to go to meet this challenging target but Ipswich is moving in the right direction towards it.

## **Economic Information**

### Economic Growth

#### *Business Sectors*

2.4.30 The main sectors of employment in Ipswich are public administration, education and health; distribution, hotels and restaurants; and, manufacturing. Each of these sectors is above the Suffolk and regional average.

### *Business Start Ups*

2.4.31 The rate of business take-up can often be considered as an indicator of the vitality of a local economy. The business formation rate (as measured by VAT registrations) is the highest in Suffolk and has increased each year since 2001. Trends show a constant increase in business start-ups since 2001.

### *Take Up of Employment Land*

2.4.32 Between 2000 and 2005 the take up of employment land has been relatively static. There have been no major increases in the period with the exception of small amounts of take up in 2001/02 and 2004/05.

### Town Centres

2.4.33 The percentage of retail units in Ipswich town centre that have an A1 use has fallen slightly in the last year. It currently stands at 65% whereas previously in 2001/02 and 2002/03 it stood at 68%. This is still clearly above the county average of 55% and the national average of 50%. Although, there has been a small decrease in A1 uses, this trend will continue to be monitored. The presence of a majority of A1 units in the town centre will help to stimulate and maintain vitality. The retention of A1 uses is, therefore, very important.

### Transport and Travel

2.4.34 The encouraging trend to note is that the number of journeys to work by sustainable modes is increasing. The volume of traffic, however, is also increasing, placing further pressure on existing infrastructure.

2.4.35 Improvements need to be made in order to make the environment more attractive to visitors and investors. This will boost the local economy and help to reduce the impact of traffic pollution on the environment.

2.4.36 Key transportation issues within Ipswich include the east-west routes across the town centre and the connections between the town centre and the Waterfront. Several schemes and programmes are in place to attempt to reduce the number of local journeys by car. Schemes are also being considered to improve the routes between the town centre and Waterfront.

## **2.5 Issues & Challenges for Sustainable Development in Ipswich (Task A3)**

2.5.1 The following issues and challenges have been identified from the general trends set out in the baseline data:

**Table 7: Key Issues and Challenges for Sustainable Development in Ipswich**

Key Issues & Challenges
<b>Social:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Higher than average mortality due to respiratory disease. <input type="checkbox"/> Number of homeless increasing year-on-year. <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of suitable affordable housing (by type) available. <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement for 15,400 new dwellings in the Borough by 2021. <input type="checkbox"/> Ageing population
<b>Environmental:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rising volume of traffic <input type="checkbox"/> Flood risk along River Orwell Corridor <input type="checkbox"/> Increasing number of fatalities in road traffic accidents. <input type="checkbox"/> Need for renewable forms of energy in new homes.
<b>Economic:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Need to enhance and sustain the viability and vitality of the town centre and local centres. <input type="checkbox"/> Need for suitable employment land (by use) and encourage increasing new business development. <input type="checkbox"/> Need for more retail floorspace. <input type="checkbox"/> Requirement for 18,000 new jobs in the Borough by 2021. <input type="checkbox"/> Decrease in manufacturing employment. <input type="checkbox"/> Increase in office-based employment

### **3 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK (Task A4)**

3.0.1 Ipswich Borough Council has identified a framework by which the SA can be assessed. This framework was identified through the study of relevant policies, plans and programmes implemented through both European and UK law. It relates to topics which are identified as important for the protection of the environment and achieving sustainable development.

#### The Use of Indicators and Targets

3.0.2 The indicators, baseline data and SA objectives chosen mean that Ipswich Borough Council will be able to identify whether the LDF documents have the following impacts on the social, economic or environmental well-being of Ipswich:

- positive
- negative
- neutral
- uncertain
- secondary
- long, medium or short term
- temporary or permanent
- synergistic or cumulative.

#### Using A Framework To Assess The Likely Significant Effects of The LDF Documents

3.0.3 The assessment of the Ipswich LDF policies against the SA objectives will highlight areas where action is needed to prevent detrimental impacts. Through the SA process, mitigation measures can be set up and action can be taken. Full monitoring of all SA indicators will be carried out by Ipswich Borough Council. This will enable the impact of the LDF can be tracked and action taken to suit the needs of the effects.

## Assessment and Appraisal Criteria

- 3.0.4 The criteria to be used for the assessment and appraisal of the LDF will simply be the impact that the proposed policy or policies will have upon the SA objectives. This will be measured through the indicators set out in this document. The process will assess whether policies have any of the effects set out in paragraph 3.0.2 above upon the SA objectives. This will be done simply in terms of 'Yes' or 'No' (Tables (a) and (b): Appendix C).
- 3.0.5 Following the first assessment, the policy or policies will be tested for the cumulative and synergistic effects they may have upon the SA objectives. For this stage, assessments on whether the synergistic and cumulative impacts on the objectives are positive or negative will be made (Table (c): Appendix C).

## Methods of Assessment and Appraisal

- 3.0.6 The assessment of the effects of the LDF on environmental, social and economic issues will be carried out using a matrix system. Each of the policy and proposal options set out in the LDF documents will be assessed individually and then against each other. This process will enable the effects of the policies and proposals options to be identified. The policy or proposal option with the least adverse effects upon environmental, social and economic issues can then be selected and adopted (Table (d): Appendix C).
- 3.0.7 Examples of assessment sheets for options on policies and proposals are set out in Appendix 3.

### **3.1 Defining SA Objectives, Indicators and Sub-Indicators**

- 3.1.1 SA objectives are structured to take into account the Government's four themes for sustainable development which are:
- effective protection of the environment;
  - prudent use of natural resources;
  - maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment; and
  - social progress that meets the needs of everyone.

Many of the indicators chosen come from within Ipswich Borough Council and the work of SSAG.

- 3.1.2 The SA objectives cover environmental, social and economic issues. For local purposes, the objectives have been grouped into themes that reflect those set out in the *One-Ipswich Community Plan* namely:
- Environment and Transport;
  - Health and Well-Being;
  - Culture and Learning;
  - Economy and Regeneration; and
  - Crime and Disorder.

This approach is considered to be the most appropriate in terms of linking together the aims of the community plan and the Ipswich LDF more clearly.

- 3.1.3 The SA objectives are set out under the agreed local themes within the *One-Ipswich Community Plan* (see Appendix A). SA themes, indicators and sub-indicators and trends, where possible, have been identified from the baseline data available. In addition, key issues and other relevant comments have been incorporated into the table within Appendix B.
- 3.1.4 The SA objectives are general and could be applied to any plan or programme produced by Ipswich Borough Council. They objectives also have much more qualitative indicators attached to them.
- 3.1.5 The SA objectives have been adapted from a range of sources and through consultation with key statutory consultees. They are also considered to be within the remit of the Ipswich LDF. Here, the SA objectives are listed under the identified headings as set out under the SEA guidance:

**Biodiversity, fauna and flora**

To conserve and enhance biodiversity

**Population and human health**

To improve access to key services for all sectors of the population  
 To improve the health of those most in need  
 To minimise potential opportunities for crime and anti-social activity

**Water and soil**

To improve water and air quality  
 To conserve soil resources and quality

**Air**

To reduce waste  
 To reduce the effects of traffic on the environment

**Climatic factors**

To reduce contributions to climate change  
 To reduce vulnerability to climatic events and increasing sea levels

**Cultural heritage and landscape**

To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance areas and sites of historical importance  
 To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes  
 To protect and enhance favourable conditions on SSSIs, SPAs and SACs

**Social inclusiveness**

To improve the quality of life where people live and encourage community participation  
 To reduce poverty and social exclusion  
 To maintain and improve access to education and skills for both young people and adults

**Economic development**

To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment  
 To help meet the housing requirement for the whole community  
 To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and growth throughout the plan area  
 To revitalise town centres  
 To encourage effective patterns of movement in support of economic growth  
 To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment

**3.2 Testing the compatibility of SA objectives**

- 3.2.1 The SA objectives have been selected to give a balance between social, economic and environmental factors. To ensure that each of the objectives is

genuinely required and that there is no duplication or overlap, a simple framework has been set up. This will test their compatibility with each other (see Table 8 below). It is intended that the framework will reveal any incompatibility between the SA objectives.

**Table 8: Compatibility of SA Objectives**

SA Objective	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6	Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9	Objective 10	Objective 11	Objective 12	Objective 13	Objective 14	Objective 15	Objective 16	Objective 17	Objective 18	Objective 19	Objective 20	Objective 21	Objective 22
Objective 1	█																					
Objective 2	✓	█																				
Objective 3	✓	✓	█																			
Objective 4	✓	○	○	█																		
Objective 5	?	○	○	×	█																	
Objective 6	✓	?	✓	✓	×	█																
Objective 7	✓	?	✓	✓	?	✓	█															
Objective 8	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	█														
Objective 9	○	○	○	?	×	○	?	✓	█													
Objective 10	○	✓	○	○	×	○	?	✓	✓	█												
Objective 11	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	✓	✓	█												
Objective 12	✓	○	○	×	✓	?	○	○	○	○	█											
Objective 13	✓	○	✓	○	✓	○	○	○	○	○	○	█										
Objective 14	○	○	○	○	✓	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	█									
Objective 15	○	○	○	○	✓	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	█								
Objective 16	○	○	○	○	✓	○	?	×	○	○	×	○	✓	✓	○	█						
Objective 17	○	○	○	○	✓	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	█					
Objective 18	○	○	○	○	✓	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	█				
Objective 19	×	○	○	✓	✓	✓	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	█			
Objective 20	○	○	○	○	✓	○	○	○	○	×	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Objective 21	○	○	○	○	✓	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Objective 22	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

✓ : Compatible  
 X : Incompatible  
 ○ : No direct link  
 ? : Uncertain link

SA Objectives																					
1. To improve water and air quality																					
2. To conserve soil resources and quality																					
3. To reduce waste																					
4. To reduce the effects of traffic on the environment																					
5. To improve access to key services for all sectors of the population																					
6. To reduce contributions to climate change																					
7. To reduce vulnerability to climatic events and increasing sea levels																					
8. To conserve and enhance biodiversity																					
9. To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas and sites of historical importance																					
10. To conserve and enhance the quality & local distinctiveness of landscapes & townscapes																					
11. To protect and enhance favourable conditions on SSSIs, SPAs and SACs																					
12. To improve the health of those most in need.																					
13. To improve the quality of life where people live and encourage community participation																					
14. To reduce poverty and social exclusion																					
15. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment																					
16. To help meet the housing requirements for the whole community																					
17. To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area																					
18. To revitalise town centres																					
19. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth																					
20. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment																					
21. To maintain and improve access to education and skills for both young people and adults																					
22. To minimise potential opportunities for crime and anti-social activity																					

3.2.2 The exercise does show some incompatibility, mainly between the economic and environmental objectives. For the purposes of SEA, this highlights the significant impacts of development on the environment. However, for the purposes of



sustainability appraisal, it is important to consider all three cornerstones of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental issues). It is therefore considered that the vitality and sustainability of the economy is just as important in delivering a balanced, sustainable community as environmental aims are. As a result, it is concluded that these objectives should remain as the SA objectives.

#### **4. CONSULTATION ON THE SCOPE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (Task A5)**

4.0.1 In order for the SA to be successful, consultation must take place throughout the process. The first key element of consultation is on the scope of the process. To produce the Scoping Report, consultation has already been undertaken with the four statutory bodies as set out in the Governments' guidance on SEA and SA. Consultation with the Countryside Agency, Environment Agency, English Heritage and English Nature as well as other interested parties will continue to take place on a regular basis. This will ensure that key environmental issues are included and considered throughout the SA process. The Scoping Report will allow for more certainty during the writing of sustainability appraisal reports. It will also identify the level of detail in which these are written. Importantly, and quite simply, the Scoping Report sets out the methodology that Ipswich Borough Council has chosen to use in the SA process for its LDF.

#### **5. SUMMARY OF NEXT STAGES**

5.0.1 Following this report, and its final consultation, an individual sustainability appraisal will be required for each of the DPDs and SPDs within the Ipswich LDF. Table 1 in the Background section of this document sets out the Stages of the SA process. Tables 2 and 3 illustrate how the Scoping Report will feed into each of the various DPDs and SPDs. A brief explanation of the subsequent stages in the SA process is set out below.

##### **Stage B:**     Developing and refining options

The Borough Council will develop a number of options for each of the LDDs. It will consult the relevant statutory authorities, likely interested parties and the public on each of them.

##### ***B1     Testing plan objectives against the appraisal framework***

Each of the plan objectives will be tested against the SA framework and their performance against each of the SA objectives will be recorded.

##### ***B2     Appraising strategic issues and options***

Each of the options within each local development document will be tested against the SA framework. Their performance against each of the SA objectives will be recorded. Their likely significant effects on sustainability and the environment will be determined over time including short, medium and long-term impacts. The results will be recorded in a series of tables as set out in Appendix C.

**B3 *Predicting the effects of the preferred options (including alternatives)***

The purpose of this task is to predict the effects of the preferred option in social, economic and environmental terms. Where possible, the potential effects will be quantified. Descriptions of these changes will be given in terms of their significance, geographical scale, the time period over which they will occur, positive or negative effects and whether or not there are any cumulative or complementary effects.

**B4 *Evaluating the effects of the preferred options (including alternatives)***

In assessing the preferred options it will be noted whether the effects are likely to be positive, negative, neutral or uncertain. The timescale and significance of the effects will be set out. Short or long term, minor or major effects will also be identified. Any cumulative effects will also be shown.

**B5 *Mitigating adverse effects***

Where the agreed preferred options are likely to have significant sustainability and environmental effects, mitigation measures will be considered on how to prevent, reduce or off set any adverse effects and enhance the positive effects of the plan.

**B6 *Developing proposals for monitoring***

The information required for monitoring will be set out in the form of indicators and targets that relate to each of the SA objectives.

**Stage C: Appraising the effects of the preferred options**

It will be necessary to appraise the effects of the preferred options against the SA objectives in more detail as they emerge. Identifying corrective measures that will need to be put in place and make specific proposals for monitoring such effects will also be undertaken at this stage.

**C1 *Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report***

All the work carried out during the SA will be documented. A sustainability appraisal report will be produced for each DPD and sent out for public consultation along with the preferred options document (see Stage D).

**Stage D: Consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal Report and preferred options**

Consultation on the sustainability appraisal report for each document will be undertaken during the pre-submission public participation stage of the DPD process, along with the preferred options.

**D1 *Consulting on the draft DPD / SPD (the preferred option) and the Sustainability Appraisal Report***

This consultation will include all four statutory consultees (Environment Agency, Countryside Agency, English Heritage and English Nature), any other relevant stakeholders and the general public. The final sustainability appraisal report for each local development document will be made available on the Internet via the Council's website.

### ***D2 Assessment of significant changes***

Any significant changes made to the preferred options (draft plan document) following consultation, will be accounted for in the final sustainability appraisal report. Any amendments emerging from the Inspector's Report will also be incorporated at this point of the process.

### ***D3 Decision-making and provision of information***

A summary will be included within the final sustainability appraisal report on how the findings of the SA process have been taken into account. Sustainability and environmental considerations, in general terms, will also have been integrated into the adopted DPD.

### **Stage E: Monitoring and implementation**

Once each of the documents of the LDF are adopted, they will be monitored to identify any unforeseen adverse effects. This will enable the appropriate remedial action to be taken. Monitoring allows the actual effects of the DPD to be tested against those predicted in the SA. Monitoring the sustainability of the LDF will also allow for the collection of information to fill any gaps in the baseline.

### ***E1 Developing aims and methods for monitoring***

Care will be taken to ensure that the information collected is appropriate to the needs of the SA process and is up to date and reliable. Arrangements will be made to integrate the SA monitoring into the annual monitoring report (AMR) required for the LDF.

### ***E2 Responding to adverse effects***

Where any adverse impacts of the plan become apparent, the Council will be required to act. The final sustainability appraisal report will detail any contingency arrangements to deal with such impacts. These will be set out in the mitigation measures within the report.

## **6. THE STRUCTURE OF FUTURE REPORTS ON THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL**

- 6.0.1 Once this Scoping Report is published, the next step is to move towards an assessment of the effects of the objectives in each document of the LDF. These effects will be assessed against environmental, social and economic issues. The process will identify ways in which the effects of the individual documents can be mitigated against. Proposals to prevent, reduce or off-set adverse effects on environmental, social and economic issues will be identified during this process.

6.02 After the effects of the LDF on the SA objectives have been identified, the results will be presented in the individual sustainability appraisal reports. This process will include further consultation, not only with the statutory consultees, but also with the public. The results of the consultation on the draft LDF documents will be incorporated into the relevant sustainability appraisal report. The finalised LDF documents and individual sustainability appraisal reports will take account of the consultation results. The content of the sustainability appraisal reports will take the form of the following:

**Table 9: Proposed Content of the Sustainability Appraisal Report (Stage C)**

- **Contents**
- **Non-Technical Summary**
- **Introduction**
  - ❑ *Purpose of the report*
  - ❑ *Compliance with UK legislation and EU Directive*
- **Main Objectives of the Plan**
  - ❑ *Statutory purpose*
  - ❑ *Links with national policy*
  - ❑ *Links to structure or local plans*
  - ❑ *Outline of content*
- **State of the Environment in Ipswich and Suffolk**
- **The Environment Without The Implementation of the Plan**
- **Existing Environmental Problems in Ipswich and Suffolk**
- **Report on the Scoping of the Sustainability Appraisal (inc. SEA)**
- **Areas Most Likely to be Affected by the Plan**
  - ❑ *Environmental characteristics of the area*
- **Method of Assessment**
  - ❑ *Limitations of the assessment*
  - ❑ *Technical deficiencies*
  - ❑ *Lack of information / knowledge*
- **Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Criteria**
  - ❑ *Why adopted?*
  - ❑ *How adopted?*
  - ❑ *How applied?*
- **Main Alternatives to the Policy Framework**
  - ❑ *Spatial strategies considered*
  - ❑ *Description of significant environmental effects*
  - ❑ *Why the selected options were chosen*
- **Report on Policy Coverage**
  - ❑ *Range of policies in the plan document*
- **Likely Significant Effects of the Plan**
  - ❑ *Secondary*
  - ❑ *Cumulative*
  - ❑ *Synergistic*
  - ❑ *Short, medium and long term*
  - ❑ *Permanent and temporary*
  - ❑ *Positive and negative*
- **List and Description of the Mitigation Measures**
  - ❑ *Changes to the plan resulting from the sustainability appraisal process*

- Compensation Measures
- Monitoring Measures
- Consultations Carried Out
- Quality Assurance Checklist
- Bibliography

## 7. QUALITY ASSURANCE

7.0.1 This SA process is fulfilling the requirements of the SEA Directive. It is therefore important to make sure that all of the SEA requirements have been met and are fully integrated into the SA process. To do this, a 'quality assurance checklist' has been compiled (see below). This is to ensure that all key elements have been considered. The Quality Assurance table highlights the sections in this Scoping Report that address the steps required under the SEA Directive. As the SA process progresses, individual sustainability appraisal reports for LDF documents will identify the key SEA steps to be addressed using this checklist.

Table 10: Quality Assurance Checklist

Quality Assurance Checklist	Location in Scoping Report
<b>Objectives and Context</b>	
The appraisal is conducted as an integral part of the plan-making process.	Section 1.1
The purpose and objectives of the plan / strategy are made clear.	Section 1.4
Sustainability issues and constraints, including international and EU environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	TABLE 5
SA objectives, where used, are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Section 3.1 APPENDIX 2
Links with other related plans, programmes and policies identified and explained	TABLE 6
Relates the requirements of the SEA Directive to the wider SA.	Section 1.1
<b>Scoping</b>	
Authorities and other key stakeholders with a range of interests that are relevant to the LDF and SA are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the SA Report.	Section 2 Stages A5 and D1
The assessment focuses on the significant issues.	Section 2.5
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	
<b>Options</b>	
Realistic options are considered for key issues and the reasons for choosing them are documented.	
Options include 'do nothing' scenario wherever relevant.	
The sustainability effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each option are identified and compared.	
Inconsistencies between the options and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained.	
Reasons are given for elimination or selection of options.	
<b>Baseline information</b>	
Relevant aspects of the current state of the plan area (including social, environmental and economic characteristics) and their likely evolution without	APPENDIX 2 Section 2.2

the plan are described.	
Characteristics of areas likely to be affected are described.	<b>Section 2.4</b>
Difficulties such as deficiencies in data or methods are explained.	<b>Section 2.3</b>
<b>Prediction and evaluation of likely significant effects</b>	
Effects identified include the types listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as well as other wider sustainability issues (employment, housing, transport, community cohesion, education etc).	
Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.	
Likely cumulative (including secondary and synergistic) effects are identified where practicable.	
Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.	
Where relevant, the prediction and assessment of effects makes use of accepted standards, regulations and thresholds.	
Methods used to appraise the effects are described.	
<b>Mitigation measures</b>	
Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce or off set any significant adverse effects of implementing the LDF are indicated.	
Issues to be taken into account in project consents are identified.	
<b>The Environmental Report</b>	
Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation.	
Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms.	
Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate.	
Explains the methodology used.	
Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.	
Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the appraisal, the objectives of the LDF, the main options considered and any changes to the plan resulting from the appraisal.	
<b>Consultation</b>	
Authorities and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the plan are consulted in ways and at times which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate timeframes to express their opinions and the draft plan and SA Report.	<b>Section 2 Stages A5 and D1</b>
<b>Decision-making and information on the decision</b>	
The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan.	
An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.	
Reasons are given for choosing the plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable options considered.	
<b>Monitoring measures</b>	
Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the appraisal.	
Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects.	
Monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage. These effects should include predictions that prove to be incorrect.	
During implementation of the plan, monitoring is used where appropriate to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the appraisal.	



# APPENDIX A

## Related Plans & Programmes

*Due to the large amount of information contained in Appendix A it has not been enclosed within this document.*

*Copies of Appendix A are available on request  
(please see contact details on front cover).*





# **APPENDIX B**

## **Stage A: Presentation of Baseline Data**



## Appendix B: Schedule of SA Baseline Data, Trends and Issues

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF TREND
☺	Good or Improving
☹	Stable, Mixed or Unable To Be Assessed
⊗	Poor or Declining


NB: Baseline data has been gathered using all available information at the time of this scoping exercise. It is intended to fill any gaps in data at regular intervals as it becomes available and will be updated annually along with the LDF monitoring.

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
Environment & Transport	To improve water and air quality	Levels of impact on air and water quality	Water quality in rivers	Data not yet available specifically for Ipswich.	<p>Suffolk: Chemical water quality (2003): Grade A: 2.6% Grade B: 26.1% Grade C: 37.8% Grade D: 21.2% Grade E: 11.6% Grade F: 0.8%</p> <p>Biological water quality (2003) Grade A: 3.7% Grade B: 46.9% Grade C: 17.4% Grade D: 2.3% Grade E: 0.7% Grade F: 0%</p> <p>None specifically for chemical / biological water quality in Ipswich. However, River Quality Targets have been set for individual river reaches.</p>	<p>Suffolk: Chemical water quality (2000): Grade A: 4.3% Grade B: 34.5% Grade C: 32.7% Grade D: 15.8% Grade E: 12.1% Grade F: 0.5%</p> <p>At a county level – deterioration since 2000 – only 28.7% rated as 'very good' (A) or 'good' (B) as opposed to 38.8% in 2003.</p> <p>Biological water quality (2000): Grade A: 24.9% Grade B: 48.9% Grade C: 14.8% Grade D: 5.7% Grade E: 0.6% Grade F: 0% Grade O: (unclassified): 5.0%</p> <p>At a county level – improvement since 2000 – 77.6% grade (A) or (B) as opposed to 73.8% in 2003.</p>		<p>☹ 5 yearly indicator. Biological water quality seems to be improving but chemical water quality deteriorating in the county as a whole. But the situation will vary considerably from river reach to river reach.</p>

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
			Groundwater quality	Uncertain if information is available (may be available from EA in future)				
			No. of days of air pollution	Information available soon	Annual mean objective for nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ): 40ug/m <sup>3</sup> to be achieved by 31 Dec 05 (national air quality objective)			
			No. of Air Quality Management Areas and dwellings affected	0 (none)	To not exceed threshold limits. To meet objectives contained in the National Air Quality Strategy	0 in 2002/03	Rolling three-year programme of monitoring starting in 2004/05.	Future air quality pollution levels not entirely within the Borough's control (eg. Highways Agency / County Council responsible for roads, heat waves can increase Nox, fine particulates (PM10), tropospheric ozone and other pollutants etc.
			Achievement of Emission Limit Values					
	To conserve soil resources and quality	Area of contaminated land returned to beneficial use		Potentially contaminated sites = unknown Declared contamination sites = 0 (none)	No target	Need to set up a monitoring system to assess number and area of sites brought back into beneficial use.		This indicator includes potentially contaminated sites defined as contaminated under the 1995 Act.
	To reduce waste	Tonnage of household waste produced and recycled						

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
			Tonnage of household (and municipal) waste produced	<p>2004/05 Household: 66,465 Municipal: 74,104</p>	No formal targets although year-on-year reductions desirable	<p>1999/2000: H: 64,947 M: 70,144</p> <p>2000/01: H: 60,106 M: 67,205</p> <p>2001/02: H: 64,415 M: 74,152</p> <p>2002/03: H: 66,761 M: 74,152</p> <p>2003/04: H: 65,184 M: 72,447</p>		<p>😊 Apart from 2000/01, figures have been relatively stable since 1999/2000.</p>
			Tonnage of household (and municipal) waste recycled	<p>Tonnage recycled 2003/4: 16.4%</p>	<p>BVPI targets: 2003/04: 10% 2004/05: 18%</p> <p>Suffolk average: 26.1%</p>	<p>Only small increase in recycling from 2002/03 level of 15.4% but still well above the BVPI target.</p>		<p>😊 Good progress being made towards the 2005/06 target with the roll out of the dry recyclables (blue bin) and garden / vegetable waste (brown bin) collections</p>
	To reduce the effects of traffic on the environment	Traffic volumes, access to local services and journeys taken by sustainable modes	Level of traffic volumes in key locations	<p>2003: 7-day annual average flows: all traffic = 299,702. 13 sites (Source: SCC)</p> <p>2001 census: % sustainable 32.1% 2004 Willis (Ipswich) employee travel survey: 32.4%</p>	<p>1999: 280,311 2000: 276,038 2001: 284,469 2002: 297,652</p> <p>No other comparable data recorded. No trend information available.</p>	<p>Traffic levels have increased each year since 2000. Currently highest since 1999.</p>	<p>😊 Steadily rising traffic volumes in recent years</p> <p>😊 In 2001, Ipswich had the highest sustainable travel % in Suffolk.</p>	
			Percentage of journeys to work undertaken by sustainable modes		<p>A year-on-year increase in the % of travel by sustainable modes. Largest % of sustainable travel in Suffolk (county average: 21.2%)</p>			

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
			Percentage of children travelling to school by sustainable modes	Not available at district level.				
			Car parking standards	PPG13 standards (SAPS) adopted in 2001:  No. of commercial developments >1,000m <sup>2</sup> = 3  No. of developments complying with PPG13 standards = 0	For every local authority in Suffolk to have adopted car parking standards to PPG13 standards by 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2003 and to be fully implementing them from that date.	No previous data collected. This indicator was introduced as part of a rennet review. The monitoring systems required to collect the information have yet to be implemented in many authorities.	Developments in 2003/04 did not meet PPG13 parking standards.	Standards were adopted in 2001 but developments in 2003/04 did not meet them.
	To improve access to key services for all sectors of the population	Proportion of population with access to key local services by walking, cycling and public transport (eg. GP, post office)		Can obtain from SCC using Accession database in the future but need to define more clearly				
	To reduce contributions to climate change	Level of energy efficiency in homes and energy consumption	Level of per capita consumption of electricity	Domestic use per consumer (2003): 4,567 kWh	Lowest domestic use per consumer in Suffolk.  Suffolk: 5,337 kWh	No trend data available to date.		Domestic use of electricity in homes in Ipswich is relatively low compared to Suffolk as a whole.

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
			Level of energy efficiency in homes	Figure not in BVPP (BVPI 63: ave. SAP rating of LA-owned dwellings)  HECA overall figure for improvement in total borough stock since 1996 is 15.93% (HECA progress report)	No target BVPP  HECA strategy target 30% by 2011.	BVPI 63 2001/02: 69 2002/03: 71.1  HECA (% improvement in domestic energy efficiency since 1996) 2001: 10.13% 2002: 11.5% 2003: 13.5%	The Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA) requires LAs to identify measures to improve energy efficiency in all residential accommodation. Each LA had to create a baseline for 1 <sup>st</sup> April 1996. The DEFRA website advises that because HECA strategies and monitoring techniques differ, the information should not be used to compare the performance of LAs	 BVPI 63 looks at the average SAP rating of LA-owned dwellings. The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) measures the overall energy efficiency of a home, including existing insulation & heating measures and is expressed on a scale of 1 to 100. As of 2005/06 the rating will be 1 to 120.  www.bre.co.uk
	To reduce vulnerability to climatic events and increasing sea levels	Developments and land at risk of flooding	Level of carbon emissions by cars					
			No. of planning applications approved where EA have objected on flood risk grounds	2003/04: 1	2002/03: 0 (none) Target is 0 (none)	Increase from 0 (none) from 2002/03 to 2003/04	Reason given for approval is that previous permissions set a precedent but shouldn't each application be decided on its own merits?	Further development around the River Orwell / Waterfront, particularly around the Island Site will probably raise the PPG3 / PPG25 conflict.
			No. properties at risk of flooding that are within 1,000 year return period flood risk area (EA)	Properties at risk of flooding from rivers or the sea = 2,286		No trend data available		
			No. of reported flooding incidents recorded on database (EA)	Incidence of fluvial flooding to be developed.				
		Effects of drought	No. of buildings underpinned					



SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments						
	To conserve and enhance biodiversity	<p>No. / types of trees which had died due to drought</p> <p>No. of weeks that hosepipe bans were introduced</p> <p>Water consumption per capita</p> <p>No. of buildings damaged</p> <p>No. of trees blown over</p> <p>No. of complaints of poor odour</p> <p>Percentage of SSSIs in good condition</p> <p>Area (ha) of woodland</p> <p>Population of wild birds</p> <p>Extent and condition of key habitats for which BAPS have been established</p>	<p>No. of listed buildings and buildings at risk</p>	<p>Grade I: 13</p> <p>Grade II: 32</p> <p>Grade III: 565</p> <p>Total: 610</p> <p>Buildings at risk in 2003: 6 (1%)</p>	<p>2<sup>nd</sup> lowest number of listed buildings in Suffolk.</p> <p>No target.</p> <p>Percentage at risk is just above the county average of 0.8%..</p> <p>Suffolk target is 0.7% by 2006.</p>	<p>Little change in no. of listed buildings since 1995 (610).</p> <p>Percentage at risk in 1995 was 2.15%. Therefore substantial progress has been made to reduce the number.</p>	<p>Little change in no. of listed buildings in recent years but amount of buildings at risk has reduced over the last 10 years.</p>	<p>☺ Increase in AONB and Nationally Designated Parkland.</p> <p>☹ Not measured annually.</p>						
									Wind damage	AONB: 17	To ensure that 100% of historic parks and gardens are maintained and enhanced.	Gained 17 ha of AONB since 2001.	Increase in the overall ha of Nationally Designated Parkland by 25.08ha since 2001.	
									Effects of heat	SLAs: n/a	National designated historic parkland: 109.3 ha	County designated historic parkland: n/a		
									Percentage of SSSIs in good condition					
									Area (ha) of woodland					
									Population of wild birds					
									Extent and condition of key habitats for which BAPS have been established					
									Risks to listed buildings, conservation areas and historic parks and gardens					
									To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas and sites of historical importance					

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
			No and area (ha) of Conservation Areas and Article 4 Directions	2004: Cons Areas: 13 2004: Article 4 Directions: 3 (covering 464 properties)	Smallest hectareage in Suffolk. No target.	Since 1996 the no. of Cons. Areas has increased by 1 from 12 to 13 in 2003/04. 2003: Cons. Areas covered 231 ha. 2004: Area covered: 249.02 ha. 2003: Article 4 Directions: 2 (covering 438 properties)		Full Conservation Area boundary review Sept 2003. Over past year, once additional Conservation Area and one additional Article 4 Direction.
			No. of Conservation Area Appraisals completed and enhancement schemes implemented	2004: 12 appraisal 92% of all Cons. Areas	Highest percentage coverage in Suffolk. Suffolk average: 33% of Cons. Areas appraised. No target.	Increase of (1) one appraisal between 1996 and 2003 to give a total of (9) nine. Completion of 3 (three) in 2003/04 and 1 (one) underway gives almost 100%.		Excellent progress being made.
		Planning permissions adversely affecting known or potential designated assets (historic buildings, archaeological sites etc).						
	To conserve and enhance the quality of and local distinctiveness of landscapes and	Percentage / No. of new dwellings completed / committed on brownfield land.						

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
	townscapes		Percentage / No. of new dwellings completed on previously developed land	2003/04: Net completions on PDL: 469 = 71.6% of total completions	Regional target of 50% (RPG6). No specific target for Suffolk. Consistently, Ipswich has highest % in Suffolk. County average: 53.6% of total completions.	% PDL completions have been consistently high from 1998/99, with the lowest recorded in 2001/02 (76.9%) and the highest in 2000/01 (89.7%)		☺ Currently significantly higher than the national and regional targets.
			Percentage of existing housing commitments on previously developed land	Net commitments on PDL 2003/04: 5,711 (= 76.4% of total commitments)	Regional target of 50% (RPG6). No specific target for Suffolk. Consistently much higher than any other district in Suffolk. County average: 50.2%	% PDL fell from 87% in mid-1999 but has risen for the last two years.		☺ Consistently high % and increasing in recent years.
			No. of vacant dwellings	No. of long term vacant dwellings (empty more than six months) 2004: 428 (Source: Empty Homes Survey 2004) 2004: AONB = 17ha	3,067 in whole of Suffolk	No trend data available from this source.		☹ No trend data available.
		Area (ha) of designated landscapes – Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)			2004: AONB in Suffolk: 46,220 ha	2002/03: AONB in Ipswich: 17 ha 2001: 0 (none) 1996: 0 (none)		☺ increased since 1996 baseline. No change since 2002/03.
	To protect and enhance favourable conditions on SSSIs, SPAs and SACs	Area of SSSI in favourable condition		To be investigated?				
		No loss of extent of NATURA 2000 sites (SPA/SAC)						

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
Health & Well-Being	To improve the health of those in most need	All SEA indicators should be compatible with local health impact assessment outcomes Proportion of population with access to hospital / GP / Dentist Incidence of death (rates) by cause		Can obtain from SCC using Accession database in the future but need to define more clearly				
				Age standardised mortality ratio: 2003: 645.0 2002: 661.8 2001: 650.3	2 <sup>nd</sup> highest in Suffolk	Decreased last year and lowest since 2001	☺ Relatively high for Suffolk but decreased last year	
				Age standardised mortality ratio: 2003: 117.7 2002: 113.8 2001: 113.3		Increasing trend	Monitor whether increase in cancer deaths this year represents long term trend	☹ Around average for Suffolk, but with an increasing trend. Figures fluctuate, so may take longer to determine trends.
				Age standardised mortality ratio: 2003: 47.5 2002: 69.1 2001: 62.9		Decreased this year		☹ Last year had highest mortality rate from heart disease in Suffolk – has fallen this year but still above average for county.
				Age standardised mortality ratio: 2003: 82.8 2002: 69.5 2001: 76.9	2 <sup>nd</sup> highest in Suffolk	Increased this year but lower than 2001 figure	Monitor whether increase in respiratory deaths this year represents long term trend	☹ Relatively high for Suffolk, but increased this year. Figures fluctuate so may take longer to determine trends.

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
			Suicides (all ages) per 100,000 population	Age standardised mortality ratio: 2003: 13.2 2002: 12.3 2001: 6.8	Highest in Suffolk	Increasing trend	Increase in self harm / undetermined deaths. Highest in any district in Suffolk	☹️ Increasing trend and relatively high for Suffolk. Figures fluctuate, so may take longer to determine trends.
		No. of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population		2004 RTA casualties: Fatal: 8 Serious: 54	Target for Suffolk of no more than 354 people killed or seriously injured in 2004 (337 for 2005)	More serious casualties than last year (1 fewer fatality). Serious casualties higher in 2004 than have been in any year since 2001.	Increase in number of serious road traffic accident casualties this year.	☹️ Fatalities remain low but number of serious casualties currently higher than in any year since 2001
		Infant mortality rate per 100 live births Life expectancy		2001-2003: Male: 76.6 years Female: 81.3 years	East of England average: Male: 77.3 years Female: 81.4 years Shortest life expectancy for males in Suffolk and 2 <sup>nd</sup> shortest for females	No change in life expectancy since last monitoring period but longer term trend shows an increase.	Life expectancy is relatively low compared to Suffolk, but increasing.	☹️ No change in life expectancy since last monitoring period but longer term trend shows an increase. Relatively low life expectancy compared to Suffolk
		Proportion of journeys to work by foot or by bicycle		2001 Census: 6.9% foot, 3.8% cycle Willis (Ipswich) Employment Travel Survey 2004: 10.4% foot, 1.5% cycle	Largest percentage of foot / cycle travel in Suffolk	No other comparable data recorded at this stage.		☹️ No trend information. In 2001, Ipswich had the highest % in Suffolk of walking / cycling to work.
		How children travel to school (QOL / BVP1)		No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	☹️ No data available
		Level of obesity in the population		No data for baseline but anticipate will be available in future (LAA etc)	No data for baseline but anticipate will be available in future (LAA etc)	No data for baseline but anticipate will be available in future (LAA etc)	No data for baseline but anticipate will be available in future (LAA etc)	☹️ No data for baseline but anticipate will be available in future (LAA etc)

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments	
	To improve the quality of life where people live and encourage community participation	Reduction in people smoking		Data required	Data required	Data required	Data required	Data required	
		Incidence of type 2 diabetes per 1000 population		Data required	Data required	Data required	Data required	Data required	
		Play and open space quality, quantity and accessibility							
			Change in existing outdoor play space provision	Under review	Under review	Under review	Under review	Under review	Under review
			Change in existing provision of childrens play space	Under review	Under review	Under review	Under review	Under review	Under review
			Change in provision of open space	Data not yet available	Data not yet available	Data not yet available	Data not yet available	Data not yet available	Data not yet available
			Percentage of residents who are happy with their neighbourhood as a place to live		Very satisfied: 21% Fairly satisfied: 54% Neither satisfied or dissatisfied: 12% Fairly dissatisfied: 5% Very dissatisfied: 5% Don't know / not stated: 2% (Suffolk Speaks: April 2004)	No Comparators	No trend data available	This question is not reviewed on a regular basis. SSAG to request the Suffolk Speaks Panel to review annually.	This is baseline data

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
Economy & Regeneration	To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Proportion of population who live in wards that rank within the 10% most deprived in the country		IMD 2004: Most deprived 10% = 7% of population Most deprived 25% = 32% of population	Highest % of people in most deprived areas of any LA in Suffolk. Suffolk % IMD 2004:		Relatively high levels of deprivation in areas of Ipswich.	☹️ Ipswich has relatively high levels of deprivation for Suffolk.
		Provision of childcare	No. of neighbourhood nurseries available No. of childcare places available					
	To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Data relating to employment and economic activity in the area						
		No. of people receiving housing benefit Unemployment rate	April 2003: 3.8% July 2003: 3.8% October 2003: 3.6% January 2004: 3.6%	Target to ensure that Suffolk's unemployment levels do not exceed those in the East of England. East of England: April 2003: 1.8% July 2003: 1.8% October 2003: 1.7% January 2004: 1.8%	Quarterly unemployment levels = 3.8% Overall decrease identified but still exceeds regional and even national rates..	☹️ Encouraging, if slight decrease in rate identified but it remains at double the average of the region as a whole.		
		Long term unemployment (NOMIS) February 2005)		Unemployment 12 month duration (% of total workforce / % of unemployed) April 2004: 0.7% / 22.2% April 1999: 1.2% / 27.5%	Suffolk average: April 2004: 0.3% / 17.1% April 1999: 0.7% / 25.6%	Downward trend		☹️ Long term unemployment rates have fallen in the borough since 1999 for overall unemployment. The percentage of unemployed who are also long term unemployed has also fallen.

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
			Census labour market trends	2001: Long term ill: 29.5% Lone parents economically active: 48.4%	2001 Suffolk average: Long term ill: 31.3% Lone parents economically active: 56.1%	No trend data available	A difficult indicator to collect data for. Data is only available via the census – table references ST021 and KS022	☹ No comparable data. However, proportions of lone parents who are economically active is quite a high figure and can affect quality of life targets.
			Proportion of lone parents / long term ill who are economically active	April 2004: £22,647 April 2002: £21,635 (annual survey of hours and earnings (ASHE) 2002/2004)	Suffolk average: April 2004: £24,940 April 2002: £23,194 (annual survey of hours and earnings (ASHE) 2002/2004)	Upward trend		☺ Average earnings have increased by 4.6% since 2002.
	To help meet the housing requirements for the whole community	Data relating to housing including stock type, land availability and affordability	Average earnings (Inland Revenue / AMR))	2003/04: 1,322	Suffolk 2003/04 total: 3,080	2001/02: 1,054 2002/03: 1,249 Upward trend.		☹ Upward trend. New BVPI for 2005/06 (BVX16) focuses on number of homeless cases prevented.



SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
			Housing Stock (SSAG)	Housing stock (31/03/04): 53,220 Total net increase since 1996: 2,430 Annual rate: 315	Structure Plan overall requirement 1996 – 2016: 8000. Annual rate required 1996-2016: 400.  Annual rate now required: 455. So far the annual rate of change is below Structure Plan target (2 <sup>nd</sup> largest shortfall in annual change in Suffolk)	The annual rate required in 2000, 2001 and 2003 had become increasingly higher than that identified in the Structure Plan (400), ranging from 514 to 461.  Slight improvement this year but still below target.	Additional housing stock is required. Trend shows rate of increase has been below that required to meet Structure Plan requirements in recent years.  The draft RSS target for 2001 – 2021 (15,400) is even more challenging (annual rate: 770).	☹️ Additional housing is required at an increased rate.  😊 Rates are increasing and will exceed Structure Plan annual rate in the next few years.  👉 Annual rates are increasing towards the draft RSS annual target of 770 but still fall some way short currently.
			Housing Land Availability	Total commitments at end of 2002/03: 7,480 No. years supply: 16.4	Structure Plan requirement 2004 – 2016: 6,108  Surplus of 1,190 above the 2016 target.  Years supply is highest in Suffolk.  Commitments already exceed the 2016 target.	Years supply recorded in mid-1997, 1999 and 2000 had shown a trend of decreasing supply, falling from 7.7 years in 1997 to 5.5 years in 2000. The 2003 figure was much higher than this at 15.3 years and has increased again in 2004.	Large supply of land available.  Structure Plan levels have already been achieved.	👉 Housing land supply will fluctuate depending on stage of development of LAs development plan.

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
			Affordable Housing	Net affordable completions 2003/04: 107 (= 18.9% of total completions)	30% Greenfield 25% Brownfield 15% waterfront on sites of more than 0.5 hectares or more than 15 dwellings (Ipswich Local Plan First Deposit Draft 2001)  2 <sup>nd</sup> highest % of affordable completions 2003/04 (Suffolk: 11.2% of total completions)	% of net completion which were affordable ranged from 6.1% in 2001/02 to 33.5% in 2003/04.		Indicator fluctuates and requires a longer period of data collection to observe reliable trends.
			Housing Types and Sizes	2003/04: Houses / Bungalows n/a 2003/04: Flats / maisonettes n/a	No target  Suffolk data: 2003/04: <u>Houses/Bungalows</u> (where recorded) Private sector 1 bed: 0.8% Private sector 2 bed: 13.5% Private sector 3 bed: 41.2% Private sector 4+ bed: 40.8% RSL 1 bed: 0% RSL 2 bed: 2.1% RSL 3 bed: 1.0% RSL 4+ bed: 0%  <u>2003/04 Flats / maisonettes</u> (where recorded) Private sector 1 bed: 31.2% Private sector 2 bed: 37.0% Private sector 3 bed: 1.0% Private sector 4+ bed: 2.1% RSL 1 bed: 26.5% RSL 2 bed: 2.1% RSL 3 bed: 0% RSL 4+ bed: 0%	2002/03 (2001/02) <u>Houses/Bungalows</u> (where recorded) Private sector 1 bed: 3 (0) Private sector 2 bed: 30 (37) Private sector 3 bed: 74 (119) Private sector 4+ bed: 52 (76) RSL 1 bed: 0 (0) RSL 2 bed: 26 (24) RSL 3 bed: 6 (7) RSL 4+ bed: 7 (0)  <u>2002/03 (2001/02) Flats / maisonettes</u> (where recorded) Private sector 1 bed: 4 (3) Private sector 2 bed: 51 (40) Private sector 3 bed: 0 (0) Private sector 4+ bed: 0 (0) RSL 1 bed: 7 (12) RSL 2 bed: 3 (22) RSL 3 bed: 0 (4) RSL 4+ bed: 0 (4)	Lack of data.	

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
			Dwellings per hectare of net developable land	Dwellings per hectare 2003/04: 39	To avoid developments which make inefficient use of land. (PPG3)  Recommended guideline = minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare  Suffolk average: 30.39 dph 2003/04 (excluding BDC)	Density has increased annually in last 2 years and is now above the recommended guideline.		Highest density in Suffolk and increasing year on year.
			Average property price to income ratio	Ratio 2003/04: 5.6	No target.  Has lowest property price / income ratio in Suffolk.  Suffolk ratio 2003/04: 6.6	Ratio 2002/03: 5.8  Apparent slight decrease in ratio but it still remains high and indicates serious housing affordability problems.		Income figures based on either small or variable sample and should be treated with caution.
			No. of unfit houses per 1,000 dwellings (BVPI)	BVPI 184a: Proportion of LA homes which were non-decent: 31		No trend data available.  Not a BVPI as of April 2005		No trend data available.  Not a BVPI as of April 2005
		Percentage / Number of new dwellings completed / committed on Greenfield land						
			No. / percentage of new dwellings on Greenfield	2003/04: 97 17.1% (Derived from regional monitoring)	Lowest percentage in the county.  Suffolk 2003/04: 46.4%  Targets related to brownfield.	2001/02: 80 23.1%  2002/03: 64 13.9%  Fluctuating trend but figures remain low.		
			No. / percentage of new housing commitments on Greenfield	2003/04: 1,796 23% (Derived from regional monitoring)	Lowest percentage in the county (County average: 49.8%).  Targets relate to brownfield.	2001/02: 1,724 28.7%  2002/03: 1,802 25.6%  Downward trend		

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
		Identify sites to meet RSS housing requirements						
	To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area	Planning consents for employment uses and take up of employment floorspace	Take up of employment floorspace	Development gained (m <sup>2</sup> ) 41,366 Development lost to other uses: not recorded. Net development gained on PDL (m <sup>2</sup> ): 30,936	Target to maintain a supply of available land where appropriate and to encourage year-on-year employment development. (Source: Regional AMR Employment Land Returns)	Development gained and amount on PDL are both much higher than previous years (2001/02 to 2002/03) but figures have fluctuated and shown no clear trend.		😊 Increases recorded this year but indicator fluctuates and requires a longer period of data collection to observe reliable trends.
			Employment permissions and completions	Total outstanding permissions at March 2004 (m <sup>2</sup> ): 19,436 Total outstanding allocations at March 2004 (ha): 6 Outstanding allocations on PDL (ha): 1.94	Target to maintain a supply of available land where appropriate and to encourage year-on-year employment development. (Source: Regional AMR Employment Land Returns)	All measures have decreased since March 2003.		Limited information means time series observations are difficult to make.
		Data relating to businesses and employment issues	Planning consents for B1, B2 and B8 uses					
			Percentage change in no. of VAT registered businesses	+2.5% (2003) (latest data available from Suffolk Observatory)	Target: To maintain and, where possible, increase the number of businesses in the area. Highest increase in Suffolk in 2003 Overall percentage change in the county: +1.1%	Total stock of VAT registered businesses has increased in 2003, reversing a decreasing trend in 2001 and 2002.		😊 Trend shows increase in businesses in this year. Easy to monitor as sources easily accessible.

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
			Percentage change in no. of businesses paying rates.	Business formation rate (new VAT registrations as % of total VAT registered stock) 2003: 11.5%	Highest in Suffolk	Business development rate has increased each year sine 2001:		
			No. / Percentage employed by employment division	% total employed who work in: Agriculture and fishing: 4.6% Energy and water: n/a Manufacturing: 17.2% Construction: 6.8% Distribution, hotels and restaurants: 20.3% Transport and communications: 16.4% Banking, finance and insurance: 15.8% Public admin. Education and health: 26.0% Other services: 1.7% Total services: 80.2%	No specific target. East of England differences: Less in agriculture; less in transport etc. More in other services. Less in total services. Source: ONS -- local area Labour Force survey (from NOMIS: 25 January 2005)	Comments given on countrywide basis only.		Further work required to review district-level data from 1999/2000 to 2003/04 and to identify trends.

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
			No. / Percentage businesses by main industry type	Number (and %) of local units by broad industry group in 2004: Agriculture: 25 (0.6%) Production: 235 (6.1%) Construction: 335 (8.6%) Motor trades: 180 (4.6%) Wholesale: 200 (5.2%) Retail: 635 (16.4%) Hotels and catering: 335 (8.6%) Transport: 185 (4.8%) Post and Telecom: 70 (1.8%) Finance: 110 (2.8%) Property and business services: 1000 (25.8%) Education: 80 (2.1%) Health: 95 (2.4%) Public admin and other services: 395 (10.2%)	Differences for Suffolk: More in agriculture Less in retail Less in finances Slightly less in property / business	Number (and %) of local units by broad industry group in 2003: Agriculture: 20 (0.5%) Production: 235 (6.1%) Construction: 320 (8.4%) Motor trades: 185 (4.8%) Wholesale: 200 (5.2%) Retail: 650 (17%) Hotels and catering: 335 (8.6%) Transport: 185 (4.8%) Post and Telecom: 65 (1.7%) Finance: 100 (2.6%) Property and business services: 965 (25.2%) Education: 80 (2.1%) Health: 90 (2.4%) Public admin and other services: 395 (10.2%)		Little change since last year. Further work required to review district level data before 2003 and to identify trends.
			No. / Percentage employed by size (no. of employees)	Number (and %) of local units by employment size band 2004: 0-4: 2200 (57.4%) 5-9: 740 (19.1%) 10-19: 415 (10.7%) 20-49: 275 (7.1%) 50-99: 120 (3.1%) 100-249: 75 (1.9%) 250-499: 15 (0.4%) 500-999: 10 (0.3%) 1000+: 5 (0.1%)	Suffolk % 2004: 0-4: 67.5% 5-9: 15.6% 10-19: 8.6% 20-49: 5.3% 50-99: 1.8% 100-249: 0.8% 250-499: 0.2% 500-999: 0.1% 1000+: 0.0%	Number (and %) of local units by employment size band 2003: 0-4: 2155 (56.3%) 5-9: 710 (18.6%) 10-19: 469 (12%) 20-49: 275 (7.2%) 50-99: 130 (3.4%) 100-249: 70 (1.8%) 250-499: 20 (0.5%) 500-999: 5 (0.1%) 1000+: 5 (0.1%)		Further work required to review district level data before 2003 and to identify trends.
			No. / Percentage employed by industry type in key sectors	To be specified and completed by LAs				

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
			Comparative industrial / office rental costs	LA to complete based on identified advantaged and disadvantaged areas in own area (ODPM town centre data / estate)	To ensure that the proportion of A1 uses does not fall below the national average of 50% in any one centre. Lowest % of all LAs to return data in 2003/04. Suffolk average: 55%	2002/03: 68% A1 uses 2001/02: 68% A1 uses 3% decrease this year from static 68% in previous two years.	Small decrease in A1 uses this year may need monitoring in future but % is still high.	😊 Small increase in A1 uses this year but still high % of A1 uses. LAs will continue to come under pressure to allow changes from A1 units to either dwellings or A3 premises.
	To revitalise town centres		Percentage of town centre units with A1 uses	2003/04: 65% A1 uses				
			No. / Percentage of vacant retail units in town centres	2003/04: 11%	The number of vacant units in any one town should not exceed the national average (which is currently 11%) Highest % of those LAs to return data in 2003/04. Suffolk average in 2002/03: 6%	8% vacant in 2002/03. Increased by 3% and now matches national average.	Ipswich % of vacant units matches national average in 2003/04. Should be monitored to ensure that it doesn't exceed target and increase should be addressed.	😊 % of vacant units is relatively high and increasing in Ipswich. IBC figure should be put in context of urban nature of the Borough.
			Percentage of town centre where 'liveability' has been enhanced through public realm works					
	To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	No. / Percentage of people working from home		3,616 (3.1% of total population (117,165))	No specific target. Suffolk average: 4.7%	Further data from subsequent years can be taken from planning applications by each LA		😊 Useful indicator but difficult to monitor through planning applications alone.
		Proportion of port freight carried by rail						

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
	To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	Number of enquiries to business advise services						
		Business start ups and closures		Start ups: 325 Closures: 260 Net change: +65 (SDA, 2003)	Suffolk average: Net change: +240	Trend data from Suffolk Observatory available (ie. previous years stats)		
		No. of business enquiries to SDA / LA / SCC						
	Employment and accessibility, permissions and allocations	Employment and accessibility, permissions and allocations	Employment Land Availability	Development gained (ha): 4.14 Development lost to other uses: Not recorded Net developable change: Not recorded Net development gained on PDL (ha): 3.09	Target: To maintain a supply of available land where appropriate and to encourage year-on-year employment development. (Source: Regional AMR Employment Land Returns)	Development gained both in total and on PDL is higher than recorded in previous years (2001/02 to 2002/03) but figures have fluctuated and show no clear trend.		Gaps in information show that trend observations are difficult to make at this time.
				Employment permissions and allocations	Total outstanding permissions at March 2004 (m <sup>2</sup> ): 19,438  Total outstanding permissions on PDL at March 2004 (m2): 19,438  Total outstanding allocations at March 2004 (ha): 6  Total outstanding allocations on PDL (ha): 1.94	Target: To maintain a supply of available land where appropriate and to encourage year-on-year employment development. (Source: Regional AMR Employment Land Returns)	All measures have decreased since March 2003.	



SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
Culture & Learning	To maintain and improve access to education and skills for both young people and adults	GCSE Attainment Levels (Grades A*-C)	% of Year 11 pupils gaining 5+ A-C grades at GCSE	2004: 63.5%	Suffolk Percentage: 57.3%	Trend shows improvement each year. % has increased from 48.3% in 2001		☺ Trend shows improvement each year. % has increased from 48.3% in 2001
		A and AS Attainment Levels (Grades A-C)	Average point score per student at A and AS level	Average score 2004: 273.8	Suffolk average: 264.9	Performance has improved from 239.6 in 2002		☺ Performance has improved from 239.6 in 2002. Data from 2002 onwards not comparable to previous data as method of calculating points score has changed.
		Proportion of the population with no qualifications	Proportion of the population with no qualifications (Census)	(Census 2001): % of population aged 16-74 with no qualifications: 33.6%	England average: 28.9%; 2 <sup>nd</sup> highest in Suffolk	No trend data	Proportion of the population with no qualifications is relatively high	☹ Proportion is relatively high.
		NVQ Attainment Levels (Levels 1-4)	Proportion of the population with NVQ level 4 or higher (Suffolk Observatory)	February 2005: 22.3%	2 <sup>nd</sup> lowest in Suffolk	Feb 2004: 22.9% Feb 2003: 13.6% Feb 2002: 18.1%		☺ Below average % for Suffolk but trend shows improvement since 2003.
		No. of teenage parents accessing 'Care To Learn' package.						
		No. of adults accessing 'Adult Learning' courses through community education and institutes of further / higher education.						

SA Theme	SEA Objective	SEA Indicator	SEA Sub-Indicator	Quantified Data	Comparators & Targets	Trend	Issues	Comments
Crime & Disorder	To minimise potential opportunities for crime and anti-social activity	Recorded crime per 1,000 population	SEA Indicator	2004: 138.5	Highest crime rate in Suffolk. Above average for the county.	2001: 97.3 2002: 115.9 2003: 125.5 Starting with the highest baseline in the country, the figure has also show a dramatic increase during the recording period.	The crime rate has increased steadily each year and it is high for Suffolk. Consistently higher than other districts.	☹️ As the main town in the area serving a wide catchment, it is inevitable that Ipswich will experience higher levels of recorded crime than more rural parts of the county.
				2004: 16.7	Above average for the county. Highest burglary rate in Suffolk.	2004 figure is higher than previous 2 years – increasing from a rate of 9.6 in 2003.	Highest burglary rate in Suffolk and higher than the national average.	☹️ Highest burglary rate in Suffolk and increased this year. Currently higher than the national average.
				2004: 23.0	Above average for the county and for England and Wales. Highest rate in Suffolk.	Rate has increased annually from 17.1 in 2002.	Violent crime rates are high and are increasing annually.	☹️ Violent crime rates are above average for Suffolk and for England and Wales and are increasing annually.
				76% (Suffolk Speaks 2005) 48% (Suffolk Speaks 2005) 2004: 903 domestic noise complaints	2 <sup>nd</sup> lowest in Suffolk 2 <sup>nd</sup> lowest in Suffolk Highest number of complaints in Suffolk	Decreased from 920 in 2002 to 821 in 2003 but increased again this year. There were fewer complaints in 2004 than in 2002.	No trend information. Perception of crime and disorder is high for Suffolk. Number of noise complaints is lower than 2002 figure but has increased this year and is relatively high for Suffolk.	



# **APPENDIX C**

## **SA Assessment Sheets**



## APPENDIX C: SA ASSESSMENT SHEETS

### (a) Summary Table To Document The Effects of Policies / Options (one form for each)

The following framework shows the SA Objectives and detailed questions which can be used to appraise policies, proposals, plans and strategies. The objectives used are derived from the work of the Suffolk Sustainability Appraisal Group (SSAG) and from consultation with key statutory stakeholders and Ipswich Borough Council Services.

**Policy Being Assessed:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Document:** \_\_\_\_\_

SA Objective	Question: Will this policy / proposal / plan / strategy help to.....	Comment
1. To improve water and air quality	1.1 improve the quality of inland waters / rivers?	
	1.2 reduce the number of days of air pollution?	
	1.3 improve air quality?	
2. To conserve soil resources and quality	2.1 minimise the loss of Greenfield land to development?	
	2.2 minimise the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land to development?	
	2.3 maintain and enhance soil quality?	
3. To reduce waste	3.1 reduce household waste?	
	3.2 increase waste recovery and recycling?	
	3.3 reduce hazardous waste?	
4. To reduce the effects of traffic on the environment	4.1 reduce the volume of traffic?	
	4.2 reduce the need for local travel?	
	4.3 increase the proportion of journeys made using modes other than the private car?	
5. To improve access to key services for all sectors of the population	5.1 improve accessibility to key local services?	
	5.2 improve accessibility to shopping facilities?	
	5.3 improve accessibility to childcare?	
6. To reduce contributions to climate change	6.1 reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?	
	6.2 increase the proportion of energy needs being met by renewable resources?	
	6.3 reduce the risk of damage to people and property from storm events?	
7. To reduce vulnerability to climatic events and increasing sea levels	7.1 minimise the risk of flooding to people and property from rivers and watercourses?	
	7.2 minimise the risk of flooding to people and property on the coast?	
	7.3 reduce the risk of coastal erosion?	
8. To conserve and enhance biodiversity	8.1 maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	
	8.2 help deliver the targets and actions for habitats and species within the Suffolk BAP?	
9. To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance areas of historical importance.	9.1 protect and enhance sites, features and areas of archaeological value?	
	9.2 protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical and cultural value?	
	9.3 protect and enhance sites, features and areas of geological value?	

10. To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes.	10.1 reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?		
	10.2 improve the landscape and character of the surrounding environment?		
11. To protect and enhance favourable conditions on SSSIs, SPAs and SACs	11.1 protect and enhance favourable conditions on SSSIs, SPAs and SACs?		
12. To improve the health of those most in need.	12.1 improve access to high quality health facilities?		
	12.2 reduce death rates?		
	12.3 encourage healthy lifestyles?		
13. To improve the quality of life where people live and encourage community participation	13.1 improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhood as a place to live?		
	13.2 encourage engagement in decision – making?		
	13.3 improve ethnic relations?		
	13.4 improve existing outdoor play space provision?		
14. To reduce poverty and social exclusion	14.1 reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?		
15. To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	15.1 reduce overall unemployment?		
	15.2 reduce long term unemployment?		
	15.3 provide job opportunities for those most in need of employment?		
	15.4 improve earnings?		
16. To help meet the housing requirements for the whole community	16.1 reduce homelessness?		
	16.2 identify sites to meet RSS housing requirements?		
	16.3 increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?		
	16.4 reduce the number of unfit homes?		
	16.5 reduce the number of new dwellings on Greenfield land?		
	16.6 encourage use of brownfield sites?		
17. To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area.	17.1 improve business development and enhance competitiveness?		
	17.2 improve the resilience of business and the economy?		
	17.3 promote growth in key areas?		
	17.4 improve economic performance in advantaged and disadvantaged areas?		
18. To revitalise the town centre	18.1 increase the range of employment opportunities, shops and services available in the town centre?		
	18.2 decrease the number of vacant units in the town centre?		
	18.3 improve the quality of the public realm?		
19. To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	19.1 reduce commuting journeys?		
	19.2 improve accessibility to work by public transport, walking and cycling?		
	19.3 reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?		
	19.4 increase the proportion of freight transported by rail or other sustainable modes?		

	19.5 increase the consumption of locally produced food and goods?		
20. To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	20.1 encourage indigenous business?		
	20.2 encourage inward investment?		
	20.3 make land available for business development?		
21. To maintain and improve levels of education and skills in the population overall.	21.1 improve qualifications and skills of young people?		
	21.2 improve qualifications and skills of adults?		
22. To reduce crime and anti - social activity	22.1 reduce actual levels of crime?		
	22.2 reduce the fear of crime?		
	22.3 reduce noise concerns?		

### **Key To Scores**

- ++ Strong / important positive effects**
- + Positive effects**
- ? Mixed and / or uncertain effect**
- 0 No significant effect**
- Negative effect**
- Strong / important negative effect**

**Significant Positive Effects:**

**Significant Negative Effects:**

**Timescale:**

**Likelihood:**

**Recommendation for mitigation of adverse effects and/or enhancement or positive effects:**

**ASSESSMENT CARRIED OUT BY:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE ASSESSMENT UNDERTAKEN:** \_\_\_\_\_



**(b) Template for Documenting the Appraisal of Policies and / or Options**

Policy / Option: Summary of Baseline Situation and/or targets		Predicted Effects				Justification for assessment: <input type="checkbox"/> Likelihood/certainty of effect (high/med/low) <input type="checkbox"/> Geographical scale of effect <input type="checkbox"/> Whether temporary of permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Assumptions made Include recommendations for mitigation/improvement
		Indicator	Nature of Effect (Quantify where possible)	Short Term	Med Term	
<b>SOCIAL</b>						
<b>SA Objective:</b>						
	<i>Social Indicator 1</i>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likelihood of effect occurring:</li> <li>• Scale:</li> <li>• Temporary/Permanent (delete as appropriate)</li> <li>• Timing:</li> </ul>
	<i>Social Indicator 2</i>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likelihood of effect occurring:</li> <li>• Scale:</li> <li>• Temporary/Permanent (delete as appropriate)</li> <li>• Timing:</li> </ul>
<b>SA Objective:</b>						
	<i>Social Indicator 3</i>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likelihood of effect occurring:</li> <li>• Scale:</li> <li>• Temporary/Permanent (delete as appropriate)</li> <li>• Timing:</li> </ul>
	<i>Social Indicator 4</i>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likelihood of effect occurring:</li> <li>• Scale:</li> <li>• Temporary/Permanent (delete as appropriate)</li> <li>• Timing:</li> </ul>
	<i>Etc</i>					<i>Etc</i>
<b>ECONOMIC</b>						
<b>SA Objective:</b>						
	<i>Economic Indicator 1</i>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likelihood of effect occurring:</li> <li>• Scale:</li> <li>• Temporary/Permanent (delete as appropriate)</li> <li>• Timing:</li> </ul>

<i>Economic Indicator 2</i>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likelihood of effect occurring:</li> <li>• Scale:</li> <li>• Temporary/Permanent (delete as appropriate)</li> <li>• Timing:</li> </ul>
<i>Etc</i>	<i>Etc</i>					<i>Etc</i>

<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>						
<b>SA Objective:</b>						
<i>Environmental Indicator 1</i>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likelihood of effect occurring:</li> <li>• Scale:</li> <li>• Temporary/Permanent (delete as appropriate)</li> <li>• Timing:</li> </ul>
<i>Environmental Indicator 2</i>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likelihood of effect occurring:</li> <li>• Scale:</li> <li>• Temporary/Permanent (delete as appropriate)</li> <li>• Timing:</li> </ul>
<i>Etc</i>	<i>Etc</i>					<i>Etc</i>

<b>Summary Appraisal Against Economic Objectives</b>						
Conclusions:						
Recommendations:						
Key To Appraisal of Effects						
<i>Will the policy make a positive or negative contribution to the appraisal objective?</i>						
++ = Major Positive      + = Minor Positive      - = Minor Negative      - - = Major Negative      0 = Neutral      ? = Uncertain						



# **APPENDIX D**

**Responses To SA/SEA Consultation Document (May/June 2005)**



## Appendix D: Responses to consultation on SEA Objectives and Indicators Document (May / June 2005)

Consultee	Objective	Indicator / Sub Indicator	Comment	IBC response to comments
Andrew Martin Associates on behalf of David Wilson Homes	2	2.1	Increase emphasis on maximizing development on brownfield land	Not changed- indicator reflects existing emphasis on brownfield development
		(add 2.2)	Add indicator: efficient use of greenfield land where required	Sub-indicator 14f addresses housing density (efficient use of land) across the borough as a whole.
	3		Could include recycling facilities designed into new homes	Indicator already addresses household waste
	4	4.1	The word 'minimize' rather than reduce car traffic would be more realistic	'Reduce' is more measurable and addresses the environmental pressure for <i>reduced</i> car use
		4b	'Sustainable modes' is ambiguous- suggest change to 'minimize' car use	'Sustainable modes' refers to public transport, walking and cycling.
	5		Access to childcare may not require its own question as it may be included in 5.1	
	6		There could be more emphasis on minimizing emissions across the Borough as a whole rather than just in new development	Indicator/ sub-indicator are not specific to new development (although this can be included within their scope). Car emissions sub-indicator added.
	9	9.1 (p21)	Rephrase to reflect positive impact of brownfield development	This is already reflected in the use of the relevant indicator and sub-indicator.
		(add 9.2)	Add new: 'protect land designated as being of high landscape value	Protection of AONBs already addressed.
	11	11.4	Reduce emphasis on open space and concentrate of amenity space in general	Open space is considered an important local amenity
		11.5	Change to access to countryside for recreation	
	14	14.1	Split into two: affordable housing and the need for different types of housing are separate issues (per se)	
	15	15.1	Does this relate to key geographic areas or business sectors?	Refers to designated employment areas.
	17	17a	Minimize rather than 'reduce' car journeys is more realistic and achievable. Need to clarify what 'commuting' refers to exactly.	'Reduce' is more measurable and addresses the environmental pressure for <i>reduced</i> car use. Commuting relates to journeys to and from work.
19		Unclear as to the link between qualifications/ skills and planning policy: suggested change to 'accessibility to education facilities'	Objective changed to access to education and skills.	

Consultee	Objective	Indicator / Sub Indicator	Comment	IBC response to comments
	20	20.2	Levels of crime themselves cannot be reduced. Suggested change to 'minimize potential opportunities for crime'.	Objective changed to <i>minimize potential opportunities</i> for crime.
Westerfield Parish Council			Each SEA objective should have specific targets to retain objectivity	Specific indicators are used as often as possible.
	4		Add indicator for accessibility/ frequency of public transport to compare against the existing indicators	(Indicator already refers to use of public transport)
	9		Number of houses built on greenfield land should be included here (as well as in economy and regen.)	Percentage built on brownfield highlights the amount of land <i>not</i> built on PDL
	10	10a	Presume that causes of death will be itemized, must include MRSA and such infections	Too much detail? A P.C.T. matter?
			Add indicator relating to nutritional school dinners and obesity in children (relevance to future health)	Too much detail? A county matter?
	18	18.2	Business start-ups should have sub-indicators relating to no. of female business start-ups and number of hi-tech start-ups	Too much detail?
English Nature (Suffolk Team)	9		Should include condition of SSSIs, SPAs and SACs (Natura 2000 sites)	New objective added referring to these sites.
Environment Agency	9		Conservation/ enhancement of landscape does not adequately cover biodiversity. Objective 9 should therefore be rewritten. A sub-objective on biodiversity is merited.	Biodiversity included in objective 9
			PPS1 emphasises that the environment should be protected <i>and</i> enhanced. So does the Environment Act 1995: merely to protect the environment does not fit into the objectives of the EA.	Enhancement included in objective 9
Highways Department (Ipswich Borough Council)	5	5.1	Should be extended to include the phrase "by walking, cycling and public transport"	Indicator amended accordingly.

Consulfee	Objective	Indicator / Sub Indicator	Comment	IBC response to comments
Drainage Engineering Services (Ipswich Borough Council)			The five overarching themes could be changes simply to 'Environmental', 'Social' and 'Economic'.	These three themes are used in some instances, see table seven of Scoping Report, and Appendix 3 to the Report.
	6		Consider adding data relating to emissions from traffic, business and especially Council premises	Car emissions sub-indicator added.
			Energy use is not necessarily a good indicator as it can be from low/ zero carbon sources.	Energy efficiency is currently an appropriate measurement of energy use.
	7	7.1	Drainage Engineering Services monitor flooding and area drained to SUDS.	
	7		Change to read "... climate events and increasing sea levels" to allow for other impacts e.g. drought, storminess	Objective amended accordingly.
	7	7.1	Expand to Effects of drought, wind damage and the effects of heat	New indicators added to cover these three elements.
			Planning applications refused because of flood risk: meaningless. Could instead refer to planning permissions that have been granted despite an EA objection based on flood risk.	Sub-indicator amended accordingly.
			Need for a better definition of 'at risk of flooding' and how it will be measured.	Sub-indicator defined more clearly.
			Environmental objectives should match SAP and SOP indicators of the Drainage and Engineering Service	
	Housing Policy (Ipswich Borough Council)			Targets may be measurable but encourage a 'blinkered' approach
14			Rephrase to read 'To help meet the housing requirements of the whole community'	Amended accordingly.
14			Housing should come under health and well-being	Kept in current section- but indicators include social considerations (homelessness and affordable housing)
		14.2 (p22)	Delete as not possible to achieve. Replace with 'identify sites to meet RSS housing requirements	Deleted, and replaced accordingly
		14.5 (p22)	Delete, replace with 'encourage use of brownfield sites'	Question retained, plus new question added: encourage use of brownfield sites



Consultee	Objective	Indicator / Sub Indicator	Comment	IBC response to comments
Sproughton Parish Council			Use of the word 'encourage' is not appropriate as it is not measurable	Indicators and sub-indicators do not use the word 'encourage'.
	12		Could housing be linked with a requirement for the provision of new employment opportunities?	
	20		Suggest new indicators: increased employment opportunities; access to affordable housing Introduce indicator relating to traffic offences	These issues are addressed elsewhere (see indicators 14 and 15)
Strategic Rail Authority			Generic statement about the objectives of the SRA	
			SRA objectives include: an integrated transport system, improved access to railway stations, improved rail freight infrastructure. The SRA also comments that developers should be required to make contributions for sustainable transport.	
Ipswich P.C.T.	10		Suggested change to 'improve the health and well being of those most in need'.	Objective 10 amended accordingly
	10	10.11	Add indicator: Reduction in people smoking Relate targets to Local Area Agreement targets (particular reference to obesity and smoking)	Indicator added
Entec			Generic statement about the SEA/SA services provided by Entec	
English Heritage			Policies referred to include PPG 15, PPG 16, PPS 1, The Environmental Strategy, the Regional Cultural Strategy and county and district strategies referring to the environment and culture	All of these policies are addressed in appendix 1 to the Scoping Report.
			Enhancement is emphasised in PPS 1 and should be given more weight	Emphasis on enhancement added
			Measurement through trends rather than targets may be appropriate	Trends are included in the assessment of each indicator
	8		Suggested amendment to: To conserve and <u>where</u> appropriate enhance areas and sites of historic importance	Amended accordingly

Consultee	Objective	Indicator / Sub Indicator	Comment	IBC response to comments
Health Improvement Officer (Ipswich Borough Council)	8	8.1	Measuring historic assets by number/ area is unlikely to provide useful information. Risks/ threats to historic assets can be assessed through evaluating planning permissions	Objective 8.2 amended to include planning permissions adversely affecting historic assets
		8.2	Amend to '... adversely affecting known or potential archaeological sites'. An indicator is required for this	Amended accordingly
	9		Support objective. Need for a qualitative indicator, in particular relating to new design	Difficult to establish / measure such an indicator. (use of design statements?)
	16		Support objective. Propose new indicator '% of town centre where 'liveability' has been enhanced through public realm works' (add relevant question on page22)	New indicator introduced accordingly
			Inequalities agenda and accessibility should drive strategic planning in the next decade	
	10		Should health of the population also refer to inequalities gap, suggested addition: 'particular improvement for those who experience the poorest health'	Objective changed to emphasise the need to help those with the poorest health.
	10		Harm reduction and public protection could figure more overtly, perhaps with their own indicator	Already has own sub-indicator
	10		Suggested added indicator: HIV	
	10		Some doubt expressed about the validity of the Doctor Foster indicators.	Dr Foster indicators removed accordingly.
		10.1	Suggest that indicators should be compatible with health impact assessment outcomes	
		10.10	Suggest reference to type 2 diabetes/ smoking figures	Figures for both smoking and diabetes added to indicators.
	12		Should make reference to childcare provision/ sub-indicator of places available	Provision of childcare indicator added
	19		Suggest inclusion of extra sub indicators: teenage parents accessing 'Care to Learn' package, adults accessing 'Adult Learning' courses through community education and institutes of higher/further education	Indicators added addressing access to both 'Care to Learn' and 'Adult Learning'
	20		Suggest more qualitative data/ outcomes for crime reduction	Difficult to measure.



## APPENDIX E: GLOSSARY

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
ASHE	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
BVPP	Best Value Performance Plan
CA	Conservation Area
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Farming and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
EEDA	East of England Development Agency
EERA	East of England Regional Assembly
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP	Examination in Public
EU	European Union
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
HECA	Home Energy Conservation Act
IBC	Ipswich Borough Council
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
LA	Local Authority
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LTP	Local Transport Plan
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PDL	Previously Developed Land (brownfield)
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance (Government)
PPS	Planning Policy Statement (gradually superceding PPGs)
QOL	Quality of Life (indicators) (Government)
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance
RSL	Registered Social Landlord
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure (energy efficiency)
SAPS	Suffolk Advisory Parking Standards
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SDA	Suffolk Development Agency
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSAG	Suffolk Sustainability Appraisal Group
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
UN	United Nations
VAT	Value Added Tax





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