

Herefordshire  
Local Development Framework

**Edgar Street Grid SPD –  
Sustainability Appraisal Report**

October 2007

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## Non-Technical Summary

The role of the Edgar Street Grid (ESG) Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is to expand on the existing policies within the adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP). The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Edgar Street Grid SPD has focussed on assessing the effects of the SPD in terms of design and not the UDP policies that relate to the area as these have already undergone sustainability appraisals throughout the UDP plan making process.

A Subsidiary Scoping Report for the ESG Sustainability Appraisal was prepared in December 2006. This was based on the General Scoping Report prepared for the Local Development Framework (LDF). The Subsidiary Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal of ESG provided a review of the locally relevant plans, policies and programmes and their relationship with the SPD; locally relevant baseline information to inform the current environmental, social and economic characteristics and likely future trends; likely sustainability issues for the SPD (based on the assessment of the baseline); it set the sustainability objectives; and outlined the appraisal process and SA report. The Subsidiary Scoping Report consultation ran for 5 weeks and started in December 2006, the comments have been incorporated into the SA process.

Part of the SA assessment process is to consider the options for the SPD's production. Through the SA process it became apparent that further development of the option to do an SPD outlined in the Subsidiary Scoping Report required enhancement. The process of developing this option was informed by the initial consultation seminar that took place for ESG. Through the results of the consultation it became evident that there were key buildings that stakeholders believed should be protected, whilst at the same time large areas of under utilised land that would benefit from significant redevelopment. In addition, some buildings on the site are listed and others form Scheduled Ancient Monuments and are protected through legislation. It was therefore felt that it was important to protect these areas and allow redevelopment opportunities. Therefore the approach was taken to split Option 2 outlined in the Subsidiary Scoping Report into three options (options 1 - 3 below). These new options are outlined below and supersede the options stated in the Subsidiary Scoping Report:

- Option 1 – Retain all Major Buildings
- Option 2 – Mixed Development With Retention of Key Features
- Option 3 – Demolition of Major Buildings
- Option 4 – Do Nothing – Development as per UDP Policies With No SPD

Appendix B2 appraises the strengths and weaknesses of these options for the ESG SPD. Option 2 for the SPD to promote the area in terms of a mixed development that retained key features was assessed as being the preferred option. It was considered to be the most sustainable option in terms of the other reasonable alternatives as set out above. It will seek to address through design, key issues of sustainability such as congestion, air pollution, climate change including flood risk, biodiversity, accessibility, increased economic investment into the area and growth in housing numbers including provision of affordable housing.

Following the assessment of the options a further more detailed appraisal of the preferred option (option 2) was undertaken using the framework in Appendix A3. The results of this assessment can be viewed in Appendix B3. Table 1 below shows the overall results of the likely sustainability effects of the Edgar Street Grid SPD. It includes the incorporation of changes recommended, where necessary, from the final 6 week consultation on the draft SPD and SA undertaken during June and July 2007.

**Table 1: Summary of Likely Sustainability Effects of the Edgar Street Grid SPD**

**Key:**

- ☺☺ - The SPD is contributing to the objective as much as is possible
- ☺ - The SPD is contributing as best as it can with constraints out of its control
- ? – The SPD addresses the objective, however the effect is dependant upon implementation of the plan

<b>Sustainability Appraisal Objective</b>	<b>Likely overall effect</b>
01 - To support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce	☺☺
02 - Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce	☺
03 - Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment	☺☺
04 - Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking	☺
05 - Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all	?
06 - Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all	☺☺
07 - Sustainable regeneration	☺☺
<b>08 – was assessed as not being relevant to the Edgar Street Grid SPD</b>	
09 - Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county	☺☺
10 - Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county	☺
11 - Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments	☺☺
12 - Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling	☺
13 - Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity	☺
14 - Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	☺
15 - Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces	☺
16 - Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem	☺
17 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	
18 - Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources	☺
19 - Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use	☺☺
20 - Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage	☺☺

## 1.0 Appraisal Process

- 1.1 This section sets out the process of Sustainability Appraisal from the General Scoping Report for the Local Development Framework, to the Subsidiary Scoping Report for ESG and to this final Sustainability Appraisal Report for Edgar Street Grid's SPD.

### *Scoping*

- 1.2 A General Scoping Report for the Local Development Framework was published in June 2007 following consultation and during its production the Subsidiary Scoping Report for this SA of the Edgar Street Grid SPD was prepared in December 2006 and also had a period of consultation. This final SA report for ESG now incorporates the changes, where necessary, as a result of these consultations, in accordance with the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) ensuring the views of stakeholders have informed a more inclusive SPD on Edgar Street Grid.
- 1.3 The Subsidiary Scoping Report for this SA included:
- A review of the additional locally relevant plans, policies and programmes and their relationship with the SPD;
  - Additional locally relevant baseline information to inform the current environmental, social and economic characteristics and likely evolution thereof;
  - The likely sustainability issues for the SPD – based on assessment of the baseline;
  - Set sustainability objectives; and
  - An outline of the appraisal process and SA Report.
- 1.4 The Subsidiary Scoping Report for the SA was sent to the statutory consultees, Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency. In addition, the Highways Agency was also consulted. Comments informed the objectives, indicators, mitigation measures, information gaps, uncertainties and risks and further work sections in this report.
- 1.5 The Subsidiary Scoping Report highlighted two options for the production of the SPD, which were reviewed and expanded into four options following consultation. These are assessed in full detail in section 9.0 and in Appendices B2 and B3.

### *Consultation amendments*

- 1.6 The following is a list of changes made throughout the process incorporating the General Scoping Report, draft SA Report and in addition the outcomes from the draft ESG SPD latest consultation, in relation to sustainability. Changes to this final SA report include:
- the addition of a flood risk sustainability objective independent from the existing climate change sustainability objective;
  - changes to the key sustainability issues wording;
  - minor changes to the wording of sustainability objectives;
  - amendment of the fourth SPD plan objective to include the wording "... which does not undermine the vitality and viability of development within the city centre.";
  - reference to the code of sustainable homes and BREEAM standards;
  - reference to green roof technology;
- 1.7 No further consultation is required on this Final SA Report in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations, 2004. Following the commencement of development on ESG the SA monitoring programme will start. Future Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) will reflect the results of the monitoring and will be published annually in the December.

### *Appropriate Assessment*

- 1.8 The requirements of Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (The Habitats Directive) requires plans that are likely to have a significant

effect on a Natura 2000 site; Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Special Protection Areas (SPAs) in the case of the Conservation of Wild Birds Directive, to be subjected to Appropriate Assessment. In the case of this plan, as it is based on UDP policies, the onus is placed on the developer to undertake an Appropriate Assessment if the application being put forward has policies that have been screened by the authority as potentially having a detrimental effect on an international designation.

- 1.9 The UDP policies underwent a screening assessment using a working draft Habitats Regulations Assessment Guidance from Natural England, the Habitat Regulations Assessment of Policies and Proposals and concluded that, amongst others, the policies that apply to ESG could potentially have a detrimental effect on a European site and therefore any application in respect of these identified policies should accord with policy NC2 Sites of International Importance in the adopted UDP. A full list of the identified policies can be viewed on the council's website on [www.herefordshire.gov.uk](http://www.herefordshire.gov.uk).

## **2.0 Background**

- 2.1 In accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Local Development Documents must be subject to Sustainability Appraisal. This incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive for which the government have produced guidance. Essentially the SA process has extended upon the SEA Directive to include social and economic issues as well as environmental (the SEA Directive) and has been designed so that by carrying out SA the responsible authority can satisfy the requirements of both SA and the SEA Directive. In this report, SA should be taken to mean SA incorporating SEA. (Appendix i identifies how this report complies with the SEA Directive).
- 2.2 The UDP policies that are relevant to the SPD can be viewed in full in Appendix ii, these cover the quadrants that make up ESG but are not the only policies contained in the UDP that may be relevant to a proposal put forward. The specific policies include TCR 20R Eign Gate Regeneration Area; TCR21R Canal Basin and Historic Core; TCR22R Hereford United Football Club/Merton Meadow and TCR23R for the Civic Quarter. Others may include, strategic policies S5; DR7; and DR1 on town centres and retail; flood risk; and design respectively, although these should not be considered to be a definitive list.

## **3.0 Purpose of the Report**

- 3.1 The main purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development through the better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. This is done through appraising the environmental, social and economic effects from the outset of the preparation process so that decisions can be made which accord with the objectives of sustainable development. Sustainability Appraisal offers a systematic way of checking and improving plans as they are developed.
- 3.2 Its aim is to assess the SPD against environmental, social and economic objectives, and to set out the information on which the appraisal is based. Readers should refer back to the General Scoping Report published in June 2007 for a fuller understanding of the SA approach that the Council is taking. All documents are available on the Local Development Framework pages of the Council's website at [www.herefordshire.gov.uk](http://www.herefordshire.gov.uk).
- 3.3 The objectives of the Edgar Street Grid SPD are to: establish an urban design framework for the Grid in a positive and enabling manner providing a design concept early on in the process which will be used to guide landowners, developers and the community on the form development proposals should take; addresses and supplement UDP policies with additional information; provide greater certainty on what is expected from future schemes; and ensure delivery of a comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development which does not undermine the vitality and viability of development within the city centre. The SA process has been used to assess whether these SPD plan objectives meet the requirements of sustainable development.

## *UDP Policy Appraisal*

- 3.4 There is a requirement to appraise the base policies of an SPD to determine its sustainability impacts. The policies in the SPD are those from the current adopted UDP and these policies underwent SA at the first, revised deposit and modification stages. This assessed the sustainability issues relating to the policies in a similar way, by setting out the effects of the policies on a number of sustainability objectives. Given the existence of this prior assessment and the stage of the plan making process, no further assessment of these base policies is necessary.
- 3.5 The SA of the Edgar Street Grid SPD has purely focussed on assessing the effects of the Design SPD over and above the provisions of the UDP policies, using the assessment criteria set out in the General Scoping Report, June 2007 for the LDF and the Subsidiary Scoping Report on Edgar Street Grid.

### **4.0 Review of other strategies, plans and programmes**

- 4.1 The draft General Scoping Report, September 2006 Appendix A1, contained a comprehensive review of all strategies; plans; and programmes that related to the sustainability of the LDF and those deemed relevant to this SA were highlighted in the Subsidiary Scoping Report, December 2006.
- 4.2 At the subsidiary scoping stage additional strategies, plans and programmes were identified. Following the consultation on the Subsidiary Scoping Report the assessment of these documents objectives, targets and implications for the SPD was undertaken. The three documents were; ESG Masterplan Strategy, November 2003; An Options Paper Carbon-Neutral Edgar Street Grid May 2005; and Hereford City Air Quality Action Plan, November 2006. The review of these documents and the impacts on the Edgar Street Grid SPD has been incorporated into this Sustainability Appraisal and can be viewed in Appendix A1.
- 4.3 Since the above the General Scoping Report, June 2007 has been published with amendments and several new documents have emerged. As a result a review of these has been undertaken in terms of their relevance to the SPD on ESG. The additional documents deemed to be relevant to ESG are; the Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valetta Convention) 2000; MPS1 Planning and Minerals which has superseded MPG6; PPS3 Housing; PPS25 Development and Flood Risk; Crime and Disorder Act 1998; Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990; the Historic Environment, a Force for our Future (Department for Culture, Media and Sport); the West Midlands Rural Delivery Framework 2006; and Herefordshire Cultural Strategy 2004. The objectives, targets and implications of these documents have been incorporated into the assessment process and therefore also integrated into the design SPD for Edgar Street Grid, the detail of these additional documents can be viewed in Appendix A1 of the General Scoping Report, June 2007 which is available on the council's website [www.herefordshire.gov.uk](http://www.herefordshire.gov.uk).
- 4.4 As the SA process is an iterative one, regular reviews of any newly emerging documents will continue to be assessed in terms of relevance to ensure their potential impacts are taken into consideration. If any significant changes are deemed relevant an assessment of the significant effects will be undertaken and reported in subsequent revised Sustainability Appraisals.

### **5.0 Social, Environmental and Economic Baseline**

- 5.1 There are many sources of baseline information about the county covering a range of environmental, social and economic issues. As part of the preparation of the General Scoping Report, a wide variety of information relating to a number of different sustainability issues was collected. A review of this document following consultation enabled the information and data to be updated and informed a review of the indicators for this SA. The revised list of indicators, where necessary, can be viewed in Appendix A2. Where indicators do not have any available data these will be reviewed for necessity and updated at regular intervals with data as and when it becomes available.

5.2 In terms of new indicators that may become relevant for ESG, further updates and reviews may also be necessary. As the SA process is iterative these will be incorporated at appropriate review stages of the SA and likely to follow the adoption of the SPD.

## 6.0 Significant Sustainability Issues

6.1 The review of plans, policies and programmes (Appendix A1) and the collection of baseline data (Appendix A2) provided the basis for determining the significant sustainability issues that were needed to be considered as part of the production of the SPD. The Subsidiary Scoping Report listed key issues for ESG identified from the December 2006 General Scoping Report. This has been updated in light of consultation comments and Table 2 below has been updated in line with the later General Scoping Report, June 2007.

6.2 In addition, to show how the SA process has informed the production of the SPD table 2 identifies the links with the issues to the opportunities and constraints identified in the SPD as well with the SA Framework in Appendix A3, with regards to the sustainability objectives that are being contributed too. The SPD shows this link in more detail in sections 1,2 and 5.

6.3 Some of the opportunities and constraints identified will be direct and others indirect, for example economic activity may be constrained by unclear entrances into the Grid lowering investment and economic activity; or by creating or optimising the available views and vistas may improve the aesthetics to an area improving both the working environment and economic activity.

**Table 2: Significant Sustainability Issues for Edgar Street Grid and their Links With the Opportunities and Constraints and Sustainability Objectives**

Key Issue	Summary	Opportunities & Constraints	Link to SA Framework Objective (Appendix A3)
Economic Activity/ employment	Increase GVA through sustainable consumption and production. Reduce and manage reliance on traditional employment sectors and ensure ESG can attract business in technology and knowledge intensive sectors. Lower weekly wages than the region. Supporting and promoting balanced sustainable tourism in the local economy.	Gateways (key entrances), low carbon development, boundaries, frontages, density, linkages, public realm, canal redevelopment, listed buildings setting, water feature/flooding, urban grain, link road, residential development, and views and vistas.	01, 02, 03
Transport and Accessibility/Air Quality	High reliance on the private car. Traffic congestion in Hereford and strain on existing infrastructure. Encourage walking and cycling. Need to match any growth with service provision and viable public transport alternatives.	Gateways, parking provision, pedestrian links (priority), ring road intersection (cars, buses, cycles, deliveries), housing, open space, permeability, density, linkages, public realm, urban grain and low carbon development.	04, 18
Health and well being	Support to live independently. Improved access to health, sport and recreational facilities. Improved public facilities. Reduce health inequalities. Promote healthy lifestyles.	Low Carbon development, housing, pedestrian links, gateways, permeability and linkages.	05, 06, 10
Regeneration	Strengthen vitality and viability of centres. Strengthen role they play as a focus for community activity.	Gateways, frontages, historic townscape, urban grain, housing, city wall, cattle market & stadium sites of visual significance, linkages, public realm, pedestrian links, open space, canal redevelopment, water feature/flooding, boundaries, permeability, parking provision, density, link road, housing, low carbon	07



		development and local materials.	
Crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	Reduce fear of crime and levels of anti-social behaviour.	Gateways, frontages, pedestrian links, boundaries, permeability, density, public realm, linkages, water feature / flooding, urban grain and edge-of-centre residential development.	09
Provide decent and affordable housing for all	Level of future housing growth. High ratio of property price to household earnings. Shortfall of provision of affordable dwellings / increase in number of people accepted as homeless. Decline in average household size. Lifetime homes needed and greater range of size and mix of tenure.	Mix of housing, low carbon development and local materials.	11
Reduction in Waste / Increase in Recycling	Increase in amount of waste production over recent years, with too much still going to landfill.	Low carbon development, use of local materials, re use and recycle materials.	12, 14, 18
Biodiversity	Protect, conserve and enhance habitats and species of importance and minimise loss of biodiversity and expand opportunities for wildlife.	Sufficient trees, conservation areas, bowling green, boundaries, low carbon development, accessibility and integration with grid pattern, linkages, historic core, frontages, open space, canal redevelopment, water feature/flooding and views and vistas.	13, 15
Water usage and quality	Issues relating to availability of resources, foul drainage, pollution, and abstraction in an area that supports water dependent biodiversity of importance, given the predicted climate change consequences for water availability and demanding projections for new housing.	Flood alleviation, SuDS, biodiversity improvements, accessibility and integration with grid pattern, pedestrian links, historic core, open space and local materials.	14, 17, 18
Energy Efficiency	Minimise energy waste through reduced energy consumption and maximum efficiency. Promote zero carbon development and locally appropriate renewable generation capacity.	Low carbon development, renewable energy schemes, density.	14, 16, 18
Land use and stewardship	Promoting development of previously developed land and buildings as opposed to greenfield sites. How the countryside can continue to be managed in an economically, socially and environmentally beneficial way in the face of continuing pressures on traditional farming (in relation to the relocation of the live stock market).	Gateways, boundaries, frontages, pedestrian links, historic core, open space, permeability, density, linkages, low carbon development, canal redevelopment, water features, flooding, urban grain, scale, character.	19, 20
Climate Change and Flood Risk	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through planning, design and build and consider the impact of climate change on land use and manage the risk of flooding.	Flooding, low carbon developments, local materials, open space, density, link road, linkages, public realm, pedestrian and cycle links.	16, 17, 18
Environmental assets and resources	Protect and enhance high quality rural and urban environment, landscape and townscape character, quality, tranquillity and biodiversity (environmental capital) as a resource for economic activity and in its own right.	City wall, listed buildings & their setting, public realm, gateways, boundaries, frontages, building density, housing, urban grain, historic townscape, scale, character and local materials, views and vistas (cathedral etc), building materials, meandering nature of the townscape, integration with the existing city centre, open space, canal redevelopment and flood alleviation.	13, 14, 15, 20
Reducing Poverty and Social Exclusion	Reduce disparities and inequalities across the area.	Housing, access to services, pedestrian and cycle links, permeability, density and low carbon development.	10

## 7.0 SA Framework

7.1 The Subsidiary Scoping Report for ESG noted that all 19 objectives highlighted in the December 2006 General Scoping Report for the LDF would be relevant for this SA. Through a review of this document the General Scoping Report published in June 2007 identified 20

sustainability objectives following consultation recommendations. This amendment to the sustainability objectives has been incorporated into this SA.

- 7.2 A review of the compatibility study in light of the above was carried out on the plan objectives with the now 20 Sustainability Appraisal objectives, see revised Appendices B1-01 to B1-04, and objective 8 to raise educational achievement levels across the county, is still considered to be the only unnecessary objective, as it had no relationship with the Design SPD or sustainability objectives.
- 7.3 The additional sustainability objective on flood risk has been incorporated into the assessment matrices on the options for the SPD, although it should be noted that when the assessment was initially carried out, flood risk was considered as part of the original climate change objective. Its separation from the climate change sustainability objective has allowed greater emphasis on both climate change and flood risk as these issues are identified as key challenges on ESG and the surrounding area and have therefore been reflected in the SPD.
- 7.4 The framework used to assess the preferred option for the SPD can be viewed in Appendix A3 and this has also been amended and reviewed in terms of the flood risk sustainability objective and to align it with amendments to the General Scoping Report. The framework uses a selection of questions from the General Scoping Report, June 2007 Appendix A3 sustainability framework. It was considered inappropriate to use all the questions set out in that report as it was devised with the whole County in mind rather than for a specific area. Hence the Appendix A3 attached has been tailored to suit the ESG SPD requirements.
- 7.5 Likewise, the Edgar Street Grid SA Scoping Report listed indicators believed to be appropriate for the Grid providing the information, where available, on each indicator. With a review of the baseline for the General Scoping Report for the LDF and consultation responses on the Edgar Street Grid SA Scoping Report, these have been revisited as part of the SA process. As a result these initially identified indicators have been updated, deleted and/or amended as necessary and incorporated, where appropriate, into the assessment of the SPD. Appendix A2 lists the indicators used in the preparation of the SPD/SA and Appendix A3 links these indicators with individual questions for the purposes of monitoring the objectives.
- 7.6 Since the General Scoping Report was published in June 2007 a brief review of indicators has taken place, as above, however future reviews of the SA may highlight a review of the framework (Appendix A3) in terms of its appropriateness and success in monitoring the objectives. Any changes will be reported in a revised SA report, which is likely to follow the adoption of the SPD and development commencement on ESG.
- 7.7 It is important to note that some information gaps exist, the following list identifies those questions set out in the framework (Appendix A3) that have no indicator and therefore no formal evidence base in which to indicate if that particular element of the sustainability objective is contributing to sustainable development. The gaps that have been identified will be revisited and updated as information gathering improves through the sustainability appraisal process:

Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal...)

- 4.3 - improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all?
- 5.3 - encourage healthy lifestyles? E.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, green space, and recreation?
- 6.2 - promote Herefordshire's facilities to local people and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all?
- 7.1 - support viability or develop services and facilities appropriate to the community, function, character and scale of the centre and existing facilities using sustainable, resource efficient designs?
- 7.3 - help reduce the number of vacant properties and support vitality?

- 7.4 - support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction?
- 9.2 - help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour through design measures?
- 11.6 - improve the wider built environment and sense of place?
- 12.1 - minimise the use of non re-usable materials?
- 13.3 - maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces?
- 14.3 - encourage the re-use/enhancement of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build?
- 16.2– increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation?
- 17.1 – Will it reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change?
- 17.3 - include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate?
- 18.1 - minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?
- 18.5 - encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques?
- 20.2 - prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area?
- 20.3 – encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place?

## **8.0 Appraisal of the Objectives of the SPD**

8.1 As part of the appraisal a compatibility assessment of the ESG SPD objectives with the Sustainability Appraisal objectives set out in the General Scoping Report, June 2007 was carried out. As previously mentioned in paragraph 7.2 above this identified that all except one of the sustainability objectives were compatible with the SPD, objective 8 to raise educational achievement across the county. It was not proven that the SPD could have an effect on this and was therefore removed from the assessment process. This process can be viewed in Appendix B1-01 to B1-04.

## **9.0 Issues and Options**

### *Outcome of the SA Process*

- 9.1 The Subsidiary Scoping Report, as required by SA / SEA Regulations, considered reasonable alternatives to the Plan or Proposal as part of the assessment process. Two options were believed to relate to the SPD, these were the “No SPD” approach and the “SPD” approach.
- 9.2 Through the outcomes of the SA process it became apparent that further development of the option to do an SPD outlined in the Subsidiary Scoping Report required enhancement. The process of developing this option was informed by the initial consultation seminar that took place for ESG. Through the results of the consultation it became evident that there were key buildings that stakeholders believed should be protected, whilst at the same time large areas of under utilised land would benefit from significant redevelopment. In addition, some buildings on the site are listed and others form Scheduled Ancient Monuments and are protected through legislation. It was therefore felt that it was important to protect some areas whilst allowing redevelopment opportunities. Therefore the approach has been taken to split Option 2 in the Subsidiary Scoping Report into three options (options 1 – 3 below). These new options are outlined below and supersede the options stated in the Subsidiary Scoping Report:

Option 1 – Retain all Major Buildings

Option 2 – Mixed Development With Retention of Key Features

Option 3 – Demolition of Major Buildings

Option 4 – Do Nothing – Development as per UDP Policies With No SPD

### *Appraisal of Options*

- 9.3 The options listed above are considered to be reasonable alternatives for the SPD in accordance with government guidance. An appraisal of these options to identify their strengths and weaknesses was undertaken and the results can be viewed in Appendix B2.
- 9.4 Option 1 to retain all major buildings relied on attracting new investment into the existing development pattern. It was considered to have a negative overall effect for the future prospects of this part of the City of Hereford, including on the existing issues of congestion, pollution, flood risk, lack of good land use and accessibility.
- 9.5 Option 2 to create a mixed development with retention of key features was assessed as likely to maintain significant features and address through good design and integration of new development any issues that currently existed, for example flood risk, congestion, pollution, lack of good land use and accessibility, with a likely positive effect on the current situation.
- 9.6 Option 3 to demolish major buildings was assessed as effectively involving an opportunity to rebuild from scratch. Although the option in terms of long term prospects for the site are considered as likely to be positive, this option would mean a significant loss of all existing key features that contribute to the character and local distinctiveness of this part of the City of Hereford. It would also result in a loss of an existing resource in terms of the re-use of buildings.
- 9.7 Option 4 to do nothing, i.e. develop the site as per the UDP policies with no SPD was assessed as setting out expectations in terms of land use (as per the UDP) and good in these terms but was unlikely to go any further in addressing the expectations needed to guide developers and others to contribute to a truly sustainable Edgar Street Grid.
- 9.8 Option 2 to create a mixed development with retention of key features has been assessed as the most sustainable option and is therefore the preferred option taken forward in the SPD. The SPD's use of guidance and good practice is likely to ensure that future developers are best equipped to create the likely positive effect, as outlined above and in Appendix B2, for a long term sustainable option.

### *Preferred Option Appraisal*

- 9.9 Following the assessment of the options and the identification of the preferred option for a mixed development with retention of key features, a further more detailed appraisal of option 2 using the framework in Appendix A3 was undertaken. The results of this assessment can be viewed in Appendix B3.
- 9.10 The preferred option has the potential to have significant positive effects. The SPD for development of ESG is a comprehensive document that addresses sustainability at all levels. For example at the higher strategic level through seeking measures to reduce the effects of climate change, flood risk, develop a low carbon scheme and integrated infrastructure through the site and links to areas outside of the localised area, including potential links with the railway station.
- 9.11 It also focuses on quadrant level (site specific) sustainability through design principles such as low carbon and sympathetic and sustainable building designs, sustainable urban drainage systems, attractive foot and cycle paths and tree planting, creating good investment links with the existing retail centre to improve vibrancy and vitality, preserving the historic heritage and cultural aspects of the buildings and their settings, provision of community recreational and other facilities including open space, more appropriate car parking reducing land take on current levels, providing high density housing available at various tenancy and affordability levels and incorporates community safety through designing out crime.

## **10.0 Significant Social, Environmental and Economic Effects of the SPD**

- 10.1 Appendix B3 shows the full assessment of the whole plan against the sustainability objectives. Overall the plan is likely to have a significant positive effect on Edgar Street Grid. In particular the significant positive effects are identified in the three key areas of environment, economy and sociality. These are likely to arise from the direct references in the SPD to helping towards; to support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce; maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment; aspects of the objective to reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking; improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all; sustainable regeneration; reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county; provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments; ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use; and value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.
- 10.2 Following a review of the additional sustainability objective as identified in the General Scoping Report, June 2007 there is unlikely to be a significant change from the original assessment as outlined above and in the revised Appendix B3. Appendix B3 has been revised, as previously mentioned, with the revised assessment and additional sustainability objective.

## **11.0 Uncertainty and Risks**

- 11.1 When assessing the SPD against the identified sustainability objectives there are positive, negative, unknown and neutral effects and these have been explained through the assessment process and can be viewed in Appendix B3. These have been assessed using professional based judgement. Inaccuracies in the information and other aspects of the assessment process have the potential to create uncertainties and risks in the assessment outcomes. However, it is considered that these risks are low since the process is iterative and will be regularly reviewed. The SPD during implementation brings uncertainties too, as it is not possible to know what sort of schemes will come forward for ESG. However, it is considered that the integration and incorporation of the SA process into the writing and assessment of the SPD will guide development in the most sustainable way and therefore reduce these uncertainties and risks as far as is possible.

## **12.0 Mitigation**

- 12.1 The purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal is to set out the effects of the plan in terms of environmental, social and economic aspects. Following the SA assessment of the SPD, the SA process was able to inform the document with elements of mitigation and enhancement to make this balance more evident within the plan. The following is a summary of the advice provided to the SPD authors during the process of writing the document; these influenced the overall sustainability of the document as a result:

The following were the recommendations made and implemented into the production of the SPD:

- expand on accessibility to the integrated transport options and housing to all members of society particularly for the disabled;
- encourage the use of the waste hierarchy to re-use, reduce and recycle waste;
- add reference to the council's Biodiversity Action Plan;
- consult ecologist, hydrogeologist, building conservation architects and other professionals as appropriate early in the process;
- protect existing features, species, habitats and enhance where possible;
- have regard for changes potentially due to climate change; and
- encourage renewable forms of energy production.

### **13.0 Further work and updates**

- 13.1 Following the publication of the General Scoping Report, June 2007 amendments to this SA report have been reviewed in line with the Report. The significant changes identified in the June 2007 document and relevant to this SA report were with regards to: objectives, key sustainability issues and updates in indicators. A review of these changes has been assessed in terms of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Edgar Street Grid SPD.
- 13.2 To work towards improving available data down to the Edgar Street Grid level correspondence has started between Advantage West Midlands (AWM's) and the Council in respect of their Sustainability Checklist. This is mainly aimed at developers and architects, however is also a useful tool for the planning authority, we are seeking to be in line with the checklist, particularly as a potential source of data for the Grid once development starts. Work continues on developing links between AWM's sustainability checklist and the monitoring programme for the SPD. Details about the checklist can be viewed at [www.checklistwestmidlands.co.uk](http://www.checklistwestmidlands.co.uk). As significant progress is made and monitoring practice improves to better inform how the plan is contributing to overall targets, an update will be provided in a revised SA report as and when necessary.
- 13.3 A review of the SPD following consultation has been undertaken and has ensured that the identified significant changes have been implemented prior to its adoption. A review of these significant changes in terms of SA has been conducted and the results have been reported on in this final SA Report.
- 13.4 Completion of the monitoring programme continues to be an evolving document at the time of the SPD being adopted. It has been updated in terms of how often monitoring will occur, i.e. annually, however in terms of when and what action should be taken is considered to be more difficult to judge and will be completed in due course. Updates will be provided in a revised SA report as and when necessary.
- 13.5 Finally, a review of the baseline and indicators is needed as routine, to ensure the information is still appropriate, up to date and reliable and that sources of information are accurate and referenced. Any changes are likely to be reflected through the monitoring process.

### **14.0 Monitoring**

- 14.1 The indicators identified in Appendix A2 and assigned in Appendix A3 will be monitored in terms of whether they are contributing to their overall target for the county and where practical or possible local targets will be designated to aid their reliability and appropriateness. Advantage West Midlands Sustainability Checklist is expected to assist here.
- 14.2 It is envisaged that the monitoring programme will be completed prior to development starting. The programme is expected to take the format of Table 3 below:

**Table 3: Edgar Street Grid SPD Monitoring Programme**

SA Objective	Indicator	Source of Information	How Often To Monitor	When Should Action Be Taken?	What Could Be Done If A Problem Is Identified?
<p>To support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of employment land created within 5 minutes access time of Hereford City (other than the private car)</li> <li>• Employment by sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Likely to be reported in the Annual Monitoring Report as it is currently not monitored</li> <li>• Annual Monitoring Report</li> </ul>	<p>Annually following the publication of the Annual Monitoring Report</p>	<p>To be confirmed</p>	<p>To be confirmed</p>

# Appendices



## Appendix A1 Review of Plans, Programmes and Policy Objectives

Plans, Programmes & Policies	Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Targets & Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for the SPD	Implications for SA to SPD
<b>Local</b>				
Edgar Street Grid Masterplan strategy Nov 2003	<p>There are 4 main objectives of the Masterplan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To create a main focus for regeneration within the context of the historic city centre;</li> <li>2. To create a development that is accessible to sustainable transport modes, that contributes to development in the wider city centre, with emphasis on improvements of sustainable access links to city centre and adjacent areas;</li> <li>3. To utilise key locations and physical attributes associated with the project area with context of sustainable development, reflecting heritage of the city and use of new and emerging economy of 21<sup>st</sup> century; and</li> <li>4. To focus on delivery and the mechanism for implementation.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non identified</li> </ul>	The SPD will support the appropriate objectives of the plan.	The SA framework will include indicators to support this Masterplan
An Options Paper Carbon-Neutral Edgar Street Grid May 2005	<p>There are 3 main objectives of the proposed carbon-neutral design brief:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Buildings should minimise heating, cooling and electricity demand and in addition minimise the embodied carbon included in building</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eliminate 8,700 tonnes of carbon dioxide per annum</li> </ul>	The SPD will support the appropriate objectives of the final carbon neutral design brief.	The SA framework will include indicators to support this plan

Plans, Programmes & Policies	Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Targets & Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for the SPD	Implications for SA to SPD
<b>Local</b>				
	<p>materials;</p> <p>2. Consideration of two main power and heat technology options, centralised CHP systems or a decentralised micro CHP system; and</p> <p>3. Carbon off-setting consideration for eliminating residual carbon emissions primarily from transport and waste management attributable from the grid development.</p>			
Hereford City Air Quality Action Plan November 2006	<p>The air quality action plan lists 15 actions (objectives), of these actions 1, 8, 9 and 10 are relevant for the grid. These are:</p> <p>Action 1: Edgar street Grid Redevelopment; relocate the live stock market and therefore its associated traffic and replace with other development; downgrade inner ring road; construct a new link road for the station approach and Edgar street; redevelop/reopen Hereford's canal basin; mixed use development on the grid; possible relocation of Tesco bus station; and enhance pedestrian &amp; cyclist network.</p> <p>Action 8: Implement a "north &amp; south" park and ride scheme for Hereford, submit planning permission and detailed design for the north park and ride site with completion within the LTP2 and the south park and ride also scheduled for development and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual average Nitrogen dioxide emissions of 40ug/m<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>• Hourly "acute" nitrogen dioxide emission 200ug/m<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>• A reduction of 17% (7ug/m<sup>3</sup>), although reductions of 42% maybe necessary.</li> <li>• Reduce the number of houses at risk from elevated pollution by 20% by 2010; 29% by 2015; and 36% by 2025 (ideally by 2025 no houses should be within the at risk area of nitrogen dioxide levels above 40ug/m<sup>3</sup>).</li> <li>• The council aims to deliver</li> </ul>	The SPD will support the appropriate objectives of the plan.	The SA framework will include indicators to support this plan

Plans, Programmes & Policies	Key Objectives Relevant to SPD and SA	Key Targets & Indicators Relevant to SPD and SA	Implications for the SPD	Implications for SA to SPD
<b>Local</b>				
	<p>completion within the LTP2.</p> <p>Action 9: Continue to implement the parking strategy in Hereford to reduce commuter parking, introduce zonal charging system to deter long stay parking in the central area, consider on-street charges to help fund park and ride, and reduced parking for new development in the city centre.</p> <p>Action 10: Improve and increase number of cycle routes and facilities in Hereford, to encourage motorists to transfer to cycling as their mode of travel.</p>	<p>at least one new cycling scheme and one new cycle parking facility per year.</p>		

## Appendix A2 - Baseline Data, Indicators, Trends

Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
<b>Employment</b>					
Employment by sector	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing 4,091 (5.9%), electricity, gas and water Supply (Primary) 100 (0.1%), mining & quarrying (primary) 100 (0.1%), manufacturing industries 11,685 (17%), construction 4,136 (6%), transport, storage & communications 2,794 (4.1%), wholesale, retail, repair trades 13,679 (19.9%), Hotels & restaurants 4,164 (6%), real estate, renting & other business activities 6,671 (9.7%), financial intermediation 813 (1.2%), other community, social & personal service activities 2,829 (4.1%), education 6,103 (8.9%), health & social work 9,512 (13.8%) and public administration & defence 2,204 (3.2%) Total 68,906.	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing 5,445 (7%), electricity, gas and water Supply (Primary) 367 (0.5%), mining & quarrying (primary) 198 (0.2%), manufacturing industries 14,158 (17%), construction 6,239 (8%), transport, storage & communications 3,811 (5%), wholesale, retail, repair trades 14,921 (18%), Hotels & restaurants 3,867 (5%), real estate, renting & other business activities 7,698 (9%), financial intermediation 1,577 (2%), other community, social & personal service activities 3,508 (4%), education 6,027 (7%), health & social work 9,421 (12%) and public administration & defence 4,052 (5%).	West Midlands and (England & Wales) figures are as follows: Agriculture, hunting, forestry, 0.8% (0.8%), electricity, gas and water Supply (Primary) 0.5% (0.4%), mining & quarrying (primary) 0.1% (0.1%), manufacturing industries 16.6% (11.9%), construction 4.3% (4.4%), transport, storage & communications 5.4% (6%), wholesale, retail, repair trades 18.5% (18.1%), Hotels & restaurants 6.2% (6.8%), real estate, renting & other business activities 14.2% (16.5%), financial intermediation 3% (4.1%), other community, social & personal service activities 4.5% (5.1%), education 9.6% (9.1%), health & social work 11.3% (11.3%) and public administration & defence 4.9% (5.3%).	Some specialisation into specialised manufacturing and service sector in Hereford and the market towns has already taken place. Outside agriculture, more employment is in declining sectors and less in growth sectors than the national economy, reflecting the provision of small-scale farming. Data excludes the self-employed and under estimates those in the agricultural and fishing sectors.  Issue identified – greater reliance on agriculture than region as a whole.  Key Issue – 20% (based on 2001 census) of population are self - employed.	Herefordshire Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005 – 2006 (Trend data – original source Annual Business Inquiry [ABI] 2003) (see general scoping report, 2007 Appendix A2 for further details)
Total employment land supply by use class (including mixed use developments)	B1 1.07ha, B1/B2 42.42ha, B1/B2/B8 88.98ha, B1/B8 22.25ha, B1a 7.17ha, B1a/c 4.21ha, B1c 3.71ha, B2 1.99ha, B2/B8 0.22ha, B8 8.1ha, a total of 180.12ha.				Herefordshire Council Annual Monitoring Report 2004 – 2005

Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
Gross Value Added (GVA) (per capita)	Herefordshire 2002 £11,875	Herefordshire 1998 £10,182, 1999 £10,282, 2000 £10,535, 2001 £10,872	West Midlands (Nationally) 1998 £11,799, 1999 £12,175, 2000 £12,642, 2001 £13,031, 2002 £13,803 (£15,633)	GVA is a measure of the economic activity within an economy. It is lower in Herefordshire than other areas – issues identified.	The state of Herefordshire Report 2006
Percentage of employment land created within 5 minutes access time of Hereford City (other than the private car)	<i>Not currently monitored</i>				Likely to be reported in Herefordshire Council Annual Monitoring Report 06/07
Percentage of employment land on previously developed land	2005/06 16.5%	2004/05, 55%  A significant fall of 38.5% in the use of PDL between 04/05 and 05/06 reporting period.	No specific target, but reusing previously developed land before Greenfield is central to the aims of sustainable development and endorsed under the UDP.	No data by type on previously developed land is monitored. Future AMRs should have a breakdown included. No key issues identified.	Herefordshire Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005 – 2006
<b>Housing</b>					
Actual/percentage of housing completions built on previously developed land	2005/2006 on former residential land 162, former employment land 141, former other brownfield land 261, total 564 (71%) (Percentages are approx)	1996/97 saw 45% of completions on previously developed land, 1997/98 34%, 1998/99 50%, 1999/00 25%, 2000/01 29%, followed by a steady rise from 2001/02 at 56% through to 2003/04 to 70% (percentages are approx). In 2004/05 completions on PDL continued to rise, slightly, to 71%.	The UDP target is to achieve approx 6,100 new dwellings on previously developed land, under used and vacant land and buildings over the plan period.  The Corporate Plan 2005-2008 target is 60%. RSS target was 68% for 2004/05 and regionally in 2004/05 the target was 76%.	Although since 1996 the proportion of new dwellings on previously developed land has increased significantly, it has not always been consistent. Development on Greenfield land between 1999 and 2001 in Hereford and Ledbury resulted in a decline on new builds on previously developed land during this period. However, a gradual and consistent increase since 2001 has been noted, with results over the past two years exceeding the regional target of 68%.	Herefordshire Council Annual Monitoring Report 2004 – 2005  The Corporate Plan 2005-2008  West Midlands Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2005

Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
Percentage of new dwellings completed at I) less than 30 dwellings per hectare; ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	2005/06 30ha 295 (37%) 30-50ha 305 (39%) 50ha+ 191 (24)	2004/2005 density of completions: less than 30 dwellings/ha 258 (44%), 30-50 dwellings/ha 135 (23%), over 50 dwellings/ha 194 (33%)	New site densities for sites of 1ha or over in Hereford and the market towns: - Revised Deposit UDP Town centre and adjacent sites, at least 50 dwellings per ha and other sites, at least 30 dwellings per ha. This will be revised in the Proposed Modifications to the plan to be between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare on town centre and adjacent sites.		Herefordshire Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005 – 2006
Number of affordable houses provided per annum	Social rented 55, Intermediate 59, Total 114	Between 1996 and 2005/6 961 affordable homes have been completed. At a 96.1% completion rate per year the UDP target will not be met by 2011. 2004/05 Housing Association /Local Authority 62, Affordable Low Cost Private 8, Total 70p/a NB: 05/06 data – Social rented = 04/05 data Housing Association/Local Authority and 05/06 data - Intermediate refers to 04/05 data for Affordable Low Cost Private	2,300 affordable dwellings to be provided under the UDP policy S3 within Herefordshire over the plan period 1996-2011.	However, the provision of affordable housing in both urban and rural areas of the county is an issue of concern. Right to buy scheme is resulting in a net loss of 168 affordable homes over a 6-year period (2000-2006), averaging at 28 per year. The last 2 years have seen greater gains than losses. Issue identified.	Herefordshire Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06

Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
Average house price by type in Herefordshire Oct-Dec 2005	Detached £292,534, Semi-detached £ 168,296, Terraced £146,035, Flat/maisonette £135,093, overall average £18	Apr-Jun03 Detached £215,136, semi-detached £129,657, terraced £106,751, flats/maisonettes £79,770, (overall average £152,041).Jan-Mar 2004 detached £240,814, semidetached £147,477, terraced £120,906, flats/maisonettes £92,694 (overall average £172,511). Apr-Jun 04 Detached £261,845, semidetached £155,699, terraced £126,978, flats/maisonettes £128,026 (overall average £187,542)	Average for West Midlands £148,060, England & Wales £175,774. Average for England & Wales detached £262,137, semidetached £159,081, terraced £135,741, flats/maisonettes £167,708	Key issue identified.	West Midlands Regional Assembly 2005 Regional Housing Market Summary Trends Data - Herefordshire Partnership Quarterly Economic Report November 2004 (Herefordshire Council website)
Median weekly earnings	Herefordshire 2005 £351.20	Herefordshire 2000 £289.70, 2001 £317.70, 2002 £328.50, 2003 £326.50, 2004 £361.20	West Midlands(England) 2005 £402.50 (£436.30) Corporate Plan target 2006-2009 – continue to reduce the gap in wage levels between Herefordshire & the West Midlands & nationally	Weekly earnings in Herefordshire are much lower than regional and national figures. Between 2004 and 2005 a decrease was noted for Herefordshire, whilst both the Region and England saw increases. Issue identified.	The state of Herefordshire Report 2006  Corporate Plan 2006/2009
Number of people applying and accepted as homeless & towards whom the council has full statutory duty	2004/05 719 applicants, 510 accepted.	1998/99 411 applicants (254 accepted), 1999/00 556 (304), 2000/01 480 (277), 2001/02 543 (357), 2002/03 608 (417), 2003/04 591 (490)	To reduce the number of people accepted as homeless to 321 by 2008/09	An increase in both applicants and acceptances year on year. Issue identified.	The State of Herefordshire Report 2006

Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
<b>Transport</b>					
Index of annual average daily traffic (AADT) volumes in Hereford	Radial routes into Hereford 04/05 9,409 (102.1) Principal rural road network 04/05 8,092 (99.8)	Radial routes into Hereford 2001/02 9,218 (Index 100), 2002/03 9,269 (100.6), 2003/04 9,428 (101.7) Principal rural road network 2001/02 7,856 (100), 2002/03 7,971 (101.5), 2003/04 8,060 (102.6)	Target 2001-2010 restrict growth to 1% per year (Corporate Plan 2006-2009 aims to control the annual average traffic volumes to no more than 5% compared to 2003/04)  Corporate Plan 2005-2008 target – 106	Index number facilitates trend analysis from additional automatic traffic counts (ATC). 2001-2002 is the baseline year with an index of 100. A 1% increase on this would result in an index of 101.	The State of Herefordshire Report 2006
Public transport patronage volumes	Bus – 2005/06 3,109,435 per year Rail – 2005/06 3,057 per day Pedestrian 2005/06 150,635 per day	Bus – 2003/04 3,947,000 per year Rail – 2003/04 2,638 per day Pedestrian 2003/04 130,107 per day	Bus - 1% increase by 2010/11 based on 03/04 figures (4,052,000p/yr) Rail – 15% increase by 2010/11 based on ¾ figures (3,034 per day) Pedestrian – 10% increase by 2010/11 based on 03/04 figures (143,118 per day)	Key issue identified	LTP2
Number of cycle trips per day	2005/06 1,317	2000/01 1,115, 2001/02 1,167, 2002/03 1,299, 2003/04 1,189, 2004/05 1,215	18% increase by 2010/11 on 03/04 figures (1,473)	Figures are based on annual average figures from 4 automatic monitoring sites around Hereford and 2 12hour manual counts (one off's) in Ledbury and Leominster. Snap shot, one days monitoring per year. Limited monitoring range.	LTP2
<b>Town Centres and Retail</b>					
Retail Impact Study	<i>Not currently monitored</i>				See results from the retail impact study proposed for the ESG when available
<b>Recreation and Leisure</b>					
Percentage of residents finding it easy to access key services via usual form of transport	2005 – Doctor 79%, Local hospital 57%, Library 70%, Sports/leisure centre 69%, cultural/recreational facility e.g. theatre, cinema – 55%	2003 - Doctor 77%, Local hospital 56%, Library 69%, Sports/leisure centre 66%, cultural/recreational facility e.g. theatre, cinema – 53%			State of Herefordshire Report 2006



Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
<b>Skills</b>					
Number/Percentage of working age adults qualified to at least NVQ level 3 or equivalent	Herefordshire 2004/05 43%	Herefordshire 1996/97 37%, 1997/98 38%, 1998/99 37%, 1999/00 38%, 2000/01 41%, 2001/02 46%, 2002/03 43%	West Midlands (England) 2004/05 41% (45%) The target of 58% for 2004/05 was not realised. Target for beyond 2005 is to improve/increase the proportion of working age population with higher qualifications.	Issue identified	The State of Herefordshire Report 2006
<b>Environment</b>					
Historic Assets	2005/06 Listed Buildings (Grades I, II* & II) 5,918, Conservation Areas 64, Scheduled Monuments 262, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens 24, Registered Battlefields 0, Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) 1 (Hereford City Centre)	2004/05 Listed Buildings (Grades I, II* & II) 5,866, Conservation Areas 64, Ancient Monuments 262, Registered Parks and Gardens 24*, Registered Battlefields 0		*The AMR 04/05 noted 19 Registered Parks and Gardens, this was incorrect, the figure should have been recorded as 24.	Herefordshire Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06
Number of buildings and monuments on at risk registrar and condition of building	January 2007 - Scheduled monuments – 24 (17 are both scheduled and listed) Grade II* - 14 Grade II – 11 Grade I – 6 Total – 31 (excluding scheduled monuments) Condition – Very Bad 14, Poor 15, fair 5.	Scheduled monument – 3 Grade II* - 13 Grade II – 11 Grade I – 6 Total - 33			English Heritage website <a href="http://www.englishheritage.org.uk">www.englishheritage.org.uk</a> (accessed 08/02/07)

Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
Percentage of conservation areas with up to date character appraisal	2005/06 – 1.6%	15% up to Dec 2006	Over a 2 year period from 2006/07 a target of 20% of all conservation areas requiring a review to be completed. The end of 2006 completed 9 character appraisals, in line with the target. 2007's timetable is to complete 7 character appraisals to meet the target of 20%.		Programme for the review of Conservation areas, Bill Bloxsome, Conservation Manager
Percentage of conservation areas with published management proposals	2005/06 – 0%	0% up to Dec 2006	Target to produce 9% of the total number of management proposals required by the end of 2007. Preparation of Colwall, Weobley, Almeley, Hampton Park, Aylestone Hill & Mordiford has begun with completion due by the end of the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter in 2007.		Programme for the review of Conservation areas, Bill Bloxsome, Conservation Manager
Number of international, national and local designated sites in Herefordshire	05/06 Candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC's) 4, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) 77, National Nature Reserves (NNR's) 3, Special Wildlife Sites (SWS's) 709, Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation 56, Local Nature Reserves (LNR's) 7, Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIG's) 87,	04/05 Candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC's) 4, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) 75, National Nature Reserves (NNR's) 3, Special Wildlife Sites (SWS's) 750, Local Nature Reserves (LNR's) 8, Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIG's) 40, Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) 1 (Hereford City Centre)		Key issue identified  SINCs have been included for 05/06 to separate the local designations of SWSs & SINCs. The total however, is greater overall in 05/06 than 04/05.	Herefordshire Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06

Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
Change in area and population of biodiversity importance in priority habitats	21 UK BAP priority habitats in Herefordshire (plus 1 traditional orchid, identified as locally important.). 2005/06; Ancient and/or species rich hedgerow, planning permission (p/p) approved- 20m loss; Eutrophic water planning permission approved – loss of a pond 25mx25m (625m <sup>2</sup> ).	21 UK BAP priority habitats in Herefordshire (plus 1 traditional orchid, identified as locally important.). Change in priority habitats in Herefordshire 2004/5; Ancient and/or species-rich hedgerow, planning permission (p/p) approved- 635m loss; Ancient and/or species-rich hedgerow, p/p allowed on appeal – 20m, lowland meadow and pasture p/p approved 0.025ha unimproved neutral grassland.	No specific targets see AMR for general objectives.	Key issue identified. Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds data on some individual sites (priority species, primarily for SSSI's).	Herefordshire Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06
Change in area and population of protected species	Local BAP has 156 priority species, 59 being UK BAP priorities, 18 legally protected under European and national law. (Some species within designated sites)			Records are held by English nature, although some data is historic whilst others more recent. There is also a lack of consistency in data type e.g. specific nest locations and casual observations of a species. Further collation and analysis of HBRC data is needed. There is also no mapping of either species or habitats on the council's GIS system; the only exception is Black Poplars for the county BAP. AMR 2004/5 sets out additional monitoring requirements for priority habitats. Key issue identified.	Herefordshire Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005/06

Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
Percentage of Biodiversity Action Plan habitats restored & expanded	No data available at present, following review information will be available on BARS. Currently the Habitats covered in the BAP are: Lowland Acid Grassland, Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Cereal Field Margins, Lowland Heathland, Purple Moor Grass, Blanket Bog, Upland Heathland, Upland Calcareous Grassland, Upland Heathland, Upland Oak Woodland, Upland Mixed Ashwood, Lowland Oak & Mixed Woodland, Lowland Beech & Yew Woodland, Lowland Wood Pasture & Parkland, Mesotrophic Water, Fens, Orchards, Quarries, Ancient Species Rich Hedgerows	2003 Orchards 44%, Parkland 57%, Woodland 66%, Boundary features 0%, Uplands & commons 50%, Farmland 22%, Rivers & floodplains 33%, Quarries & gravel pits 60%. 2004 Orchards 56%, Parkland 86%, Woodland 78%, Boundary features 12%, Uplands & commons 75%, Farmland 33%, Rivers & floodplains 50%, Quarries & gravel pits 80%.	Since the BAP was formulated in 2000, all the habitat type areas have continued to achieve an increase in the percentage of them being expanded. By 2010 the range of habitats to be maintained, restored or created are to be addressed, each with specific targets. See the BAP for full details.	BAP classifications have changed. And in addition the BAP is currently under another phased review and updates will be made when available.	Herefordshire's Biodiversity Action Plan Nicky Davies (Biodiversity Partnership Coordinator)

Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
Annual mean nitrogen dioxide levels in traffic congestion hotspots in parts per billion (ppb)	2004 Edgar St. Hereford 26.2, Victoria St. Hereford 23.5, Gloucester Road Ross-on-Wye 19.4, Bengry's Lights Bargates Leominster 22.9, Site in Kington 7.7, Site in Bromyard 16.4, Site in Ledbury Town Centre 15.9	Edgar St. Hereford 2000 23.1, 01 26.1, 02 22.8, 03 25.4, Victoria St. Hereford 2000 22.9, 01 23.8, 02 23.7, 03 24.9, Gloucester Road Ross-on-Wye 2000 15.1, 01 17.1, 02 17.4, 03 19.8, Bengry's Lights Bargates Leominster 2000 19.9, 01 21.3, 02 23.4, 22.7, Site in Kington 2000 6.0, 01 7.1, 02 8.8, 03 8.3, Site in Bromyard 2000 13.4, 01 12.4, 02 13.9, 03 15.1, Site in Ledbury Town Centre 2000 13.4, 01 12.9, 02 12.1, 03 13.5	Targets for all locations is less than 21ppb Edgar St Hereford, Victoria St Hereford and Bengry's lights Bargates Leominster have all exceeded the target of 21ppb in 2004 as in previous years.. Edgar Street and Victoria Street in Hereford have both been designated Air Quality Management Areas. An AQMA for the Bargates area was declared March 2006.	Issue identified	The State of Herefordshire Report 2006
Carbon dioxide emissions in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per head of population/year	Experimental – 9.5 tonnes per head  Total figure – 1,679 kilo tonnes  Sources of carbon dioxide – industry and commercial – 28%, Domestic 30%, road transport 33%, land use change 9%.		West Midlands 20.3 tonnes per head, 43,061 kilo tonnes total  UK - per head n/a, total emissions 568,105 kilo tonnes  Sources of carbon dioxide – Industry & commercial – WM (UK) 36% (46%), Domestic 34% (29%), road transport 28% (23%), land use change 2% (2%)  Corporate Plan 2006-2009 aims for a reduction in carbon dioxide from 14.5 to 11.25 tonnes per head of population per year  The Government target is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050	DEFRA “These statistics should be treated with caution. They do not provide ready made “performance indicators” for local areas. However, used with care they can provide useful contextual information, help in setting priorities, and highlight useful lines for further investigation. In some cases more accurate data may be obtainable from locally available information.”	State of Herefordshire Report 2006

Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
Number of residential properties within an Air Quality Management Area	<i>Not currently monitored</i>				Possibly from Hereford City Air Quality Action Plan, November 2006
Percentage of river length in very good or good biological quality	Herefordshire 2003 88.2%	Herefordshire 1999 78.6%, 1995 79.3%, 2000 88.4%, 2002 87.5%  The Environment Agency now compares using quartiles. Herefordshire over a 3-year period (2000-2003) are in the top quartile of all English Authorities.	To achieve good ecological status by 2015	Annual Environmental Agency report available to provide trends to protect / enhance "water quality"	The State of Herefordshire Report 2006  Target - Water Framework Directive – Environment Agency
Percentage of river length in very good or good chemical quality	Herefordshire 2003 83%	Herefordshire 1999 85.9%, 2000 89.5%, 2001 92.2%, 2002 91.8%  The Environment Agency now compares using quartiles. Herefordshire over a 3-year period (2000-2003) are in the top quartile of all English Authorities.	To achieve good ecological status by 2015		The State of Herefordshire Report 2006  Target - Water Framework Directive – Environment Agency
Public rights of way network that is easy to use and clearly signposted	2006/07 49%	2005/06 52%	2006/07 target 48% 2007/08 target 49% Although a drop was seen between 05/06 and 06/07 over the past years a general increase has been recorded.	Methodology in line with County Surveyors Society (CSS) of a random sample of 5% of total network over 2 months, in Herefordshire conducted in May and November.	Public Rights of Way Manager – Rob Hemblade Ext 1981.
Water consumption (litres) per person per day in relation to demand	148 litres per person per day		Malvern Hills DC 138, South Shropshire DC 138, Forest of Dean DC136	Key issue identified	<a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commissions.gov.uk">www.areaprofiles.audit-commissions.gov.uk</a>
Number of sites that have been remediated through the planning process	<i>Not currently monitored – (see results from the contaminated land study proposed for ESG)</i>				Environmental Health Department(Principle Environmental Health Officer Bruce Chartres, Phillipa Day Contaminated Land Assistant

Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency	1 Planning permission granted.	No monitoring under taken to date, AMR for 2006/7 should have a full years data set available.		Key issue identified.  Lack of data/monitoring requires improvement.	Herefordshire Council Annual Monitoring Report 2005 – 2006
Percentage of dwelling completions meeting the minimum BREEAM / EcoHomes / Code for Sustainable Homes Rating	<i>Not currently monitored</i>		Minimum targets BREEAM – good, EcoHomes - very good, Code for Sustainable Homes - level 3		AWM Sustainability Checklist / future AMR's
<b>Waste</b>					
Amount of household waste collected per head	2005/06 522.95Kg	2004/05 529.24Kg	Corporate Plan 2006-2009 limit the increase of the amount of household waste collected per head/per year to 530.87kg from 528.03kg		Mick Clark – Senior Contracts Officer – (Waste Management)
Number and location of recycling sites	5 Household waste sites (facility locations where the community bring their own waste) Leominster, Bromyard, Ledbury, Ross-on-Wye and Hereford waste at these sites recycled in 2005/06 6,626tonnes (7.13% of total waste) Landfilled 2005/06 11,727tonnes (12.61% of total waste).  85 Bring sites throughout the council (e.g glass recycling point at a community car park) – 2005/06 recycled 3,979tonnes (4.28% of total waste)	Household waste sites (facility locations where the community bring their own waste) Leominster, Bromyard, Ledbury, Ross-on-Wye and Hereford waste at these sites recycled in 2004/05 2,377tonnes (2.54% of total waste) Landfilled 2004/05 14,469tonnes (15.49% of total waste).  85 Bring sites throughout the council (e.g glass recycling point at a community car park) – 2004/05 recycled 5,839tonnes (6.25% of total waste)	To reduce the amount of waste being landfilled	Key Issue Identified	Mick Clark – Senior Contracts Officer – (Waste Management)
<b>Energy</b>					
Average annual Herefordshire domestic	2004 18,190	2001 18,152, 2002 18,163,	Achieve carbon cuts of between 15-25 million	Key issue identified.	Current Status data – www.areaprofiles.audit-

Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
consumption of gas in kwh/per person		2003 17,863	tonnes of carbon in 2020.		commissions.gov.uk Target - Energy White Paper DTI Feb 2003
Average annual domestic consumption of electricity in kwh	2004 5,432	2003 5,467	Achieve carbon cuts of between 15-25 million tonnes of carbon in 2020.	Key issue identified.	Current Status data – www.areaprofiles.audit-commissions.gov.uk Target - Energy White Paper DTI Feb 2003
<b>Crime and the fear of crime</b>					
Number of domestic burglaries (per 1,000 households)	Herefordshire 2003/04 9.9 (total number 731)	Herefordshire 1999/00 11.6, 2000/01 9.9, 2001/02 12.0, 2002/03 13.3  Total number: 99/00 - 738, 00/01 - 625, 759, 02/03 - 989  Domestic burglary has dropped significantly over last year due to intervention programmes.	Similar BCU* 1999/00 6.6 (England & Wales 22.2), 2000/01 6.2 (20.2), 2001/02 5.1 (21.6), [2002/03 figures also included data from CDRP*] 2002/03 BCU 5.1 (20.2 England & Wales) [6.9 CDRP], 2003/04 CDRP 5.9 England & Wales 18.2  To reduce illegal drug use and drug related crime  Target for Herefordshire 2004/05 7.4	Boundaries and family grouping for both BCU and CDRP have both changed in 2004, comparisons this year therefore have their limitations. Issue identified.	The state of Herefordshire Report 2003/4  *BCU – Basic Command Unit *CDRP – Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
Number of vehicle crime (per 1,000 population)	Herefordshire 2003/04 – 7.1 (total 1,255)	Herefordshire 1999/00 11.9 (total 2,002), 2000/01 12.5 (2,095), 2001/02 10.5 (1,787), 2002/03 8.0 (1,371)  Vehicle crime is steadily decreasing, LPSA targets being met over the last 2 years. Herefordshire is significantly lower than national figures but slightly more than similar Carps.	Similar BCUs 1999/00 8.3 (England & Wales 19.9), 2000/01 6 (18.5) 2001/02 5.3 (12.5), 2002/03 5.2 (18.7) 2002/03 CDRP 7.9 2003/04 CDRP 6.6 (England & Wales 16.9)  Herefordshire target 2004/05 – 8.75  To reduce illegal drug use and drug related crime	Boundaries and family grouping for both BCU and CDRP have both changed in 2004, comparisons this year therefore have their limitations.  Issue identified.	The state of Herefordshire Report 2003/4



Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
Number of violent crimes (per 1,000 population)	Herefordshire 2003/04 2,844 (16.1).	Herefordshire 1999/00 1,179 (7.0), 2000/01 1,508 (9.0), 2001/02 2,686 (15.9), 2002/03 2,850 (16.3)	England & Wales 1999/00 13.4 per 1,000 population, 2000/01 14.0, 2001/02 15.5, 2002/03 19.0, 2003/04 21.1  Violent crime figures have remained constant over the last 3 years. Although the largest category in Herefordshire, figures are lower than nationally.	Change in classification in 2000/01 of violent crimes in Herefordshire and change in classification in 2001/02 for all other areas. Issue identified.	The state of Herefordshire Report 2003/4
<b>Quality of life / Involvement</b>					
(Public satisfaction survey) Percentage of Herefordshire respondents who were satisfied with their local community as a place to live	2005 80%	2002 - 83%, 2004 - 84%	Corporate Plan 2006-2009 aims to increase by 2007-2008 the proportion of adults satisfied with their community as a place to live to 87%.		The state of Herefordshire Report 2006
<b>Access to Services</b>					
Percentage of residents finding it easy to access key services via usual form of transport	2005 – Doctor – 79%, Local Hospital – 57%, Library 70%, Sports/leisure centre – 69% and cultural/recreational facility e.g. theatre, cinema – 55%	2003 - Doctor – 77%, Local Hospital – 56%, Library 69%, Sports/leisure centre – 66% and cultural/recreational facility e.g. theatre, cinema – 53%	Herefordshire Council's Local Area Agreement aims to improve the percentage of residents finding it easy to access a doctor, their local hospital, a library, a sports/leisure centre and a cultural/recreational facility.		State of Herefordshire Report 2006
Percentage of population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban areas - by walk; rural areas - by car) of a range of three different sports facility types, of which one has achieved a specified quality assured standard	2006 68.75%			Indicator is monitored every 3 years	Sport England website via Research dept

Indicator	Current Status	Trends	Comparators & Targets	Issues & Constraints (See Table 5.1)	Baseline Source
<b>Deprivation</b>					
Percentage of population of working age claiming key benefits such as job seekers allowance	February 2007 1,652 people were claiming job seekers allowance, which according to ONS is approximately 1.6% of the working age population	Over the last 5 years Herefordshire claim rates have been between 1.6% and 1.8%	West Midlands 3.5% England 2.6%		State of Herefordshire Report 2007

## Appendix A3 – Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Code	SA Objective	Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal...)	Indicators	Targets <u>Those underlined represent Corporate Plan (2006-9) targets</u>	SEA Topics
<b>Economic Development and Enterprise</b>					
01	To support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce	1.2 - provide flexible employment land near to the workforce or provide opportunities easily accessible by public transport?	Percentage of employment land created within 5 minutes access time of Hereford City (other than the private car)		Population Human Health
		1.4 help to increase diversity of job opportunity?	Employment by sector		
02	Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce	2.1 - provide or facilitate through investment, appropriate training and learning to help build, attract and retain a highly skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs?	Number/percentage of working age adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 3 or equivalent	<u>Increase from 851 to 922</u>	Population Human Health
03	Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment	3.1 – improve the resilience and/or diversity of business and the economy?	Gross Value Added, per head	To raise GVA per head above the national average (RSS)	Air Soil Water Climatic factors Fauna Flora Biodiversity Population
		3.2 – provide or facilitate availability of appropriate sites and properties for new business opportunities or growth whilst using natural resources efficiently?	Employment land developed by type		
04	Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking	4.2 - promote more sustainable transport patterns in areas suffering from congestion?	Index of annual average daily traffic volumes in Hereford  NO2 concentrations	<u>Restrict annual growth to 1%</u>  <u>Reduce to below 21 ppb</u>	Human Health Landscape
		4.3 - improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all?			
		4.4 – increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking?	Public transport patronage volumes  Number of cycle trips per day	<u>Increase by 16% the no. of passenger bus journeys per year</u>  18% increase by 2010/11 (LTP2)	

Code	SA Objective	Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal...)	Indicators	Targets <u>Those underlined represent Corporate Plan (2006-9) targets</u>	SEA Topics
<b>Healthier Communities and Older People</b>					
05	Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all	5.1 - help to ensure there is adequate provision of healthcare services appropriate to local needs, which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport?	Percentage of residents finding it easy to access key services		Population and human health
		5.3 - encourage healthy lifestyles? E.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, green space, and recreation?			
06	Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all	6.1 - maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities (including open space) in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by sustainable modes of transport?	Percentage of population within 20mins travel time of a range of 3 sports facility types of which one has achieved a specified quality assured standard  Percentage of Herefordshire residents finding it easy to access key services via usual form of transport		Population Cultural Heritage Material Assets Biodiversity
		6.2 - promote Herefordshire's facilities to local people and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all?			
07	Sustainable regeneration	7.1 - support viability or develop services and facilities appropriate to the community, function, character and scale of the centre and existing facilities using sustainable, resource efficient designs?			Material Assets
		7.2 - help create an appropriate range of independent, competitive and national retailers?	See results from the retail impact study proposed for the ESG SPD		
		7.3 - help reduce the number of vacant properties and support vitality?			
		7.4 - support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction?			
<b>08 - Raise educational achievement levels across the county</b>					
Please note objective 8 was removed following conclusions and recommendations made at the compatibility stage between the plan objectives and the sustainability appraisal objectives					

Code	SA Objective	Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal...)	Indicators	Targets <u>Those underlined represent Corporate Plan (2006-9) targets</u>	SEA Topics
<b>Safer and Stronger Communities</b>					
09	Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the County	9.1 - enhance community safety, security and reduce crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour?	Domestic burglaries per 1000 households  Violent crimes per 1000 population  Vehicle crimes per 1000 population	<u>Decrease from 2844 to 2533</u>	Population Human Health
		9.2 - help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour through design measures?			
10	Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county	10.1 - ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age?	Percentage of Herefordshire residents finding it easy to access key services via usual form of transport  Percentage of population of working age claiming key benefits such as job seekers allowance		Population Human Health
11	Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments	11.1 - increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs? E.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type, accessible to disabled people.	Average property price against median weekly earnings – 2 indicators are needed to establish this - average house price by type and median weekly earnings  Number of people accepted as homeless (statutory duty)		Material Assets Population Human Health
		11.2 – increase the supply of affordable housing?	Number of affordable houses provided per annum		
		11.5 - increase the use of sustainable design techniques, improve the quality of housing and use sustainable building materials in construction?	Percentage of dwelling completions meeting the minimum BREEAM, Eco Homes or Code of Sustainable Homes rating	Minimum targets BREEAM – good, EcoHomes - very good, Code for Sustainable Homes - level 3	
		11.6 - improve the wider built environment and sense of place?			
<b>Protecting Environmental Assets and Resources</b>					
12	Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal	12.1 - minimise the use of non re-usable materials?			Material Assets

Code	SA Objective	Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal...)	Indicators	Targets <u>Those underlined represent Corporate Plan (2006-9) targets</u>	SEA Topics
	and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling	12.2 - minimise waste from households, businesses etc including hazardous waste? 12.4 - deal with waste locally and/or through the best Practical Environmental Option?	Amount of household waste collected per head Number and location of recycling sites	<u>Limit increase p.a to 530.87kg per head (compared to baseline of 528.03 kg)</u>	Water Soil
13	Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity	13.1 - protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance – is an Appropriate Assessment required? 13.2 - protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species? 13.3 - maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces? 13.5 – create new appropriate habitats	Number/area of international, national and local designated sites Changes in area and population of biodiversity importance in priority habitats Changes in area and population of protected species Percentage of river length in very good or good biological quality Percentage of river length in very good or good chemical quality Percentage of Biodiversity Action Plan habitats restored and expanded	To halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010 ( <i>EU Sustainable Development Strategy</i> ) All in land waters to reach good biological and chemical status by 2015 (Water Directive)	Biodiversity Flora Fauna
14	Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	14.1 – maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels 14.2 – minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials? ( <i>During the appraisal, each of these resources should be considered separately</i> ).	Average annual domestic consumption of gas and electricity in KWH per person Percentage of homes built on previously developed land Water consumption per person per day in relation to demand	30% reduction in energy consumption by 2011 ( <i>Energy White Paper 2003</i> ) 68% of new dwellings to be built on previously developed land ( <i>RSS 2004</i> )	Soil Air Landscape Water Climatic Factors Human Health

Code	SA Objective	Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal...)	Indicators	Targets <u>Those underlined represent Corporate Plan (2006-9) targets</u>	SEA Topics
		14.3 - encourage the re-use/enhancement of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build?			
15	Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces	15.4 - promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access and accommodate the needs of disabled users?	Percentage of Public rights of Way Network that is easy to use and clearly signed		Landscape
16	Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem	16.1 - reduce contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources?	Carbon dioxide emissions per head per year and in total	<u>Reduce carbon emissions per head from baseline of 14.5 tonnes to 11.25 tonnes per year</u>	Water Soil Population Human Health Climatic Factors
		16.2- increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation?			
17	Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	17.1 – Will it reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change?			Water Soil Population Human Health Climatic Factors
		17.2 - prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain and include flood protection systems?	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency		
		17.3 - include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate?			
18	Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources	18.1 - minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?			Air Quality Human Health Biodiversity Climatic Factors Flora Fauna
		18.3 - provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land?	Number of sites that have been remediated through the planning process (See results from the contaminated land study proposed for the ESG SPD)		

Code	SA Objective	Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal...)	Indicators	Targets <u>Those underlined represent Corporate Plan (2006-9) targets</u>	SEA Topics
		18.4 - help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans through for e.g. increasing use of public transport, cycling and walking?	See Hereford City Air Quality Action Plan, November 2006  Number of residential properties within Air Quality Management Area  Annual mean NO2 levels in traffic congestion areas		
		18.5 - encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques?			
19	Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use	19.1 - ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel?	Actual housing completions on previously developed land  Percentage of employment land on previously developed land		Soil
		19.2 - encourage an appropriate density and mix of uses using sustainable resource efficient design?	Percentage of new dwellings completed at : - less than 30 dwellings per hectare - Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare.	Minimum 30 dwellings per hectare ( <i>PPS3, 2006</i> )	
20	Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage	20.1 – Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings?	Historic Assets - Number of Conservation Areas  Percentage of conservation areas with an up to date character appraisal/published management proposal  Number of Listed Buildings and those on “at risk” registrar  Number of Ancient Monuments and those on the “at risk” registrar		
		20.2 - prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area?			



Code	SA Objective	Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal...)	Indicators	Targets <u>Those underlined represent Corporate Plan (2006-9) targets</u>	SEA Topics
		20.3 – encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place?			
		20.4 - encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area?	Public satisfaction survey		

## Appendix B1 – Appraisal Matrix 01 – Testing Plan Objectives against SA Objectives

Date: 26/02/07 Revised Date: 06/09/07 Plan: Edgar Street Grid Supplementary Planning Document

**Plan Objective: To establish an urban design framework**

SA Objective	Possible Effect (please tick)				Explanation
	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Unknown	
01 - To support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce	✓				The framework gives a vision for the grid in terms of accessing employment.
02 - Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce	✓				The high quality public realm and improved access is likely to encourage employers into the area therefore has potential in securing a higher skilled workforce.
03 - Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment	✓				The design framework provides for the potential improvement in infrastructure and design to enable economic investment.
04 - Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking	✓				The principles of the urban design framework have potential to address traffic, congestion and sustainable transport choices.
05 - Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all	✓				A well designed grid is likely to provide the facilities for improvements in health, e.g. recreational space.
06 - Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all	✓				The urban design framework addresses the access issues to a variety of activities.
07 - Sustainable regeneration	✓				The framework sets the foundations to enable a functional and vibrant centre.
08 - Raise educational achievement levels across the county			0		The framework does not influence the SPD objective either way on educational achievement.
09 - Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county	✓				The framework includes elements that relate to designing out crime.
10 - Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county	✓				The inclusion of well designed infrastructure, housing and potential reductions in congestion and pollution is likely to provide a reduction in poverty and promote social inclusion.
11 - Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments	✓				The framework sets design requirements for new housing.
12 - Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling	✓				The reduction of waste through a variety of methods exists in the design framework.
13 - Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity	✓				The design framework includes biodiversity issues including preservation and creation of habitats.

## Appendix B1 – Appraisal Matrix 01 – Testing Plan Objectives against SA Objectives

14 - Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	✓				The design framework requires natural resources to be used more efficiently.
15 - Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces	✓				The landscape quality of the area is addressed in the design framework.
16 - Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem	✓				The design framework highlights good practice for minimal carbon release and seeks a low carbon scheme.
17 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	✓				The design framework highlights the need to be in accordance with Environment Agency advice and mentions the need to reduce risk from flooding by means of sustainable methods.
18 - Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources	✓				The framework seeks to set out the minimising of resources.
19 - Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use	✓				The framework sets out integrated infrastructure that is likely to lead to efficient and balanced land use.
20 - Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage	✓				The design framework incorporates the value and protection of existing heritage.
<b>Summary of effects</b>	The majority of the SA objectives are compatible with the SPD objective providing, through the design framework, elements of sustainable development, for example improving infrastructure that seeks to address congestion, accessibility to jobs and potentially reductions in air pollution. SA objective 8 was the only objective that did not appear to be compatible with this plan objective.				
Summary of Appraisal (conclusions and recommendations)	In the explanation given for the compatibility of the objectives comments have been drawn on from meetings between the Plan authors and the SA team. The design framework within the SPD seeks to inform landowners, developers and the community on the form development proposals should take and therefore the potential overall effect of these objectives on the development requirements is likely to be positive. With regards to SA objective 8 it was recommended to delete the objective from the appraisal process and as such was removed from the SPD and subsequent SA assessments.				

## Appendix B1 – Appraisal Matrix 02 – Testing Plan Objectives against SA Objectives

Date: 26/02/07

Revised Date: 06/09/07

Plan: Edgar Street Grid Supplementary Planning Document

**Plan Objective: Address and supplement UDP policies**

SA Objective	Possible Effect (please tick)				Explanation
	Positive	Negative	Neutral	?	
01 - To support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce	✓				The SPD supplements the UDP on its vision for accessing employment in the grid with design elements and seeks to address related issues.
02 - Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce	✓				The high quality public realm outlined in the SPD supplements the UDP on improved access that is likely to encourage employers into the area and also addresses therefore the potential in securing a higher skilled workforce.
03 - Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment	✓				The SPD supplements the UDP in identifying and addressing potential improvements in infrastructure and design to improve the economy.
04 - Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking	✓				The SPD addresses traffic, congestion and sustainable transport choices through design specifications.
05 - Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all	✓				The SPD supplements the UDP in enabling good design that is likely to provide the facilities for improvements in health, e.g. recreational space or building capacity.
06 - Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all	✓				The SPD supplements and addresses the UDP on access issues to enable a potential improvement in engagement in a variety of activities.
07 - Sustainable regeneration	✓				The SPD supplements the UDP by setting out development requirements to enable a likely functional and vibrant centre.
08 - Raise educational achievement levels across the county			0		The SPD is unable address or supplement the UDP on educational achievement neither positively or negatively
09 - Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county	✓				The SPD includes elements that relate to designing out crime and thereby supplements the UDP.
10 - Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county	✓				The addressing of well designed infrastructure, housing, and potential reductions in congestion and pollution through the SPD is likely to address the UDP in reducing poverty and promoting social inclusion.

## Appendix B1 – Appraisal Matrix 02 – Testing Plan Objectives against SA Objectives

11 - Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments	✓				The SPD sets out design requirements for new housing and therefore supplements the UDP.
12 - Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling	✓				The reduction of waste through a variety of methods in the SPD addresses the UDP.
13 - Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity	✓				The SPD includes biodiversity issues including preservation and creation of habitats, supplementing the UDP.
14 - Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	✓				The SPD requires natural resources to be used more efficiently, addressing the UDP.
15 - Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces	✓				The design element of landscape quality in the SPD supplements the UDP.
16 - Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem	✓				The SPD seeks a low carbon scheme addressing the UDP.
17 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	✓				The SPD seeks to address the UDP policy by providing additional requirements and identifies where the best locations on the grid are to incorporate measures to reduce flood risk.
18 - Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources	✓				The SPD seeks to set out the minimising of resources, addressing the UDP.
19 - Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use	✓				The SPD sets out integrated infrastructure that is likely to lead to efficient and balanced land use, supplementing the UDP.
20 - Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage	✓				The SPD incorporates the value and protection of existing heritage, supplementing the UDP.

## Appendix B1 – Appraisal Matrix 02 – Testing Plan Objectives against SA Objectives

<b>Summary of Effects</b>	The majority of the SA objectives are compatible with the SPD objective providing supplements to the UDP and addressing elements weak within the plan for sustainable development, for example supplementing the UDP on the protection of heritage value and addressing issues of poverty and social inclusion. SA objective 8 was the only objective that did not appear to be compatible with this plan objective.
<b>Summary of Appraisal (conclusions and recommendations)</b>	In the explanation given for the compatibility of the objectives comments have been drawn on from meetings between the Plan authors and the SA team. The SPD seeks to supplement and address the UDP to inform landowners, developers and the community on the form development proposals should take and therefore the potential overall effect of these objectives on the development requirements is likely to be positive. With regards to SA objective 8 it was recommended to delete the objective from the appraisal process and as such was removed from the SPD and subsequent SA assessments.

## Appendix B1 – Appraisal Matrix 03 – Testing Plan Objectives against SA Objectives

Date: 26/02/07 Revised Date: 06/09/07 Plan: Edgar Street Grid Supplementary Planning Document

**Plan Objective: Provide greater certainty for market on what is expected from future schemes**

SA Objective	Possible Effect (please tick)				Explanation
	Positive	Negative	Neutral	?	
01 - To support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce	✓				The SPD seeks to provide the vision for future schemes to support, maintain or enhance access to employment in the grid.
02 - Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce	✓				The high quality public realm outlined in the SPD is likely to encourage employers into the area and therefore provide greater certainty for the market.
03 - Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment	✓				The SPD identifies the potential to improve infrastructure and design that has the likely effect of improving the economy and therefore certainty.
04 - Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking	✓				The SPD seeks to reduce traffic, congestion and improve sustainable transport choices through design specifications that have the potential to increase certainty in the market.
05 - Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all	✓				The SPD seeks to enable good design that is likely to provide the facilities for improvements in health, e.g. recreational space, sustainable transport and/or building capacity. These should improve certainty for interested parties.
06 - Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all	✓				The SPD seeks to improve upon access to enable greater certainty in engagement in a variety of activities.
07 - Sustainable regeneration	✓				The SPD seeks to enhance the function and vibrancy of the grid to aid a sustainable regeneration by setting out development requirements that should improve certainty.
08 - Raise educational achievement levels across the county			0		The SPD is unable to raise educational achievement and is therefore neutral in its certainty for future schemes.
09 - Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county	✓				The SPD includes elements that relate to designing out crime and therefore raises expectations for future schemes.
10 - Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county	✓				The SPD seeks to reduce poverty and promote social inclusion through providing a well designed grid that sets the framework to which future development should follow, therefore increasing certainty.
11 - Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in	✓				The SPD seeks to achieve certain requirements of new housing and therefore

## Appendix B1 – Appraisal Matrix 03 – Testing Plan Objectives against SA Objectives

clean, safe and pleasant local environments					is likely to improve certainty for developers and other interested parties.
12 - Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling	✓				The requirement for reducing a variety of sources of waste is likely to give clarity on the requirements for development.
13 - Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity	✓				The SPD seeks to value, maintain, restore and expand on biodiversity and in setting the requirements sort, is likely to provide greater certainty.
14 - Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	✓				The SPD requires natural resources to be used more efficiently and as such provides certainty on what the needs of development are.
15 - Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces	✓				The SPD identifies opportunities for maintaining and enhancing the landscape quality and therefore improves certainty for future schemes.
16 - Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem	✓				The SPD seeks a low carbon scheme that sets out requirements for future schemes to be encouraged towards meeting.
17 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	✓				The SPD identifies possible techniques and technology and the locations where these may be incorporated on the grid to reduce the risk of flooding.
18 - Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources	✓				The SPD seeks to minimise resource use and thereby improves certainty for future scheme requirements.
19 - Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use	✓				The SPD seeks an integrated infrastructure from future development, which is likely to lead to efficient and balanced land use, improving certainty.
20 - Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage	✓				The SPD seeks to value, protect and enhance existing heritage and therefore sets the requirement for future schemes, improving certainty of development.



## Appendix B1 – Appraisal Matrix 03 – Testing Plan Objectives against SA Objectives

<b>Summary of Effects</b>	The majority of the SA objectives are compatible with the SPD objective providing certainty for the market on what is expected from future schemes to enable sustainable development. For example, requirements for resource reductions (materials, waste and/or natural resources) and improving access to, and encouragement of engagement in, a variety of activities. SA objective 8 was the only objective that did not appear to be compatible with this plan objective.
<b>Summary of Appraisal (conclusions and recommendations)</b>	In the explanation given for the compatibility of the objectives, comments have been drawn on from meetings between the Plan authors and the SA team. The SPD seeks to provide greater certainty for the market on what is expected from future schemes and therefore the potential overall effect of these objectives on the development requirements is likely to be positive. With regards to SA objective 8 it was recommended to delete the objective from the appraisal process and as such was removed from the SPD and subsequent SA assessments.

## Appendix B1 – Appraisal Matrix 04 – Testing Plan Objectives against SA Objectives

Date: 26/02/07 Revised Date: 06/09/07

Plan: Edgar Street Grid Supplementary Planning Document

**Plan Objective: Ensure delivery of a comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development for the grid which does not undermine the vitality and viability of development within the city centre**

SA Objective	Possible Effect (please tick)				Explanation
	Positive	Negative	Neutral	?	
01 - To support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce	✓				Through seeking high quality, local or easily accessible employment the SPD is ensuring comprehensive, co-ordinated, sustainably delivered development.
02 - Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce	✓				The SPD is likely to encourage employers into the area via the high quality public realm and therefore ensures sustainable, comprehensive and co-ordinated development.
03 - Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment	✓				The SPD identifies the potential to improve infrastructure and design that has the potential to deliver comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development.
04 - Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking	✓				The SPD seeks to reduce traffic, congestion and improve sustainable transport choices through design specifications that should ensure comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development.
05 - Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all	✓				The SPD seeks to enable good design that is likely to provide the facilities for improvements in health, ensuring delivery of comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development.
06 - Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all	✓				The SPD seeks to improve upon access to a variety of activities and engagement in them. This is likely to deliver a comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development for the grid.
07 - Sustainable regeneration	✓				The SPD seeks to enhance the function and vibrancy of the grid by setting out development requirements that should ensure the delivery of comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development.
08 - Raise educational achievement levels across the county			0		The SPD is unable to raise educational achievement and is therefore neutral in its ability to provide a sustainable development.
09 - Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county	✓				The SPD includes elements that relate to designing out crime and therefore is likely to contribute to a comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development.

## Appendix B1 – Appraisal Matrix 04 – Testing Plan Objectives against SA Objectives

10 - Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county	✓					The SPD seeks to reduce poverty and promote social inclusion through providing a well designed grid that sets the framework to which future development should follow and therefore should ensure comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development.
11 - Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments	✓					The SPD seeks to achieve certain requirements of new housing and therefore is likely to ensure sustainable, co-ordinated and comprehensive development.
12 - Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling	✓					The requirement for reducing a variety of sources of waste is likely to ensure a comprehensive, co-ordinated, and sustainable development.
13 - Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity	✓					The SPD seeks to value, maintain, restore and expand on biodiversity and in setting requirements is likely to contribute to the sustainable, comprehensive and co-ordinated development sort.
14 - Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	✓					The SPD requires natural resources to be used more efficiently and as such provides the opportunity for comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development.
15 - Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces	✓					The SPD identifies opportunities for maintaining and enhancing the landscape quality and therefore should contribute to the comprehensive development of the grid.
16 - Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem	✓					The SPD seeks a low carbon scheme that sets out requirements for future schemes and should ensure, comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development.
17 - Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	✓					The SPD identifies possible technologies and techniques that may assist in reducing flood risk and by doing so protects well being, the economy and the environment to ensure a sustainable development with the potential for continued vitality and viability.
18 - Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources	✓					The SPD seeks to minimise resource use and therefore should ensure comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development.
19 - Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use	✓					The SPD seeks an integrated infrastructure from future development, which is likely to lead to a comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development.
20 - Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage	✓					The SPD seeks to value, protect and enhance existing heritage and therefore should ensure comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development.

## Appendix B1 – Appraisal Matrix 04 – Testing Plan Objectives against SA Objectives

<b>Summary of Effects</b>	The majority of the SA objectives are compatible with the SPD objective to ensure delivery of a comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development for the grid. For example, seeking integrated transport choices for securing a higher skilled workforce, good design and improvements in public realm to secure vibrancy and function of the centre. SA objective 8 was the only objective that did not appear to be compatible with this plan objective.
<b>Summary of Appraisal (conclusions and recommendations)</b>	In the explanation given for the compatibility of the objectives, comments have been drawn on from meetings between the Plan authors and the SA team. The SPD seeks to ensure delivery of a comprehensive, co-ordinated and sustainable development for the grid and therefore the potential overall effect of these objectives on the development requirements is likely to be positive. With regards to SA objective 8 it was recommended to delete the objective from the appraisal process and as such was removed from the SPD and subsequent SA assessments.

## Appendix B2 - Assessment of options

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Option 1 Retain all major buildings	Option 2 Mixed development with retention of key features	Option 3 Demolition of major buildings	Option 4 Do nothing - Development as per UDP policies with no SPD
<b>01</b>	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓
To support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce	All the options are likely to support low waged local jobs. Option 2 is likely to encourage high quality jobs whilst maintaining low waged occupations thereby potentially balancing the economic base. Initially option 4 is likely to have a negative effect on jobs, however employment is addressed in the Civic Quarter policy of the UDP and therefore job prospects are likely to grow in the medium to long term. Options 2 and 3 provide the potential for a comprehensive approach to the development of the grid including significant changes to the layout of the area. Option 3 may provide greater freedom in terms of layout for inward investment opportunities although the elements of constraint within option 2 can also be considered as having a positive effect, in that the retention of key features will help enhance and maintain the character of this area of the city.			
<b>02</b>	x	✓✓	✓✓	✓
Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce	Option 1 constrains the planning of the grid to the existing street patterns and buildings which are unlikely to provide the environment in which to create the conditions to secure inward investment in higher skilled employment. Options 2, 3 and 4 all provide opportunities to create an environment to attract inward investment in higher skilled employment.			
<b>03</b>	x	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓
Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment	Option 1 will not improve or maintain the resilience or diversity of business and the economy. However, option 2, 3 and 4 would enhance the conditions to enable economic growth and attract investors by providing high quality development.			
<b>04</b>	xx	✓	✓	✓
Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking	High congestion and air pollution currently exists on and adjacent to the site, therefore option 1, will only maintain this status quo with a worsening effect likely in the longer term with no intervention. Option 4 provides for the necessary routes and removal or partial removal of buildings. Options 2 and 3 will provide good conditions for the area to be planned in a way that reduces the dependency on the private car and integrate sustainable modes of travel into development proposals. However, any increase in development will not strictly reduce congestion or air pollution.			

**Appendix B2 - Assessment of options**

<b>05</b>	✓	✓✓	✓✓	✓
Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all	Option 2 and 3 will provide the infrastructure and opportunity for health improvement and D to a lesser extent by designing in attractive walkways, cycleways that could potentially encourage a culture shift using the private car to walking and cycling. This could reduce pollution and therefore potentially reduce the incidence of respiratory disorders. Option 3 provides greater opportunity to locate properties outside of the designed AQMA and therefore safeguarding the public's health. Option 2 has more constraints in this regard but could potentially also result in a likely positive effect.			
<b>06</b>	x	✓✓	✓✓	✓
Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all	Access across the site is currently constrained by street patterns being impermeable therefore option 1 is unlikely to improve this situation. Option 3 provides a positive opportunity to create clear links between the site and the rest of the city. However, it would likely result in the loss of key buildings and historic character. Option 2 has the potential to maintain these buildings and character whilst creating new improved access to enable engagement.			
<b>07</b>	✓	✓✓	✓	✓
Sustainable regeneration	Options 1 and 2 maintain heritage quality whilst attracting and providing an environment to stimulate new development to increase vibrancy, although Option 3 provides this to a greater extent in not constraining development opportunities however, would likely result in the loss of key features that add to the current vibrancy of the city. Option 4 may not guarantee high quality development.			
<b>08</b>	-	-	-	-
Raise educational achievement levels across the county	None of the options are likely to have an effect on raising educational achievement levels across the grid or city either positively or negatively.			
<b>09</b>	x	✓	✓✓	✓
Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county	Although low crime rates exist in the county the Grid area has no night time economy and can therefore portray a negative image and potentially increase the fear of crime. Option 2 can encourage designing out of crime and anti social behaviour issues, however option 3, in the medium to longer term would provide the opportunity to design out crime to a greater degree as it would not be constrained by existing features.			

**Appendix B2 - Assessment of options**

<b>10</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county	Option 2 and 3 are likely to result in the greatest accessibility to services and opportunities (e.g. jobs, training) than the provision of infrastructure alone (option 4).			
<b>11</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments	Option 2 will encourage better designed buildings in terms of energy and water resources than Option 4 but option 3 would provide the opportunity for all (not just retrofitting into old premises – options 1 and 2) new development to be carbon neutral, highly water and energy use efficient with the latest technologies and appliances.			
<b>12</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling	All development will create waste from construction and demolition to a greater or lesser degree, including during the use of the completed development. Option 2 will provide a framework to encourage key design details to minimise, re-use, recycle and recover waste arisings, whenever possible. However, although in the short term, option 3 is likely to result in greater amounts of demolition waste, it is an excellent opportunity for a permanent, mid to long term likely positive effect on the waste arisings and incorporation of the latest technologies in the new builds.			
<b>13</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>✓</b>
Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity	Option 2 will enable the maintenance, enhancement and expansion of habitats and biodiversity more so than option 1 and option 4. Option 1 may have features that are degraded and of little value to conservation and therefore may not be valued or maintained. Option 4 does not provide for the specifics to enable creation, it only identifies the need. Option 3 although provides a good opportunity to create new features of interest it risks losing those key features of significance for nature conservation.			
<b>14</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	<b>✓</b>
Use natural resources and energy more efficiently	Option 1 will minimise the need for new build, land consumption of aggregate and other raw materials. However, option 2 and 3 may through designing in and requiring of developers, energy efficiency, use of local suppliers, integrated transport network, re-use/enhancement of existing buildings (option 2), minimise the use of raw materials and use of secondary/recycled materials.			

**Appendix B2 - Assessment of options**

<b>15</b>	✓	✓✓	xx	✓
Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces	Option 1 is likely to maintain but not necessarily enhance landscape quality. Option 2 is likely to enhance as well as maintain those key features. Option 3 is likely to lose all those features of significance and option 4 is likely to enable maintenance and enhance but does not have sufficient detail.			
<b>16</b>	xx	✓✓	✓	✓
Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem	Congestion and air pollution are major problems for the city. If nothing is done the situation is likely to deteriorate over the medium to long term. Option 2 is likely to have a positive effect with integrated solutions, but is unlikely to eradicate the issues without assurances of improved infrastructure for less congestion and pollution. Option 3 is unlikely to provide any structure or framework, unlike option 4, in the short term, but is likely to provide a unique opportunity to create a new road network suitable for future requirements. However, the disruption to the road network during the construction phase around the grid would be unrealistic.			
<b>17</b>	x	✓	✓✓	✓
Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment	Retaining major buildings (option 1) will make it difficult to retro fit some of the latest technologies to prevent surface runoff and aid reductions in flood risk. A mixed development (option 2) would allow for some new build incorporating water saving and retention techniques assisting in more likely higher levels of reductions to flood risk than option 1. Option 3 provides the most likely positive effects as a complete new redevelopment could incorporate new road and pathing surfaces that allow water percolation, reducing surface runoff as well as high energy efficient, water saving technologies in new buildings than the previous options. Finally, option 4 certainly has the policies to enable reductions in flood risk however does not define how design may play a part in any significant detail.			
<b>18</b>	xx	✓✓	✓✓	✓
Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources	Options 2 and 3 are likely to have positive effects in encouraging more achievements towards AQMA objectives, clean technologies, remediation of contaminated land and protect and enhance the environment from minimising pollution and improving the quality of the environment than options 1 and 4.			



**Appendix B2 - Assessment of options**

<b>19</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓✓</b>
Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use	Option 4 sets out spatially the aspect of land use in an integrated and efficient way and option 2 should add the assurance of accessibility and good design to these specified areas. Option 3 provides a clean slate from which to create the most likely efficient and balanced land use, however would likely result in the loss of significant key features that are deemed worthy of retention.			
<b>20</b>	<b>xx</b>	<b>✓✓</b>	<b>xx</b>	<b>✓</b>
Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage	Option 1 is likely to continue to portray the area as underdeveloped and not very attractive. Option 3 would likely result in losing all the built quality and with it important key features. Option 2 would seek to address these issues by keeping those that are of key importance and therefore likely result in a positive effect on the protection and enhancement of the built quality of settlement and neighbourhood by incorporating new appropriately designed development to fit in with the existing environment. Option 4 just provides the guidance as to where these aspects will be located.			

**Appendix B2 - Assessment of options**

<p><b>Cumulative Effects</b></p>	<p>Option 1 retains a lot of the existing buildings and infrastructure and relies on attracting new investment into the existing development pattern. This option is considered to have a negative overall effect for the future prospects of the City of Hereford, or existing issues of congestion, pollution, flood risk, lack of good land use and accessibility.</p>	<p>Option 2 is likely to maintain what is significant and address through good design and integration of new development any issues that currently exist, as described in option 1, with a positive effect likely for a long term sustainable option. However, guidance and good practice are needed to ensure that future developers are best equipped to create the likely positive effect of this option.</p>	<p>Option 3 would effectively involve an opportunity to demolish the site and rebuild from scratch. Although the option in terms of long term prospects for the site are likely to be positive, this would mean a potential significant loss of all key features that contribute to the character of the City of Hereford.</p>	<p>Option 4 sets out expectations in terms of land use (as per the UDP) and is excellent in these terms but is unlikely to go any further in terms of addressing the expectations needed to guide developers and others to contribute to a truly sustainable ESG area.</p>
<p><b>Preferred Option</b></p>	<p>Option 2 has been assessed as the option that provides the most sustainable option in the context of the reasonable alternatives set out above. It would seek to address through design, key issues of sustainability such as climate change, congestion, air pollution, flood risk, biodiversity, accessibility, increased economic investment into the area and provision of much needed affordable housing. A sustainable development would potentially lessen the risk of its vulnerability and contributions to climate change, flood risk and minimise the use of natural resources, including the production of waste.</p>			

## Appendix B3 – Sustainability Framework

SA Objective and Appraisal Question (Will the plan...)	Assessment of Effect	Explanation of Assessment	Indicator
<b>01 To support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce</b>			
1.2 - provide flexible employment land near to the workforce or provide opportunities easily accessible by public transport?	😊😊	The UDP policies have addressed the land use element which guide the location of employment land. The SPD establishes new linkages to connect public transport and pedestrian routes to employment land ensuring that accessibility of these areas by the workforce is effective. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of employment land created within 5 minutes access time of Hereford City (other than the private car)</li> </ul>
1.4 – help to increase diversity of job opportunity?	😊	Currently Herefordshire has a lower proportion of workers in the financial, business and service sectors when compared with the West Midlands region. The SPD promotes a mix of job opportunities within growth sectors, which should enable better investment opportunities and a likely positive effect.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment by sector</li> </ul>
<b>02 Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce</b>			
2.1 - provide or facilitate through investment, appropriate training and learning to help build, attract and retain a highly skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs?	😊	The SPD seeks to promote development layout that enables retention and attraction of inward investment, a highly skilled workforce and facilitates training and learning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number/percentage of working age adults qualified to at least NVQ Level 3 or equivalent</li> </ul>

<b>03 Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment</b>			
<b>3.1</b> – improve the resilience and/or diversity of business and the economy?	☺☺	The SPD promotes high quality development through good design, an improved infrastructure that incorporates free movement of access between quadrants and the linkages to other parts of the city/county. These improvements are likely to significantly improve the resilience and diversity of business in the economy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gross Value Added, per head</li> </ul>
<b>3.2</b> - provide or facilitate availability of appropriate sites and properties for new business opportunities or growth whilst using natural resources efficiently?	☺☺	As above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment land development by type.</li> </ul>
<b>04 Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking</b>			
<b>4.2</b> - promote more sustainable transport patterns in areas suffering from congestion?	☺	Current available information indicates that levels of congestion and pollutants are exceeding targets. Without intervention these are predicted to get worse. The SPD and UDP policies are proposing an increase in activity on the site greater than currently exists. The SPD seeks to promote more sustainable transport modes by providing good design conditions for reduced dependency on the private car into development proposals. Consequently an increase in development with these measures implemented is likely to result in an overall neutral effect.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Index of annual average daily traffic volumes in Hereford</li> <li>Nitrogen dioxide concentrations</li> </ul>
<b>4.3</b> - improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all?	☺	The SPD is seeking linkages with the railway station and town centre through high quality designed infrastructure. It is recommended that the SPD expand on the accessibility to the integrated transport options for the disabled.	

4.4 – increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking?	😊😊	The unattractive linkages and inaccessibility of the grid will be addressed through the SPD promoting new and enhanced links through the quadrant areas, creating well designed, lit routes with safety in mind. Pedestrian and cycle routes are likely to become significantly more attractive however, it is recommended that cycle facilities such as parking spaces for cycles is included in the SPD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public transport patronage volumes.</li> <li>• Number of cycle trips per day</li> </ul>
<b>05 Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all</b>			
5.1 - help to ensure there is adequate provision of healthcare services appropriate to local needs, which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport?	?	The development of the grid will increase the number of residents and therefore the SPD seeks to locate development within areas of existing health care provision that are accessible by sustainable modes of travel, by all members of society. However with no health care facility directly being provided and it being unknown as to whether the existing infrastructure can accommodate such requirements then the effects are likely to be unknown.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of residents finding it easy to access key services</li> </ul>
5.3 - encourage healthy lifestyles? E.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, green space, and recreation?	😊	The SPD seeks the infrastructure to reduce car use; maintain key sports and recreation areas; and enhancement of new, e.g. green spaces. It is recommended that the location of particularly, residential dwellings, outside of the designated Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) is addressed through the SPD this will go towards meeting the Air Quality Management Plan. Contributions through planning obligations could assist in the provision of leisure and recreation. The benefits of an improved healthy population are wide ranging, but include reduced sickness rates at work, less respiratory disorders, less heart attacks, suicide (to name a few) and therefore the potential effect on lifestyle could be positive.	




<b>06 Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all</b>			
6.1 - maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities (including open space) in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by sustainable modes of transport?	☺	The SPD is promoting facilities on the grid and links to other facilities in the city and county, but also seeks the location of residential development on the grid alongside recreational facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of population within 20 minutes travel time of a range of 3 sports facilities of which one has achieved a specified quality assured standard</li> <li>Percentage of Herefordshire residents finding it easy to access key services via usual form of transport</li> </ul>
6.2 - promote facilities to local people and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all?	☺☺	The well-designed layout, accessible and integrated development promoted on the grid through the SPD is likely to draw business and other facilities to Hereford, attracting locals and tourists to existing places of interest that maintains the key features and character of the area whilst offering something new.	
<b>07 Sustainable Regeneration</b>			
7.1 - support viability or develop services and facilities appropriate to the community, function, character and scale of the centre and existing facilities using sustainable, resource efficient designs?	☺☺	The SPD encourages integration of new development with other areas of the city and promotes viability of the existing city core.	
7.2 - help create an appropriate range of independent, competitive and national retailers?	☺	The SPD seeks to replicate the urban grain of the historic core whilst satisfying the requirements of modern retailers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See results from the retail impact study proposed for the ESG SPD</li> </ul>



7.3 - help reduce the number of vacant properties and support vitality?	☺	The comprehensive redevelopment of the grid will assist the historic core in reducing the number of vacant properties and increase the function and vibrancy of the city.	
7.4 - support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction?	☺☺	The SPD promotes a vibrant high quality public realm and amenity spaces. The creation of a new community has the potential to promote community interaction and a safer environment.	
<b>08 - Raise educational achievement levels across the county</b>			
<b>Please note objective 8 was removed following conclusions and recommendations made at the compatibility stage between the plan objectives and the sustainability appraisal objectives</b>			
<b>09 Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the County</b>			
9.1 - enhance safety, security and reduce crime or fear of crime and anti social behaviour?	☺☺	Crime in Herefordshire is relatively low when compared with other areas and the West Midlands region. The SPD seeks to address the current site issues of under use, lack of a night time economy and dark, unattractive nature of the site by, recreating a diversity of use that incorporates the principles of designing out crime whilst recognising neighbouring uses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic burglaries per 1000 households</li> <li>• Violent crimes per 1000 population</li> <li>• Vehicle crimes per 1000 population</li> </ul>
9.2 - help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti social behaviour through design measures?	☺☺	The SPD promotes a high quality designed architectural hard and soft landscaped development that is likely to provide the positive quality of life that people generally desire. Furthermore the diversity of use and residential development that potentially creates a new safer and stronger community has the potential to address the causes of crime and improve anti-social behaviour.	




<b>10 Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county</b>			
<b>10.1</b> – ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age?	☺	The SPD is promoting development that does not discriminate any member of society, by providing equal and ease of access to all services and facilities, including jobs and training, the development is likely to have positive outcomes for social inclusion and reducing poverty.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of Herefordshire residents finding it easy to access key services via usual form of travel</li> <li>Percentage of population of working age claiming key benefits such as job seekers allowance</li> </ul>
<b>11 Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments</b>			
<b>11.1</b> - increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs? E.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type, accessible to disabled people?	☺☺	The SPD promotes an increase in access to quality housing including affordable units. It also addresses the long term sustainability of the housing in terms of permanent good accessibility to key services and facilities and recreational/open space. It is recommended that the SPD expand on the accessibility of housing to all members of society, particularly the disabled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average property price against median weekly earnings – 2 indicators are needed to establish this – average house price by type and median weekly earnings</li> <li>Number of people accepted as homeless (statutory duty)</li> </ul>
<b>11.2</b> – increase the supply of affordable housing?	☺	The SPD addresses the local need of affordable housing also considers the type of tenure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of affordable houses provided per annum</li> </ul>
<b>11.5</b> – increase the use of sustainable design techniques, improve the quality of housing and use sustainable building materials in construction?	☺	The SPD encourages developers to follow the Advantage West Midlands Sustainability Checklist and therefore the use of available techniques and guidance. It includes, amongst a range of sustainability issues, the Code for Sustainable Homes, the local sourcing of materials, and good energy efficiency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum target BREEAM – good, EcoHomes – very good Code for Sustainable Homes – level 3</li> </ul>





11.6 – improve the wider built environment and sense of place?	😊😊	The SPD addresses linkages, street scene and the local distinctiveness of the area and aims to create a new development that benefits from this locally distinctive area, both from the existing historic and cultural aspects and style of building, collectively contributing to what is known as the “Hereford Effect”.	
<b>12 Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling</b>			
12.1 minimise the use of non re-usable materials?	😊	The SPD promotes the minimisation of non-reusable materials in its design, however it is recommended that the SPD also encourage, wherever possible, materials made from substances that can be easily re-used after the intended purpose. For example, materials that can be recycled or reused.	
12.2 minimise waste from households, businesses etc including hazardous waste?	?	All development will produce waste and therefore with an increase in development on current levels an increase in waste is also likely. In order to minimise this potential unsustainable issue, the SPD seeks to promote storage facilities for materials to be recycled. However, it is difficult to assess the effect without knowing what business and usage is likely to be.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of household waste collected per head</li> </ul>
12.4 deal with waste locally and/or through the best Practical Environmental Option?	😊	As above.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and location of recycling sites.</li> </ul>




<b>13 Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity</b>			
<p><b>13.1</b> protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance – is an Appropriate Assessment required?</p>		<p>The SPD addresses the protection of international sites.</p> <p>The SPD seeks to enhance Widemarsh Brook by creating wildlife corridors along its banks, plant trees and create open space. It is recommended that the SPD expand here by adding reference to the council's Biodiversity Action Plan. It is further recommended that early consultation with an ecologist is obtained and regard be given to the protection of existing features; and enhancement of suitable habitats, although this is not deemed to be an exhaustive list.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number/area of international, national and local sites</li> <li>• Changes in area and population of biodiversity importance in priority habitats</li> </ul>
<p><b>13.2</b> protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species?</p>		<p>As above. In addition, it is recommended that a qualified ecologist be consulted as bats may occupy some areas on the grid, therefore buildings that have been identified for demolition and/or renovation will need particular care and attention. Likewise, there is the possibility of slow worms on the site and several important flora species around the Widemarsh Brook area, but not exclusive too.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in area and population of protected species</li> <li>• Percentage of river length in very good or good biological quality</li> <li>• Percentage of river length in very good or good chemical quality</li> </ul>
<p><b>13.3</b> maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces?</p>		<p>There are not believed to be many wildlife corridors of any significant value on the grid (except the existing trees along areas of Widemarsh Brook). The SPD promotes the enhancement of wildlife corridors including the creation of green space.</p>	

<p><b>13.5</b> – create new appropriate habitats?</p>		<p>The site is currently unlikely to have significant nature conservation value therefore it has greater potential for habitat creation. The SPD promotes the protection of existing features and enhancement and creation of new features. It is recommended that the SPD expand here by adding reference to the council's Biodiversity Action Plan. It is further recommended that early consultation with an ecologist is obtained and regard be given to the protection of existing features; and enhancement of suitable habitats, although this is not deemed to be an exhaustive list.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of Biodiversity Action Plan habitats restored and expanded</li> </ul>
<p><b>14 – Use natural resources and energy more efficiently</b></p>			
<p><b>14.1</b> - maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels?</p>		<p>The SPD requires properties, both residential and commercial, to be designed to include energy efficiency, encouraging the use of the latest environmental technology. The SPD is an ambitious document that seeks to achieve a low carbon development. The potential to create a development that is low carbon and therefore contribute to the reduction of the cities carbon footprint is likely to be achieved by the SPD encouraging the minimisation on consumption of non-renewable energy (e.g. fossil fuels) and therefore also contributing to reducing the effects of climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum target BREEAM – good, EcoHomes – very good Code for Sustainable Homes – level 3</li> <li>• Total gas consumption KW/h.</li> <li>• Total electricity consumption KW/h</li> </ul>

<p><b>14.2</b> – minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable design, local sourcing of food, goods and materials? (During the appraisal each of these resources should be considered separately)</p>		<p>Land, soil – The SPD promotes the use of previously developed land (PDL) on ESG to minimise land consumption. It allows for comprehensive development that incorporates well designed, higher density housing integrating soft and hard landscaping.</p> <p>Water – The SPD encourages developers to use water efficient technologies through good design and encourages the use of sustainable drainage systems (where appropriate), green roof and grey water (or rainwater) technologies.</p> <p>Minerals/aggregate/raw materials - The SPD requires the development of new buildings, street furniture, infrastructure, etc., to have significant reductions in raw material use and use greater quantities of recycled materials first and then locally sourced products to minimise the impacts of using natural, primary resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of homes built on previously developed land.</li> <li>• Water consumption per person, per day in relation to demand</li> </ul>
<p><b>14.3</b> – encourage the re-use / enhancement of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build?</p>		<p>The SPD promotes the re-use and enhancement of key buildings to minimise unnecessary new build.</p>	
<p><b>15 Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces</b></p>			
<p><b>15.4</b> – promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access and accommodate the needs of disabled users?</p>		<p>The SPD seeks to protect and create open spaces and in doing so promotes the integration of appropriate easy non-car based access</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of Public Rights Of Way network that is easy to use and clearly signed.</li> </ul>

<b>16 Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem</b>			
<b>16.1</b> – reduce contributions to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources?	☺	The SPD promotes energy efficient premises, an integrated transport system and attractive well lit, well designed foot and cycle paths to encourage people out of the private car and onto public transport, car sharing schemes or a healthier lifestyle choice, potentially assisting in reducing the city's contributions to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbon dioxide emissions per head per year and in total</li> </ul>
<b>16.2</b> – increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation?	☺	The SPD seeks to generate the increased proportion of energy required for ESG from renewable and/or low carbon sources, which could potentially offset residual emissions from transportation and other emission sources. It is recommended that the SPD encourage solar and wind energy where it is considered that design, aesthetics and viability is appropriate. Similarly, that electricity generated from the burning of waste, Combined Heat and Power sources or from sustainable energy crops, grown locally could also conserve natural resources.	
<b>17 Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment</b>			
<b>17.1</b> – reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change?	☺	The SPD seeks to ensure that developers are in accordance with the latest legislation and advice on flood risk. It is recommended that the advice provided is extended to take account of changes potentially due to climate change.	
<b>17.2</b> – prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain and include flood protection systems?	?	A flood risk assessment is being prepared for ESG and this should inform the SPD on development of the floodplain and flood protection schemes, it is recommended that the SPD take account of the results of this assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency.</li> </ul>

<p><b>17.3</b>– include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate?</p>		<p>The SPD encourages the use of SUDS, where they are appropriate. It is recommended that these be linked with flood alleviation schemes and be incorporated into public open space (e.g. a pond) and wildlife corridors, where feasible and appropriate. The benefits of such systems include the potential to reduce flooding caused by rapid surface runoff, prevent pollutants harming water bodies through natural filtration, providing an amenity space and attractive channels near footpaths, potentially supporting and encouraging biodiversity into the area. It is also recommended that a hydrogeologist be involved as early as convenient to offer advice.</p>	
<p><b>18 Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources</b></p>			
<p><b>18.1</b> – minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution?</p>		<p>The relocation of the cattle market is likely to reduce the potential risk to water and groundwater supplies from chemical and effluent pollution hazards from current activities. The site currently lacks a night time economy and following development including such activities it is likely that additional light and noise could potentially increase on that that currently exists. The SPD seeks to use suitable lighting and select appropriate compatible land uses that can be located adjacent to one another to resolve these potential issues. The well-designed integrated infrastructure with the land uses has potential to tackle traffic congestion and minimise air pollution and noise generated by traffic volumes.</p>	

<p><b>18.3</b> – provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land?</p>		<p>As above in relation to the cattle market, and it is further recommended that the implementation of the recommendations from the proposed contaminated land study for ESG be taken into consideration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of sites that have been remediated through the planning process (see results from the contaminated land study proposed for the ESG SPD)</li> </ul>
<p><b>18.4</b> – help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans through for example increasing use of public transport, cycling and walking?</p>		<p>The SPD addresses issues of pedestrian and cycle linkages across the site and connections between ESG and the rest of the city. The SPD proposes improvements by encouraging walking, cycling and more sustainable public transport modes into the city that is reliable and easily accessible. The UDP provides for the potential of a park and ride scheme as well as an outer distributor road, which are likely to divert unnecessary centre focussed traffic away from the centre of Hereford. These improvements have the potential to reduce congestion and therefore potentially improve air quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See Hereford City Air Quality Action Plan. November 2006</li> <li>• Number of residential properties within the Hereford Air Quality Management Area</li> <li>• Annual mean nitrogen dioxide levels in traffic congestion areas</li> </ul>
<p><b>18.5</b> – encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques?</p>		<p>The SPD encourages clean technologies where possible and practicable and includes the use of SUDS, grey water technology and green roof techniques to slow surface runoff that all have the potential to reduce the risk of flooding.</p>	

<b>19 - Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use</b>			
<p><b>19.1</b> – ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel?</p>	<p>☺☺</p>	<p>As mentioned in previous assessments above, the SPD promotes the development of previously developed land and buildings focussing around the urban areas ensuring that locations are appropriate. The various quadrants of the grid are to be well linked between one another and with other areas of the city. Incorporation of well designed walking and cycling routes and other improved sustainable modes of travel, are likely to reduce the need to travel, particularly by the private car.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actual housing completions on previously developed land</li> <li>• Percentage employment land built on previously developed land</li> </ul>
<p><b>19.2</b> – encourage an appropriate density and mix of uses using sustainable resource efficient design?</p>	<p>☺☺</p>	<p>The SPD encourages the mixed development principle and encourages wherever possible, the latest techniques to obtain sustainable efficient designs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of new dwellings completed at:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- less than 30 dwellings per hectare,</li> <li>- between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



<b>20 Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage</b>			
<b>20.1</b> – preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings?	☺☺	The SPD promotes the protection and enhancement of conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological features and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value. The retention of key buildings/features and their enhancement could potentially preserve the built historic and cultural heritage of the site. It is recommended that building conservation architects and other appropriate professionals in this area be consulted at the earliest opportunity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic assets - Conservation Areas</li> <li>• Percentage of Conservation Areas with an up to date character appraisal/published management proposal</li> <li>• Number of Listed Buildings and those on “at risk” registrar</li> <li>• Number of Ancient Monuments and those on the “at risk” registrar</li> </ul>
<b>20.2</b> – prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or its function or local area?	☺☺	The SPD promotes development that is appropriate in its design, scale and form for the grid and function and setting of the local area.	
<b>20.3</b> - encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place?	☺☺	The SPD encourages development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporates green space, encourages biodiversity and promotes the local distinctiveness and sense of place.	
<b>20.4</b> – encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area?	☺	The SPD promotes well designed, integrated development that is likely to encourage the neighbourhood to develop a community sense of civic pride and hence encourage improvements in the cleanliness and general appearance of the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public satisfaction survey - Percentage of Herefordshire respondents who were satisfied with their local community as a place to live</li> </ul>

Cumulative effects	😊😊	<p>The preferred option has the potential to have significant positive effects. The SPD for development of ESG is a comprehensive document that addresses sustainability at all levels. For example at the higher strategic level through seeking measures to reduce the effects of climate change, flood risk, develop a low carbon scheme and integrated infrastructure through the site and links to areas outside of the localised area, including potential links with the railway station. It also focuses on quadrant level (site specific) sustainability through design principles such as low carbon and sympathetic and sustainable building designs, sustainable urban drainage systems, attractive foot and cycle paths and tree planting, creating good investment links with the existing retail centre to improve vibrancy and vitality, preserving the historic heritage and cultural aspects of the buildings and their settings, provision of community recreational and other facilities including open space, more appropriate car parking reducing land take on current levels, providing high density housing available at various tenancy and affordability levels and incorporates community safety through designing out crime.</p>
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Mitigation & enhancement		<p>The following recommendations were given at the draft SPD stage and these have now been incorporated into the SPD through the SA process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the SPD should expand on the accessibility to the integrated transport options for the disabled.</li> <li>• the SPD should expand on the accessibility of housing to all members of society, particularly the disabled.</li> <li>• the SPD should encourage, wherever possible, materials made from substances that can be easily re-used after the intended purpose. For example, materials that can be recycled or reused.</li> <li>• the SPD should expand here by adding reference to the council's Biodiversity Action Plan. It is further recommended that early consultation with an ecologist is obtained and regard be given to the protection of existing features; and enhancement of suitable habitats, although this is not deemed to be an exhaustive list.</li> <li>• A qualified ecologist is recommended to be consulted as it is currently thought that some areas on the grid may be occupied by bats, therefore buildings that have been identified for demolition and/or renovation will need particular care and attention. Likewise, there is the possibility of slow worms on the site and several important flora species around the Widemarsh Brook area, but not exclusive too.</li> <li>• the SPD should expand here by adding reference to the council's Biodiversity Action Plan. It is further recommended that early consultation with an ecologist is obtained and regard be given to the protection of existing features; and enhancement of suitable habitats, although this is not deemed to be an exhaustive list.</li> <li>• account of changes potentially due to climate change should be considered.</li> <li>• a hydrogeologist be involved as early as convenient to offer advice.</li> <li>• the SPD should encourage wind turbines where it is considered that design, aesthetics and viability is appropriate to the scheme. Similarly, that electricity generated from the burning of waste, combined heat and power sources or from sustainable energy crops grown locally, to conserve natural resources.</li> <li>• building conservation architects and other appropriate professionals should be consulted at the earliest opportunity.</li> </ul>
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