



Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic  
Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA)-Scoping  
Report-Brierley Hill Area Action Plan including Equality  
Impact Assessment

March 2007

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## 1.0 Introduction

1.1.1 Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council (DMBC) is preparing a Brierley Hill Area Action Plan (BHAAP) for the Brierley Hill High Street, Merry Hill and Waterfront areas. The preparation of the BHAAP is dependent on Brierley Hill securing strategic centre status through the first phase revision of the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS11). DMBC is required to produce a Local Development Framework (LDF) under the new planning system and it is one of the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Further information on the different types of Local Development Documents (LDD's), Development Plan Documents (DPD's), Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD's) and Area Action Plans (AAP) can be found in the Dudley Local Development Scheme (LDS) available on the Council's website at [www.dudley.gov.uk](http://www.dudley.gov.uk).

1.1.2 The purpose of this scoping report is to carry out DPD Stage 1, Stage A: *Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope* of incorporating sustainability appraisal (SA) within the DPD process as set out in the document ***Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Documents (ODPM 2005)***. This report therefore provides the background information required for sustainability issues and sets out the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) under which the BHAAP will be assessed. It also incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Equality Impact Assessment.

1.1.3 The main tasks carried out in this report for Stage A of the SA process are:

- Task 1: Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives relevant to the DPD
- Task 2: Collect baseline information on social, environmental and economic issues
- Task 3: Identify sustainability issues and problems for SA to address
- Task 4: Develop SA framework comprising of SA objectives, indicators and targets
- Task 5: Consult on the scoping report with statutory bodies and relevant stakeholders

## **1.2 Sustainable Development and Sustainability Appraisal**

1.2.1 Sustainable development has come a long way and today there are more than 100 definitions. The most common definition is the one put forward by the World Commission of Environment and Development (WCED) in 1987 which states that development is sustainable if it *"meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."*

1.2.2 The Government's recent strategy for SD "Securing the Future-delivering UK sustainable development strategy" (2005) contains five guiding principles which are;

- 1) Living within environmental limits
- 2) Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
- 3) Promoting good governance
- 4) Achieving a sustainable economy
- 5) Using sound science responsibly

1.2.3 The SA scoping report for Brierley Hill Area Action Plan will incorporate these key principles at the heart of the assessment process.

1.2.4 Each key Government Department has identified some of their high level contributions to delivering [Securing the Future](#) the UK Government's Sustainable Development strategy. Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) website provides information on the key contributors to SD which are:

- 1) Creating sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development at the local level.
- 2) Providing homes for all, while protecting and enhancing the environment.
- 3) Working to give communities more power and say in their decisions that affect them; and working to improve governance at all levels so that we can work at the right level to get things done.
- 4) Creating cleaner, safer, greener agenda: to make public spaces cleaner safer and greener and to improve the quality of the built environment in deprived areas and across the country by 2008.
- 5) Promoting sustainable, high quality design and construction, to reduce waste and improve resource efficiency, and promoting more sustainable buildings.
- 6) Putting sustainable development at the heart of the planning system, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 1 'Delivering Sustainable Development'.

### **1.3 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment**

1.3.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposed policies, plans or programmes to ensure environmental issues are fully integrated and addressed at the earliest appropriate stage of decision making. Sustainability Appraisals (SA) are broader and promote sustainable development through integration of environmental, social and economic considerations into the plan's preparation.

1.3.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment has been introduced to the UK through the EU Directive 2001/42/EC, and in England the Directive has been transposed via the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Recent guidance (Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (ODPM, November 2005)) has combined these processes to allow for a single appraisal to be carried out by integrating SEA into the SA process. SA should fulfil the requirements for producing an Environmental Report under the SEA Directive (see Annex 1 of the Directive).

#### **1.4 Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)**

1.4.1 An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is a way to make sure plan makers consider the likely impact of policies on equalities issues, identify any unmet needs, and provide means to improve services where appropriate. The EqIA is incorporated within this SA ensuring it will have greater focus and attention, through the Local Development Framework (LDF) consultation process, than if prepared as a standalone document. The methodology for integrating the EqIA within the SA is detailed in Chapter 2.

1.4.2 EqIA systematically assesses and records the likely impact of policies on different groups of people, distinguished by their gender, sexual orientation, age, religion or belief, or disability. The consequences of policies and projects on particular groups are analysed and anticipated so that, as far as possible, any negative consequences can be eliminated or minimised and opportunities for ensuring equality can be maximised.

1.4.3 EqIA is a specific requirement of the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 and the Equality Standard for Local Government, which place general and specific duties on public authorities to promote race equality and prevent unlawful discrimination. The requirement to promote equality of opportunity is also promoted through the Disability Discrimination Act 2005. In this way, Dudley MBC can ensure that the Brierley Hill Area Action Plan policies do not discriminate as it sets the framework for provision of services and employment and that, where possible, it does all it can to promote equality and good relations between different groups.

## **1.5 Black Country Vision and Objectives**

1.5.1 It is important to set the context and wider relationship with the region and other plans, especially the Joint Core Strategy for the Black Country and the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Phase 1 (The Black Country Study). To ensure the chain of conformity between the Brierley Hill AAP and the Core Strategy and RSS, the Black Country Core Strategy and consequently the BHAAP is expected to draw heavily on the outcome of the RSS Phase 1 findings. At the time of Examination (which started January 2007) the RSS Phase 1 study had identified four key objectives for the Black Country:

- 1 To reverse out-migration;
- 2 To raise income levels;
- 3 To change the socio-economic mix; and
- 4 To transform the environment.

Accompanying the objectives are three key deliverables for the Black Country to achieve. They are interdependent upon each other and are produced in Box 1

**Box 1: The three 'key deliverables' for the RSS draft Phase 1 Revision (The Black Country, 31st May 2006)**

**1. Raising the Black Country Knowledge Base**

- reducing worklessness (to South East levels)
- raising average wages (to UK average, excluding London)
- creating new jobs (to counter manufacturing loss and real growth)

**2. Transforming the Environment**

- restructuring employment land
- renewing and growing Centres
- investing in urban landscape
- providing more homes and greater choice
- delivering quality services and educational opportunities

**3. Enhancing Black Country Connectivity**

- integration of economic and transport infrastructure investment
- international linkages via Birmingham International Airport
- national linkages; connections to the national rail and road network
- Black Country and City Region accessibility; a fully integrated multi-modal high volume public transport network which promotes effectiveness of the polycentric form of the Black Country and Birmingham.

1.5.2 These objectives are discussed under a range of alternative scenarios in the RSS Phase 1 Strategy. The findings from the Examination regarding adopted policies and topics require translation by the Core Strategy into prescribed spatial policies. Although the Core Strategy will not specifically prescribe sites, it will cover issues including:

- the location and type of future housing developments;
- where jobs should be located;
- how people can move around the Black Country;
- the location and size of new shopping, leisure and cultural facilities;

- protection and improvement of the natural and built environment; and
- how to address the needs of the Black Country's diverse communities.

1.5.3 Phase 1 is expected to be adopted by autumn (October) 2007.

1.5.4 The Brierley Hill AAP will have to be in conformity with the Core Strategy which is being prepared in parallel to it. It is expected that the Core Strategy will further set out the context for development in Brierley Hill particularly in relation to the scale of retail, office and leisure growth.

## **1.6 Sustainability at the RSS Phase 1 stage**

1.6.1 A sustainability appraisal (incorporating SEA) was completed for the RSS Phase 1. Key findings are summarised in Box 2

### **Box 2: Sustainability Appraisal Summary from the RSS Phase 1**

- Social – The policies contribute positively to social objectives covering crime, poverty, housing, education and health by focusing development on centres and corridors where the highest levels of deprivation occur. Whilst there are concerns about moral and negative perceptions in some sections of the community, the major changes envisaged by the policies offer potential for encouraging community involvement.
- Economic – There are positive benefits on objectives relating to the economy including those relating to jobs, skills and new technology from the Draft RSS policies. The policies provide a clear framework for economic regeneration with the focus on the four centres and employment land investment corridors. There are close links to other strategies relating to education, and skills and innovation.
- Environmental – The references in Policy UR1A to the Urban Park and Landscape Action Plan will contribute very positively to objectives relating to landscape, biodiversity, heritage and local environmental quality. Whilst there will be growth in traffic resulting from the policies the overall approach of corridors and centres plus public transport investment will help in delivering the transport objective. The effects on other objectives covering natural resources, waste and climate change are considered

to be positive although they are dealt with in more detail by other policies in the Regional Spatial Strategy.

- 1.6.2 The sustainability issues identified in Box 2 will be carried into the SA of the Core Strategy and consequently into the SA of Brierley Hill AAP. This SA will be able to explore in greater detail how sustainability effects of alternative approaches to the Brierley Hill AAP add up in terms of environmental, economic and social opportunities or threats.

## **1.7 Consultation on the Scoping Report**

- 1.7.1 Public involvement through consultation is a key element of the SA process. The SEA Regulations require consultation with statutory consultation bodies but not full consultation with the public at the scoping stage. Regulation 12 (5) of the SEA Regulations state that: “When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the report the responsible authority shall consult the consultation bodies.”(The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. SI 1633, London: HMSO).

- 1.7.2 The statutory consultation bodies are English Heritage, the Environment Agency and Natural England (formerly the Countryside Agency and English Nature). Consultees have until 13<sup>th</sup> April to respond. This Scoping Report consultation document will support the development of the BHAAP and responses will be summarised in the SA Report for Preferred Options.

## **2.0 The SA Tasks**

### **2.1 Task 1- Relevant plans, policies and programmes**

- 2.1.1 The SEA Directive requires this SA scoping report to provide information on “*The plan’s relationship with other relevant plans and*

*programmes and the environmental protection objectives established at international [European] Community or national level that are relevant to the plan.....and the way these objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Directive Annex I a, e).*

2.1.2 The SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives established at international, European Community or national levels to be taken into account. The other relevant documents which should be considered include UK Sustainable Development Strategy, relevant Planning Policy Guidance (PPG's) and Planning Policy Statement (PPS's) and relevant plans and strategies at regional and local level which may influence the options to be considered in preparing a DPD.

2.1.3 The relevant plans, policies and programmes are set out in Appendix 1 of this report

*Consultation Question: Are there any other plans, policies or plans at international, national, regional or local level which have a significant impact on the BHAAP?*

## **2.2 Task 2: Baseline Information on social, economic and environmental issues**

2.2.1 The baseline information helps to provide the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and thereby help to identify any sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. Both qualitative and quantitative information can be used. The Government guidance suggests that the baseline information and sustainability appraisal framework should inform each other and that there should be sufficient information on the current and future trends of the area to adequately address the likely effects. The information should

focus on the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the area.

2.2.2 The SEA Directive says that this scoping report should provide information on “*relevant aspects of current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme*” and “*the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected*” {Annex I (b), (c)}.

*“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC”* {Annex I (d)}.

2.2.3 The baseline information covers 12 SEA topic areas which are: population, human health, cultural heritage, biodiversity, water, air, climatic factors, soil, flora, fauna, landscape, material assets, and human health. The main aim of baseline information is to provide an overview of environmental, social and economic characteristics of the BH area and how it relates to the rest of the Borough, region and nation. The information will therefore help to identify the key issues and opportunities facing the area that might be addressed by the BHAAP.

2.2.4 Meaningful data for the purposes of comparison and to address the topics being assessed as a part of this SA is not always available. Data gaps are identified in the baseline. Furthermore, much of the information available is at ward level. The boundary of the BHAAP will be established through the process of preparing the AAP and it is most likely that it will cross ward boundaries. For the purpose of this scoping report information will be based on statistics for the Brierley Hill ward on the basis that it is likely to cover the majority of the AAP area.

## **Location**

- 2.2.5 Brierley Hill is situated in the heart of the Dudley Borough on the western edge of the West Midlands conurbation approximately 5 miles to the west of junction 2 and south of junction 4A of the M5 motorway.
- 2.2.6 Brierley Hill is located both on the plateau above the canal, which gives it good views out to the surrounding areas, and in the valley where Merry Hill shopping centre and the Waterfront office and leisure area run beside the canal. The Brierley Hill High Street contains a library, police station, hall, health centre, housing office for the council, banks, restaurants, and market halls as well as range of local shops, which together create a traditional shopping area. Merry Hill and Waterfront are significant sub-regional locations for shops, leisure and offices.

## **Population**

- 2.2.7 The 2001 census indicated the population of Brierley Hill ward as 9,631 and that of Dudley borough to be 305,155. The population density i.e. persons per hectare for BH are 28.42 and that for Dudley borough is 31.15. The lower population density reflects the amount of land within the BH ward for uses other than housing i.e. Merry Hill and the Waterfront. Although the overall population of the Borough has changed very little since 1991, the age distribution has changed as people are living longer and the birth rates have fallen.
- 2.2.8 Brierley Hill ward has seen an 11.9% decrease in older population whereas the Borough as whole has seen 8% increase in older people.
- 2.2.9 Brierley Hill ward only contains 2.44% of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population which is significantly lower than the Borough.

2.2.10 BH has lowest proportion of married couples in the Borough with a figure 44.9% and highest proportion of cohabiting couples that is 11.9%.

Table 2.1

<b>POPULATION AND EQAULITY</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Quantified data</b>	<b>Regional/Natio nal Comparator</b>	<b>Trends</b>	<b>Source</b>
Population Size	Population estimates	BH <sup>1</sup> 9,631	West Midlands- 5.37m	Consistent annual increase at both	ONS, Mid year population estimates 2005
Population density	Population density (persons per hectare)	Dudley-31.15 BH-28.42	West Midlands- 4.05 England-3.77		ONS Population Density Table 2001
Age profile	Population in the AAP area by age (%)	BH <sup>1</sup> 0-4: 6.33 5-15: 14.01 16-19: 5.09 20-44:36.79 45-64:22.12 65+: 15.67	West Midlands 0-4: 6.06 5-15: 14.75 16-19: 4.59 20-44: 33.96 45-64:24.16 65+: 15.96		ONS Age Groups Summary Table
Ethnicity	Ethnic groups as a %age of total population	BH White:94.66 Mixed:1.03 Asian or Asian British:1.96 Black or Black British:0.75 Chinese and others:0.35	West Midlands White: 88.74 Mixed: 1.39 Asian or Asian British: 7.32 Black or Black British: 1.98 Chinese and other: 0.57		ONS Ethnic Group table Ethnicity Barometer, 2005, Black Country Observatory

<sup>1</sup>. The boundary of the geographic area to which the figure relates has been modified.

## Local economy and Employment

2.2.11 Brierley Hill already functions as a strategic centre as identified by GVA Grimley and Roger Tym & Partners (The Study of Black Country Centres, August 2005) states that *“There is overwhelming survey and market evidence which demonstrates that BH already performs a strategic role in the Black Country network of centres as a convenience/comparison and services shopping centre; and a sub-regional focus for employment and leisure. In this respect it is already a strategic centre, and should be recognised by the Regional Spatial Strategy RSS”*.

2.2.12 BH/MH is a major source of employment generation in the area and has suffered significant industrial decline in the last 30 years. Merry Hill and the Waterfront offices employ more than 10,000 people and this equates to 8% of population of Dudley local authority and 2% in the Black County.

2.2.13 There are considerable differences in the economic activity rates of the various social groups in Dudley and this reflects the trends in the ward as well

- 9.8% of economically active people in BH aged between 16-74 are unemployed and the comparable figure for England is 5%. Also on the basis of unemployment BH ward falls within the worst 25% deprived wards
- Within Dudley the unemployment rate is highest for people of Pakistani group with a figure of 18.5% economically active people not working
- Dudley Borough has higher proportions of personnel employed as process plant and machine operatives. People

from Pakistani and other Asian groups are far more likely to be employed in this type of work, compared to only 4.9% Chinese.

- Manufacturing is the highest industry of employment employing 24.3% of the working population of Dudley Borough. 24.5% of White groups, 23.6% of Pakistanis and 23.4% of the Indian working population are employed in this industry.
- The group with the highest percentage of people having no qualifications is the Pakistani ethnic group, with 50.8% of all 16-74 year olds holding no academic, vocational or professional qualifications. In England and Wales, 41.3% of this group have no qualifications, whilst the highest group nationally is Bangladeshi at 47.2%.
- The group with the lowest percentage of qualification in Dudley Borough is the Black African group with 21.8%, this is also the lowest group in England and Wales with 13.5% Older people of all ethnicities, are far more likely to have no qualifications. For instance, 70% of all people aged 60 - 74 in Dudley, compared to 17.2% of 25 to 34 year olds, have no qualifications. Dudley residents have more people without qualifications (37.4%) than the England & Wales average (29.1%).

Table 2.2

<b>ECONOMIC FACTORS</b>					
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Quantified data</b>	<b>Regional/Natio nal Comparator</b>	<b>Trends</b>	<b>Source</b>
Output	GVA per person	2006 Black Country:	2006 Great Britain: £16,064	The "Output Gap" has increased	Black Country Quarterly

		£13,514		from £2.6bn to £2.8bn between 2005 and 2006	Economic Barometer 2006, Black Country Observatory
Enterprise	VAT Registered Enterprises by Industry Group, All (Enterprise Units)	BH 440			ONS VAT Registered by Enterprise Type
Employment	People aged 16-74: Economically active: Employees Full-time	BH Ward: 40.91%	West Midlands: 40.31 England: 40.81		ONS Economic Activity Table
Unemployment	Unemployed people aged 16-74: Who have never worked	BH Ward: 7.30%	West Midlands: 10.06% England: 9.27%		ONS Economic Activity Table

## Housing

2.2.14 The type of accommodation in the ward and the Borough is shown in the table below:

Table 2.3

<b>HOUSING</b>		
<b>Type of accommodation</b>	<b>Brierley Hill (%)</b>	<b>Dudley borough (%)</b>
Whole house or bungalow (Detached)	8.03	22.01
Whole house or bungalow (Semi-Detached)	49.05	49.49
Whole house or bungalow (including terrace including end terrace)	17.70	16.19
Flats, maisonettes or apartments including purpose built block flats	21.53	10.02

2.2.15 The table clearly shows that Dudley has by far more detached homes than BH and BH has got more than double the percentage of flats or apartments.

2.2.16 The ownership status for Brierley Hill ward and Dudley Borough is shown in the table 2.4 below:

Table 2.4

<b>OWNERSHIP STATUS IN BH Ward</b>		
<b>Ownership Status</b>	<b>Brierley Hill (%)</b>	<b>Dudley borough (%)</b>
Freehold ownership of the property	19.12	31.04
Owned with a mortgage	27.71	39.39
Shared accommodation	0.44	0.56
Rented from a council	40.29	19.38
Rented from Registered Social Landlord	2.29	2.43
Rented from a private landlord	4.68	3.51

2.2.17 It is clear from the Table 2.4 that the ownership percentage is quite low in BH area in comparison to the whole of the Borough. Also it should be noted that there is a greater percentage of Council housing in the ward as compared to the whole of the Borough. Nationally 31% of households are rented, 19% from the social landlord and 12% from private owner.

### **Education and Skills**

2.2.18 The educational attainment in the BH ward is below the national average. The table 4.3 below shows the differences between the attainment of qualification level at ward, Borough and national level.

Table 2.5

<b>EDUCATION AND SKILLS</b>						
	Brierley Hill	%age in Brierley Hill	Dudley	%age in Dudley	England	%age in England

Total Count	6,950		221,725		35,532,091	
No Qualifications	3,220	46.3	82,905	37.4	10,251,674	28.8
Level 1 qualifications	1,260	18.1	38,145	17.2	5,909,093	16.6
Level 2 Qualifications	1,177	16.9	41,147	18.5	6,877,530	19.3
Level 3 qualifications	347	4.9	13,636	6.1	2,962,282	8.3
Level 4/5 qualifications	484	6.9	28,250	12.7	7,072,052	19.9
Other qualifications- Level unknown	462	6.6	17,642	7.9	2,459,460	6.9

2.2.19 Table 2.5 clearly shows a big gap between the educational qualifications at national and Borough and ward level. The gap is particularly higher in the category of no qualifications and level 4/5 qualifications.

### **Human Health**

2.2.20 Life expectancy is increasing for both the sexes but the figure remains significantly lower than national average.

2.2.21 In terms of general health 61% of people in BH considered their health to be good with 26.6% stating fairly good and only 12.2% felt that they were not in good health. In Dudley Borough 65.79% indicated their health to be good and 10% indicated their health to be not good

2.2.22 20.89% of people in BH live with the long term illness which is comparable to the national average of 17.93%.

## **Deprivation**

- 2.2.23 Many Black Country communities are extremely deprived by comparison with communities elsewhere in England.
- 2.2.24 According to the Indices of Deprivation by National Statistics Website BH ranked 1088. DETR Index of Local Deprivation (1998) shows all of but 6 of Dudley's wards have a deprivation level which is equivalent to or higher than the national average level of deprivation. Brierley Hill falls in the 10% most deprived wards in England. Para 2.53 of PPS6-Designation of New Centres states that priority should be given to deprived areas where there is a need for better access to services, facilities and employment by socially excluded groups.
- 2.2.25 Average incomes are significantly lower than the national average due to low skill levels and a lack of knowledge workers. These low income levels, combined with national rises in house prices are increasing the need for affordable housing in the sub-region, particularly amongst first time buyers, single people, the elderly and other low income households. Average house prices, however, are still significantly lower than regional and national averages.
- 2.2.26 High levels of people of working age are claiming unemployment related benefits. Crime rates, another indicator of deprivation, are falling across the Black Country.
- 2.2.27 In 2001 the crime rates per 1000 people for BH ward were comparable with the national average. Violence against another person (16.43 per 1000 population) and theft from the vehicle were most common crimes.

Table 2.6

DEPRIVATION					
Feature	Indicator	Quantified data	Regional/National Comparator	Trends	Source
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	Rank of average score	2004 BH ward: 1088			DCLG website
Income	Gross weekly pay for working age population employed full time	2002 BH Ward: 380 Dudley: 396	2005 West Midlands: 405 UK: 433		ONS website and Quarterly Economic Barometer Q3 2006, Black Country Observatory
Employment	People aged 16-74: Economically active: Employees Full-time	BH Ward: 40.91%	West Midlands: 40.31 England: 40.81		ONS Economic Activity Table
Unemployment	Unemployed people aged 16-74: Who have never worked	BH Ward: 7.30%	West Midlands: 10.06% England: 9.27%		ONS Economic Activity Table
Crime	Offences per 1,000 population	BH ward: 16.4 Dudley: 20.2	West Midlands: 24.9 England: 24.9		ONS website

### Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

2.2.28 Brierley Hill is an extensively developed area however it has rich wildlife resources, especially on its boundaries. Running through the middle of Brierley Hill, and providing a valuable wildlife corridor, is the Dudley No.1 Canal which has been designated as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation. Pensnett Canal which forms part of the northern boundary is also designated as a Site of

Local Importance for Nature Conservation. Bordering the area to the east is Saltwells Local Nature Reserve and Fens Pool Local Nature Reserve is not far from Brierley Hill's western boundary. Both of these sites are part of larger networks (Saltwells is within a Linear Open Space and Fens Pool is Green Belt) and contain areas of national importance which are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest. Fens Pool also has an area of European importance for great crested newts, which has been designated as a Special Area of Conservation.

2.2.29 Numerous sightings of protected species have been seen around the boundary of the Brierley Hill area. These species include great crested newt, pipistrelle bat and water vole. It should be presumed that these and other protected species may well be present within the Brierley Hill area where suitable habitat exists.

### **Cultural Heritage**

2.2.30 There are 11 grade II listed buildings and 31 locally listed building in the ward. The list for the locally important buildings is updated regularly. It is anticipated that over the next 12 months an assessment of Brierley Hill High Street will be undertaken to see whether it warrants designation as a Conservation Area.

2.2.31 There are three canals which run through BH. Dudley 1 canal is four miles long and connects the Old Mainline of Birmingham Canal Navigators at Dudley Junction through Dudley Tunnel and Parkhead Locks to the Stourbridge Canal at the bottom of Delph Locks. The conservation areas of Parkhead Locks and Delph Locks Conservation Area are along the Dudley 1 canal. There are records of water voles in the canal. Uncommon plant species include False Fox Sedge, Water Dock, Arrowhead, Skullcap and Flowering Rush.

- 2.2.32 Pensnett Canal can be described as 'fowl sewers' in parts but supports freshwater ecosystems at places according to Dudley MBC Canal Strategy. It does provide wildlife habitat but is not appreciated or well used by the surrounding industry.
- 2.2.33 The Stourbridge was completed around 1779. The decline of the canal came with the closing of some of the factories that surrounded the canal. By 1930 the profits were falling rapidly and at nationalisation of the canal commercial traffic had almost finished. British Waterways Board, with considerable encouragement from canal societies, have restored much of the canal. The Stourbridge Canal now represents an interesting stretch for cruising and walking. Starting in the countryside around Stourton it winds past sites of great industries, many of which have disappeared to give housing, warehousing and parks.

### **Air Quality and Noise**

- 2.2.34 An Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) is declared when pollutants are expected to exceed air quality objectives set in the National Air Quality Strategy in line with the EU regulations. The area of Brierley Hill, Dudley bounded to the west by the railway line, to the east by the canal and to the south by the B4172, Delph Road is designated as AQMA and the pollutants declared are nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>). Traffic is major contributor to this pollution.
- 2.2.35 Dudley MBC is currently considering the designation of the whole of the Borough as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).

### **Water Quality**

- 2.2.36 The River Stour has been assessed at risk from the pollutants by the Environment Agency. River Bobs Holbeche Brook is also shown to be at risk. Although the latter is not in the vicinity of the AAP

boundary but it might have implications on the water quality in the BH boundary.

- 2.2.37 The river basin district of Severn with groundwater ID GB40902G304100 is assessed to be at risk from the pollutants. Again it is not in the AAP boundary but might have detrimental effect on the water quality in the AAP area.

### **Soil Quality**

- 2.2.38 There is the likelihood of significant issues in relation to land contamination within the Brierley Hill AAP area. Brierley Hill has a strong industrial heritage and this has resulted in a legacy of contaminated land. For example there is the once extensive Round Oak Steelworks site (now the Waterfront and Merry Hill Centre), a number of landfill sites and a range of industrial sites and scrap yards. Furthermore, existing industrial activities also have the potential to cause contamination.

### **Greenhouse Emissions and Climate Change**

- 2.2.39 Climate change poses a great threat to our society. It is no longer just an environmental problem but poses a threat to economic stability as suggested by the recent Stern report.
- 2.2.40 PPS 1 makes it clear that *“Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change”*.
- 2.2.41 The West Midlands emitted 11.7 million tonnes carbon equivalent of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in 2003; the sixth highest amount of the regions. This equated to 2.2 tonnes per resident; below the average

rate for England and the second lowest rate of the regions, with only London with a lower rate.

2.2.42 Climate and anthropogenic-induced climate change are particular sustainability concerns. Locally defined levels of emissions are seen as contributing to national and international changes in climate with implications for sea-levels, water resources, biodiversity and socio economics. Risks for the Black Country include changes to the flooding regime and impacts on the population and economy through changes to weather patterns. The major surveys by the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) <sup>(a)</sup> attempt to provide estimates of the changes under differing scenarios. These include estimates of the temperature and seasonal rainfall at a regional (West Midlands) level.

<sup>(a)</sup> UK Climate Impacts Programme, Climate Impacts (West Midlands). Available from: [http://www.ukcip.org.uk/resources/location/default.asp?region\\_id=6](http://www.ukcip.org.uk/resources/location/default.asp?region_id=6) [cited: 1 February 2007]

2.2.43 The climate of the West Midlands has changed significantly in the last century. The key changes are:

- Annual average temperature has risen by +0.6C;
- Decreasing summer rainfall, increasing winter rainfall;
- Fewer snowfall events; and
- Increased wind speeds and an increase in storm events.

Predicted changes by 2050 include:

- average annual temperature increase of between 1C and 2.5C (most of this warming is expected to take place in the summer);
- dryer (up to 30%) and warmer summers and wetter (up to 20%) and warmer winters; and
- dryer soils in summer and higher soil moisture levels in winter increasing the probability of flooding.

2.2.44 Greenhouse gas emissions, in particular carbon dioxide emissions per capita, are low in the Black Country when compared to the regional and national averages but the levels contributed by transport are increasing. Table 2.6 below shows CO2 emissions by end user, revealing industry and commerce as the biggest contributor in the Black Country.

Table 2.7

<b>CLIMATE CHANGE in the Black Country</b>					
Feature	Indicator	Quantified data	Regional/National Comparator	Trends	Source
	End user estimates of carbon emissions Industry and Commercial per capita (tonnes %age of total)	2004 B.C.: 3.7 (48%) Dudley: 2.9 (44%)	2004 West Midlands: 3.8 (42%) UK: 4.1 (45%)		Defra website
	End user estimates of carbon emissions- Domestic per capita (tonnes % of total))	2004 B.C: 2.3 (30%) Dudley: 2.4 (36%)	2004 West Midlands: 2.6 (28%) UK: 2.6 (28%)		Defra website
	End user estimates of carbon emissions- Road Transport per capita (tonnes %of total))	2004 B.C: 1.7 (22%) Dudley: 1.4 (21%)	2004 West Midlands: 2.7 (30%) UK: 2.5 (27%)		Defra website

## Waste Management

2.2.45 The West Midlands produced around 25 million tonnes of waste in 2003. Around 33% of this was construction, demolition and excavation waste (8 million tonnes). Commercial and industrial waste accounted for around 30% (7 million tonnes). Nearly 25% (24 million tonnes) was produced by the agricultural sector. Municipal waste accounted for around 11% of waste (2.5 million tonnes). Less than 3% of waste (1 million tonnes) was classed as special (hazardous).

2.2.46 The recycling rates for municipal waste for Dudley is 21.3% and household recycling and composting rate is 18.4%.

2.2.47 The Council provides a fortnightly kerbside recycling scheme for the collection of paper, glass and cans from all properties with ground floor access. It also provides facilities for the recycling of a range of waste materials including glass (bottles and jars), paper and board, food and drink cans, textiles, oils, scrap metal, car batteries, timber, garden waste, old toys, books and shoes.

Table 2.8

MATERIAL ASSETS (INCLUDING ENERGY AND WASTE)					
Feature	Indicator	Quantified data	Regional/National Comparator	Trends	Source
Waste arisings	Municipal waste arisings (tonnes per capita)	2005/06 B.C.: 0.55 Dudley: 0.46	2005/06 W.Midlands: 0.56 England: 0.57		Defra municipal waste statistics 2005/6, <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a> ONS Resident Population Estimates for Local Authorities, All Persons, Mid 2005, <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk">www.statistics.gov.uk</a>
Local authority recycling	Household recycling and	2005/06 Dudley:18.4	2005/06 England: 26.7	2000/01 England: 11.2	Defra website, <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a>

rates	composting rate (%)				
	Municipal recycling rate (%)	2005/06 Dudley:21.3	2005/06 England: 27.1	2000/01 England: 12.3	Defra website <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk">www.defra.gov.uk</a>

### **Transport and Accessibility**

2.2.48 In 2001 39.94% people in BH ward had no car and the figure for Dudley borough was 25.3%. The people in BH with the ownership of one car were 43.07% and those with 2 cars was 14.40% which is comparable to the Borough. Interestingly 13.8% of people travel to work on foot in BH which is highest in the Borough.

2.2.49 The West Midlands Local Transport Plan recognises the problem of congestion in and around the shopping area in Brierley Hill.

2.2.50 There are proposals for the extension of the existing Midland Metro Line 1 (Wolverhampton to Birmingham) between Wednesbury and Brierley Hill, via Dudley town center in the West Midlands Local Transport Plan. Also there are proposals for new routes which will be subject to review at the first phase of Examination in Public (EiP) in January 2007.

2.2.51 A parallel route, Waterfront/Pedmore road link and junction improvements to: John Street/Hickman Road, Bryce Road/Pensnett Road, Bank Street/High Street, High Street, parallel route and Waterfront/Pedmore Road link is expected to start late June/early July 2006. This scheme is funded through West Midlands Local Transport Plan.

Table 2.9

TRANSPORT					
Feature	Indicator	Quantified data	Regional/National Comparator	Trends	Source
Travel to work	People aged 16-74 who usually travel to work by: Underground, Metro, Light Rail or Tram (Persons)	2001 BH ward: 0% Dudley: 0.11%	2001 West Midlands: 0.18% England: 3.16%		ONS website
	People aged 16-74 who usually travel to work by: Train	2001 BH ward: 1.18% Dudley: 1.71%	2001 West Midlands: 1.52% England: 4.23%		ONS website
	People aged 16-74 who usually travel to work by: Bus, Mini Bus or Coach	2001 BH ward: 10.95 Dudley: 8.32	2001 West Midlands: 8.75 England: 7.51		ONS website
	People aged 16-74 who usually travel to work by: Driving a Car or Van	2001 BH ward: 54.05 Dudley: 63.42	2001 West Midlands: 59.97 England: 54.92		ONS website
	People aged 16-74 who usually travel to work by: Bicycle	2001 BH ward: 2.44 Dudley: 1.34	2001 West Midlands: 2.25 England: 2.83		ONS website
	People aged 16-74 who usually travel to work by: On foot	2001 BH ward: 13.80 Dudley: 8.65	2001 West Midlands: 9.52 England: 9.99		ONS website
	Average distance (km) travelled to	2001 BH ward: 8.07	2001 West Midlands: 11.87		ONS website

	fixed place of work	Dudley: 9.57	England:13.31		
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*Consultation Questions:*

*Is the baseline information appropriate for the Area Action Plan (AAP)?*

*Is the data presented in the baseline information accurate?*

*Can you identify any additional relevant baseline information that should be added?*

### **2.3 Task 3: Key Sustainability Issues, problems and opportunities**

2.3.1 The SEA Directive states that the environmental report should contain *“any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.*

2.3.2 Sustainability issues are identified from the baseline data and the Policy, Plan and Programme review. Several diverse and interlinked issues affect the Brierley Hill and surrounding environs. Identification of the issues will help inform the plan making process from a sustainability perspective. Understanding the issues and the way in which they relate is important because the SA process needs to work within environmental limits and thresholds.

2.3.3 The BHAAP has the opportunity to positively influence the sustainability issues and will seek to limit adverse effects where they are identified. Awareness of the sustainability issues will help the DMBC plan makers, key stakeholders and the public, consider appropriate options for the BHAAP. The issues help inform the shape and content of the SA Framework. In this respect they are an essential part of the SA scoping process.

## Accessibility

2.3.4 Transport and accessibility are complex issues for the Brierley Hill AAP. High levels of congestion have health impacts from the increased air pollution. There is also a recognised need to improve public transport accessibility into BH and introduce a parking management and charging regime to make the centre comparable to other strategic centres. Such improvements will help social inclusion.

2.3.5 There is also recognised need to make the areas within the AAP boundary more integrated and therefore more accessible by foot and public transport

### **Box 2.1: Key accessibility issues and problems**

**Congestion:** Brierley High street in particular suffer from severe congestion with long journey times as a result

**Road traffic:** Growth in car use is leading to increased congestion and its associate issues (e.g. areas of poor air quality, increased greenhouse gas emissions and health problems).

## Air Quality

2.3.6 The area of Brierley Hill, Dudley bounded to the west by the railway line, to the east by the canal and to the south by the B4172, Delph Road is designated as AQMA and the pollutants declared are nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>). Traffic is major contributor to this pollution.

### **Box 2.2: Key air quality issues and problems**

**Air Quality:** Poor air quality throughout the BH, recognised by the presence of an AQMA in the area. Air quality can have a significant impact on people's health, such as increasing incidences of respiratory illnesses.

## Biodiversity

2.3.7 BH supports a wide variety of wildlife resources on its boundary. It also contains Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation.

Also there are sites of international importance on its boundary

2.3.8 Numerous sightings of protected species have been seen around the boundary of the Brierley Hill area. These species include great crested newt, pipistrelle bat and water vole. It should be presumed that these and other protected species may well be present within the Brierley Hill area where suitable habitat exists.

### **Box 2.3: Key biodiversity issues and problems**

**Biodiversity:** Need to integrate the aspirations for growth in the BH with the need to protect and enhance species, habitats and biodiversity. This is particularly important in relation to the canal and links out to the wider surroundings such as to Saltwells Wood.

## Climate Change

2.3.9 Greenhouse gas emissions, in particular carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions per capita, are low in the Black Country when compared to regional and national averages (Defra website). Locally defined levels of emissions are, however, seen as contributing to national and international changes in climate and with increasing emissions from transport in particular, it is important that the Black Country continuously attempts to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in line with government targets.

2.3.10 Another major source of greenhouse gas emissions is the burning of fossil fuels in energy generation. There are no power stations in the Black Country nor is there any significant renewable energy generation. However, the high landfill capacity of the sub-region provides an excellent opportunity to generate electricity via landfill gas, helping the national reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation.

2.3.11 Climate change carries a range of risks for BH and the Black Country including changes to the flooding regime, biodiversity, the economy and well-being.

2.3.12 The inevitable effects of climate change resulting from global greenhouse gas emissions mean that due regard must be paid to both mitigation and adaptation such as by adapting building design to better prepared for changing weather patterns.

**Box 2.4: Key climate change issues and problems**

**Carbon dioxide emissions:** The Black Country is a predominantly urban area and although emissions per capita are low by national comparison it is still a significant generator of carbon dioxide.

**Renewable energy generation:** Opportunities exist to generate electricity using renewable sources

**Health:** Increasing temperatures could have significant impact on the health of ageing population

**Cultural Heritage**

2.3.13 Brierley Hill High Street itself with a remaining hinterland of historic townscape contains the majority of buildings of historic interest within the AAP boundary but also sites of industrial archaeological importance abound, often as below ground remains but with some significant remains of industrial buildings particularly in Harts Hill Area. The canal is an important feature running through the area, the Delph Locks conservation Area is particularly notable as both a dramatic historic asset and a well used recreational amenity. .

2.3.14 A particular challenge given the scale of development and change expected in BH will be to retain the character of the High Street and maintain local distinctiveness whilst managing the transition between the High Street and modern developments at Merry Hill and the Waterfront

**Box 2.5: Key cultural heritage issues and problems**

**Buildings at risk:** Historic buildings across BH remain vulnerable to demolition outside of conservation areas.

**Deprivation**

2.3.15 According to the Indices of Deprivation by National Statistics Website BH ranked 1088. DETR Index of Local Deprivation (1998) shows all of but 6 of Dudley's wards have a deprivation level which is equivalent to or higher than the national average level of deprivation. Brierley Hill falls in the 10% most deprived wards in England.

**Box 2.6: Key deprivation issues and problems**

**Indices of multiple deprivation:** The BH suffers from high levels of deprivation and its associated problems.

**Economic Factors**

2.3.16 Globalisation and the resultant and continuing national transition from a manufacturing based economy to a knowledge and service industry economy has left the most heavily industrialised areas, such as the Black Country, with challenging economic conditions. The output gap, the amount GDP falls short of its potential, in the Black Country is currently £2.8bn, attributed to high unemployment, a general shortage of skills and an economy lacking in dynamism.

2.3.17 Unemployment levels are high due to the decline in the manufacturing industry and the declining numbers of jobs available. Out-migration of higher income knowledge workers, seeking a better quality of life, exacerbates the shortage of workers with higher level qualifications resulting in skills gaps and a lack of knowledge based industries in the sub region.

2.3.18 Brierley Hill along with the Black Country as a whole needs to revitalise itself as an economic stronghold and make the transition from manufacturing to knowledge based industries by attracting a blend of inward and outside investment. BH has been successful in this respect in the development of the Waterfront and now needs to capitalise on that success and the market demand it generates. Availability of employment sites in appropriate locations, matched with the right blend of skills is a key challenge. Re-use of extant buildings and former employment sites is an important issue and presents opportunities for change.

**Box 2.7: Key economic issues and problems**

**Economic Performance:** The Black Country is experiencing a growing output gap and gross value added (GVA) per capita is significantly behind the British average.

**Skills:** A high proportion of the working age population have no qualifications and significant numbers of employers in the West Midlands report skills gaps in their workforces. Additionally, a significantly lower proportion of the BH ward population have higher level qualifications when compared nationally.

**Health**

2.3.19 The Government has acknowledged the links between good health, the quality of the environment in which people live and the choices open to them. Health is a key issue in BH, the Black Country and the West Midlands as a whole. Amongst older people there are over 3,000 deaths each winter that could have been avoided in the Black Country. With an ageing population this becomes a very significant issue.

**Box 2.8: Key health Issues and Problems**

**Obesity:** Obesity is a key issue in the Black Country and the wider region. The use of sports facilities as well as the walking and cycling as a means of transport should be promoted. This could also help combat congestion.

**Sport/fitness:** Participation in sports and exercise is low in the Black Country. Methods to facilitate access to sports facilities and encouragement to participate in regular activity should be considered.

**Chronic illness:** Higher mortality rates from cancer and coronary heart disease occur in all boroughs of the Black Country than regional and national averages.

## Material assets

### Box 2.9: Key material assets issues and problems

**Waste generation:** The amount of commercial and industrial waste generated is reducing across the Black Country although still exceeds the national average, as does the figure for the West Midlands. Municipal waste generation levels are comparable to the national average.

**Waste recycling:** The majority of waste is put to landfill and opportunities are missed to recycle.

**Energy generation:** There are no power stations in the Black Country and only a small renewable energy sector.

## Population and Equality

2.3.20 There are considerable differences in the economic activity rates of the various social groups which is highlighted in the baseline information and the increasing numbers of BMEs will impact the dynamics of the economy of the sub-region. This is because a high proportion of people from Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin have no qualifications whilst People of Black African origin and Chinese or Other origin have a much higher proportion of people qualified to degree level or above than the sub-regional and white average. People of Chinese and Black origin also have higher proportions of knowledge workers than the sub-regional and white average. Additionally, the unemployment rate experienced by people of mixed ethnicity is more than double the Black Country average and a large proportion of all those of Indian origin in employment are employed in manufacturing industry.

### Box 2.10: Key population and equality issues and problems

**Population density:** Population density is quite high in the area

**Age profile:** The aging population increases the dependency ratio and leaving fewer people of working age. This is due in part to the out migration of working age people.

**Migration:** Out-migration across the Black Country is decreasing but is still a significant issue.

**Ethnicity:** The changing ethnic composition of the Black Country will bring new challenges to the sub-region.

## Water

2.3.21 BH has low flood risk. Due to the high water table the groundwater is highly vulnerable to contamination.

2.3.22 Surface water also suffers from water quality issues at certain places. Some of the rivers which run through the area are also contaminated.

2.3.23 Some parts of the canals running through the area also suffer from some kind of contamination

### **Box 2.11: Key water related issues and problems**

**Flood risk:** Flood risk is low in BH, however floodplain is limited and flood events may increase in frequency and extent due to climate change.

**Groundwater vulnerability:** Source Protection Zones (SPZs) indicate the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area.

**Chemical river water quality:** Chemical river water quality falls short of national targets, although has improved greatly over recent years.

### *Consultation Questions:*

*Are these the key sustainability issues for BH?*

*Do you consider any other sustainability issue should be added to the list?*

## 2.4 Opportunities

2.4.1 As part of Stage A3 of the SA process, the information presented above provides an overview and interpretation of sustainability issues and problems in BH. Whilst the BHAAP will, over the coming months, be considering policy options and objectives, it is useful at this early stage to draw attention to sustainability opportunities that the Plan may be able to facilitate. As part of the consideration of Issues and Options, a number of opportunities have been identified. The purpose of this list is not to prejudice the thinking at the BHAAP Issues and Options Stage but to provide some starting points in the consideration

of sustainability issues. It is by no means exhaustive and is intended to raise the issues strategically.

- The potential for redevelopment of former manufacturing sites can include provision of Green Infrastructure;
- The transition of employment markets (especially the change from manufacturing to knowledge based markets) can provide good opportunities for environmental industries;
- Air Quality is dominated by transportation emissions. There are opportunities to change this situation with the construction of a parallel route, improved public transport, improved accessibility throughout the centre and the provision of services to create a balanced town centre.
- New homes and building design in general in BH can help contribute to climate change adaptation;
- Access to services may be good but there is opportunity through the planning process to provide greater variety of services as well as lifestyle options.

*Consultation question:*

*Are there any other opportunities arising from this Scoping Report?*

## **2.5 Task 4: SA Framework and Sustainability Objectives**

2.5.1 The SA framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared and is central to SA process.

2.5.2 The SA framework consists of sustainability objectives which can be expressed in form of targets if practical and their performance can be measured using indicators.

2.5.3 The baseline information and other plans and programmes of particular interest have been used to inform the SA Objectives. In addition to considering the baseline and PPP, the SA Objectives have drawn on information presented in the Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) (which has identified 33 sustainability objectives for use in the region) and other sources of information including sustainability appraisal work undertaken in connection with the Black Country Study and the Joint Core Strategy for the Black Country.

Table 2.10

<b>SA OBJECTIVES AND TOPICS</b>		
	<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>SA (SEA) covered</b>
1	<b>To safeguard and improve community health, safety and well being.</b>	Health (Human Health and Population)
2	<b>To reduce traffic congestion and promote sustainable modes of transport into and through out Brierley Hill</b>	Transportation and accessibility (Material assets)
3	<b>Reduce waste</b>	Waste (Material assets).
4	<b>Plan for the anticipated different levels of climate change</b>	Climate Change (Climatic effects)
5	<b>Minimise Brierley Hill's contribution to climate change</b>	Climate Change (Climatic effects)
6	<b>Provide environmentally sound, affordable housing for all</b>	Housing (Material assets and Population)
7	<b>To encourage opportunities for investment in order to grow the local and sub-regional economy</b>	Economic development (Population)
8	<b>To reduce poverty, crime and social deprivation and secure economic inclusion in BH</b>	Equality and Social Inclusion (Population)
9	<b>Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities</b>	Transportation and accessibility (Material assets)
10	<b>To protect, enhance and manage the Brierley Hill's</b>	Heritage (Cultural Heritage)

	<b>rich diversity of cultural, historical and archaeological assets, including the built environment.</b>	and Landscape
11	<b>Protect and enhance water quality and encourage water conservation.</b>	Water Quality (Water
12	<b>To use land, energy, soil, mineral and water resources prudently and efficiently, and increase energy generated from renewables.</b>	Use of resources (Material assets, Soil, Water)
13	<b>Value, conserve, protect restore and re-create biodiversity</b>	Biodiversity (Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna)
14	<b>Minimise air, water, soil, light and noise pollution levels and create good quality air, water and soils</b>	Environmental Quality (Air, Soil, Water and Human Health)

2.4.4 A draft SA framework is presented in Appendix 2.

### **3.0 Task 5: Consultation on the scope of sustainability appraisal**

3.1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) must seek the views of three statutory environmental consultation bodies designated in the SEA regulations to meet the requirements of an SEA. LPA's should allow 5 weeks for this stage consultation. Public involvement through consultation is a key element of SEA. Consultation also takes place with statutory consultees. In England these are Natural England (formerly the Countryside Agency and English Nature), English Heritage and the Environment Agency. The SEA Directive states that public consultation is part of the SEA procedure:

**Article 6(1):** *The draft plan or programme and the environmental report prepared in accordance with Article 5 shall be made available to the authorities and the public.*

**Article 6(2):** *The authorities and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme or its submission to the legislative procedure.*

3.1.2 The SEA Regulations state that a Scoping Report shall be prepared which will be the subject of consultation with statutory consultees for a minimum period of five weeks. Documents are available to download at: <http://www.dudley.gov.uk>

Alternatively they can be viewed at:

- Council offices main reception, 3 St James's Road, Dudley, West Midlands, DY1 1HZ or at
- Alternatively, a reference copy can be viewed at the reception at Council offices at Mary Stevens Park (MSP), Council House, Stourbridge, West Midlands, DY8 2AA
- Copies can be obtained by contacting the Council's Planning Policy Section on the telephone number (01384 812884)
- 

This consultation period runs until 13th April 2007. Comments on the Scoping Report should be sent to:

Amit Bratch  
Dudley MBC  
3, St James's Road  
Dudley  
West Midlands  
DY1 1HZ  
[amit.bratch@dudley.gov.uk](mailto:amit.bratch@dudley.gov.uk)

3.1.3 All comments received on the Scoping Report will be reviewed and will influence the Sustainability Report where appropriate.

3.1.4 These are the consultation questions on which we would particularly like you to comment:

<b><i>Consultation Questions:</i></b>
---------------------------------------

- 1. Are there any other plans, policies or plans at international, national, regional or local level which have a significant impact on the BHAAP?*
- 2. Is the baseline information appropriate for the Area Action Plan (AAP)?*
- 3. Is the data presented in the baseline information accurate?*
- 4. Can you identify any additional relevant baseline information that should be added?*
- 5. Are these the key sustainability issues for BH?*
- 6. Do you consider any other sustainability issue should be added to the list?*
- 7. Are the objectives, criteria and indicators in Table 6.1 appropriate?*
- 8. Do you consider that any objective, target or indicator be added, removed or revised?*
- 9. Can you suggest any additional indicator with baseline data which may help inform the Sustainability Appraisal?*
- 10. Are SA objective consistent with national and regional guidance?*
- 11. Are there any other opportunities arising from this Scoping Report?*

Appendix 1

Draft sustainability appraisal objective (SEA topic in the brackets)	Draft criteria	Draft indicators	Target
Health (Human Health and Population)	<p>Will it improve access of health facilities for all?</p> <p>Will it increase life expectancy and encourage active and healthy lifestyle?</p> <p>Will it encourage sporting activities and reduce obesity?</p> <p>Will it consider the needs of the ageing population?</p>	<p>Travel time by public transport to the nearest health centre</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth and standardised mortality rates</p> <p>Area of parks and green spaces per 1000 head of population</p> <p>%age of people who describe their health as not good</p>	<p>By 2010, increase average life expectancy at birth in England to 78.6 years for men and 82.5 years for women</p> <p>By 2010, stabilise incidences of obesity in children</p>
Transportation and accessibility (Material assets)	<p>Will it reduce car usage?</p> <p>Will it encourage the use of public transport?</p>	<p>%age of journeys undertaken by a car</p> <p>%age of people using public transport</p>	<p>By 2010 ensure 12% growth in bus and light rail use in England (DfT)</p>

	<p>Will it encourage walking and cycling?</p> <p>Will it reduce the need to travel to work by car?</p>	<p>%age of people walking or cycling to work</p> <p>Travel to work mode</p>	
Waste (Material assets)	Will it improve recycling rates?	Household waste (a) arisings and (b) recycled or composted Waste arisings by (a) sector and (b) method of disposal	By 2010, recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste (Waste Strategy 2000)
Climate Change (Climatic effects)	<p>Will it help reduce the emission of green house gases?</p> <p>Will it meet the building specification guidance in PPS1 Climate Change?</p> <p>Will it increase the proportion of energy derived from renewable resources?</p>	<p>Amount of green house gases produced</p> <p>Number of properties incorporating energy efficient design, layout and are in compliance with Building Research Establishment's Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) guidelines</p> <p>Energy from renewable resources</p>	<p>To reduce greenhouse gases emission by 12.5% below 1990 levels over the period 2008-2012 (Kyoto Protocol requirement)</p> <p>Reduce emissions of carbon dioxide to 20% below 1990 levels by 2010 (National target)</p> <p>By 2010, 10% of electricity to be from renewable sources (Regional Spatial Strategy)</p>
Housing (Material assets and Population)	<p>Will it ensure that everyone has an access to a home that meets their aspirations?</p> <p>Will it ensure that all the new development contributed to local distinctiveness and</p>	Affordable homes figures	

	<p>improve the local environment?</p> <p>Will it reduce the amount of vacant housing?</p> <p>Will it encourage a range of housing type and mix?</p>	<p>Number of vacant properties</p> <p>Housing completions by types</p>	
Economic Development (Population)	<p>Will it ensure that all new development is located in more sustainable locations?</p> <p>Will it ensure a sustainable development and re-use of existing buildings, infrastructure and brownfield (including contaminated land)</p> <p>Will it promote environmental technology initiatives</p> <p>Will it encourage new business opportunities?</p>	<p>No of start up businesses in the environmental sector</p> <p>Increase in the number of Value Added Tax (VAT) registered business in the area</p>	
Equality and Social Inclusion (Population)	<p>Will it help achieve life long learning?</p> <p>Will it reduce poverty?</p> <p>Will it ensure that communities influence the decisions that</p>	<p>No of people with NVC 2 qualifications</p> <p>Indices of Deprivation</p> <p>Scale of employment</p> <p>Scale of income</p>	

	affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life?		
Heritage (Cultural Heritage and Landscape)	Will it help protect, enhance and manage the local character and accessibility of the landscape across the AAP boundary	Number of local environmental improvement schemes completed	
Water Quality (Water)	Will it help improve water quality?	Number of groundwater resources assessed to be at risk by the EA	
Environmental Quality (Material assets, Soil, Air and Water)	Will it minimise development on the green field sites?  Will it improve the use of derelict, previously used and vacant land	%age of development on green field sites  %age of properties built on previously developed land	98% of housing development on the previously developed land between 2001-2011 (RSS11)
Biodiversity (Biodiversity Flora and Fauna)	Will it conserve the sites of nature conservation? Will it maintain and enhance the species diversity and avoid harm to the species?	Type, area and condition of designated sites Area of land managed for wildlife Number of households with accessible natural green space within 300m	

## Appendix 2

Title	Date	Author	Relevance to the AAP	Website
<b>International</b>				
Rio Declaration on Environment and Development	1992	United Nations	It has 27 principles that provide guidance on sustainable development across the world. It emphasises on the importance of economic development to go hand in hand with environmental protection.	<a href="http://www.unep.org/Documents.multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=78&amp;ArticleID=1163">http://www.unep.org/Documents.multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=78&amp;ArticleID=1163</a>
The Aarhus Convention	1998	United nations	Links environmental rights and human rights. It acknowledges our obligation to future generations. It emphasises that sustainable development can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders. It links government accountability and environmental protection.	<a href="http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.htm">http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.htm</a>
Johannesburg Earth Summit Declaration on Sustainable Development	2002	United nations	Political Declaration and Plan of Action in relation to population, drinkable water, biodiversity and fishing resources etc.	<a href="http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/documents/summit_docs/1009wssd_pol_declaration.doc">http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/html/documents/summit_docs/1009wssd_pol_declaration.doc</a>
European Sustainable Development Strategy	2006	European Union	Sets out how the EU will meet the challenges of sustainable development more effectively. It recognises the importance of working with partners outside the EU, including those rapidly developing countries which will have a significant impact on global sustainable development.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/sds2006/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/sds2006/index_en.htm</a>
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage Convention	1972	United Nations	This convention is concerned with the protection to the world's cultural and natural heritage.	<a href="http://whc.unesco.org/">http://whc.unesco.org/</a>

UNESCO World Heritage Convention	1972	United Nations	This convention encourages countries to sign up to the world convention. It also guidance and assistance to countries on the protection and enhancement of the Heritage Sites	<a href="http://whc.unesco.org/">http://whc.unesco.org/</a>
Natural Protection: The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention)	1979	Council of Europe	The Bern Convention is a binding international legal instrument in the field of nature conservation, which covers the whole of the natural heritage of the European continent and extends to some States of Africa. Its aims are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats and to promote European co-operation in that field.	<a href="http://www.coe.int/t/e/cultural_cooperation/environment/nature_and_biological_diversity/Nature_protection/">http://www.coe.int/t/e/cultural_cooperation/environment/nature_and_biological_diversity/Nature_protection/</a>
The European Birds Directive (EC Council Directive 79/409/EC on the Conservation of Wild Birds), and amendments	1979	European Commission	It aims to protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species, in particular through the designation of Special Protection Areas (SPA).	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1979/en_1979L0409_do_001.pdf">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1979/en_1979L0409_do_001.pdf</a>
The Convention on Biological Diversity	1992	United Nations Environment Programme	The Convention seeks to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth.	<a href="http://www.biodiv.org/convention/default.shtml">http://www.biodiv.org/convention/default.shtml</a>
The Habitats Directive (EC Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Flora and Fauna)	1992	European Commission	Purpose is to protect wildlife. Uses the Natura 2000 network of sites to identify important areas.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/habitats_directive/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/eu_nature_legislation/habitats_directive/index_en.htm</a>
European Community Biodiversity Strategy (98)42	1998	European Commission	Sets the framework for member states to prepare National Biodiversity Strategies and raises a number of significant factors to bear in mind.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/docum/9842sm.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/docum/9842sm.htm</a>
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	2000	European Commission	The Directive requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015. This is being done by establishing a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives are being set, including ecological targets for surface waters.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html</a>

The Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community 2002-2012	2001	European Commission	The programme identifies four environmental areas for priority actions : - Climate Change - Nature and Biodiversity - Environment and Health and Quality of Life - Natural Resources and Waste	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm</a>
The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands	1971, amended 1982 and 1987	UNESCO	The Convention's mission is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world.	<a href="http://www.ramsar.org/">http://www.ramsar.org/</a>
The Air Quality Directive (96/92/EC)	1996	European Union	Sets Europe-wide long term air quality targets.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/cafe/pdf/cafe_dir_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/cafe/pdf/cafe_dir_en.pdf</a>
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992	United Nations	Sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/2627.php">http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/2627.php</a>
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1997	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	Commits member nations to reduce their emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, or engage in emissions trading if they maintain or increase emissions of these gases.	<a href="http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php">http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php</a>
European Spatial Development Perspective	1999	European Union	Pursues three fundamental goals: economic and social cohesion, sustainable development and the competitiveness of the EU territory.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forum/spatreport_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forum/spatreport_en.pdf</a>
A Full Employment Strategy for Europe	2003	HM Treasury	Identifies key issues for EU Member States in tackling the problem of Europe's unemployment.	<a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/A23/1A/tasksub_final_publication_268.pdf">www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/media/A23/1A/tasksub_final_publication_268.pdf</a>

The Environmental Liability Directive	2004	European Union	Aimed at preventing environmental damage by forcing industrial polluters ('operators') to pay prevention and remediation costs.	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2004/l_143/l_14320040430en00560075.pdf">http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/pri/en/oj/dat/2004/l_143/l_14320040430en00560075.pdf</a>
European Sustainable Development Strategy	2006	European Union	Sets out how the EU will more effectively live up to its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. It reaffirms the need for global solidarity and recognises the importance of working with partners outside the EU, including those rapidly developing countries which will have a significant impact on global sustainable development.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/sds2006/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/sds2006/index_en.htm</a>
European Employment Strategy	1997, revised 2005	European Union	The EES is designed as the main tool to give direction to and ensure co-ordination of the employment policy priorities to which Member States should subscribe at EU level.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/employment_strategy/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/employment_strategy/index_en.htm</a>
The Lisbon Strategy, and revision	2000, revised 2005	European Union	The Lisbon Strategy was adopted in March 2000 and aims to make the EU the most dynamic and competitive economy by 2010. This strategy involves a whole set of policy areas, from research and education to environment and employment.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/key/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/key/index_en.htm</a>
Waste Framework Directive	1975	European Commission	EC Directive 75/442/EEC on the prevention and recycling of waste.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/strategy.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/strategy.htm</a>
Landfill Directive	1999	European Commission	EC Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste.	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/servlet/portail/RenderServlet?search=DocNumber&amp;lg=en&amp;nb_docs=25&amp;domain=Legislation&amp;coll=&amp;in_force=NO&amp;an_doc=1999&amp;nu_doc=31&amp;type_doc=Directive">http://europa.eu.int/servlet/portail/RenderServlet?search=DocNumber&amp;lg=en&amp;nb_docs=25&amp;domain=Legislation&amp;coll=&amp;in_force=NO&amp;an_doc=1999&amp;nu_doc=31&amp;type_doc=Directive</a>
The Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community 2002-2012	2001	European Commission	The programme identifies four environmental areas for priority actions : - Climate Change - Nature and Biodiversity - Environment and Health and Quality of Life - Natural Resources and Waste	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/newprg/index.htm</a>

Directive on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources (2001/77/EC)	2001	European Commission	EC Directive 2001/77/EC on the production of electricity from renewable energy sources.	<a href="http://www.managenergy.net/products/R80.htm">http://www.managenergy.net/products/R80.htm</a>
The Pan European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy	1995	United Nations	Seeks to maintain and enhance Europe's biological and landscape diversity through the achievement by 2015 of four specific aims: - that threats to Europe's biological and landscape diversity are reduced substantially - that the resilience of Europe's biological and landscape diversity is increased - that the ecological coherence of Europe as a whole is strengthened - that full public involvement in the conservation of biological and landscape diversity is assured.	<a href="http://www.strategyguide.org">www.strategyguide.org</a>
European Landscape Convention	2000	Council of Europe	Emphasises the role of landscape in quality of life and well-being.	<a href="http://www.coe.int/t/e/Cultural_Co-operation/Environment/Landscape/">http://www.coe.int/t/e/Cultural_Co-operation/Environment/Landscape/</a>
European transport policy for 2010 : time to decide	2001	European Union	Aims to strike a balance between economic development and the quality and safety demands made by society in order to develop a modern, sustainable transport system for 2010.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/transport/white_paper/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/transport/white_paper/index_en.htm</a>
Health Strategy for Europe (currently being developed and to be included in this review when published)	2007	European Commission	Building on current work, this Strategy aims to provide, for the first time, an overarching strategic framework spanning core issues in health as well as health in all policies and global health issues.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_overview/strategy/health_strategy_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_overview/strategy/health_strategy_en.htm</a>
European Spatial Development Perspective.	1999	European Commission	Defines balanced spatial development as 'reconciling the social and economic claims for spatial development with the area's ecological and cultural functions'.	<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forum/spatreport_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/forum/spatreport_en.pdf</a>

<b>National</b>				
Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1)-Delivering Sustainable Development (Includes a companion guide)	2005	ODPM	National Policy on delivering sustainable development through the planning system	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143805">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143805</a>
PPS 3: Housing	2006	DCLG	Sets out the national planning policies for housing, which regional planning bodies and local authorities should take into account in developing regional spatial strategies and local development frameworks.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504592">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504592</a>
PPG4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms	1992	DoE	Government planning policy guidance for industrial, commercial development and small firms.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143958">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143958</a>
PPS6: Planning for Town Centres	2005	ODPM	Sets out the Government's policy on planning for the future of town centres.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143820">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143820</a>
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	2004	ODPM	Sets out the Government's planning policies for rural areas.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143823">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143823</a>
PPG 8: Telecommunications	2001	ODPM	Gives guidance on planning for telecommunications development - including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143926">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143926</a>
PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	2005	DCLG	It sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143832">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143832</a>

PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management –Includes companion guide	2005	ODPM	PPS10 sets out the Government's policy to be taken into account by waste planning authorities and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143834</a>
PPS 11: Regional Spatial Strategy	2004	ODPM	Sets out the procedural policy on Regional Spatial Strategies	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143839">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143839</a>
PPS 12: Local Development Frameworks	2004	ODPM	PPS12 sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of local development documents which will comprise the local development framework.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143846">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143846</a>
PPG 13 Transport	2002	ODPM	PPG13's objectives are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level and to promote more sustainable transport choices both for carrying people and for moving freight.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144014">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144014</a>
PPG 14: Development on Unstable Land	1990	DoE	PPG14 sets out the broad planning and technical issues to be addressed in respect of development on unstable land.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144025">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144025</a>
PPG 15: Planning and Historic Environment	1994	DoE	It provides guidance on development and protection of historic environment.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144040">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144040</a>
PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning	1990	DoE	PPG16 sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144056">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144056</a>
PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	2002	ODPM	PPG17 sets out the policies needed to be taken into account by regional planning bodies in the preparation of Regional Planning Guidance and by local planning authorities in the preparation of development plans	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144066">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144066</a>

PPG 19: Outdoor Advertisement Control	1992	DoE	PPG19 explains that the main purpose of the advertisement control system is to help those involved in outdoor advertising to contribute positively to the appearance of an attractive environment in cities, towns and the countryside	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144091">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144091</a>
PPS 22: Renewable energy- Contains a companion guide	2004	ODPM	PPS22 sets out the Government's policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143908">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143908</a>
PPS 23: Planning and Pollution Control	2004	ODPM	PPS23 is intended to complement the new pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143916">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143916</a>
PPG 24: Planning and Noise	1994	DoE	PPG24 guides local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144097">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144097</a>
PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk	2006	DCLG	PPS25 sets out Government policy on development and flood risk.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504639">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504639</a>
The Urban White Paper Our Towns and Cities: the Future: Delivering an urban renaissance	2000	DETR	Sets out the Governments aims to provide jobs, a healthy economy, decent homes, good public services and an attractive and safe environment.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127168">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127168</a>
Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act	2000	ODPM	Requires the Government to develop and instigate a strategy to eradicate fuel poverty in England by 2016 and Wales by 2018.	<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/20000031.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/20000031.htm</a>
Preventing Social Exclusion	2001	Social Exclusion Unit	Presents evidence concerning the social inclusion of disabled children and their families.	<a href="http://www.socialexclusionunit.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=232">http://www.socialexclusionunit.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=232</a>

Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future	2003	ODPM	Sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163452">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1163452</a>
Barker Review of Housing Supply, Delivering Stability: Securing our Future Housing Needs	2004	HM Treasury	Government objectives for housing.	<a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/consultations_and_legislation/barker/consult_barker_index.cfm">http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/consultations_and_legislation/barker/consult_barker_index.cfm</a>
The Housing Act	2004	ODPM	Contains wide-ranging measures of reform that will help to protect the most vulnerable in society while creating a fairer housing market for all those who own, rent or let residential property. It will also strengthen the Government's drive to meet its 2010 decent homes target.	<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2004/20040034.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2004/20040034.htm</a>
Secure and Sustainable Buildings Act	2004	ODPM	Amends the Building act, and others, with regard to sustainable construction practices and conservation of historic buildings. Also states the general nature of security provisions which should be in place at the construction stage and beyond.	<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040022.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040022.htm</a>
14-19 Education and Skills White Paper	2005	Department for Education and Skills	Sets out proposals, which build on the strengths of the existing education system, designed to ensure that every young person masters functional English and maths before they leave education.	<a href="http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/14-19educationandskills/">http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/14-19educationandskills/</a>
Further Education: Raising Skills, Improving Life Chances	2006	Department for Education and Skills	Set out the commitment to develop a new approach to funding for 14-19 year-olds and to move to a position where more funding is driven directly by employer and learner choice.	<a href="http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/furthereducation/docs/6514-FE%20White%20Paper.pdf">http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/furthereducation/docs/6514-FE%20White%20Paper.pdf</a>
Reaching Out: An Action Plan on Social Exclusion	2006	Cabinet Office	Sets out an action plan to improve the life chances of those who suffer, or may suffer in the future, from disadvantage.	<a href="http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/publications/reaching_out/index.asp">http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/social_exclusion_task_force/publications/reaching_out/index.asp</a>
Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan	1994	Department of the Environment	Government's strategy for protection and enhancement of biodiversity, from 1992 convention on Biodiversity commitments. Advises on opportunities and threats for biodiversity.	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk/">http://www.ukbap.org.uk/</a>

Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England	2002	Defra	Government's strategy for the integration of biodiversity into public, private and voluntary sector policies and programmes in England.	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/index.htm</a>
Wildlife and Countryside Act, as amended	1991		The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1991/Ukpga_1991039_en_1.htm">www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1991/Ukpga_1991039_en_1.htm</a>
Countryside and Rights of Way Act	2000		Created a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.	<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2000/20000037.htm">www.opsi.gov.uk/Acts/acts2000/20000037.htm</a>
Climate Change - Space for Nature?	2006	English Nature	Scene setting information for the next 80 years in terms of climate change. Prescribes suggested actions to be taken now in preparation for change.	
National inventory of woodland and trees	2002	Forestry Commission	Information on the size, distribution, composition and condition of woodlands.	<a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory</a>
Survey of Public Attitudes to Quality of Life and the Environment	2001	DEFRA	Establishes attitudes to the environment, and knowledge and behaviour regarding environment issues. In addition the survey explores views on a wider range of issues relating to people's quality of life.	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/pubatt/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/pubatt/index.htm</a>
England's Trees, Woods and Forests - a Consultation Document	2006	DEFRA	Consultation Document of the revised Forestry Strategy for England (1998, Forestry Commission).	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/forestry-strategy/consultation.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/forestry-strategy/consultation.pdf</a>
National Air Quality Strategy plus amendment	2000 and 2003	DETR and Defra	Sets out health-based objectives for ambient air pollutants in the UK.	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/#aqstrategy">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/#aqstrategy</a>

Water Resources for the Future: A summary strategy for the Midlands	2001	Environment Agency	Considers the present and future needs of both society and the environment and the potential effects of climate change and changing social values.	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/wr_midlands.pdf">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/wr_midlands.pdf</a>
The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003	2003	Defra	Requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015. This is being done by establishing a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives are being set, including ecological targets for surface waters.	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/wfd/transposition.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/wfd/transposition.htm</a>
Making Space for Water	2004	DEFRA	Proposes a broad range of new approaches to managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion over the next 20 years.	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environ/fcd/policy/strategy.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environ/fcd/policy/strategy.htm</a>
Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for England and Wales, and annual review 2005	2001, reviewed 2005	Environment Agency	Looks at the steps needed to manage water resources to the 2020s and beyond. It provides a framework for the future management of water resources.	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/wrs_ar_2005_1304622.pdf">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commondata/acrobat/wrs_ar_2005_1304622.pdf</a>
Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy	2003	Department of Trade and Industry	Sets out Government's long term energy policy.	<a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/energy-policy/energy-white-paper/page21223.html">http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/energy-policy/energy-white-paper/page21223.html</a>
Sustainable Energy Act	2003	Dti	Promotes the use of renewable energy.	<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030030.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030030.htm</a>
UK Climate Change Programme 2006	2006	Defra	Sets out Government policies and priorities for action in the UK and internationally to tackle climate change without damaging our economy.	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/climatechange/uk/ukccp/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/ENVIRONMENT/climatechange/uk/ukccp/index.htm</a>
The Stern Review.	2006	HMT	Report on the effect of climate change and global warming on the world economy.	<a href="http://www.ukcip.org.uk/climate_change/location_details.asp?region_id=6">http://www.ukcip.org.uk/climate_change/location_details.asp?region_id=6</a>

An Evidence Base Review of Public Attitudes to Climate Change and Transport Behaviour	2006	DfT	Summary report of the findings of an evidence base review investigating the research base on public attitudes towards climate change and transport behaviour.	<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/climatechange/areviewofpublicattitudestocl5731?version=1">http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/climatechange/areviewofpublicattitudestocl5731?version=1</a>
The Urban White Paper Our Towns and Cities: the Future: Delivering an urban renaissance	2000	DETR	Sets out the Governments aims to provide jobs, a healthy economy, decent homes, good public services and an attractive and safe environment.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127168">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1127168</a>
Education and Skills: Delivering Results, A Strategy to 2006	2002	DfES	Sets out the DfES aim and objectives and sets out strategic priorities.	<a href="http://www.dfes.gov.uk/aboutus/strategy/">http://www.dfes.gov.uk/aboutus/strategy/</a>
UK Manufacturing Strategy	2002	Dti	Sets out a strategy for helping manufacturing companies fulfil their potential in the UK by moving up the value chain to high skilled, knowledge intensive operations. The cornerstone of the strategy is to close the productivity gap with major competitors.	<a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/sectors/manufacturing/manufacturingpolicy/strategy/page25211.html">http://www.dti.gov.uk/sectors/manufacturing/manufacturingpolicy/strategy/page25211.html</a>
UK National Action Plan for Employment	2002	Department of Work and Pensions	This Employment Action Plan sets out the UK Government's response to the Employment Guidelines.	<a href="http://www.dwp.gov.uk/publications/dwp/2004/uk_action_plan/ukeap.pdf">www.dwp.gov.uk/publications/dwp/2004/uk_action_plan/ukeap.pdf</a>
Tomorrow's Tourism Today	2004	Department for Culture, Media and Sport	Sets out four joint priorities agreed by the DCMS and the tourism industry; marketing and e-tourism, quality, skills and data, plus a fifth priority for the DCMS – advocacy for tourism across Whitehall and the EU.	<a href="http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/73FDC3ED-BCA6-4323-A683-63C6FCF5F79B/0/TomorrowsTourismToday.pdf">http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/73FDC3ED-BCA6-4323-A683-63C6FCF5F79B/0/TomorrowsTourismToday.pdf</a>
Barker Review of Housing Supply, Delivering Stability: Securing our Future Housing Needs	2004	HM Treasury	Government objectives for housing.	<a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/consultations_and_legislation/barker/consult_barker_index.cfm">http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/consultations_and_legislation/barker/consult_barker_index.cfm</a>
Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy	2005	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	Sets a broad-ranging policy agenda for achieving sustainable development in the UK.	<a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/pdf/strategy/SecFut_complete.pdf">http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/pdf/strategy/SecFut_complete.pdf</a>

Barker Review of Housing Supply, Delivering Stability: Securing our Future Housing Needs	2004	HM Treasury	Government objectives for housing.	<a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/consultations_and_legislation/barker/consult_barker_index.cfm">http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/consultations_and_legislation/barker/consult_barker_index.cfm</a>
14-19 Education and Skills White Paper	2005	Department for Education and Skills	Sets out proposals, which build on the strengths of the existing education system, designed to ensure that every young person masters functional English and maths before they leave education.	<a href="http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/14-19educationandskills/">http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/14-19educationandskills/</a>
Five Year Strategy for Children and Learners	2005	DfES	Sets out the DfES skills and education strategy, seeking to address historic weaknesses and put a clear focus on children, learners, parents and employers, promoting personalisation and choice.	<a href="http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/5yearstrategy/docs/DfES5Yearstrategy.pdf">http://www.dfes.gov.uk/publications/5yearstrategy/docs/DfES5Yearstrategy.pdf</a>
Lisbon Strategy for Jobs and Growth: UK National Reform Programme	2005	HM Treasury	Sets out the UK strategy for delivery of the strategic goals agreed in the Lisbon strategy.	<a href="http://www.dwp.gov.uk/publications/dwp/2006/nrp/uk-lisbon-nrp-05.pdf">http://www.dwp.gov.uk/publications/dwp/2006/nrp/uk-lisbon-nrp-05.pdf</a>
Meeting the Regional Economic Challenge: the importance of cities to regional growth	2005	HM Treasury	Explores the current state of performance of English cities and the challenges facing them. Highlights the importance of cities as drivers of economic growth and employment within regions.	<a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/budget/budget_06/assoc_docs/bud_bud06_adcities.cfm">http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/budget/budget_06/assoc_docs/bud_bud06_adcities.cfm</a>
Further Education: Raising Skills, Improving Life Chances	2006	Department for Education and Skills	Set out the commitment to develop a new approach to funding for 14-19 year-olds and to move to a position where more funding is driven directly by employer and learner choice.	Further Education: Raising Skills, Improving Life Chances
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism	2006	Department for Communities and Local Government	Government planning guidance for tourism.	Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism
Technology Strategy - Developing UK Capability	2006	Technology Strategy Board, Dti	Key goals are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help our leading sectors and businesses maintain their position in the face of global competition</li> <li>• Stimulate those sectors and businesses with the capacity to be among the best in the world to fulfill their potential</li> <li>• Ensure that the emerging technologies of today become the growth sectors of tomorrow</li> <li>• Combine all these elements in such a way that the</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file27950.pdf">http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file27950.pdf</a>

			UK becomes a centre for investment by world-leading companies	
The Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change	2006	HM Treasury	Examines the evidence on the economic impacts of climate change, and explores the economics of stabilising greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. The Review also considers the complex policy challenges involved in managing the transition to a low-carbon economy and in ensuring that societies can adapt to the consequences of climate change that can no longer be avoided.	<a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/sternreview_index.cfm">http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/independent_reviews/stern_review_economics_climate_change/sternreview_index.cfm</a>
MPG1: General Considerations	1996	DoE	Government general minerals policy guidance. Sets out the principles and the key planning policy objectives against which plans for minerals and decisions on individual applications should be made.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144138">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1144138</a>
Waste Not, Want Not, A Strategy for tackling the waste problem	2002	Cabinet Office	A study into how England's current waste management practices could be improved to reduce the current, and growing, waste problem.	<a href="http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/strategy/downloads/su/waste/report/downloads/wastenot.pdf">http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/strategy/downloads/su/waste/report/downloads/wastenot.pdf</a>
Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003	2003	Defra	An Act to make provision about waste and about penalties for non-compliance with schemes for the trading of emissions quotas.	<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030033.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030033.htm</a>
Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy	2003	Department of Trade and Industry	Sets out Government's long term energy policy.	<a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/energy-policy/energy-white-paper/page21223.html">http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/energy-policy/energy-white-paper/page21223.html</a>
Sustainable Energy Act	2003	Dti	Promotes the use of renewable energy.	<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030030.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2003/20030030.htm</a>
Previously-Developed Land that may be available for Development in 2003	2003	ODPM	Shows the amount of brownfield land reported by local authorities as available for development.	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1147728">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1147728</a>

Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy	2005	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	Sets a broad-ranging policy agenda for achieving sustainable development in the UK.	<a href="http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/pdf/strategy/SecFut_complete.pdf">http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/publications/pdf/strategy/SecFut_complete.pdf</a>
Waste Strategy 2000 plus amendments	2000, amended 2005	DETR	The national strategy for managing waste, Waste Strategy 2000, sets the policy context for the preparation of planning strategies on waste management.	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/Environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/index.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/Environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/index.htm</a>
Rural Strategy 2004	2004	Defra	Sets out the Government's approach to rural policy focussing on: economic and social regeneration, social justice for all, and enhancing the value of our countryside.	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/strategy/default.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/strategy/default.htm</a>
The Countryside in and Around Towns – A vision for connecting town and country in the pursuit of sustainable development	2005	Countryside Agency	A vision for the landscape of urban/rural fringe environments and how to better manage these areas and make improvements.	<a href="http://www.countryside.gov.uk/Images/CAT_tcm2-22089.pdf">http://www.countryside.gov.uk/Images/CAT_tcm2-22089.pdf</a>
Streets for All: West Midlands	2005	English Heritage, DfT	Seeks to record the character of the streetscape in the West Midlands so that it can be preserved as a set of distinct character areas.	<a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.00100200500d002004">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.00100200500d002004</a>
Transport Ten Year Plan 2000	2000	DETR	Government's ten year transport plan.	<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_503944.hcsp">http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/page/dft_about_503944.hcsp</a>
Transport White Paper: The Future of Transport – A Network for 2030	2004	Department for Transport	Sets out factors that will shape transport in the UK over the next thirty years. Also sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment.	<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/divisionhomepage/031259.hcsp">http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_about/documents/divisionhomepage/031259.hcsp</a>
The Future of Rail White Paper	2004	Department for Transport	Sets out a blueprint for a new streamlined structure for Britain's Railway. The proposals will provide a single point of accountability for the network's performance, allow closer working between track and train and provide for greater devolved decision making.	<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/strategy/whitepapers/rail/thefutureofrailwhitepaper/cm6233">http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/strategy/whitepapers/rail/thefutureofrailwhitepaper/cm6233</a>

UK Carbon Reduction Potential from Technologies in the Transport Sector	2006	Department for Transport and Energy Review Team	Explores a range of technologies with the potential to reduce carbon emissions from transportation.	<a href="http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file31647.pdf">http://www.dti.gov.uk/files/file31647.pdf</a>
Roads Review – What Role for Trunk Roads in England? – Consultation Paper	2006	Dti	Analysis of the use of trunk roads in England.	<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_roads/documents/page/dft_roads_504919.hcsp">www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_roads/documents/page/dft_roads_504919.hcsp</a>
An Evidence Base Review of Public Attitudes to Climate Change and Transport Behaviour	2006	DfT	Summary report of the findings of an evidence base review investigating the research base on public attitudes towards climate change and transport behaviour.	<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/climatechange/areviewofpublicattitudestocl5731?version=1">http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/climatechange/areviewofpublicattitudestocl5731?version=1</a>
National Cycling Strategy and Review	1996, reviewed 2005	Department for Transport	The National Cycling Strategy aims to increase the use of bicycles for all types of journey. The Review focuses on the mechanisms established for the delivery of cycling and the effect these have had on increasing cycling.	<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/cycling/ncs/nationalcyclingstrategy">http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/sustainable/cycling/ncs/nationalcyclingstrategy</a>
'Game Plan' the Government's National Strategy for Sport	2002	Government Strategy Unit	A strategy for delivering government sport and physical activity objectives.	<a href="http://www.strategy.gov.uk/downloads/work_areas/sport/sport.pdf">www.strategy.gov.uk/downloads/work_areas/sport/sport.pdf</a>
Tackling Health Inequalities: A Programme for Action	2003	Department of Health	Lays the foundation for meeting the government's targets to reduce the health gap on infant mortality and life expectancy by 2010. The Programme emphasises the need to improve health and the factors that contribute to health faster in disadvantaged areas than elsewhere.	<a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/HealthInequalities/ProgramForAction/ProgramForActionGeneralArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4072948&amp;chk=%2B0wc2o">http://www.dh.gov.uk/PolicyAndGuidance/HealthAndSocialCareTopics/HealthInequalities/ProgramForAction/ProgramForActionGeneralArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4072948&amp;chk=%2B0wc2o</a>
Choosing Health: Making Healthy Choices Easier, White Paper	2004	Department of Health	Sets out the key principles for supporting the public to make healthier and more informed choices in regards to their health.	<a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4094550&amp;chk=aN5Cor">http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticle/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4094550&amp;chk=aN5Cor</a>
Health, work and well-being - Caring for our future	2005	Department of Health Department for Work and Pensions Health and Safety Executive	Lays out a blueprint for change, so that work related illness and accidents can be avoided, but if not ensures people get fast treatment and that they can access occupational health when it is needed. It also puts the emphasis on creating healthy working environments.	<a href="http://www.dwp.gov.uk/publications/dwp/2005/health_and_wellbeing.pdf">http://www.dwp.gov.uk/publications/dwp/2005/health_and_wellbeing.pdf</a>

Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community services	2005	Department of Health	Puts emphasis on moving healthcare into the community and will therefore have an impact on sustainable development considerations, including supporting local economies and how people travel to healthcare facilities	<a href="http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPAmpGBrowsableDocument/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4127552&amp;chk=bQ7VEs">http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPAmpGBrowsableDocument/fs/en?CONTENT_ID=4127552&amp;chk=bQ7VEs</a>
Nature's Health Service	2005	Forestry Commission	Trees and woodlands: nature's health service provides detailed examples of how the Woodland Sector can	<a href="http://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/pdf/FR_twnhs_book.pdf">http://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/pdf/FR_twnhs_book.pdf</a>
Childhood cancer in relation to distance from high voltage power lines in England and Wales: a case-control study - abstract	2005	British Medical Journal	significantly contribute to people's health and well-being.	<a href="http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/330/7503/1290">http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/330/7503/1290</a>
The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future	2001	DCMS	Sets out how the historic environment holds the key to: an inspiring education resource; more attractive towns and cities; a prosperous and sustainable countryside; World class tourist attractions; and New jobs.	<a href="http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm">http://www.culture.gov.uk/Reference_library/Publications/archive_2001/his_force_future.htm</a>
Tomorrow's Tourism Today	2004	Department for Culture, Media and Sport	Sets out four joint priorities agreed by the DCMS and the tourism industry; marketing and e-tourism, quality, skills and data, plus a fifth priority for the DCMS – advocacy for tourism across Whitehall and the EU.	<a href="http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/73FDC3ED-BCA6-4323-A683-63C6FCF5F79B/0/TomorrowsTourismToday.pdf">http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/73FDC3ED-BCA6-4323-A683-63C6FCF5F79B/0/TomorrowsTourismToday.pdf</a>
Secure and Sustainable Buildings Act	2004	ODPM	Amends the Building act, and others, with regard to sustainable construction practices and conservation of historic buildings. Also states the general nature of security provisions which should be in place at the construction stage and beyond.	<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040022.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040022.htm</a>
Heritage Protection White Paper	2007	English Heritage	This document provides a more efficient and open system while giving the local councils more modern tools for protecting the historic environment	<a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.8380">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.8380</a>
Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act	1990	HMSO		<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1990/Ukpga_19900009_en_1.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts1990/Ukpga_19900009_en_1.htm</a>

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act	1979	HMSO		<a href="http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/02D66156-A8A6-4889-888A-497C95FE6F55/0/AncientMonumentsAct1979forCase3276.pdf">http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/02D66156-A8A6-4889-888A-497C95FE6F55/0/AncientMonumentsAct1979forCase3276.pdf</a>
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism	2006	Department for Communities and Local Government	Government planning guidance for tourism (Replaces PPG21)	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1500045">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1500045</a>
<b>Regional</b>				
A POINT TO PROVE: a framework for social enterprise in the West Midlands	2004	Advantage West Midlands	Aims to catalyse, co-ordinate, shape and guide the work of regional and sub-regional partners as they seek to work together to stimulate the development of a competitive and forwardlooking regional sector that will underpin regional wealth generation and social good in the long term.	<a href="http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/west-midlands-social-enterprise-framework---summary.pdf">http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/west-midlands-social-enterprise-framework---summary.pdf</a>
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS Phase 1)	2004	Government Office West Midlands	Regional planning addresses the links between economic, social and environmental issues and sets a coherent policy framework to guide where and when development should happen across the region through a Regional Spatial Strategy	<a href="http://www.gov.uk/government/planning/399367/">http://www.gov.uk/government/planning/399367/</a>
West Midlands Regional Economic Strategy	2004	Advantage West Midlands	Economic Strategy for the West Midlands	<a href="http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/strategy.html">http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/strategy.html</a>
West Midlands Regional Housing Strategy	2005	West Midlands Regional Assembly	Sets out a housing strategy for the region.	<a href="http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=63">http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=63</a>
West Midlands Regional Lifestyle Survey	2005	West Midlands Regional Observatory	A survey to gauge the views and motivations of residents in the West Midlands on lifestyle matters.	<a href="http://www.wmro.org/resources/res.aspx/CmsResource/resourceFilename/351/RLS-final-full-pdf_v1.0_report_CO.pdf">http://www.wmro.org/resources/res.aspx/CmsResource/resourceFilename/351/RLS-final-full-pdf_v1.0_report_CO.pdf</a>

West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2005	2005	West Midlands Regional Assembly	Annual monitoring report for the Regional Spatial Strategy.	<a href="http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=52">http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=52</a>
West Midlands Regional Forestry Framework 2004 and Delivery Plan 2005/06	2004	Forestry Commission West Midlands Conservancy	Aims to inspire and guide those involved in the management of trees, woodlands and forests in the region to secure the sustainable development of this resource.	<a href="http://www.advantagemwm.co.uk/downloads/growing-our-future--west-midlands-region-forestry-framework--oct-2004-.pdf#search=%22West%20Midlands%20Regional%20Forestry%20Framework%202004%20and%20Delivery%20Plan%202005%2F06%20%22">http://www.advantagemwm.co.uk/downloads/growing-our-future--west-midlands-region-forestry-framework--oct-2004-.pdf#search=%22West%20Midlands%20Regional%20Forestry%20Framework%202004%20and%20Delivery%20Plan%202005%2F06%20%22</a>
Restoring the Region's Wildlife - Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands	2005	West Midlands Biodiversity Partnership	This is the Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands. And sets the framework through 5 key challenges.	<a href="http://www.wmbp.org/assets/userfiles/000424.pdf">http://www.wmbp.org/assets/userfiles/000424.pdf</a>
Target 2010 – West Midlands. The condition of SSSIs in 2005	2006	English Nature	Reports against the Government's Public Service Agreement target for SSSIs to have 95%, by area, in Favourable Condition by 2010. Currently 70% are in favourable condition.	<a href="http://www.english-nature.org.uk/news/embargoed/news.asp">http://www.english-nature.org.uk/news/embargoed/news.asp</a>
Enriching Our Region: An Environmental Manifesto for the West Midlands	2005	West Midlands Regional Sustainability Forum	Proposals for environmental improvements which will benefit the people of the West Midlands and help the region to play its part in revitalising urban areas, protecting natural environment and heritage.	<a href="http://www.cprewm.org.uk/envmanifesto.htm">http://www.cprewm.org.uk/envmanifesto.htm</a>
West Midlands Green Infrastructure Prospectus	Due 2007	Forestry Commission	Will set out a 20 year vision for a greener, healthier West Midlands that recognises the importance of our environment and the many benefits it provides, including: opportunities for sport and recreation, creating healthier communities, supporting and enhancing biodiversity, cooling our urban areas in summer, reducing the impact of noise and air pollution, Reducing the risk of flooding	<a href="http://www.wmro.org/standardTemplate.aspx/Home/RDIN/TopicGroups/EnvironmentNaturalResources/EnvironmentBulletinJanuary2007/WestMidlandsGreenInfrastructureProspectus">http://www.wmro.org/standardTemplate.aspx/Home/RDIN/TopicGroups/EnvironmentNaturalResources/EnvironmentBulletinJanuary2007/WestMidlandsGreenInfrastructureProspectus</a>
The Black Country Geodiversity Plan	2006	Geodiversity Partnership.	The Black Country Geodiversity Action Plan aims to make the wonderful geological heritage of the Black Country accessible and enjoyable across the four Black Country boroughs.	
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act	2006		The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	<a href="http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2006/20060016.htm">http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2006/20060016.htm</a>

West Midlands Local Transport Plan	2006	West Midlands Joint Committee	Sets out the highway authority's policies, strategies, objectives and targets for improving transport in the West Midlands.	<a href="http://www.westmidlandsltp.gov.uk/default.php?id=252">http://www.westmidlandsltp.gov.uk/default.php?id=252</a>
A Water Resources Strategy for the West Midlands	2002	Environment Agency	The Environment Agency has developed a suite of National and Regional Water Resources Strategies that will protect the environment while encouraging sustainable development.	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commonddata/acrobat/112987">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/commonddata/acrobat/112987</a>
Strategic Flood Risk Assessments: West Midlands Region	Due 2007	Environment Agency	Flood risk Strategies for the West Midlands	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/567079/567090/893833/?version=1&amp;lang=_e">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/567079/567090/893833/?version=1&amp;lang=_e</a>
West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy	2004	WMRA, AWM and GOWM	Sets out for the first time how the region can contribute towards the development of renewable energy and greater take up of energy efficiency.	<a href="http://www.energywm.org.uk/page.asp?id=4">http://www.energywm.org.uk/page.asp?id=4</a>
The Potential Impacts of Climate Change in the West Midlands	2004	Sustainability West Midlands	Predicts the impact of climate change on the West Midlands.	<a href="http://www.gos.gov.uk/gowm/docs/177226/394408/Climatechangeinthewm">www.gos.gov.uk/gowm/docs/177226/394408/Climatechangeinthewm</a>
UK and West Midlands Climate Change Scenarios	2006	UKCIP	Provides a view of future changes in regional climate. Two different scenarios of change are shown (labelled High and Low Emissions), which reflect uncertainties about the future level of greenhouse gas emissions.	<a href="http://www.ukcip.org.uk/climate_change/location_details.asp?region_id=6">http://www.ukcip.org.uk/climate_change/location_details.asp?region_id=6</a>
Draft Birmingham Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan	2007	Birmingham Strategic Partnership	Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation in the West Midlands.	<a href="http://www.bhamsp.org.uk/html/ClimateChange.php">http://www.bhamsp.org.uk/html/ClimateChange.php</a>
West Midlands Regional Marketing Strategy	2002	AWM	A strategy to improve the region's image among key audiences whose perceptions – and the choices they make as a consequence – have a significant impact on the health of the regional economy.	<a href="http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/downloads/west-midlands-marketing-strategy.pdf">http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/downloads/west-midlands-marketing-strategy.pdf</a>
The West Midlands Language Strategy	2003	Advantage West Midlands	Addresses the challenge of filling the languages skills gap in the West Midlands.	<a href="http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/downloads/language-strategy.pdf#search=%22The%20West%20Midlands%20Language%20Strategy%22">http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/downloads/language-strategy.pdf#search=%22The%20West%20Midlands%20Language%20Strategy%22</a>

Delivering Advantage: The West Midlands Economic Strategy and Action Plan 2004-2010	2004	AWM	Sets out a Vision for transforming the West Midlands into a world-class region by 2010.	<a href="http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/west-midlands-economic-strategy.pdf#search=%22advantage%20west%20midlands%20Delivering%20Advantage%3A%20The%20West%20Midlands%20Economic%20Strategy%20and%20Action%20Plan%202004-2010%22">http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/west-midlands-economic-strategy.pdf#search=%22advantage%20west%20midlands%20Delivering%20Advantage%3A%20The%20West%20Midlands%20Economic%20Strategy%20and%20Action%20Plan%202004-2010%22</a>
West Midlands Regional Innovation Strategy and Action Plan	2004	AWM	Aims to build on the innovative potential of companies through increasing and exploiting research and development, promoting creative talent and developing all aspects of an innovative and market led culture.	<a href="http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/downloads/west-midlands-regional-innovation-action-plan.pdf">http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/downloads/west-midlands-regional-innovation-action-plan.pdf</a>
The West Midlands Visitor Economy Strategy	2004	Advantage West Midlands	Seeks to promote tourism to the West Midlands.	<a href="http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/tourism.html">http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/tourism.html</a>
Regional Planning Guidance for the West Midlands (RPG11)	2004	Government Office for the West Midlands	Provides the long-term context for integrating land-use and transport policy and identifies transport investment priorities for the region.	<a href="http://www.wmra.gov.uk/download.asp?id=107">www.wmra.gov.uk/download.asp?id=107</a>
The West Midlands ICT Cluster Strategy 2005	2005	West Midlands ICT Cluster Opportunity Group	The ICT Cluster works to enable the region to become renowned for its R&D and innovation in the digital industries.	<a href="http://www.wmictcluster.org/.../The%20West%20Midlands%20ICT%20Cluster%20Strategy%202005%20-%20final%20versio.pdf">www.wmictcluster.org/.../The%20West%20Midlands%20ICT%20Cluster%20Strategy%202005%20-%20final%20versio.pdf</a>
Priorities Action Plan	2005	West Midlands Regional Skills Partnership	Addresses skills issues and opportunities in the West Midlands.	<a href="http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/downloads/rsp-priorities-action-plan.doc">www.advantagewm.co.uk/downloads/rsp-priorities-action-plan.doc</a>
Rural Renaissance: Advantage West Midlands' Rural Framework	2005	Advantage West Midlands	Sets out an integrated approach to rural development. It demonstrates roles and strategies for implementing the West Midlands Economic Strategy (WMES) in the rural West Midlands.	<a href="http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/rural-renaissance-framework.pdf#search=%22Rural%20Renaissance%3A%20Advantage%20West%20Midlands%E2%80%99%20Rural%20Framework%22">http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/rural-renaissance-framework.pdf#search=%22Rural%20Renaissance%3A%20Advantage%20West%20Midlands%E2%80%99%20Rural%20Framework%22</a>
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Annual Monitoring Report 2005	2005	West Midlands Regional Assembly	Annual monitoring report for the Regional Spatial Strategy.	<a href="http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=52">http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=52</a>

Regional ICT Strategy - Digital West Midlands	2006	AWM	Aims for the West Midlands to become a leading region in the use of ICT to enhance productivity, competitiveness and efficiency for the benefit of all its citizens.	<a href="http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/downloads/regional-ict-strategy---digital-west-midlands.doc">http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/downloads/regional-ict-strategy---digital-west-midlands.doc</a>
West Midlands Rural Delivery Framework	2006	GOWM and West Midlands Rural Affairs Forum	Identifies six priorities for rural delivery in the region: - Enhancing the value of the countryside. - Developing a diverse and dynamic business base. - Improving learning and skills. - Creating the conditions for growth. - Achieving fair access to services for all. - Securing vibrant, active, inclusive and sustainable communities.	<a href="http://www.ruralnetworkwm.org.uk/wmrn/themes/delivery.htm">http://www.ruralnetworkwm.org.uk/wmrn/themes/delivery.htm</a>
Regional Sustainable Development Framework	2006	West Midlands Regional Assembly	Sets out sustainable development objectives for the region and a process for incorporating these objectives into policies, strategies and plans in the West Midlands.	<a href="http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=155">http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=155</a>
Counting Consumption – The West Midlands Ecological Budget Report	2006	WWF	Forms part of the wider Biffaward mass balance programme to map the environmental impacts of resource and consumption flows throughout the UK by regions, material streams or industry sectors.	<a href="http://www.wmro.org/standardTemplate.aspx/Home/RDIN/TopicGroups/EnvironmentNaturalResources/EnvironmentBulletinJuly2006/CountingConsumption">http://www.wmro.org/standardTemplate.aspx/Home/RDIN/TopicGroups/EnvironmentNaturalResources/EnvironmentBulletinJuly2006/CountingConsumption</a>
International Trade Strategic Plan for the West Midlands	(no date)	AWM/Trade Partners UK	Sets out proposals for international trade with the West Midlands.	<a href="http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/downloads/international-trade-strategic-plan.pdf">www.advantagewm.co.uk/downloads/international-trade-strategic-plan.pdf</a>
Regional Sustainable Development Framework	2006	West Midlands Regional Assembly	Sets out sustainable development objectives for the region and a process for incorporating these objectives into policies, strategies and plans in the West Midlands.	<a href="http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=155">http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=155</a>
The Black Country Study	2006	Black Country Consortium	The Urban Renaissance Strategy for the Black Country, setting out why the Black Country must change, how it must change, where it must change and how.	<a href="http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?pageref=10">http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?pageref=10</a>
West Midlands Regional Waste Strategy	2001; & now under review	West Midlands Regional Assembly		<a href="http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=74">http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=74</a>

West Midlands Regional Forestry Framework 2004 and Delivery Plan 2005/06	2004	Forestry Commission West Midlands Conservancy	Aims to inspire and guide those involved in the management of trees, woodlands and forests in the region to secure the sustainable development of this resource.	<a href="http://www.advantagemw.co.uk/downloads/growing-our-future--west-midlands-region-forestry-framework--oct-2004-.pdf#search=%22West%20Midlands%20Regional%20Forestry%20Framework%202004%20and%20Delivery%20Plan%202005%2F06%20%22">http://www.advantagemw.co.uk/downloads/growing-our-future--west-midlands-region-forestry-framework--oct-2004-.pdf#search=%22West%20Midlands%20Regional%20Forestry%20Framework%202004%20and%20Delivery%20Plan%202005%2F06%20%22</a>
Enriching Our Region: An Environmental Manifesto for the West Midlands	2005	West Midlands Regional Sustainability Forum	Proposals for environmental improvements which will benefit the people of the West Midlands and help the region to play its part in revitalising urban areas, protecting natural environment and heritage.	<a href="http://www.cprewm.org.uk/envmanifesto.htm">http://www.cprewm.org.uk/envmanifesto.htm</a>
Regional Planning Guidance for the West Midlands (RPG11)	2004	Government Office for the West Midlands	Provides the long-term context for integrating land-use and transport policy and identifies transport investment priorities for the region.	<a href="http://www.wmra.gov.uk/download.asp?id=107">www.wmra.gov.uk/download.asp?id=107</a>
West Midlands Local Transport Plan	2006	West Midlands Joint Committee	Sets out the highway authority's policies, strategies, objectives and targets for improving transport in the West Midlands.	<a href="http://www.westmidlandsltp.gov.uk/default.php?id=252">http://www.westmidlandsltp.gov.uk/default.php?id=252</a>
West Midlands Congestion Management Study	2006	West Midlands Joint Committee	Analysis of congestion within the West Midlands, including traffic hotspots.	<a href="http://www.westmidlandsltp.gov.uk/default.php?id=2522">http://www.westmidlandsltp.gov.uk/default.php?id=2522</a>
Key Health Data for the West Midlands	2004	University of Birmingham	Key health data on a regional scale.	<a href="http://www.pcpoh.bham.ac.uk/publichealth/publications/key_health_data/2004/contents.htm">http://www.pcpoh.bham.ac.uk/publichealth/publications/key_health_data/2004/contents.htm</a>
West Midlands Regional Lifestyle Survey	2005	West Midlands Regional Observatory	A survey to gauge the views and motivations of residents in the West Midlands on lifestyle matters.	<a href="http://www.wmro.org/resources/res.aspx/CmsResource/resourceFilename/351/RLS-final-full-pdf_v1.0_report_CO.pdf">http://www.wmro.org/resources/res.aspx/CmsResource/resourceFilename/351/RLS-final-full-pdf_v1.0_report_CO.pdf</a>
Choosing Health for the West Midlands	2006	DoH, GOWM	Ill health relating to smoking, alcohol, obesity, sexual health and mental health are identified as key areas for action to tackle health inequalities. In addition specific targeted action is recommended for children and older people.	<a href="http://www.gos.gov.uk/gowm/docs/379127/482801/choosinghealth">http://www.gos.gov.uk/gowm/docs/379127/482801/choosinghealth</a>

Regional Health and Wellbeing Strategy	2007	WMRA	Due for publication	<a href="http://www.wmra.gov.uk">http://www.wmra.gov.uk</a>
Inequalities in Health in the West Midlands: Exploring Headline Targets	Undated	West Midlands Public Health Observatory	Good regional data on inequalities in health. Includes some local figures.	<a href="http://www.wmpho.org.uk/information/Inequalities/Inequalities%20in%20Health%20in%20the%20West%20Midlands.pdf">http://www.wmpho.org.uk/information/Inequalities/Inequalities%20in%20Health%20in%20the%20West%20Midlands.pdf</a>
Cultural Life in the West Midlands: A Call for Action	2001	West Midlands Life	Aims to ensure that the West Midlands are recognised as one of the foremost regions for cultural activity both nationally and internationally.	<a href="http://www.westmidlandslife.org.uk/wjsp/microsite/index.html">http://www.westmidlandslife.org.uk/wjsp/microsite/index.html</a>
The West Midlands Visitor Economy Strategy	2004	Advantage West Midlands	Seeks to promote tourism to the West Midlands.	<a href="http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/tourism.html">http://www.advantagewm.co.uk/tourism.html</a>
Enriching Our Region: An Environmental Manifesto for the West Midlands	2005	West Midlands Regional Sustainability Forum	Proposals for environmental improvements which will benefit the people of the West Midlands and help the region to play its part in revitalising urban areas, protecting natural environment and heritage.	<a href="http://www.cprewm.org.uk/envmanifesto.htm">http://www.cprewm.org.uk/envmanifesto.htm</a>
Valuing People and Places: Priorities for Action	2005	Culture West Midlands	Sets priorities for action to achieve cultural excellence and development in the West Midlands.	<a href="http://www.culturewm.org.uk/downloads.jsp">http://www.culturewm.org.uk/downloads.jsp</a>
Heritage Counts - The State of the West Midlands' Historic Environment	2006	West Midlands Historic Environment Forum	An annual survey of the state of Britain's historic environment.	<a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/heritagecounts/2005_pdfs/WEST%20MIDLANDS%20WEB.pdf">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/heritagecounts/2005_pdfs/WEST%20MIDLANDS%20WEB.pdf</a>
Regional Heritage Strategy for the West Midlands.	Due 2007.	English Heritage & WM Historic Environment Forum.		

<b>Sub Regional</b>				
Ethnicity Barometer	2005	Black Country Observatory	Provides an analysis of key ethnicity and equality indicators in the Black Country.	<a href="http://www.blackcountryobservatory.co.uk/">www.blackcountryobservatory.co.uk/</a>
Diversity and the Black Country Study - The need for a diversity strategy	2006	Black Country Consortium	A paper which considers diversity issues within the Black Country Study also contains diversity data for the sub-region.	<a href="http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=47">http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=47</a>
The Black Country Study	2006	Black Country Consortium	The Urban Renaissance Strategy for the Black Country, setting out why the Black Country must change, how it must change, where it must change and how.	<a href="http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?pageref=10">http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?pageref=10</a>
State of the Sub-Region	2005 and 2006	Black Country Observatory	Provides an overview of the state of the Black Country using a range of indicators.	<a href="http://www.blackcountryobservatory.co.uk/">www.blackcountryobservatory.co.uk/</a>
Birmingham and Black Country Biodiversity Action Plan	2000	The Birmingham & The Black Country Biodiversity Action Plan Group	Focuses on aspects of the local ecology which are in need of protection or conservation, includes targets and methods.	<a href="http://www.wildlifetrust.org.uk/urbanwt/ecorecord/bap/html/main.htm">http://www.wildlifetrust.org.uk/urbanwt/ecorecord/bap/html/main.htm</a>
The Economic Impact of Tourism in the Black Country 2002-2004	2006	Advantage West Midlands	A quantitative study on the economic impacts of tourism in the Black Country.	<a href="http://www.heart-research.co.uk/heartres_startprodselect.php?=-BlackCountryEconomicImpactComparisons2002-2004.pdf">www.heart-research.co.uk/heartres_startprodselect.php?=-BlackCountryEconomicImpactComparisons2002-2004.pdf</a>
Black Country Quarterly Economic Barometer	2006	Black Country Observatory	Covers Businesses; Skills; GVA; Earnings; Visitor Economy; Knowledge Economy etc. and is produced in January, April, July and October.	<a href="http://www.blackcountryobservatory.co.uk/">www.blackcountryobservatory.co.uk/</a>

The Black Country Study	2006	Black Country Consortium	The Urban Renaissance Strategy for the Black Country, setting out why the Black Country must change, how it must change, where it must change and how.	<a href="http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?pageref=10">http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?pageref=10</a>
State of the Sub-Region	2005 and 2006	Black Country Observatory	Provides an overview of the state of the Black Country using a range of indicators.	<a href="http://www.blackcountryobservatory.co.uk/">www.blackcountryobservatory.co.uk/</a>
Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation Project	Due Apr 2007	Black Country Authorities	A study to gain an understanding of how places have developed over time and to identify landscape types and character areas.	<a href="http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/environment/land_premises/conservation/archaeology/hlc.htm">http://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/environment/land_premises/conservation/archaeology/hlc.htm</a>
Black Country Health Barometer 2006	2006	Black Country Observatory	An analysis of key national headline health indicators from a Black Country perspective and is produced annually in December.	<a href="http://www.blackcountryobservatory.co.uk/knowledge.asp">http://www.blackcountryobservatory.co.uk/knowledge.asp</a>
Black Country Sports Barometer 2006	2006	Black Country Observatory	Contains information relating to fitness and obesity within the Black Country.	<a href="http://www.blackcountryobservatory.co.uk/knowledge.asp">http://www.blackcountryobservatory.co.uk/knowledge.asp</a>
The Economic Impact of Tourism in the Black Country 2002-2004	2006	Advantage West Midlands	A quantitative study on the economic impacts of tourism in the Black Country.	<a href="http://www.heart-research.co.uk/heartres_startprodselect.php?=-BlackCountryEconomicImpactComparisons2002-2004.pdf">www.heart-research.co.uk/heartres_startprodselect.php?=-BlackCountryEconomicImpactComparisons2002-2004.pdf</a>
<b>Local</b>				
Working for a Sustainable Future: a survey of local authorities' approaches to sustainable development	2004	Local Government Association	This survey sets out to explore how local authorities approach sustainable development. It specifically looks at: general perceptions of the importance of sustainable development to authorities, perceived level of integration of sustainable development in aspects of local authorities' work and current methods of measuring and reporting on the impact of sustainable development both internally and externally.	<a href="http://www.lgar.local.gov.uk/lgv/aio/13247">http://www.lgar.local.gov.uk/lgv/aio/13247</a>

LDF Annual Monitoring Report - Dudley	2006	Dudley MBC	Provide baseline data fro a range of LDF indicators	<a href="http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/local-development-framework/annual-monitoring-report">http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/local-development-framework/annual-monitoring-report</a>
Making Contracts Work for Wildlife: How to Encourage Biodiversity in Urban Parks	2006	CABE	Advises on how to make the most of the potential for biodiversity in urban parks and it shows how the commitment of individuals and employers can make the difference between failure and inspiring success.	<a href="http://www.cabe.org.uk/AssetLibrary/8068.pdf">http://www.cabe.org.uk/AssetLibrary/8068.pdf</a>
Nature Conservation SPD	2006	Dudley MBC	This document provides guidance on means of complying with nature conservation policies set out in the Development Plan and to provide guidance on how the authority expects nature conservation to be taken into account in the development control process.	<a href="http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/local-development-framework/nature-conservationhistoric-environment-spd">http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/local-development-framework/nature-conservationhistoric-environment-spd</a>
Renewable Energy Sources for Homes in Urban Environments	2005	Energy Saving Trust	Provides information about the integration of renewable energy sources into new and existing dwellings in urban environments. It covers the basic principles, benefits, limitations, costs and suitability of various technologies.	<a href="http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/environment/energy-efficiency/upload/Renewable%20Energy%20Sources%20for%20Homes%20in%20Urban%20Environments-2.pdf">http://www.e-lindsey.gov.uk/environment/energy-efficiency/upload/Renewable%20Energy%20Sources%20for%20Homes%20in%20Urban%20Environments-2.pdf</a>
The Climate Change Challenge: Scientific Evidence and Implications	2005	Carbon Trust	This report summarises the nature of the problem. It explains the fundamental science and the accumulating evidence that climate change is real and needs to be addressed. It also explains the future potential impacts, including the outstanding uncertainties.	<a href="http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/publications/publicationdetail?productid=CTC502">http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/publications/publicationdetail?productid=CTC502</a>
Working for a Sustainable Future: a survey of local authorities' approaches to sustainable development	2004	Local Government Association	This survey sets out to explore how local authorities approach sustainable development. It specifically looks at: general perceptions of the importance of sustainable development to authorities, perceived level of integration of sustainable development in aspects of local authorities' work and current methods of measuring and reporting on the impact of sustainable development both internally and externally.	<a href="http://www.lgar.local.gov.uk/lgv/aio/13247">http://www.lgar.local.gov.uk/lgv/aio/13247</a>
Building for Life	2005	Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment	A guide to the Building for Life Standard, helping developers and local authorities to deliver the best new homes	<a href="http://www.cabe.org.uk/buildingforlife.aspx?home=true&amp;refid=">http://www.cabe.org.uk/buildingforlife.aspx?home=true&amp;refid=</a>
LDF Annual Monitoring Report - Dudley	2006	Dudley MBC	Provide baseline data for a range of LDF indicators	<a href="http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/local-development-framework/annual-monitoring-report">http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/local-development-framework/annual-monitoring-report</a>

Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities: A Review and Toolkit for their Implementation	2003	English Nature	Aims to help Local Authorities develop policies which acknowledge, protect and enhance the contribution natural spaces make to local sustainability. Three aspects of natural space in cities and towns are discussed: their biodiversity; their ability to cope with urban pollution; ensuring natural spaces are accessible to everyone. The report aims to show how size and distance criteria can be used to identify the natural spaces which contribute most to local sustainability	<a href="http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/pub_results.asp?A=&amp;C=0&amp;I=&amp;K=Space&amp;K2=&amp;Submit1=Search">http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/pub_results.asp?A=&amp;C=0&amp;I=&amp;K=Space&amp;K2=&amp;Submit1=Search</a>
Open Space, Sport and Recreation Supplementary Planning Document	2005, draft	Dudley MBC	Aims to provide up-to-date information, further supporting guidance and advice for developers, agents, landowners and the public on developer financial contributions required towards the maintenance and set-up of new "on-site" public open space areas, outdoor sport and recreation facilities.	<a href="http://consultation.limehouse.co.uk/index.do?identifier=dudley">http://consultation.limehouse.co.uk/index.do?identifier=dudley</a>
Record of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings	2006	Dudley MBC	Provide baseline data for a range of historic and archaeological data	<a href="http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/unitary-development-plan/unitary-development-plan/10-historic-environment/archaeology-and-information">http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/unitary-development-plan/unitary-development-plan/10-historic-environment/archaeology-and-information</a>
Historic Environment SPD	2006	Dudley MBC	This document provides guidance to assist applicants in complying with the requirements of historic environment policies set out in the Development Plan Documents and to provide guidance on how the authority expects the historic environment to be taken into account in the development control process.	<a href="http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/local-development-framework/nature-conservationhistoric-environment-spd">http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/local-development-framework/nature-conservationhistoric-environment-spd</a>
Statement of Community Involvement	2006	Dudley MBC	This document provides guidance on how the community will be involved in the plan making process	<a href="http://www.dudley.gov.uk/index.asp?pgid=14601">http://www.dudley.gov.uk/index.asp?pgid=14601</a>
Adopted UDP	2005	Dudley MBC	This document sets out land use policies for future use	<a href="http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/unitary-development-plan/adopted-unitary-development-plan">http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/unitary-development-plan/adopted-unitary-development-plan</a>
Brierley Hill Physical Regeneration Implementation Strategy	2006	Brierley Hill Regeneration Partnership PHRP	It provides guidance on how the physical regeneration of BH is being planned to be implemented in an orderly manner that will complete the transformation of the area incorporating High Street, Merry Hill and the waterfront	<a href="http://www.brierleyhill.org/UserFiles/File/BH%20Imp%20Strat%2018-8-06.pdf">http://www.brierleyhill.org/UserFiles/File/BH%20Imp%20Strat%2018-8-06.pdf</a>

Study of the Black Country Centres	2005	GVA Grimley	The Centres Study has taken a close look at the Black Country's key centres, to see what they are made up of and what they offer for businesses and local communities. The study identifies where there is development potential and where the levels of investment identified through the Economic Study should be focussed, building on areas of opportunity and improving access and mobility in and around the sub-region.	<a href="http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=45">http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=45</a>
Investment Analysis & Future Investment Potential of the BC Retail Centres	2006	Chase and Partners	Provide an overview about the opportunities and threats facing various BC town centres	<a href="http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=45">http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=45</a>
Economic Impact of Expansion of Brierley Hill/Merry Hill	2006	Regeneris Consultants	Provides overview of regeneration opportunities and role of BH/MH as a strategic centre	<a href="http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=45">http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=45</a>
Assessment of Future Market Shares and Accommodating	2006	White, Young and Green	Provides information on the market shares and how to accommodate the future growth	<a href="http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=45">http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=45</a>
Capacity of Dudley Town Centres	2005	Dudley MBC	The purpose of this study is to ensure that the technical work underpinning the vision for the Black Country articulates the strategic role of Brierley Hill.	<a href="http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=45">http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=45</a>
Assessment of Major Out of Centre. Retail Outlets in the UK.	2006	White, Young and Green	It provides a detailed assessment of major out of town centres	<a href="http://www.google.co.uk/search?hl=en&amp;cr=countryUK countryGB&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=spell&amp;resnum=0&amp;ct=result&amp;cd=1&amp;q=+major+out+of+centre+retail+outlets+assessment%2BBrierley+hill&amp;spell=1">http://www.google.co.uk/search?hl=en&amp;cr=countryUK countryGB&amp;sa=X&amp;oi=spell&amp;resnum=0&amp;ct=result&amp;cd=1&amp;q=+major+out+of+centre+retail+outlets+assessment%2BBrierley+hill&amp;spell=1</a>
Complementary Centres Strategy	2006	Dudley MBC	The study demonstrates that the wider Brierley Hill area is best placed to perform the role of the Strategic Centres in the Borough and that this approach conforms with the objectives of the RSS and the underpinning objectives for town centres set out in PPS6.	<a href="http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=45">http://www.blackcountryconsortium.co.uk/page.asp?PageRef=45</a>

Brierley Hill Area Development Framework	1998		It analyses the nature of town centres in the Black Country	
Parking Standards and Travel Plans Supplementary Planning Documents	2006	Dudley MBC	It provides guidance on parking standards and travel plans in the Borough	<a href="http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/local-development-framework/parkstands-spd">http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/local-development-framework/parkstands-spd</a>
Challenge of Change, Town Centres Magazine	1998			
The Waterfront Impact Study	1997			
Brierley Hill Planing and Design Guide	2003	David Lock Assocites	This document provides guidance on the design issues in BH	
Duley Towns Report	2002	Civic Trust	Povides overview of the towns in the Borough	
Urban Capacity Study	2002	Dudley MBC		
Dudley Council Plan	2006	Dudley MBC	The Council Plan outlines Council's philosophy and sets out the key priorities that shape the services that we provide. It provides a common purpose, a core around which the wide ranging activities of our directorates and partnerships are linked and support one another to achieve these goals.	<a href="http://www.dudley.gov.uk/index.asp?pgid=1630">http://www.dudley.gov.uk/index.asp?pgid=1630</a>

Housing Needs Study	2006	Dudley MBC		
A Study into the West Midlands Hierarchy of Centres	2001	Chesterton		
Community Strategy	2006	Dudley MBC	Sets out vision for the Borough for those who live and work here	<a href="http://www.dudleylsp.org/community-strategy/dudley-borough-challenge">http://www.dudleylsp.org/community-strategy/dudley-borough-challenge</a>

