

Scoping Report

**Broxtowe Borough Council:
Beeston Town Centre Area Action Plan**

**Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic
Environmental Assessment**

March 2006

Broxtowe Borough Council: Beeston Town Centre Area Action Plan

Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment

Scoping Report

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GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Definition
AAP	Action Area Plan
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BBC	Broxtowe Borough Council
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
DPD	Development Plan Document
EA	Environment Agency
EU	European Union
GOEM	Government Office for the East Midlands
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
IRS	Integrated Regional Strategy
LDL	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
NO ₂ ; NO _x	Nitrogen dioxide; oxides of nitrogen
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PM ₁₀	Fine particulate matter
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SAR	Sustainability Appraisal Report
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

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1. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Broxtowe Borough Council (BBC) is preparing an Area Action Plan (AAP) for the town centre of Beeston within their Local Development Framework (LDF). BBC is required to produce a LDF under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The LDF is a portfolio of Local Development Documents (LDDs) which set out policy and spatial strategies for the Borough. LDDs include Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).
- 1.2 Further explanation of the different types of LDDs and their relationship to each other is detailed in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) for Broxtowe. The key aims of the new system include ensuring '*that local development documents are prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development*'.

REQUIREMENT FOR STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

- 1.3 The EU Directive 2001/42/EC on assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the 'SEA Directive') came into force in the UK on 20 July 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. The Directive applies to a variety of plans and programmes including those for town and country planning and applies to the Beeston Town Centre AAP as it a) sets the framework for future development consent, b) is likely to have a significant effect on the environment.
- 1.4 The overarching objective of the SEA Directive is:

'To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans... with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans... which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.'
(Article 1)
- 1.5 SEA is an iterative assessment process which plans and programmes are now required to undergo as they are being developed to ensure that potential significant environmental effects arising from the plan/programme are identified, assessed, mitigated and communicated to plan-makers. SEA also requires the monitoring of significant effects once the plan/programme is implemented.

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REQUIREMENT FOR SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- 1.6 Under the new regulations¹ implementing the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is required for all LDDs. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans. The regulations stipulate that SA of LDDs should meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.
- 1.7 Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1) describes Sustainability Appraisal in Paragraph 9 of Annex B:
- 'A Sustainability Appraisal is intended to assess the impact of plan policies from an environmental, economic and social perspective. It is intended to test the performance of a plan against the objectives of sustainable development and thereby provide the basis for its improvement. Guidance on carrying out the Sustainability Appraisal will show how they can comply with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive'.*
- 1.8 SA thus helps planning authorities to fulfil the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in preparing their plans.
- 1.9 There are many definitions of sustainable development. However, the most commonly used and widely accepted is that coined by the World Commission of Environment and Development in 1987 as:
- 'Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'*
- 1.10 The 2005 UK Strategy for Sustainable Development 'Securing the Future' outlines a set of shared UK principles which will be used to achieve the goal of sustainable development. The guiding principles have been agreed by the UK government. They bring together and build on the principles of the previous strategy (1999) to set out an overarching approach. The five guiding principles will form the basis for policy in the UK. For a policy to be sustainable, it must respect all five of these principles in order to integrate and deliver simultaneously sustainable development:
- 1) **Living within environmental limits** – respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations;
 - 2) **Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society** – meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all;
 - 3) **Achieving a Sustainable Economy** – Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays); and efficient resource use incentivised;

¹ Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. The Regulations came into force on 28 September 2004.

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- 4) **Promoting Good Governance** – Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people's creativity, energy and diversity;
- 5) **Using Sound Science Responsibly** – Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.

THE SA PROCESS

- 1.11 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are thus distinct, but recent guidance² from the Office for the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) states that it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process and provides a methodology for doing so.
- 1.12 According to the same guidance, the main stages in the SA process are as follows:
 - ◆ **Stage A** – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on scope;
 - ◆ **Stage B** – Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
 - ◆ **Stage C** – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
 - ◆ **Stage D** – Consultation on the plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
 - ◆ **Stage E** – Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan.
- 1.13 The ODPM's guidance emphasises that SA is an iterative process which identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of the plan and the extent to which its implementation will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined. The intention is that SA is fully integrated into the plan making process from the earliest stages, both informing and being informed by it. The guidance also sets out a requirement for the preparation of the following reports:
 - ◆ **Scoping Report** (documenting Stage A work) which should be used for consultation with Statutory Consultees on the scope of the SA;
 - ◆ **Sustainability Appraisal Report** (documenting Stages A and B work) which should be used in the public consultation on the Preferred Options version of the draft plan. The SA Report fully encompasses the requirement to produce an Environmental Report under the SEA Directive.

PURPOSE OF THE SCOPING REPORT

- 1.14 An SA scoping report is required to document all tasks in Stage A and will provide the basis for consultation on these tasks. This report is the SA scoping report for the Beeston Town Centre AAP. Its purpose is to describe the methodology and scope of the appraisal work to be conducted and to begin the process of collating information on relevant plans and programmes, as well as relevant baseline information.

² Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM, November 2005

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BEESTON TOWN CENTRE AREA ACTION PLAN

- 1.15 In 2004-2005 the Council commissioned work to prepare a Masterplan to cover redevelopment of key sites within Beeston town centre. In 2005 the Council identified the need for an AAP for the town centre to provide the appropriate statutory policy and development control framework for the proposals to be set out in the Masterplan. Work on the Masterplan is now proceeding in parallel with preparation of the AAP. No specific AAPs are identified in BBC's current LDS. However, the Council is currently in consultation with the Government Office for the East Midlands (GOEM) to complete the necessary changes to the LDS for the Beeston Town Centre AAP.
- 1.16 Beeston Town Centre AAP comprises the first DPD to be prepared by BBC. Preparation of the Core Strategy DPD, with which the AAP should be in close conformity, is not due to commence until late 2006. Under the provisions of the new planning system Broxtowe Local Plan, which was adopted in September 2004 with an end date of September 2011, has been 'saved' for a period of three years to September 2007. The saved Local Plan will act as the Core Strategy until the latter is adopted. The new Core Strategy is required to be in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands (RSS8) and also have regard to the Community Strategy and the saved Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan, in so far as those are compatible with RSS. These requirements are also key considerations in the development of each of the other LDDs.

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2. OTHER RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The SEA Directive states that the Environmental Report should 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, which are relevant to the plan... and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation" (Annex 1 (a), (e))

METHODOLOGY

- 2.2 Relevant international, national, regional and local plans and programmes that might influence the Beeston Town Centre AAP have been identified and are outlined in Table 2.1 below. This includes existing development plans and other plans and policies prepared by BBC. Additionally, other plans and policies were identified following the ODPM guidance which lists plans and programmes which are likely to be relevant.
- 2.3 At the regional level the key documents are RSS8 together with the East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy (IRS), the latter comprising the East Midlands's Regional Sustainable Development Framework. At the sub-regional level the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan and the Nottinghamshire Community Strategy comprise the key references. At the local level, the adopted Broxtowe Local Plan, the Community Strategy and Broxtowe Local Agenda 21 form the key strategic references.
- 2.4 The identified relevant plans and programmes were analysed to derive a set of key sustainability themes relevant to the national, regional and local context. This analysis, presented in Table 2.2, was closely informed by the IRS, and the Broxtowe and Nottinghamshire Community Strategies in particular, and forms the first step in the development of the draft SA/SEA framework which is presented in Section 5 below.
- 2.5 Table 2.2 tabulates relevant documents listed in Table 2.1 under the three columns denoting the broad spatial coverage of the document (International/national, Regional, and Local). A key purpose of Table 2.2 is to provide a set of 'candidate objectives' for the main tool to be used in the appraisal, the SA framework. The rightmost column of the table provides a link to the relevant draft SA objectives which have been developed with reference to the particular sustainability theme, and which are set out in Table 5.1.

Table 2.1 - Relevant Plans and Programmes

Plan / programme	Data source
International Plans and Programmes	
Kyoto Protocol	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html
European Landscape Convention 2000	http://www.iccops.it/oceans21/documents/EU_landscape_convention.pdf
European Directives	Framework Directive on Waste Disposal (75/442/EEC) amended by 91/156/EEC, 91/692/EEC 96/350EC and 96/59/EC; Directive on the Landfill of Waste (1999/31/EC), Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC), Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC), Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Directive 2002/96/EC), Animal By-product Regulation 1774/2002/EC; Directive on End of Life Vehicles 2000/532/EC; Waste Incineration Directive 2000/76/EC; Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive 96/61/EC; Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (92/43/EEC); Noise Directive (86/188/EEC), Conservation of Wild Birds Directive (79/409/EEC), Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC), Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), Groundwater Directive (80/68/EEC); Air Quality Directive (96/62/EC) and their daughter directives.
EU 6th Environmental Action Plan, September 2002	www.europa.eu.int
EU Biodiversity Strategy (covers 4 Action Plans), February 1998	http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/docum/9842sm.htm
EU Sustainable Development Strategy, May 2001	www.europa.eu.int
National Plans and Programmes	
Securing the Future - UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy, March 2005	Sustainable Development Unit, Defra: http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk
The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, January 2000 (as amended)	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/airquality/strategy/index.htm
Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies, July 2005	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/pdf/guidemunwaste-strategy.pdf
Learning and Skills - The Agenda for Change - The Prospectus 2005	http://www.lsc.gov.uk/National/Documents/KeyInitiatives/agenda-for-change_prospectus.htm

Plan / programme	Data source
National Waste Development Framework	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/leg_dir.htm
Waste Strategy 2000, The UK National Waste Strategy	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/pdf/wastystol1.pdf
Sustainable Development Policy Statement, March 2004	Department for Transport: http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft/about/documents/page/dft/about_027569.hcsp
A New Deal for Transport White Paper, July 1998	Department for Transport: http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft/about/documents/page/dft/about_021588.hcsp
The Future of Transport White Paper, July 2004	Department for Transport: http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft/about/documents/divisionhomepage/031259.hcsp
Transport 10 Year Plan 2000: Delivering better transport – Progress Report	Department for Transport: http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft/about/documents/page/dft/about_023008.hcsp
Road Traffic Reduction Act 1997	Department for Transport: http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft/roads/documents/page/dft/roads_504929-08.hcsp
Road Traffic Reduction Act 1997: Draft guidance to Local Transport Authorities	Department for Transport: http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft/roads/documents/page/dft/roads_504929.hcsp
PPSs and PPGs	<p>PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Communities,</p> <p>PPS6: Planning for Town Centres</p> <p>PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation,</p> <p>PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management,</p> <p>PPS12: Local Development Frameworks,</p> <p>PPS22: Renewable Energy,</p> <p>PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control,</p> <p>PPG2: Greenbelts</p> <p>PPG3: Housing,</p> <p>PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms,</p> <p>PPG8: Telecommunications,</p> <p>PPG13: Transport,</p> <p>PPG15: Planning and Historic Environment,</p> <p>PPG16: Archaeology and Planning,</p> <p>PPG17: Planning for Sport, Open Space and Recreation,</p> <p>PPG21: Tourism,</p> <p>PPG24: Planning and Noise,</p> <p>PPG25: Development and flood risk.</p>
Environment Agency Plans and Programmes	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/512398/?version=1&lang=_e
A New Commitment to Neighbourhood Renewal: A National Strategy Action Plan (2002)	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/publications.asp?did=85
Communities Plan: Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (Feb 2003)	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139870

Plan / programme	Data source
Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (Jan 2005)	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1122853#P25_621
Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands: Regional Action Plan	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139893
English Nature Position Statements	http://www.english-nature.gov.uk/news/position.asp
English Heritage Regional Plans	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1676
English Heritage Strategy 2005 - 2010	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.8755
National Waste Strategy 2000	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/cm4693/
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-country-side/index.html http://www.naturenet.net/law/wca.html
Countryside Agency Strategy	http://www.countryside.gov.uk/WhoWeAreAndWhatWeDo/strategy.asp
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-country-side/c/
Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England	http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-country-side/biodiversity/biostrat/biostrategy1to4.pdf
National Biodiversity Action Plan (UK Biodiversity Action Plan Steering Group 1994)	www.ukbap.org.uk
UK Climate Change Programme	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/02.htm#uk
Living Places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener, ODPM 2002	http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_urbanpolicy/documents/downloadable/odpm_urtpol_607950.pdf
ODPM: Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention, February 2004	http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_028449.pdf
Accessible Natural Green Space Standards, English Nature	English Nature, 1995: Research Report No. 153, Accessible Natural Green Space in Towns and Cities - A Review of Appropriate Size and Distance Criteria. Updated info: http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/526.pdf http://www.english-nature.org.uk/pubs/publication/PDF/Accessgreenspace.pdf
A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	http://www.odpm.gov.uk/pub/290/APracticalGuidetotheStrategicEnvironmentalAssessmentDirectivePDF76kb_id1143290.pdf
Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, November 2005	http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/page.asp?id=1161341
Neighbourhood Renewal Unit Programmes	http://www.neighbourhood.gov.uk/page.asp?id=10
Housing Market Renewal	http://www.civictrust.org.uk/policy%20and%20campaigns/campaigns/hmri.shtml
Securing the Future: Delivering the UK Sustainability Strategy, 2005	http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/documents/publications/strategy/SecFut_complete.pdf
House of Commons All Party Parliamentary Small Shops Group High Street Britain: 2015 Changing face of retail in 2015, Association of Small Business	http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/15_02_06_highstreet.pdf

Plan / programme	Data source
'Choosing Health: Making healthy choices easier 2004	http://www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidanceArticlefs/en?CONTENT_ID=4094550&chk=aN5Cor
Regional Plans and Programmes	
East Midlands Development Agency Tourism Action Plan 2002-2005	www.emda.org.uk
East Midlands Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action Plan	http://www.esppartnership.org.uk/old-fresa-site/fresa-documents
Regional Economic Development Strategy	www.emda.org.uk
Workforce Development Strategy for Tourism and Cultural sector	www.emda.org.uk
Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands RSS8	http://www.emra.gov.uk/regionalplan/index.htm
Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report	http://www.emra.gov.uk/regionalplan/documents.htm
Regional Freight Strategy for the East Midlands	http://www.emra.gov.uk/freight/
Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands	http://www.emda.org.uk/res/
Regional Transport Strategy for the East Midlands	http://www.gos.gov.uk/goem/transport/regtransstrategy/?a=42496
East Midlands Green Infrastructure Phase 1 September 2005	http://www.emra.gov.uk/a4e/publications/index.asp
Putting Wildlife back on the map – East Midlands Biodiversity Strategy (Draft)	http://www.emra.gov.uk/a4e/publications/index.asp
East Midlands Regional Environmental Strategy	http://www.actions4environment.org.uk/
Inter-regional issues –Regional Futures: England's Regions in 2030 Smart growth the Midlands Way	http://www.emra.gov.uk/regionalplan/documents.htm
Draft Regional Energy Strategy for the East Midlands	http://www.energy4enterprise.org.uk/
Housing Market Areas Report	http://www.emra.gov.uk/regionalplan/documents.htm
Regional Housing Strategy	http://www.goem.gov.uk/goem/psc/housing/?a=42496
Integrated Regional Strategy for the East Midlands 2005	http://www.emra.gov.uk/irs/index.asp
Tourism Strategy for the East Midlands 2003-2010	http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/emTourismStrategyFull.pdf
Midlands Drought Plan	Environmental Agency http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/regions/midlands/567079/567098/635230/661295/?lang=_e
Corporate Plan 2005-2008	http://www.emda.org.uk/uploaddocuments/CorporatePlan2005_2008.pdf
Investment for Health – Action Plan for the Midlands	http://www.investmentforhealth.org.uk/actions/index.asp
Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands	http://www.odpm.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1139892#P22_411

Plan / programme	Data source
Public Health Strategy for the East Midlands	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/investment_for_health_full.pdf
East Midlands Regional Cultural Strategy	http://www.ddep.co.uk/template_01.asp?PageID=20
"A Flourishing Region" Consultation Draft Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands to 2020 (2006)	East Midlands Development Agency http://www.emda.org.uk/uploadeddocuments/RESDraft_12Jan06.pdf
"Destination 2010" Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands 2003-2010 (2003)	East Midlands Development Agency http://www.wellandssp.org.uk/Downloads/emda%20res%202003.pdf
"Prosperity through People" Regional Economic Strategy for the East Midlands (1999)	East Midlands Development Agency
Draft Regional Economic Strategy 2006	http://www.emda.org.uk/uploadeddocuments/RESDraft_12Jan06.pdf
The State of the Regional Economy	East Midlands Development Agency
Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the East Midlands 2001	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/water_resources_strategy_em.pdf
Towards a Regional Energy Strategy – A Sustainable Approach to Energy in the East Midlands	http://www.emra.gov.uk/e4e/publications/policy.asp
Time for Culture: East Midlands Cultural Consortium Regional Strategy 2001	Culture East Midlands http://www.culture-em.org.uk/documents/uploads/TIMEFORCULTURE.pdf
Destination East Midlands – The East Midlands Tourism Strategy 2003-2010	http://www.emda.org.uk/uploadeddocuments/emTourismStrategyFull.pdf
Business Support in the East Midlands - A Strategy for 2005-2008	http://www.emda.org.uk/uploadeddocuments/BSStrategyandimplementation.pdf
East Midlands Regional Housing Strategy 2004-2010	http://www.gov.uk/govem/psc/housing/?ta=42496
East Midlands Regional Assembly Integrated Regional Strategy	East Midlands Regional Assembly
Quality of Employment Land Supply (QUELS)	EMRGLA
Regional Employment Land Study (RELP)	EMRGLA
England's East Midlands Integrated Regional Spatial Strategy: Sustainable Development Framework	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/FinalIRS0205_1of2.pdf
Investment for Health: A Public Health Strategy for the East Midlands	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/documents/investment_for_health_full.pdf
'Investment in Housing in the East Midlands 2006-8 Consultation draft	http://www.emra.gov.uk/Downloads/EMidsInvestmentInHousingConsultationDraft060505.pdf
East Midlands Regional Environment Strategy	http://www.emra.gov.uk/publications/env_strategy.asp
East Midlands Urban Action Plan 2005-2011	http://www.emda.org.uk/uploadeddocuments/UAP_bro.pdf
East Midlands Regional Waste Strategy	http://www.emra.gov.uk/waste/documents.htm
Change 4 Sport: East Midlands Regional Plan for Sport	http://www.sportengland.org/east_midlands-regional_plan_for_sport.htm

Plan / programme	Data source
County and Sub-Regional Plans and Programmes	
Greater Nottingham Local Transport Plan 2001-2006	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/local_transportplan-1.pdf
Greater Nottingham Local Transport Plan 2006/7 – 2010/11	http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/provisionalloccaltransportplan.pdf
Greater Nottingham Economic Assessment 2002	http://www.gnppartnership.org.uk/gnp-documents
Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Joint Structure Plan	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/home/environment/planningmatters/structure_plan/proposedmodifications.htm
Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Waste Local Plan	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/mineralsandwasteplanning/wastelocalplan/adoptedplan.htm
Greater Nottingham Bus Strategy 2006/7 – 2010/11	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/busstrategy.pdf
Nottinghamshire Parking provision for new developments	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/parkingprovision.pdf
All together better- Nottinghamshire Community Strategy 2005-2009	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/communitystrategy0509.pdf
Conservation Strategy for the City of Nottingham 2001-2005	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/view.pdf
Nottinghamshire Agenda 21	http://www.nottsgagenda21.org.uk/strategy/c_brox.shtml
Nottinghamshire Education Strategy	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/educationdeptstrategicplan.doc
A Cultural Strategy for Nottinghamshire- Building on Success April 2001	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/culturestrategy.pdf
Biodiversity Action Plan (action for wildlife in Nottinghamshire)	http://www.nottsbag.org.uk/
Nottinghamshire Community Safety Strategy 2003-2005	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/community_safety_strategy.pdf
Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy - 2006/7 – 2010/11	http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/lp-frameworkaccessstrategy.pdf
Supporting People Strategy 2004	
All Together Better Nottinghamshire Local area Agreement Third Draft Submission December 2005	http://www.nottinghamshirepartnership.org.uk/aa-thirddraftsubmission.doc
Local Plans and Strategies	
Broxtowe	
Statement of Community Involvement 2005	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/final_draft_sci.pdf
Tesco Planning Application	On request
Broxtowe College – Business Plans	

Community Strategy- Making Broxtowe Better 2001-2006	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/community_strategy.pdf
Nottinghamshire fire service plans	earliest date available 14 th March 2006
Broxtowe Disability Strategy	
Nottingham University – business/expansion plans	
Contaminated Land Strategy 2001	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/contaminated_land_strategy1.pdf
Broxtowe Local Plan 2004-2011	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/index/planning_localplan/planning_adopted_plan.htm
Economic bulletin for Broxtowe	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/text/ecstats_-_oct05.pdf
Air quality updating and screening assessment	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/index/environ/pollution/pollution_air.htm
Broxtowe Housing Strategy 2005-2008	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/text/index/housing/housing_strategy.htm
Broxtowe Nature Conservation Strategy	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/nature_conservation_strategy_2005_appraising_the_resource.pdf
Nature Conservation Action Plan	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/5_year_implementation_plan_29_11.pdf
Interagency Homelessness Strategy 2002	http://www.homelesspages.org.uk/%5Cproducts%5Cproducts.asp?prid=1944
Broxtowe Safer Communities' Partnership: Crime, Disorder, Drug and Alcohol Reduction Strategy 2005-2008	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/crime_strategy_part_1.pdf
Air Quality Review and Assessment - Detailed	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/broxtowe_detailed_report_assessment_july_2005.pdf
Broxtowe Leisure Facilities Strategy	available 14/03/2006
Broxtowe Older Persons Strategy	available 11/04/2006
Improving Health in the East Midlands	http://www.empho.org.uk/viewResource.aspx?id=8810
Business Crime Reduction Strategy for Greater Nottingham	http://www.gnppartnership.org.uk/gnp-documents
Beeston	
Beeston Business Forum	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/beeston_actionplan.pdf
Mobility Management Action Area Study	On request
Beeston Town Centre Action Plan	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/beeston_actionplan.pdf
Beeston Parking Strategy	On request
Beeston North Neighbourhood Group Action Plan 2005-2006	http://www.broxtowe.gov.uk/bnng_action_plan_2005_-2006.pdf

Table 2.2 - Derivation of Key Sustainability Themes

Sustainability Theme	Source	National/International	Regional	County and Borough	Relevance to Appraisal Draft SA Objective Table 5.1
				SEA Topics	
Promote the provision of community facilities, cultural facilities and leisure/sport provision	■ PPS1 ■ PPS6 ■ Living Places; Cleaner, Safer, Greener	■ East Midlands Regional Cultural Strategy ■ Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands	■ Nottinghamshire Community Strategy ■ A Cultural Strategy for Nottinghamshire ■ Broxtowe Community Strategy	Population Human Health Material Assets	15,20, 21,22
Promote sustainable transport links between Beeston and its surroundings	■ PPG13 ■ Transport Ten Year Plan 2000; delivering better transport ■ UK Climate Change Programme	■ Regional Transport Strategy	■ Greater Nottingham Local Transport Plan ■ Greater Nottingham Accessibility Strategy (provisional) ■ Greater Nottingham Bus Strategy ■ Broxtowe Community Strategy	Population Human Health Air Climatic Factors	7,8,13, 14
To minimise the opportunities for crime and disorder and reduce the fear of crime	■ Safer Places; The planning System and Crime Prevention	■ Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands	■ Broxtowe Local Plan ■ Broxtowe Community Strategy ■ Nottinghamshire Community Safety Strategy ■ Nottinghamshire Community Strategy ■ Broxtowe Safe Community's Strategy ■ Business Crime	Population Human Health Material Assets	1,4

Sustainability Theme	Source	Relevance to Appraisal			Draft SA Objective Table 5.1
		National/International	Regional	County and Borough	
Protect maintain and enhance the vitality and vibrancy of Beeston as a district centre. Ensuring jobs, accessibility, facilities and services are retained and enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PPS6 ▪ PPG4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable Communities within the East Midlands ▪ Regional Economic Strategy for East Midlands ▪ Tourism Strategy for the East Midlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beeston Business Forum ▪ Economic Bulletins for Broxtowe Community Strategy ▪ Greater Nottingham Economic Assessment 2002 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beeston Business Forum ▪ Economic Bulletins for Broxtowe Community Strategy ▪ Greater Nottingham Economic Assessment 2002 	Population Human Health Material Assets
To sustain and revive the town's image by increasing the awareness of the local residents		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands ▪ East Midlands Regional Cultural Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broxtowe Local Plan ▪ Broxtowe Community Strategy ▪ A Cultural Strategy of Nottinghamshire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broxtowe Local Plan ▪ Broxtowe Community Strategy ▪ A Cultural Strategy of Nottinghamshire 	Population Human Health Material Assets
To protect existing and potential open space from development also protecting local biodiversity, and character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PPG2 ▪ PPG3 ▪ PPG4 ▪ PPG7 ▪ PPS9 ▪ PPG21 ▪ English Nature position statements ▪ Countryside Agency Strategy ▪ Wildlife and Countryside act ▪ National Biodiversity Action Plan ▪ Accessible Natural Green Space Standards ▪ Living places: Cleaner, Living places: Cleaner, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ East Midlands Regional Environmental Strategy ▪ East Midlands Green Infrastructure ▪ Putting Wildlife back on the map- East Midlands BAP ▪ East Midlands Regional Environmental Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nature Conservation Strategy Broxtowe Biodiversity Action Plan- Action for wildlife in Nottinghamshire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nature Conservation Strategy Broxtowe Biodiversity Action Plan- Action for wildlife in Nottinghamshire 	Biodiversity Population Human Health Fauna Flora Cultural Heritage Landscape

Sustainability Theme	Source			Relevance to Appraisal	
		National/International	Regional	County and Borough	Draft SA Objective Table 5.1
To enhance the built environment whilst protecting and enhancing cultural and built environmental assets to strengthen local distinctiveness	Safer, Greener	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PPS1 ■ PPS6 ■ PPG3 ■ PPG16 ■ PPG15 ■ English Heritage Regional plans ■ English Heritage Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands ■ Draft Regional Energy Strategy for the East Midlands ■ Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands ■ ■ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Broxtowe Conservation Strategy ■ Built Conservation Area Reports for Beeston and Broxtowe ■ Beeston Archaeological Urban Survey ■ Conservation Strategy for the City of Nottingham ■ A Cultural Strategy for Nottinghamshire 	Population Material Assets Cultural heritage
Encourage the provision of a wide range of housing types to meet the needs of all sections of the population.	PPG3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Living places, cleaner, safer, greener ■ Neighbourhood Renewal ■ Unit Programme ■ Housing market renewable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Housing Markets area report ■ Regional Housing Strategy ■ Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands ■ Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands 	Broxtowe Housing Strategy	Population Human Health Material assets
Promote health for individuals in terms of physical, social and mental wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Living places, cleaner ,safer, greener ■ Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Investment for Health-Action Plan for the East Midlands ■ Public Health Strategy for the East Midlands ■ Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands 	Nottinghamshire Community Strategy	Population Human Health	

Sustainability Theme	Source	Relevance to Appraisal				
		National/International	Regional	County and Borough	SEA Topics	Draft SA Objective Table 5.1
Improve opportunities for access to education, raise educational achievement levels and develop opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills to find work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Learning and Skills Council Framework to 2004 Corporate Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy ■ East Midlands Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Broxtowe Community Strategy ■ Broxtowe Cultural Strategy 		Population	2, 5, 21, 22
Promote renewable energy and water conservation techniques within new development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EU Sustainable Development Strategy ■ Securing the Future ■ Delivering the UK Sustainability Strategy ■ PPS22 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy ■ Draft Regional Waste Strategy for the East Midlands ■ East Midlands Regional Environmental Strategy ■ Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands ■ Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Broxtowe Community Strategy 	Air Quality Human Health Climatic Factors Biodiversity Material Assets	6, 13, 19	
Protection of floodplains and prevention of flooding created by new development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PPG25 ■ Environment Agency Plans and Programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ East Midlands Regional Environmental Strategy ■ Inter-regional issues-regional futures smart growth the Midlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Broxtowe Local Plan ■ Broxtowe Housing Strategy 	Population Human Health Fauna Flora Soil Water	3, 12, 16, 19	

Sustainability Theme	Source	Relevance to Appraisal				
		National/International	Regional	County and Borough	SEA Topics	Draft SA Objective Table 5.1
Improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land, and existing buildings, promoting site development that is easily accessible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PPG3 ▪ PPG9 ▪ PPG15 ▪ Sustainable Development Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Way Sustainable Communities in the East Midlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ East Midlands Integrated Regional Strategy ▪ Regional Spatial Strategy for the East Midlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Broxtowe Community Strategy 	Material Assets Landscape	16

3. BASELINE INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 The SEA Directive says that the Environmental Report should provide information on:
- 'relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan' 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 (c))*
- 3.2 In addition to the requirements of the SEA Directive, the new statutory SA process requires the collection of additional information on social and economic characteristics of the plan area.

METHODOLOGY

- 3.3 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. Sufficient information about the current and likely future state of the plan area is required to allow the plan's effects to be adequately predicted.
- 3.4 The ODPM's guidance emphasises that the collection of baseline data and the development of the SA framework should inform each other. The review and analysis of relevant plans and programmes will also influence data collection. The collection of baseline data should not be viewed as a one-off exercise conducted at Stage A only. It is likely that further data collection may well be needed at later stages as the SA develops. In deciding what and how much baseline data to collect, the key determining factor will be the level of detail required to appraise the plan against the SA objectives.
- 3.5 A preliminary set of baseline data has been extracted from a wide range of available publications and datasets. Sources have included, among others, national government and government agency websites, census data, Regional/Sub regional Plans and Strategies for the East Midlands, and County Level Plans and Strategies for Nottinghamshire. At the local level the adopted Broxtowe Local Plan, BBC website and reports have provided useful sources of data. No primary research has been conducted. To provide the level of detail required for the SA of the AAP, data available for the relevant wards have been used, in particular local economic and social indicators.

Scoping Report

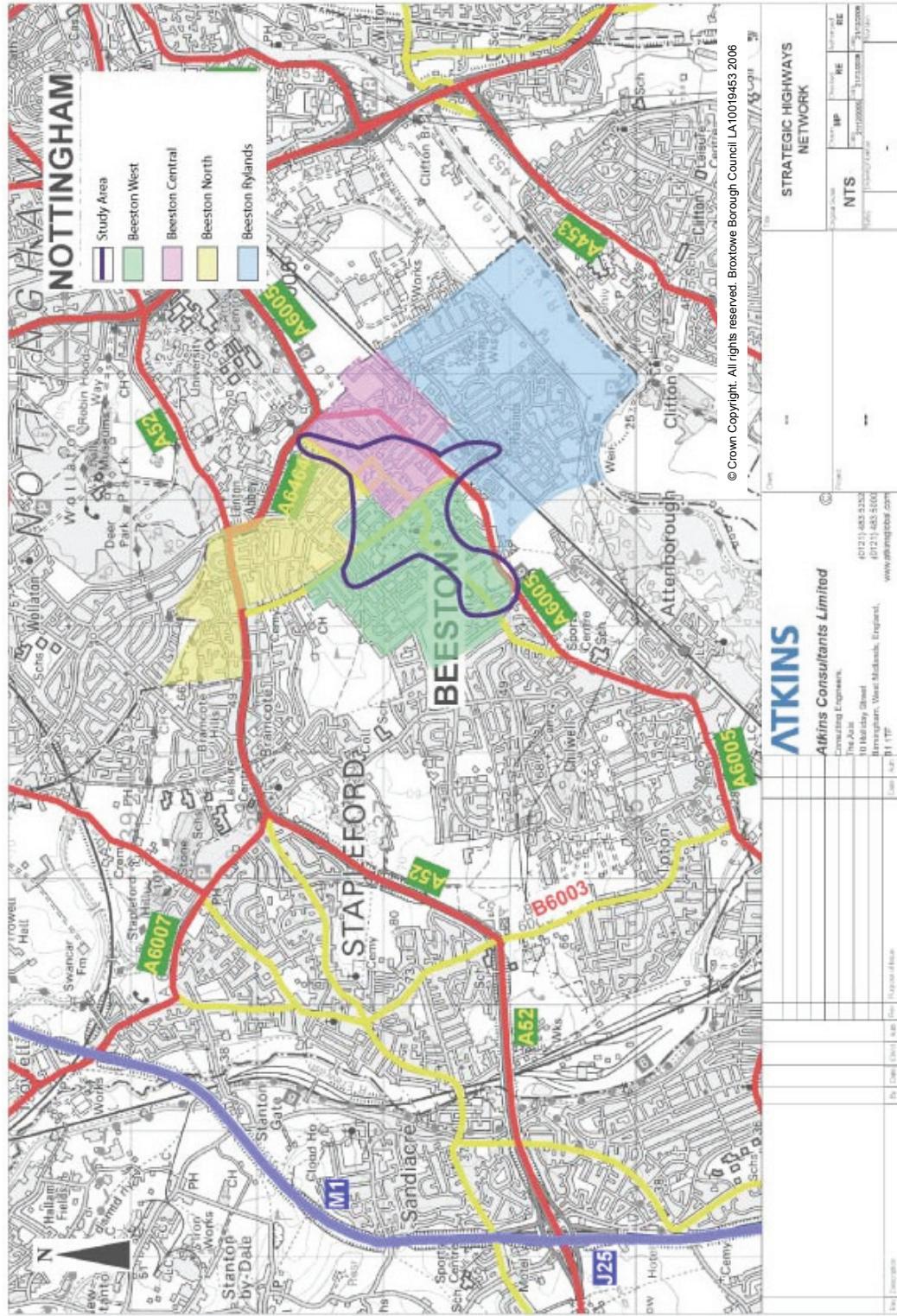
- 3.6 Baseline information and data have been summarised in this section and are presented in detail in Appendix A. The baseline information covers the 12 SEA 'topic areas'³ of: biodiversity, landscape, cultural heritage, water; air, climatic factors, soil, flora, fauna, human health, population and material assets, as well as a number of socio-economic topics. The aim is to give an overview of the economic, social and environmental characteristics of the plan area and how these compare to the region and the rest of the country.

BASELINE KEY FEATURES

- 3.7 The borough of Broxtowe lies between Nottingham City and the Erewash Valley, with the River Trent forming the southern boundary. The borough includes four main urban areas: two in the north and two in the south. The southern areas are part of the Greater Nottingham conurbation and include the towns of Beeston and Stapleford. Beeston is the borough's main administrative centre and a large district shopping centre. The towns of Eastwood and Kimberley, in the northern part of the borough, were originally closely associated with coal mining activity, but now have a wider employment base, as well as seeing commuting to surrounding areas including Nottingham.

³ With the addition of 'interrelationships', these are the issues listed in Annex 1 of the SEA Directive, essentially representing a categorisation of the range of effects to be considered, and henceforth are referred to below as 'SEA topics'.

Figure 3.1 – Beeston – Strategic Location



Scoping Report

- 3.8 Housing in Broxtowe varies a great deal, from 19th Century terraced cottages to modern housing schemes and purpose-built accommodation, for the young and the elderly. Industry offers employment ranging from large national companies, to a substantial number of industrial and commercial businesses across a wide range of services. The City of Nottingham exerts a considerable influence on the borough - for example, with a high proportion of Broxtowe's residents commuting into Nottingham to work, and visiting the city for shopping and other services. Green Belt covers the central more rural part of the borough and includes the open countryside beyond the urban areas; this is a constraint to development beyond existing built boundaries. The M1 Motorway bisects the borough and the main London to Nottingham railway runs through the south, with a regular London service from Beeston.

Population

- 3.9 The Census 2001 indicated that Broxtowe had a population of 107,570 with Beeston having a population of 21,000. In the 10 years between 1991 and 2001 the population of Broxtowe reduced by 0.6% compared with an increase of 4% for the East Midlands region as a whole.
- 3.10 Population density per hectare is high in all four of the Beeston wards with both Central and North having density over 50 people per hectare, West having 44, but the Rylands ward is far lower at 21. This is in sharp contrast to the East Midlands average of 2.7 and national figure of 3.4 people per hectare.

Local Economy and Employment

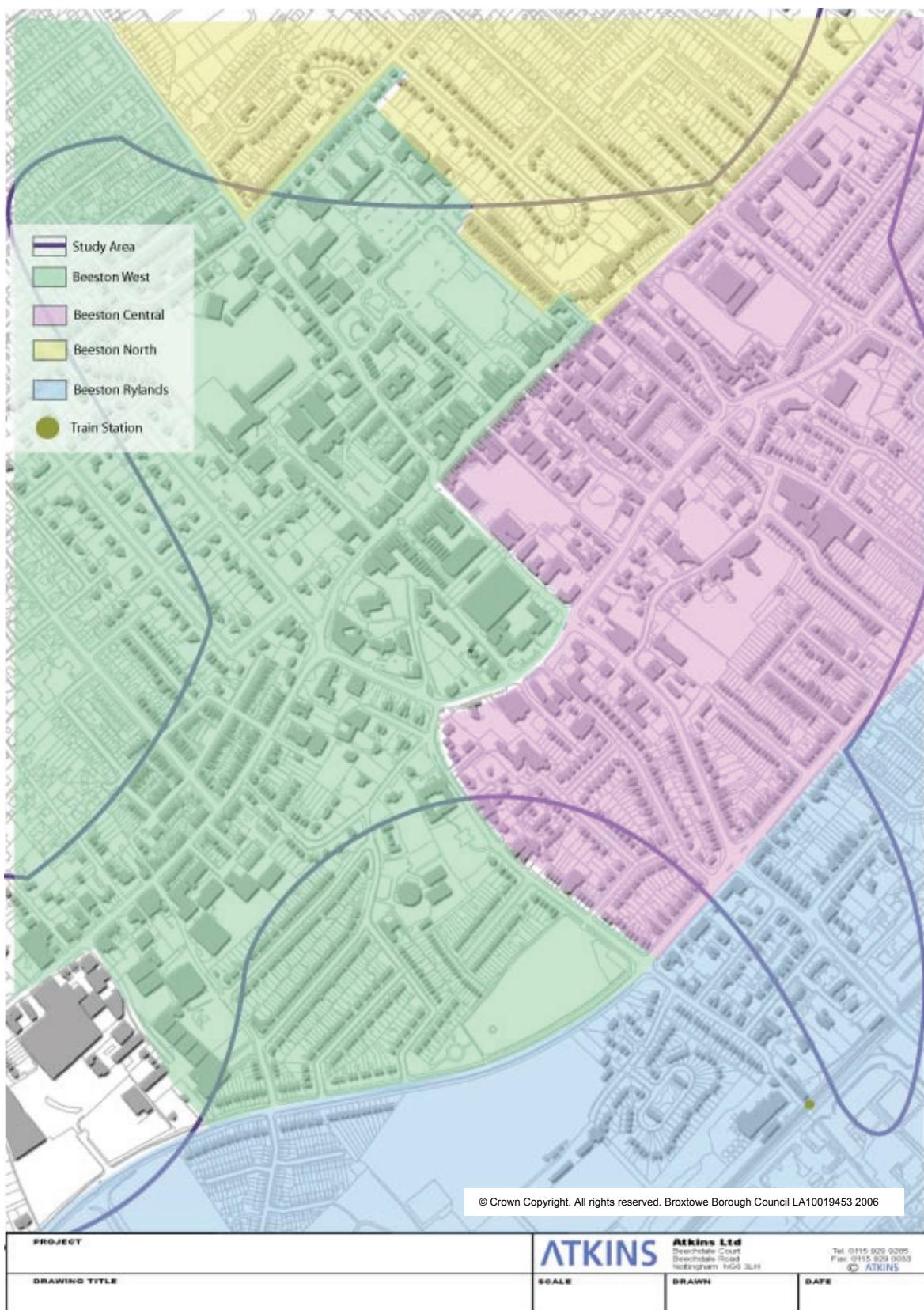
- 3.11 Beeston is identified as a commercial centre within Broxtowe Borough. The town relies heavily on the retail and service sectors for local employment. In terms of VAT registered companies in 2004 Broxtowe had 23% registrations and 8.8% de-registrations in 2004. Compared to the East Midlands region and nationally, there were fewer registrations within Broxtowe. However there were few de-registrations, in comparison with the East Midlands, and nationally, indicating low business turnover but a relative lack of dynamism in the local economy.
- 3.12 Beeston is the most important centre in Broxtowe in terms of retail. Beeston North ward contains the highest percentage (41.6%) of retail businesses within the Borough, significantly higher than the other three Beeston wards: West (27%), Central (17%) and Rylands (13.8%).
- 3.13 Whilst Beeston's Rylands and West wards have overall rates of employment comparable to the East Midlands average of 75%, the Central and North wards have overall rates which are around 10% lower.
- 3.14 Within the Borough, Beeston West has the highest share of employment, with 13.4% of the total; Central is 3rd with 9% followed by Rylands at 4th with 8.7%. North has one of the lowest employment rates in the Borough (18th out of 21 wards) at 1.6%.

Scoping Report

- 3.15 This is reflected in the levels of unemployment in the individual wards. West has the lowest unemployment levels at 3.8% compared with the regional level of 4.5% and national level of 5.7%, Central has the highest unemployment level at 6.3%. These figures indicate that there is considerable local variability in unemployment rates within Beeston.
- 3.16 In terms of the working age population who are in employment, Beeston North has the lowest percentage. Average gross weekly pay in Broxtowe is £453; this is higher than the East Midlands at £412 and the national average of £433.

Scoping Report

Figure 3.2 – Beeston Town Centre AAP – Study Area and Wards



Scoping Report

Housing

- 3.17 In 2001, Beeston Central had the lowest percentage (48%) of owner occupied dwellings of all the Broxtowe wards. Percentages for both Central and North (60%) wards were lower than the average in Broxtowe which is 76%, the regional average of 72% and the national average of 68%.
- 3.18 In the rental sector:
- Approximately 5% of the population in all four wards rent from a social landlord.
 - Rental from the Council is low in the Rylands (5%) and West (4%) wards, but higher in Central (18%) and North (15%).
 - Rental from private landlords is higher in the Central ward 25%, than in North 14%, Rylands 17% and West 19%.
- 3.19 Nationally 31% of households are rented 19% of households are rented from social landlords and 12% from a private owner.

Human Health

- 3.20 Life expectancy in Broxtowe is comparable with regional and national levels. In 2001 the average male in Broxtowe was expected to live 76.9 years, whilst the average female 81.2 years, compared to 76.2 (male) and 80.5 (female) nationally.
- 3.21 9% of the Broxtowe population considered their health 'not good' in the 2001 Census. Within the Beeston wards North, West and Rylands were all below this level with only Central being higher than the Broxtowe, regional and national level.
- 3.22 In terms of the population who consider their health as 'good', all the Beeston wards are comparable with the Broxtowe, regional and national level of around 67%.
- 3.23 The percentage of people with a long term illness in Beeston North, West and Rylands wards fall below the Broxtowe, regional and national average (which all falls at 18%) however Beeston Central at 21% is higher.

Education and Skills

- 3.24 Educational attainment within Broxtowe is generally good. In 2001, the proportion of the Borough's workers with no qualifications was, at 29%, higher than the regional average (24%) but slightly lower than the national average (31%). The proportion with high level qualifications (degree level or above) is higher (20% in Broxtowe compared to 16% regionally and 19% nationally). Within Beeston's wards general educational attainment is higher than the Broxtowe average: Beeston West has the lowest percentage (19%) of people of working age with no qualifications.
- 3.25 Beeston Campus of the Broxtowe College is located within Beeston West, and the University of Nottingham and the Queens Medical Centre (QMC) teaching hospital are also situated to the east of Beeston Central ward.

Scoping Report

Crime

- 3.26 In 2001 Broxtowe has considerably higher levels of crime per 1,000 population than national, regional and county averages. Vehicle crime (20.9 per 1,000 in Broxtowe and 14 regionally and nationally) and burglary (25 per 1000 in Broxtowe and 17 regionally and 14.7 nationally) are the most frequent types of crime.
- 3.27 Beeston West had the highest crime rate in Broxtowe in 2001-2002. However this fell in the period 2002-2004. Beeston North is one of Broxtowe wards with the highest rate of domestic burglary. In general, North Broxtowe has a higher rate of crime than the south of the Borough, which includes Beeston. A third of all crime was committed in six wards (out of 21 Broxtowe wards), which are all outside Beeston.
- 3.28 Beeston Central and Beeston North are both target areas for crime and disorder reduction partnerships.

Deprivation

- 3.29 The 2004 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) show that the four Beeston wards were 4th (North) 10th (Central), 11th (Rylands) and 14th (West) out of the 21 wards in Broxtowe. The Borough ranks 22nd in the East Midlands and 198th nationally.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

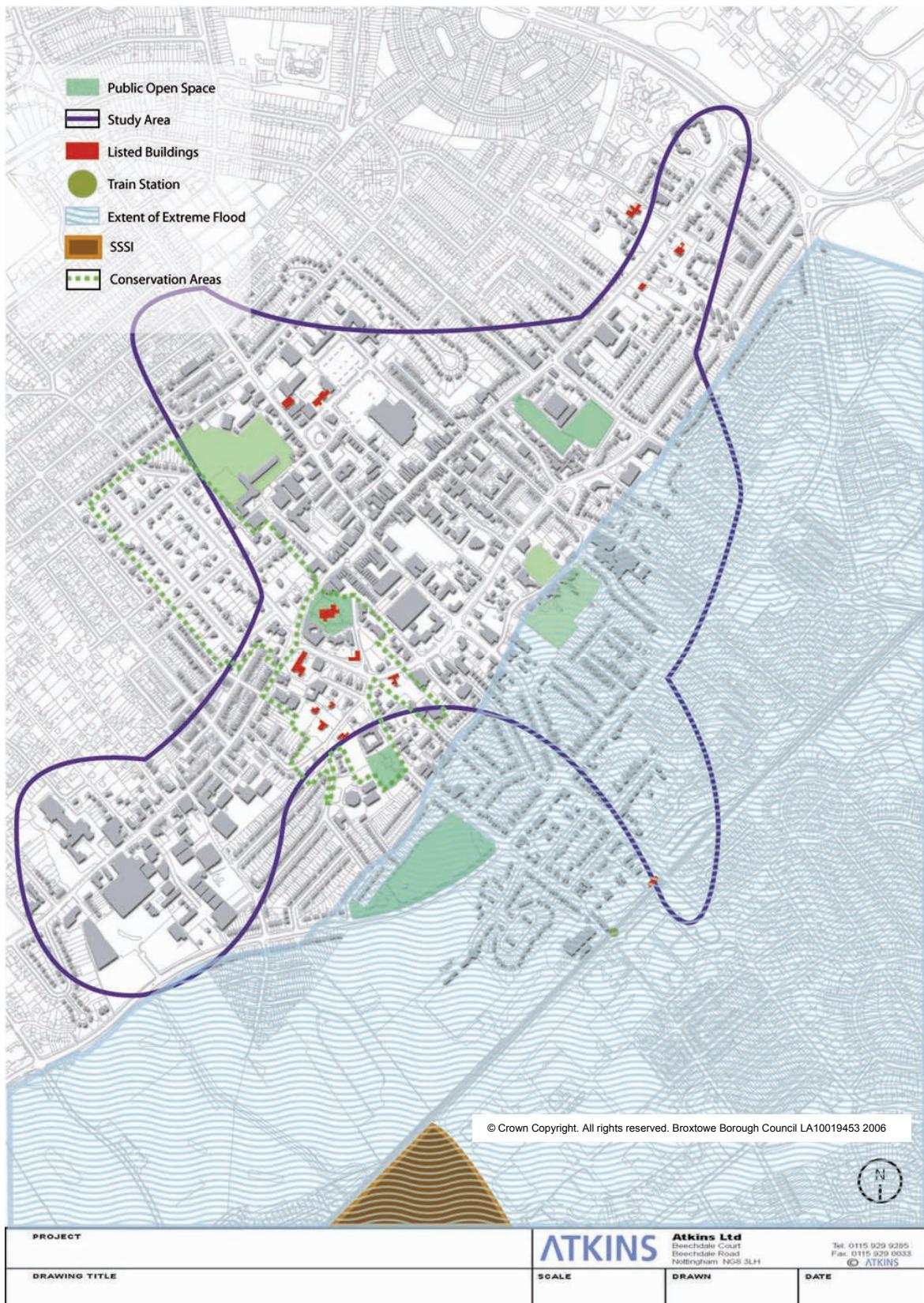
- 3.30 Within the County of Nottinghamshire the priority habitats identified within the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) include Species rich hedgerow, Cereal field margins, Standing water, Fen, Grassland, Heathland, Woodland pasture and parkland, Reed beds, Saline lagoons, and Wet woodland. The BAP identifies Barn owls, Bats, Dingy and Grizzled skipper, Water vole, Otter, Crayfish and Nightjar as priority species.
- 3.31 There are a number of designated sites within the Borough including five Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) and two Local Nature Reserves (LNR). SSSI designations cover approximately 7% of the Borough. None of these designations fall within the four Beeston wards; the closest designation is the Attenborough gravel pits SSSI. There is limited green space within the town centre.

Cultural Heritage

- 3.32 There are two conservation areas within Beeston, and 14 within the Borough. Broxtowe has 16% of the listed buildings in Nottinghamshire, and 6.9% of these are on English Heritage's Buildings at Risk register.

Scoping Report

Figure 3.3 – Beeston Town Centre AAP – Environmental Constraints



Scoping Report

Air Quality and Noise

- 3.33 An Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) is declared when pollutants are expected to exceed air quality objectives set in the National Air Quality Strategy, in line with EU requirements. There are four designated AQMAs in Broxtowe. All of these focus either on the M1, which runs to the west of Beeston or other major road junctions to the north of the Borough.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- 3.34 Defra has recently published statistics on carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, one of the biggest causes of climate change, for all UK authorities for 2003. These are experimental statistics under development but give a good indicator of efforts to reduce carbon emissions over the years.
- 3.35 For 2003, Broxtowe CO₂ emissions totalled 867 kilotonnes (kT). For the East Midlands the figure was 41,488 kT. The biggest contributors to CO₂emissions in Broxtowe were the domestic and road transport sectors. This reflects the proximity to the national road network and larger urban areas.

Water Quality and Flood Risk

- 3.36 The River Trent forms the southern boundary of the Borough. The other main watercourses which run through the south of the district are the Beeston Nottingham Canal and the River Erewash which runs to the West of the district. Any flooding within Beeston town centre will arise from fluvial flooding. Figure 1 shows the indicative limit of extreme flood events as estimated by the Environment Agency (EA). The overall water quality in the canal, to the east of the district, is classed by the EA as 'Good'.
- 3.37 The hydrology of the Borough is dominated by the River Trent floodplain which extends to the south of Broxtowe. High levels of development within the floodplain have led to the built up areas to the south of Broxtowe, including the southern wards of Beeston, being at risk from flooding.

Waste Management

- 3.38 Broxtowe produced 40,000 tonnes of waste in 2004. There is one landfill site within the Borough which lies to the north-west of Beeston at Stapleford, classed as a small site by the EA.
- 3.39 Household waste recycling within Broxtowe has increased considerably in the past five years, from 4% in 2001 to 17.5% in 2003/04, and 27.69% in 2004/05. Of this, over 10,865 tonnes has been recycled through the twin bin scheme, blue bag scheme, garden waste collection and recycling sites.
- 3.40 In 2001 the East Midlands had the fourth highest recycling rate of the regions, with 19 %of household waste recycled.

Scoping Report

Transport

- 3.41 In 2004, within the East Midlands region households had on average 1.15 cars, whilst nationally the figure was 1.09. Car ownership per household within the four Beeston wards for the same year ranged from 0.77 in Central ward to 1.04 in West.
- 3.42 In terms of travel to work approximately 50% of people from each ward use the car, 25% walk/cycle to work and the remaining 25% use public transport. The four Beeston wards are the lowest in Broxtowe for car usage, and the top four for walking/cycling. Use of public transport sees the four wards ranked between 2nd and 7th across the Borough.

Scoping Report

Figure 3.4 – Beeston Town Centre – Main Transport Features



Scoping Report

4. KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

INTRODUCTION

- 4.1 The requirement to identify sustainability problems and issues arises from the SEA Directive, where the Environmental Report required under the Directive should include:

'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))

METHODOLOGY

- 4.2 Analysis of key sustainability issues relevant to the Beeston Town Centre AAP has been carried out. This work has been based on consultation and discussion with key BBC officers, review of previous SA/SEA work, review of relevant plans and programmes, and analysis of the baseline data. The analysis of sustainability issues has been iterative and is on-going. As the SA develops with further stakeholder involvement the analysis of key issues is likely to evolve. This will in turn influence the development of the baseline and the SA framework, in particular the identification and selection of indicators and targets.
- 4.3 Table 4.1 below presents the results of the preliminary analysis of key sustainability issues.

Table 4.1 - Key Sustainability Issues

Key Issues / Problems		Implications for AAP	SEA Topics
Leisure and Culture			
1	<p><u>Lack of leisure facilities within the town centre</u></p> <p>Currently there is a lack of leisure facilities, primarily evening entertainment facilities, within the town centre. As a consequence there is a tendency for residents to travel out of Beeston to access facilities such as cinemas and restaurants rather than using local facilities.</p> <p>This is a two-fold issue with both an economic loss to the town as people are spending their money elsewhere and a social problem with the local population suffering from a lack of facilities/activities.</p>	<p>There is an opportunity for the AAP to promote provision of leisure services within the town centre, strengthening the evening economy in the town and addressing social issues related to the issue of lack of facilities.</p> <p>Lack of provision of these services leads to an increase in the competition from other town/city centres in the sub region.</p>	Population Human Health Material Assets

Scoping Report

Key Issues / Problems		Implications for AAP	SEA Topics
Shopping			
2	<u>Need to improve the image of Beeston</u>	<p>The AAP also provides the opportunity to focus future land use. This can be facilitated in a number of ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The facilitation of new entertainment provision would add to the identity of Beeston as an activity centre and a destination in its own right ▪ Within the AAP if key development sites are brought forward this will enable the realisation of improvements to the town centre and aid the promotion of the town ▪ Revitalisation of the public space and street environment would improve the image of Beeston town centre and attract further interest in the town in terms of visitors and retail outlets thereby expanding the retail offer on the high street <p>The AAP should also take into account The proposed NET route through Beeston which will improve the towns image as a destination for retail and entertainment and as an alternative destination to Nottingham</p>	Population Human Health Material Assets
Access			
3	<u>Access to Beeston town centre</u>	<p>To sustain the use of the town centre by local residents there needs to be sufficient parking within the town centre so as not to dissuade people from using the town centre whilst providing a viable alternative to the car by providing an improved public transport environment and facilities for pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>In terms of individuals who travel to Beeston for employment there may be a number of people who currently use their cars who could transfer to the train if links</p>	Population Human Health Climatic Factors Air Material Assets

Scoping Report

Key Issues / Problems		Implications for AAP	SEA Topics
	is the key issue for these longer journeys.	between the station and the town centre were promoted	
Public Space			
4	<p>Lack of green space provision within the town</p> <p>In and around Beeston town centre there is only a small number of public open spaces and green areas, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dovecote recreation ground ▪ Broadgate recreation ground ▪ Small pocket park (Dovecote lane) ▪ Attenborough nature reserve – this is in close proximity to Beeston but is not directly accessible from the town centre ▪ St John the Baptist churchyard <p>There are also two school playing fields and one allotment area which cannot be accessed by the general public.</p> <p>Therefore there is an overall lack of public green space which can be accessed directly from the town centre.</p>	<p>The AAP provides an opportunity to increase and enhance the provision of green space within the town centre to improve the living environment within Beeston.</p> <p>Design and layout of development within the AAP should aim to encourage access and use of green space within the town.</p>	Population Climatic Factors Human Health Flora Fauna
Employment			
5	<p>Constraints on the local economy</p> <p>Key issues affecting the local economy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of larger retail units and limited options for expansion. ▪ Declining patronage of independent retail outlets and loss of character associated with them. ▪ Heavy reliance on retail for jobs and lack of other employment opportunities within the town centre. 	<p>The AAP should consider ways in which the image of Beeston as a business location could be improved and how new employment development can best be facilitated, whilst retaining the independent retail sector.</p> <p>Opportunities for development of office and industrial space should also be investigated.</p>	Population Human Health
Housing			
6	<p>Housing provision</p> <p>79% of the students who live in Broxtowe reside in the Beeston area. This is due in part to its close proximity to the University of Nottingham campus and the Queens Medical Centre teaching Hospital. As a consequence this puts pressure on local housing provision.</p> <p>House prices in the south of the borough,</p>	<p>The AAP should acknowledge the key issues with regard to housing in Beeston and Investigate opportunities for development of housing within Beeston town centre.</p>	Population Human Health Material Assets

Scoping Report

Key Issues / Problems		Implications for AAP	SEA Topics
including Beeston, are rising faster than incomes. Pressures in the local housing market, and demand for affordable housing, are particularly acute in Beeston.			
Other Issues			
7	Social issues within Beeston Crime and the fear of crime are significant issues in Broxtowe. Vehicle and burglary crime rates are substantially higher than both regional and national averages. However, crimes such as assault and racial abuse form a relatively low proportion of convictions. The local Broxtowe Partnership Bulletin questionnaire identified that there was a general poor street environment which may contribute to the fear of crime.	The AAP provides the opportunity to 'design out' crime in key hot spots, as well as improving overall service provision, and evening entertainment provision in particular. Such measures should be designed to support wider policies aimed at reducing incidence of anti social behaviour, etc.	Population
8	Addressing climate change and resource use National and regional policy guidance places strong emphasis on embedding targeted measures to address climate change in local plans. Reducing CO2 emissions via more efficient use of fossil fuel energy and developing renewable sources are the key measures encouraged. Reducing the 'carbon footprint' of new development is one of the four key 'shared priorities' of the Government's 2005 Sustainable Development Strategy. Many of the buildings within the AAP area are of an older design, and do not easily lend themselves to incorporating energy or water efficiency methods, or modern developments which were constructed prior to resource efficiency requirements for buildings.	The AAP provides the opportunity to incorporate resource efficiency measures within new development in the town centre, both within sites and at a more integrated level, for instance with development of CHP schemes. The AAP should also explore the possibility to incorporate renewable energy generation/use, for instance with onsite micro generation. Provision for such measures in the AAP might consider a requirement for developers to comply with a site-wide Sustainability Management Plan and accompanying EMS to operationally implement it.	Climatic Factors Material Assets
9	Minimising waste Waste minimisation and resource efficiency form one of the four key 'shared priorities' of the Government's 2005 Sustainable Development Strategy, and comprise an important component of Broxtowe's Community Strategy. In addition to household waste, construction and demolition as well as industrial and	The AAP should seek to minimise waste sent to landfill by incorporation of the following measures: Construction phase: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimise construction and demolition waste.• Ensure high eco-efficiency rating (e.g. BREEAM) for all buildings	Water Soil Air Human Health Population

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Key Issues / Problems	Implications for AAP	SEA Topics
commercial are significant contributors to the waste stream.	<p>and facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide recycling infrastructure. <p>Operational phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Incorporate a robust waste management element into the site-wide developer sponsored SMS/EMS suggested under Issue 8 above.	

5. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

- 5.1 The SEA Directive does not specifically require the use of objectives or indicators in the SEA process, but they are a recognised and useful way in which environmental effects can be described, analysed and compared at key stages in the plan's development.
- 5.2 The SA approach described in the ODPM's draft guidance is very much objectives-led, and the SA framework comprises the key component in completing the remaining stages of the SA, providing a systematic and easily understood tool around which to structure both supporting information and the prediction and assessment of sustainability effects arising from the implementation of the plan.

METHODOLOGY

- 5.3 A draft SA framework has been developed using an iterative analytical process, based on the review of relevant plans and programmes, the evolving baseline, and developing analysis of key sustainability issues. This work has been informed throughout by the results of previous relevant SA/SEA work at the County and regional level, in particular the SEA of the Greater Nottingham Local Transport Plan and the East Midlands IRS.
- 5.4 The draft SA framework is presented in Table 5.1 below. A set of 22 draft SA objectives has been developed, with preliminary indicators suggested for each objective. A single headline indicator has also been suggested for each objective. As the SA progresses it is likely that the set of indicators will be refined down to a subset of those suggested. The availability and accuracy of data current status and trends, as well as the availability of current or anticipated targets, will play an important part in this process of refining indicators. Developing a good balance of appropriate and reliable indicators across the set of SA objectives will be critical in the development of an effective but also practical monitoring programme.
- 5.5 The rightmost column of Table 5.1 includes reference to the issues identified in Table 4.1 relevant to the draft SA objective, together with an outline of key points of the analysis in Table 4.1.

Table 5.1 - Draft SA Framework

Key to Data Availability for Indicators

Bold = Known data for Beeston/Broxtowe Borough
Ital/c = Known data for East Midlands
Underlined = Data for Beeston/Broxtowe Borough and East Midlands currently unknown

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	Targets	SEA Topics	Issues and Cross Reference to Table 4.1
Social						
1	To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	<i>Life expectancy</i>	<i>Standard Mortality Ratio</i>	Human Health, Population	<i>Issues 6 and 7</i>	The general health of Beeston and Broxtowe residents compares favourably with the national trends, although perceived health levels are slightly lower within Beeston Central.
		<i>Suicide Mortality Rate</i>				
		<i>Death Rate from coronary heart disease</i>				
		<i>% of people who describe their health as not good</i>				
		<i>% of people who describe their health as good</i>				
		<i>% of population with limiting long-term illness</i>				
2	To improve accessibility to key services and employment areas within Beeston town centre	% of population within 1km of public transport links	% of people who travel to work by different modes of transport i.e. car, cycle walk, and public transport	Material Assets, Population	<i>Issue 3</i>	Improving access to retail, leisure, cultural and other key services and facilities is a key issue for local residents, and could be improved with better public transport, walking and cycling facilities.
		<u>Pedestrian crossings with facilities for disabled people</u>				
		<u>Percentage of buildings accessible to disabled people</u>				

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	Targets	SEA Topics	Issues and Cross Reference to Table 4.1
			<u>% of people of working age within 30 minutes of work by public transport</u>			Access by public transport to places of work within the town centre by employees living outside Beeston is hampered by availability of free parking and lack of adequate bus services.
3	To improve housing affordability	House price/earnings ratio	<p>% dwellings owner occupied by housing type</p> <p>Number of vacant homes per 1,000 dwellings</p> <p>% Affordable housing</p>	Material Assets, Population Human Health	Issue 6 Due to Beeston's proximity to the Nottingham universities and Broxtowe college the town contains a large student population. As a result there is high demand for smaller rented units, which has led to market pressures on other types of accommodation such as owner-occupied family housing.	
4	To minimise opportunities for crime and reduce the fear of crime	Overall crime rate	<p>Burglaries per 1,000 population</p> <p>Robberies per 1,000 population</p> <p>Vehicle crime per 1,000 population</p> <p>Fear of crime</p> <p>Community wellbeing</p>	Population, Human Health, Material Assets	Issues 1, 2 and 7 Crime and fear of crime are significant issues within Broxtowe, with vehicle and burglary crime rates substantially higher than both regional and national averages.	In Beeston vehicle crime is identified as the major problem, and occurs most often within the town centre car parking areas. The high level of this type of crime could be symptomatic of the lack of

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	Targets	SEA Topics	Issues and Cross Reference to Table 4.1
5	To reduce social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Indices of deprivation – overall rank	<u>Rank of Income Scale</u> <u>Rank of Employment Scale</u>	Population	leisure facilities within the town and the need for younger people to find something to do. This type of crime also contributes to the adverse image of Beeston as run down and in decline.	<i>Issues 1, 5, 6 and 7</i> Beeston's wards IMD scores rank relatively highly within Broxtowe and the Borough ranks roughly average nationally.
6	To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Participation in sport and cultural activities	% population living with 1 Km of sport, recreational or cultural facilities Access to local green space	Population, Human Health Material Assets	Access to education and jobs alongside access to facilities and services are the key considerations in targeting improvements in equality amongst social groups and wards within Beeston.	<i>Issues 1, 2, 4 and 6</i> A healthier, cleaner and safer living and working public environment contributes to greater community health and wellbeing, and improves the overall attractiveness of the town as a place to live, work and invest.
7	To improve air quality	Levels of main air pollutants	Levels of main pollutants for national air quality targets Area of AQMAs and population within affected	Air Climatic Factors	Environmental	<i>Issues 3 and 8</i> Whilst air quality is not an issue of concern within Beeston at the

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	Targets	SEA Topics	Issues and Cross Reference to Table 4.1
			<p>Industrial emissions levels</p> <p>Levels of main pollutants for national air quality targets</p> <p>Annual number of days of air pollution exceedances</p>	Human Health		present time, continued road traffic growth may eventually lead to problems, particularly in the town centre. Ensuring air quality standards are maintained is important to the health and well being of residents and contributes to overall environmental quality and attractiveness of the town as a place to live and work.
8	To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Emissions of greenhouse gases	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions by sector and per capita (tonnes per year)</p> <p>Vehicle miles travelled per year</p>	Climatic Factors	Issue 8	In addition to encouraging more sustainable transport modes, redevelopment of the town centre offers opportunities to introduce measures both at the building and neighbourhood level to reduce energy consumption and emission of green house gases.
9	To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of cultural and historic value , and their settings	Number of listed buildings at risk	<p>% of listed buildings in poor condition</p> <p>% of area of historic parks and gardens in poor condition</p> <p>% of scheduled monuments in poor condition</p> <p>% of buildings in conservation areas in poor condition</p>	Cultural Heritage, Material Assets	Issue 2	Beeston town centre is based on a historic town core, with a number of known and potential assets requiring protection and, potentially, enhancement, both during and after redevelopment. The AAP presents opportunities to ensure the contribution of such assets in improving the town's image as well as maintaining its historic character.

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	Targets	SEA Topics	Issues and Cross Reference to Table 4.1
10	To protect and enhance areas of green space within the town and increase their usage	Number and area of designated sites	Areas of designated sites, and percentage in unfavourable condition Amount of accessible natural green space less than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home Proportion of total area which is green space 2001	Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora, Population		<i>Issues 2 and 4</i> There is a general lack of green space and other natural recreational spaces in and around the town centre. Increased provision of green space should contribute to improvements in community health and well being as well as overall image and attractiveness of the town.
11	To protect and enhance water resources	Water quality data	% of water courses classed as good or fair for Biological/Chemical indicators Number of new developments incorporating SUDS Average domestic water consumption (l/head/day)	Population Water		<i>Issues 2 and 4</i> Whilst there is currently no specific issue in Beeston, the effective use of water resources is identified as a priority in the Broxtowe Community Strategy and the AAP represents an important opportunity to introduce measures to reduce impacts over the longer term
12	To minimise the risk from flooding and ensure that development within the town centre does not increase the flood risk	Properties at risk from flooding	Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	Population Material Assets Cultural Heritage		<i>Issue 8</i> The wards of Beeston Central, Beeston Rylands and Beeston West are identified by the Environment Agency as at risk from flooding and

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	Targets	SEA Topics	Issues and Cross Reference to Table 4.1
13	To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Modal split	<u>Number of passenger journeys made on local buses</u> <u>Number of passenger rail journeys</u> Travel to work mode <u>% of households without a car</u> <u>Frequency/reliability of public transport</u> Proportion of persons travelling to work on foot or by bicycle	Population, Human Health, Climatic Factors	Broxtowe Community Strategy emphasises the need for a combination of transport facilities and the integration of public transport.	extreme flooding from the river Trent. Whilst there are flood defences in place these cannot prevent all flooding events. The AAP provides an opportunity to 'design out' flood risk with measures such as ground floor car parking provision. <i>Issues 2, 3, 8 and 9</i>
14	To reduce growth in road traffic	Road traffic volumes	<u>Percentage of homes with a car/ more than one car</u> <u>Annual average flow per 1,000km of principal roads</u>	Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health	The reduction of traffic congestion is highlighted as a priority in the	<i>Issues 3 and 8</i>

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	Targets	SEA Topics	Issues and Cross Reference to Table 4.1
			% of car trips under 5 miles			Broxtowe Community Strategy. The Broxtowe Local Plan emphasises the need to promote and provide for cycling and walking as an alternative means of transport to the car.
			Number of car trips			
15	To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the townscape and the built environment	Derelict properties and properties in poor condition	Local designations for townscape and landscape		Population, Material Assets, Human Health	<i>Issue 2</i> Derelict or run down properties within the town centre have an adverse effect on the overall image of the town and are not an efficient use of land resources.
16	To maximise the use of previously used land in future developments	<u>% of new development built on previously developed land</u>	<u>Vacant industrial/commercial floor space</u>		Material Assets, Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna	<i>Issue 5</i> Within town centres like Beeston the future use of land is constrained by existing buildings and specified land use; the challenge is to provide the required amenities and business units within this constraint. Bringing previously developed land back into use would fulfil two priorities for the local area as outlined in the Broxtowe Community Strategy: improving the image of Beeston and managing the pressure on the natural environment from development. However, the potential biodiversity of Brownfield sites should be acknowledged as should the environmental benefits of the built environment.

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	Targets	SEA Topics	Issues and Cross Reference to Table 4.1
17	To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species	Number, area and condition of designated sites	<u>Population of species</u> <u>Area and condition of local priority habitats</u> <u>Type, area and condition of designated sites</u>	Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna	<i>/Issue 4</i>	<p>Within Beeston town centre there are few opportunities to conserve habitats and species. The most likely locations for conservation are within the town's green spaces, and the AAP represents an opportunity to increase and enhance these.</p> <p>Development within the town centre may also have indirect effects on key sites of a wider area including for instance the designated areas to the south (Attenborough SSSI), both in terms of short term construction related effects and longer term effects due to increasing disturbance from recreational activities, incursion by pets, etc.</p>
18	To reduce waste and promote sustainable waste management practices in line with Broxtowe's Community Strategy	<u>1. % of municipal waste generated disposed of to landfill</u> <u>2. % of total waste arisings from commercial, construction and demolition waste streams</u>	<u>Household and amenity waste generated per year (tonnes)</u> <u>% of all waste recycled</u> Number of businesses implementing a waste minimisation scheme	Water, Soil, Air, Human Health, Population	<i>/Issue 9</i>	<p>Waste minimisation forms one of the four key 'shared priorities' of the Governments 2005 Sustainable Development Strategy, and is identified in Broxtowe's Community Strategy as a key concern.</p> <p>In addition to household waste, waste generated from construction, industrial and commercial activities can be significant.</p>

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	Targets	SEA Topics	Issues and Cross Reference to Table 4.1
19	To promote energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources to address issues of climate change	% of energy supplied from renewable sources	<u>Domestic gas and electricity sales per consumer</u> <u>Commercial and industrial gas and electricity sales per customer</u> <u>BVPI 63 – Energy efficiency of council housing stock</u> <u>Energy consumption per capita</u> <u>% improvement in domestic energy efficiency</u> <u>Energy efficiency (SAP) rating of new development</u>	Climatic Factors, Material Assets		<i>Issues 8 and 9</i> <p>Energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources contribute to reducing the longer term impacts of climate change.</p> <p>The Environment Strategy for the East Midlands highlights the need to reduce the environmental impact of energy in the region.</p> <p>In line with the Local Government Association's energy hierarchy, the AAP provides an opportunity to reduce the need for energy as well as using energy more efficiently.</p> <p>The East Midlands Development Agency has set a target of 8.3% of electricity in the region to be generated from renewable sources by 2010.</p>
20	To improve the image of Beeston by upgrading the retail services offered within the town centre	Zone A rental levels	<u>Extent of Primary Shopping Area (PSA)</u> <u>Number of business applications granted planning consent</u> <u>No. of businesses financially assisted through the Council</u>	Population, Human Health, Material Assets		<i>Issue 2</i> <p>The Broxtowe Community Strategy prioritises the need to enhance Broxtowe's image as a business location. With retail and services the main employers within the town maintaining a good image is vital to ensuring these businesses continue</p>

No	Draft SA Objective	Draft Headline Indicator	Potential Detailed Indicators	Targets	SEA Topics	Issues and Cross Reference to Table 4.1
21	To improve employment opportunities	Employment rate per 1,000 population	<u>Vacant industrial/commercial floor space</u> Unemployment number of claimants % of Job Seekers Allowance claimant as a proportion of resident working-age population % of economically active working age people % of economically inactive working age people % of employment by sector		Population Material Assets Human Health	<i>Issue 5</i> Within Beeston there is variability in employment levels between wards with levels in some significantly below regional and national averages. By increasing equality in employment there will be an increase in the equality of other factors such as car ownership/ home ownership.
22	To sustain the local economy		<u>Survival rates for VAT registered businesses</u> <u>Vacant industrial/commercial floor space</u> Measure of productivity		Population Material Assets Human Health	<i>Issue 5</i> Beeston's local economy is heavily reliant on the retail sector. The continued viability of retail offer within the town centre is hampered by lack of larger retail units. Provision of such units, forms a key element of the AAP.

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SA BASELINE DATA AND TRENDS

- 5.6 The SA framework is the key tool used in the assessment of effects. The prediction of effects, in terms of their magnitude, frequency, duration, and spatial extent, is conducted via detailed analysis of the baseline data. It is thus important to ensure that critical aspects of the baseline can be directly related to the objectives and indicators of the SA framework. Determining the significance of predicted effects is perhaps the most critical task in the SA. The picture that the baseline presents in terms of the SA framework is the starting point for this.
- 5.7 Table 5.2 below presents a preliminary analysis of the fundamental characteristics of the baseline (current conditions, current trends, and sensitivity to change) against the draft SA objectives using a simple three-point normative scale as follows:
- ◆ Current Conditions - good/moderate/poor;
 - ◆ Current Trends – improving/stable/declining;
 - ◆ Sensitivity to Change – high/medium/low
- 5.8 Sensitivity to change in the context of SA represents the extent to which, for instance, ecological thresholds may be close to being breached or carrying capacity exceeded, such that relatively small changes might be likely to induce disproportionately large effects, which in some instances might have wide-ranging and/or unexpected consequences. An example might be the decline of a particular wildlife population below the level at which it is viable in a particular habitat.
- 5.9 The quality of the information base gives an indication of the certainty with which the other three parameters are known, and this is presented in Table 5.2 using a similar colour-coded three-point scale (high/medium/low).

Table 5.2 - SA Baseline Data and Trends Summary

Draft SA Objective	Local Baseline	Cond	Trend	Sensitivity	Info Qty	Commentary
Social						
1 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce health inequalities	Good	Impr	Med	High	High	Life expectancy for Broxtowe (M=76.9 F=81.2) is marginally higher than the regional and national average. Percentages with long term illness vary across wards, the average for Broxtowe (18.4%) is better than the regional average (18.4%). With the exception of Beeston Central, more people describe their health as being good compared to the national and regional average. There are notable health inequalities between wards.
2 To improve accessibility to key services and employment areas within Beeston town centre	Mod	Decl	Med	High	Low	52% of people travel to work by car compared with 20.5% travelling by public transport. Car ownership is below the regional (1.15) and national (1.09) rate in all Beeston wards (highest, 1.04, lowest, 0.77)
3 To improve housing affordability	Poor	Decl	Med	Med	Med	Owner occupation in Broxtowe is 76.4%, national rate is 68.9%. Beeston Central has the lowest rate of owner occupation (48%) while Beeston West has the highest (72%). House prices are rising more quickly than incomes.
4 To minimise opportunities for crime and reduce the fear of crime	Poor	Decl	Med	High	High	Robbery rates in Broxtowe is 0.7, the regional rate of 1.8. Broxtowe vehicle crime, 2019 and burglary rates, 25 are higher than the national (14 & 14.7) and regional rates (14 & 17).
5 To reduce social exclusion and improve equality of opportunity amongst social groups	Mod	Stable	Low	Low	Low	Broxtowe is 194 most deprived local authority area in England & Wales. Beeston's wards IMD scores rank relatively highly within Broxtowe and the Borough ranks roughly average nationally.
Environmental						
6 To create healthy, clean and pleasant environments for people to enjoy living, working and for recreation and to protect and enhance residential amenity	Mod	Stable	Low	Low	Low	Street cleaning strategy aimed at keeping the streets and town centre free of litter. Pedestrianised shopping area in town centre.
7 To improve air quality	Mod	Decl	Low	Low	Low	The Council has declared 4 AQMAs in Broxtowe. There are no AQMAs in Beeston.
8 To respond to climate change through reduced GHG emissions	Mod	Decl	Low	Low	Low	Biggest contributors to CO2 emissions in Broxtowe are the domestic and road transport sectors. The high usage of private transportation has the potential to increase GHG emissions in the area.
9 To protect and enhance places, buildings and sites of cultural and historic value , and their settings	Good	Stable	Med	Med	Med	Two Local Nature Reserves and SSSIs in the vicinity of town centre. Few green open spaces in Beeston town centre, this compares poorly with the rest of Broxtowe.
10 To protect and enhance areas of green space within the town and increase their usage	Poor	Stable	Med	Low	Med	Water quality in the canal at Beeston was classed as Chemical Grade B from 2002- 2004. Over half the river lengths in Midlands are classed as good or fairly good.
11 To protect and enhance water resources	Good	Stable	Low	Med	Med	Beeston is at risk from flooding. Current defences reduce this risk.
12 To minimise the risk from flooding and ensure that development within the town centre does not increase the flood risk	Mod	Stable	Med	High	High	In the four Beeston wards between 48% - 56% of people travel to work by car. Only 20% on average travel by public transport.
13 To increase the proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes	Poor	Stable	Med	High	Med	Local traffic is increasing owing to reliance on private car, in part due to plentiful town parking, lack of provision and awareness of alternative modes of travel.
14 To reduce growth in road traffic	Poor	Decl	High	Med	Low	The Broxtowe Local Plan highlights the importance of improving the townscape by encouraging attractive shop front designs and prime shopping frontage.
15 To maintain and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the townscape and the built environment	Mod	Impr	Med	Med	Low	The existence of a greenbelt in Broxtowe and protection of green spaces and conservation areas in Beeston should ensure that new development is focused on previously developed land.
16 To maximise the use of previously used land in future developments	Mod	Stable	Med	Med	Med	Biodiversity is low in Beeston town centre, within close proximity there are two local nature reserves and SSSIs in Broxtowe Borough. The relative lack of open green space in and around the town centre limits biodiversity.
17 To conserve and enhance wildlife habitats and species	Poor	Stable	Med	Med	Med	Household waste recycling within Broxtowe from 4% in 2001 to 17.5% in 2003/04, and 27.69% in 2004/05. The East Midlands is fourth highest recycling rate of the regions. 19% of household waste recycled, national average is 18%.
18 To reduce waste and promote sustainable waste management practices in line with Broxtowe's Community Strategy	Mod	Impr	Med	High	High	The East Midlands Development Agency's target is 8.3% of electricity in the region to be generated from renewable sources by 2010. The Local Plan also highlights the benefit of energy efficiency measures such as 'Passive Solar Design'.
19 To promote energy efficiency and use of renewable energy sources to address issues of climate change	Poor	Stable	Med	Med	Low	Beeston is retail centre for the borough, under commercial threat from alternative retail centres in the region. Low rates of VAT registrations (23%) and de-registrations (8.8%) in Broxtowe.
Economic						
20 To improve the image of Beeston by upgrading the retail services offered within the town centre	Mod	Stable	Med	Low	Low	Employment rates vary across Beeston: Beeston Rylands (78.1%) is the highest and Beeston North the lowest (62%). The regional rate is 75.6%, national 74.8%. Employment relies heavily on the retail market.
21 To improve employment opportunities	Mod	Decl	High	High	High	The measure of productivity is higher for Broxtowe (16.09) than the regional (14.729) and national (15.585) average. Local economy relies heavily on retail sector, in particular small and medium sized, independent businesses.
22 To sustain the local economy	Good	Impr	Med	Med	Med	

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6. REMAINING STAGES OF THE SA

INTRODUCTION

- 6.1 This chapter of the Scoping Report describes how the remaining stages of the SA will be carried out and the format that will be used in producing the final SA Report.
- 6.2 As outlined in paragraph 1.12 above, the SA process detailed in the ODPM's guidance covers five stages, A to E. This Scoping Report has covered Stage A by:
- ◆ Identifying and reviewing other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives that will affect or influence the AAP;
 - ◆ Collecting relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information;
 - ◆ Identifying key sustainability issues for the SA to address;
 - ◆ Developing the SA framework;
 - ◆ Providing the basis for consultation on the scope of the SA.
- 6.3 Table 6.1 shows the remaining steps involved in the SA of the AAP, based on the ODPM's guidance.

*Scoping Report***Table 6.1 - Remaining Stages of the SA**

Stage B – Developing and refining options and assessing effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework • Developing the DPD options • Predicting the effects of the DPD • Evaluating the effects of the DPD • Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects • Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs
Stage C – Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing the SA Report
Stage D – Consultation on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA Report • Appraising significant changes <p>Examination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraising significant changes resulting from representations <p>Adoption and Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making decisions and providing information
Stage E – Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalising aims and methods for monitoring • Responding to adverse effects

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS**Predicting effects**

- 6.4 This task will comprise systematic prediction of changes to the sustainability baseline arising from implementation of the AAP. These can be compared both with each other and with the ‘do nothing’ or ‘business as usual’ scenario. As required by the SEA Directive, predicted effects will be fully characterised in terms of their magnitude, the time period over which they occur, whether they are permanent or temporary, positive or negative, probable or improbable, frequent or rare, and whether there are cumulative and/or synergistic effects.

*Scoping Report***Evaluating effects**

- 6.5 Assessing the significance of predicted sustainability effects is essentially a matter of judgement. Judgements of significance should be systematically documented, in terms of the particular characteristics of the effect which are deemed to make it significant and whether and what uncertainty and assumptions are associated with the judgement. The assessment of significance should also include information on how the effect may be avoided or its severity reduced, in the case of adverse effects, or enhanced in the case of beneficial effects.
- 6.6 When carrying out this evaluation, the following will be considered for each AAP proposal or option, in line with the ODPM's guidance:
- ◆ What exactly is proposed?
 - ◆ Will the option, policy or proposal have a likely significant adverse effect in relation to each of the SA objectives or targets from Stage A?
 - ◆ If so, can the effect be avoided or can the severity be reduced?
 - ◆ If not, can the option be changed or eliminated?
 - ◆ If the effect cannot be avoided, can the alternative be changed or eliminated?
 - ◆ If its effect is uncertain, or depends on how the plan is implemented, how can the uncertainty be reduced?

Methodologies for assessing effects

- 6.7 Table 6.2 below, based on Appendix 12 of the ODPM's guidance, provides a useful summary of the range of techniques that can be used in the prediction and assessment of effects. In addition to expert judgement, causal chain/network analysis can prove especially useful in the prediction of cumulative, indirect and synergistic effects. GIS is useful in assessing the spatial/distributional characteristics of certain types of effect.

Table 6.2 - Prediction and Assessment Techniques for SA

Technique	Prediction	Assessment
Expert judgement	✓	✓
Public participation		✓
Quality of Life Capital		✓
Geographical information systems	✓	✓
Network analysis	✓	
Modelling	✓	
Scenario/sensitivity analysis	✓	
Multi-criteria analysis		✓
Carrying capacity, ecological footprints		✓
Compatibility assessment		✓

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- 6.8 It will be important to provide some realistic indication of the accuracy of predictions, but particularly in cases where predictions are close to expected thresholds, or are the result of cumulative, synergistic or indirect effects. The network analysis techniques mentioned above could be used to identify which effects will fall into this category.

Mitigation

- 6.9 For significant sustainability effects predicted to arise from implementation of the Plan, recommendations will be proposed in the SA Report for mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or offset adverse effects, and enhance positive effects.

Monitoring

- 6.10 A framework for monitoring on-going sustainability effects arising from the plan as they are implemented will be proposed in the SA Report, providing methods by which the sustainability performance of the plan can be recorded. The monitoring framework will be clearly linked to the objectives and indicators developed for the SA framework.

SA Report

- 6.11 The SA Report incorporates the SEA Environmental Report, as required by the SEA Directive.
- 6.12 Table 6.3 presents the proposed structure and level of detail for the SA Report, taken from Appendix 15 of the ODPM's guidance. The SA Report will show that the Directive's requirements in relation to the Environmental Report have been met through clearly sign-posting in the SA report the distinct information required by the Directive.

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Table 6.3 - SA Report Structure

Structure of report	Information to include
Components making up the environmental report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table sign-posting the components of the SA Report which make up the Environmental Report for the purposes of the SEA Directive
1. Summary and outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-technical summary Statement of the likely significant effects of the plan Statement on the difference the process has made How to comment on the report
2. Appraisal Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approach adopted to the SA When the SA was carried out Who carried out the SA Who was consulted, when and how Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment
3. Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purpose of the SA and the SA Report Plan objectives and outline of contents Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations
4. Sustainability objectives, baseline and context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links to other strategies, plans and programme and sustainability objectives Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified Limitations of the information, assumptions made, etc The SA framework, including objectives, targets and indicators
5. Plan issues and options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main strategic options consider and how they were identified Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred options Other options considered, and why these were rejected Any proposed mitigation measures
6. Plan policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies and proposals Proposed mitigation measures Uncertainties and risks

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Structure of report	Information to include
7. Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (environmental impact assessment, design guidance, etc)• Proposals for monitoring

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APPENDIX A – BASELINE DATA TABLES

Table A.1: Baseline Data, Indicators and Trends for Social Issues

Indicator	Beeston Central	Beeston North	Beeston West	Beeston Rylands	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for, East Midlands and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Population	4754	5913	4964	5376	21,009	107,570	EM- 4,279,700 E&W 58,124,600	Within the East Midlands the population increased from 3,852,700 to 4,279,700 within the same period and nationally there was growth from 54,814,500 to 58,124,600.		Population	Midyear population estimates NOMIS 2001 census
Population density	53.4	51.7	43.8	21.3	-	13.4	EM- 2.7 E&W- 3.4	It can be seen that the density within Broxtowe is far higher than the regional or national average, this is due in part to the urban characteristics of the borough and its location within the commuter belt of Derby and Nottingham		Population	2001 Census ONS
Changes in population 1991-2001	-	-	-	-	-	-0.6%	EM 4.0% E&W- 2.5%	Over the ten years to 2001 the population of the regional and nationally increased whilst Broxtowe saw a reduction in its population numbers.		Population	2001 Census ONS

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Indicator	Beeston Central	Beeston North	Beeston West	Beeston Rylands	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for, East Midlands and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Average number of cars/vans per household	0.77 21 st out of 21wards	0.92 20 th out of 21 wards	1.04 14 th out of 21 wards	0.95 17 th out of 21 wards	Within Broxtowe the highest ward level is 1.51	EM- 1.15 E&W- 1.09	All of the Beeston wards are below both the regional and national average			Population	2001 Census ONS
Life expectancy					Males= 76.9 Females = 81.2	EM E&W	The data for males is comparable both locally, regionally and nationally, however for the females life expectancy is higher than both the regional and national trend			Population	2001 Census ONS
Infant mortality rate 2002						EM 5.6 E&W 5.2				Population	
Standard Mortality Ratio	-	-	-	-	-	EM 100 E&W 100				Population	
Death Rate from coronary heart disease					86.6	EM 104.4 E&W 102.8	The rate has fallen from 124 in 1997 in Broxtowe, this trend has also been mirrored regionally with the rate falling from 137.4 and nationally with the rate falling from 135.4			Human Health Population	NOMIS
Limiting long-term illness	21%	17%	17%	16%	18.1%	E&W 18.2%	Only the Central ward has a higher percentage of residents with a limiting long term illness than the regional and national levels				
Suicide					2002	EM 8.7	The suicide rate			Human	FTI

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Indicator	Beeston Central	Beeston North	Beeston West	Beeston Rylands	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for, East Midlands and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Mortality rate						7.0	England 8.7	within Broxtowe has risen from 6.0 in 1997, over the same period the rate has remained constant regionally and has fallen from 9.3 nationally over the same time period	Health Population		
% of people who describe their health as not good-2001	10.2%	8.7%	8.1%	8.4%	9.0%	2001 EM- 9.1% E&W 9.2%	All data sets are comparable with nearly 9% of the population describing their health as not good. The exception to this is the Beeston central SOA where the figure is over 10%	Human Health Population	2001 Census ONS		
% of people who describe their health as good-2001	66% 18 th out of 21 wards	69% 7 th out of 21 wards	71.2%	68.5%	68.1%	2001 EM 67.6% E&W 68.6%	All data sets are comparable with nearly 70% of the population describing their health as good, with the exception of the Beeston Central SOA where the figure is lower at 61%	Human Health Population	2001 Census ONS		
% of people with a long term illness-2001	21% 3 rd out of 21 wards	16.6% 16 th out of 21 wards	17% 17 th out of 21 wards	18% 11 th out of 21 wards	-	2001 EM 18.4% E&W 18.2%	All data sets are comparable with nearly 20 % of the population with a long term illness, again with the exception being Beeston Central	Human Health Population	2001 Census ONS		

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Indicator	Beeston Central	Beeston North	Beeston West	Beeston Rylands	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for, East Midlands and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Conception rates amongst women aged 15-17					2002 27.0	EM 40.6 E&W 42.4	Within Broxtowe there was a fall from 36.4 in 1997, whilst the East Midlands there was a decline from 45.8 to 40.6 over the same period. Nationally there was a fall from 46 to 42.4 in the same period.	26%	Within Broxtowe where the figure is 26%	Human Health Population	FTI
Overall road casualty rate					2003 4.3	EM 5.1 E&W 5.2	Within Broxtowe the rate fell from 5.5 in 1997 and over the same time period the rate fell from 5.8 regionally and 6 nationally.		Within Broxtowe the rate fell from 1 in 1997, the rate also fell from 1 in the East Midlands and 0.8 nationally over the same period	Human Health Population	FTI
Number of people killed or seriously injured in road crashes					2003 0.6	EM 0.7 EW 0.6	Within Broxtowe the rate fell from 1 in 1997, the rate also fell from 1 in the East Midlands and 0.8 nationally over the same period		Within Broxtowe the rate fell from 1 in 1997, the rate also fell from 1 in the East Midlands and 0.8 nationally over the same period	Human Health Population	FTI
Qualification of working age people 16-74	up to NVQ 3-35.9% NVQ 4 and above-35.8%	up to NVQ 3-36.9% NVQ 4 and above-30.9%	up to NVQ 3-32.4% NVQ 4 and above-43.8%		NVQ4 30.0% NVQ2 66.2% NVQ1 80.8%	East Midlands NVQ4 22.2% NVQ3 41.4% NVQ2 59.7% NVQ1 75.7% Other 7.6% None 16.6% GB NVQ4 25.2% NVQ3 43.1% NVQ2 61.5%	East Midlands The number of working age people with NVQ4 or higher rose form 20% in 1999 to 22.2% in 2004 In GB over the same time period the percentage rose from 22.5% to		Population	2001 Census	Human Health

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Indicator	Beeston Central	Beeston North	Beeston West	Beeston Rylands	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for, East Midlands and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
% of the population with no qualification or level unknown	28.4%	32.2%	23.8%				Other 8% None 11.2%	NVQ1 76.0% Other 8.8% None 15.1%	25.2%		
% of pupils achieving five or more GCSE A*-C	-	-	-				-	2004 EM 51% E&A 53.7%	All data sets are comparable. Since 1998 the percentage has risen from 46.6 in Broxtowe and nationally and 43% regionally	Population Human Health	2001 Census ONS
% of working people qualified to level 3-2001	13% - this has the highest percentage of all the 21 Broxtowe wards	10.5%	9.6% this is the second highest within Broxtowe	9.6% this is the third highest of the Broxtowe wards	8% this is the eighth highest of the Broxtowe wards	Overall Beeston has the top three highest percentage of the working population achieving level 3 qualification				EMDA	

Indicator	Beeston Central	Beeston North	Beeston West	Beeston Rylands	Breeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for, East Midlands and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
People entering into full time education aged 18-20	15	25	15			Ons 465	East Midlands 17.285				
% of workers with no qualifications	23% 17 TH out of 21 wards	26.5% 14 TH out of 21 wards	19% 20 TH out of 21 wards	29.5% 12 TH out of 21 wards	-		EM 34.2% GB 31.2%	All the Beeston wards are below the national and regional highest, however Beeston Rylands is closest to the national average. The highest Broxtowe ward is 43%	Population Human Health	2001 Census ONS	
% of population qualified to degree level or higher	11A 36.4%	9D 43.8%	11D 49%			20.9%	EM 16.6% E&W 19.8%	The Broxtowe district has a higher percentage of people with higher qualification than the regional or national statistics. In terms of the ward statistics there is a wide variety of results ranging from 22 to 49%	Population Human Health	2001 Census ONS	
% of households without central heating						5%	EM 5.9% E&W 8.5%	Broxtowe has fewer households without central heating than regionally -1% and nationally -3.5%	Population Human Health	2001 Census ONS	
Government index of multiple deprivation ranking 2004	16.2	19.7	12.2	15.9 average score 14 TH out of 21 Broxtowe wards	Broxtowe rates as the 194 most deprived local authority	The East Midlands has 220 of the 10% most deprived areas in England. There are 2,732 areas in total. The deprived areas			Population Human Health	2001 Census ONS EMDA	

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Indicator	Beeston Central	Beeston North	Beeston West	Beeston Rylands	Beeston	Broxtowe area	Comparators (Quantified data for, East Midlands and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
e											
Percentage of households which are owner occupied	48% - lowest in Broxtowe wards (21 out of 21 wards)	60% - second lowest in Broxtowe , 20 out of 21 wards	72% - 15 th lowest out of 21 wards	70%- 16 th lowest out of 21 wards	76.4%	E&W 68.9%	Broxtowe has more owner occupied housing than the national figure			Population Material Assets	2001 Census emda
Proportion of households in rented occupation	52% - highest in Broxtowe 1 st out of 21 wards	40%- second highest in Broxtowe 2 nd out of 21 wards	28%- 7 th out of 21 wards	30% - 6 th out of 21 wards		East midlands 28% EW 32%				Population Material Assets	
Housing affordability										Material Assets	http://www.odpm.gov.uk
Vehicle crime rate per 1000 population										Population Material Assets	Derbyshire Dales Crime and Disorder Audit 2004

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Indicator	Beeston Central	Beeston North	Beeston West	Beeston Rylands	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for, East Midlands and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
								19 to 14 with a peak in 2000/2001 at 20 on average the rate has remained at 18 up until 2004/2005		2001 census	
<i>Robberies per 1000 population</i>							Within England the rate has been similar to that of the East Midlands however there has been a decrease year on year from 20 in 1999 to 14 in 2005		Data for Broxtowe shows that the robbery rate is lower than both the regional and national rate.	Population Material Assets	Derbyshire Dales Crime and Disorder Audit 2004
<i>Recorded burglary per 1000 population</i>							0.7	2004/2005 EM 1.8 England 1.2	Within the East Midlands region there has been an increase since 1999 rising from 1.7 to 2.4 in 2003 then there has been a decline to 1.8 in 2005. In the data for England there was a increase from 0.9 to 1.6 in 2003 however this fell to 1.2 in 2005	Within the Broxtowe partnership bulletin questionnaire.	Derbyshire Dales Crime and Disorder Audit
							25.0	2004/2005 EM 17.0 England 14.7	The rate for Broxtowe is higher than the regional rate and almost 10% higher than the	Population Material Assets	

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Indicator	Beeston Central	Beeston North	Beeston West	Beeston Rylands	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for, East Midlands and England and Wales)	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source	
								<p>national rate. In the East Midlands where rates have fluctuated from 21.0 to 17.0 in 2005 the highest level was 23.4 in 2000/2001.</p> <p>Within England the rates fluctuated between 20.8 to 18.8 between 1999 and 2003 the rate then fell from 18.6 to 14.7 in 2005 to 2005</p>		<p>Burglary was top with 64% of respondents experiencing this type of crime. This was followed by vandalism (61) speeding vehicles (54) car crime (49) Drugs (26)</p> <p>Physical abuser (6) handling stole goods (3) and racial abuse (2)</p> <p>In 2005 39% of people surveyed were worried about being a victim of crime compared with 38% in 2004.</p> <p>Over the 2003-2005 9% were not worried about becoming a victim of crime.</p> <p>In 2005 32% of people had been a victim compares with 28% in 2004.</p>	<p>2004</p> <p>NOMIS</p> <p>Broxtowe partnership bulletin questionnaire</p> <p>706 returns</p>
The most serious social	The most serious problem areas were teenagers hanging around in groups (64) followed by rubbish/litter (45) vandalism (45) other issues identified include, motorbikes, drugs, drunkenness, noisy neighbours, poor street lighting, abandoned cars, and people sleeping rough										

Indicator	Beeston Central	Beeston North	Beeston West	Beeston Rylands	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for, East Midlands and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
problem areas											
Satisfaction with town centre	21% of respondents were very satisfied with Beeston town centre compared with 14% in 2004. 63% were fairly satisfied in 2005 compared to 60 % in 2004, and 16% not satisfied compared to 25% in 2004 Beeston fared well compared with the other centres in Broxtowe Only 2% of respondents were very satisfied with Kimberley, 6% with Eastwood and 3% in Stapleford.										partnership bulletin questionnaire 706 returns
Satisfaction with the borough as a business location	19% of respondents were very satisfied with Beeston in 2005 compared to 14% in 2004 Beeston again fared well compared to the other centres, with 8% very satisfied with Kimberley, 9% with Eastwood and 7 with Stapleford in 2005										

Table A.2: Baseline Data, Indicators and Trends for Environmental Issues

Indicator	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for East Midlands, and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Number of built conservation areas	St Johns Grove & West End	The following are designated as Conservation areas:	1,000 Conservation areas are located within the East Midlands			Material Assets Cultural Heritage	Broxtowe DC
Number of listed buildings and proportion at risk		Attenborough Village Attenborough Barratt Lane, Beeston St John Grove, Beeston West End, Bramcote, Brinsley, Chillwell, Cossall, Eastwood, Kimberley, Nuthall, Stapleford Church Street, Streteley	Within Nottingham there are 4500 listed buildings, 150 of these are Grade I, 200 Grade II* and 4185 Grade II. In comparison, representing 7.8% of	4.8% of Grade I and II* buildings are at risk compared to the national level of 3.7%		Material Assets Cultural Heritage	http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/EastMidlands.pdf

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Indicator	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for East Midlands, and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Number and area of ecologically designated sites	Broxtowe has 5 Grade I buildings, 10 Grade II and 129 Grade II* this is 16% of the listed buildings in Nottingham.	Of Broxtowe's listed buildings 6.9% are on the Buildings at Risk Register	The East Midlands has 1,530 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 1,000 Conservation areas and 131 Historic Parks and Gardens	Within the East Midlands there are 15 National Nature Reserves and one of these is found in Nottinghamshire this is the Sherwood Forest NNR	In terms of the status of the SSSI the trend is relatively good with the majority of site either in favourable condition or unfavourable recovering. There is only one site which is unfavourable no change	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Landscape	English Nature http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk/identify.aspx
Population of species and areas of priority habitats	There are two Local Nature Reserves in the vicinity of Beeston, Beeston Sidings and Nottingham Canal	There are no National Nature Reserves within Broxtowe	Within the East Midlands there are 94 LNR	Within the East Midlands there are 395 SSSI within the East Midlands with 67 of these in Nottingham. The site at Attenborough is designated as a SSSI within the Broxtowe district	There are 395 SSSI within the East Midlands with 67 of these in Nottingham. The site at Attenborough is designated as a SSSI within the Broxtowe district	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Landscape	Action for Wildlife for Nottinghamshire
			Other important habitats include Grassland, Woodland, lowland mixed deciduous Woodland and Wet Woodland-however these only cover a very	Nottinghamshire the priority habitats identified within the BAP include, Species rich hedgerow, cereal field margins, standing water, fen, grassland, heathland,	Brixtope Barn Owl project aims to monitor, manage and encourage breeding pairs of owls and enhance their habitats. Barn Owls are a local species within the BAP and have been identified as a species which Brixtope borough council wish to increase		

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Indicator	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for East Midlands, and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
		low percentage of the district	woodland pasture and parkland, reed beds, saline lagoons and wet woodland. In terms of species these include, barn owl, bat, dingy and Grizzled skipper, Water Vole, Otter, crayfish and Nightjar	numbers			Environment Agency
<i>Area of land at risk of flooding</i>	According to the Environment Agency's flood map there are a series of flood defences along the River Trent and within Beeston.	Within the Broxtowe area the main flooding areas focus on the River Trent, and therefore the area of Beeston to the south of the area is worst effected				Population	Environment Agency
<i>Water quality biological and chemical quality classified under the GQA scheme</i>	Water quality is tested by the Environment Agency, on the Nottingham Canal at Beeston the results for 2002-	Data is also collected from other local rivers these are the, River Erewash, Stanley Beck and River Leen	UK 2003	Chemical classification F = Bad, very polluted rivers which may cause nuisance, severely restricted ecosystems E=Poor, low grade abstraction for industry	Chemical quality: 95 % of rivers were of good or fair quality; 96% of rivers were assessed as being of	Biodiversity Fauna Flora Water	Environment Agency

Indicator	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for East Midlands, and England and Wales) good or fair quality	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
	2004 are as follows, Chemical Grade B Biological- No Data The results are the same within the next stretch of the canal from Beeston STW to the A52 road bridge.		D=Fair , Potable supply after advanced treatment, other abstractions, fair cyprinid fisheries, impacted ecosystems	C= fairly good , potable supply after advanced treatment other abstractions, good cyprinid fisheries, natural ecosystems	B= Good , all abstractions very good salmonid/ cyprinid fisheries ecosystems at or close to natural	A= very good , all abstractions, very good salmonid/ cyprinid fisheries natural ecosystems	Water
Ground water quality	From the Environment Agency web page Beeston falls within the total catchment area for the Ground Water Protection Zone this means that it falls within the total area needed to support removal of water from the borehole, and to support any discharge from	The catchment at Beeston forms part of a greater catchment which stretches north through Nottingham towards Mansfield. However its coverage in Broxtowe is restricted to the Beeston area.				Environment Agency	

Indicator	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for East Midlands, and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Household waste management	the borehole.	40,000 tonnes of waste was produced within Broxtowe in 2004	On average, 526 kilograms of household waste were produced per person in the East Midlands in 2003-4 (England average 510 kilograms); an increase of 6 per cent compared with 1998-9 (England overall increase 6 per cent), but a slight decrease from 2002-3.	The council also aim to produce a waste management strategy in 2005/2006	There is one landfill site within the borough this is north of Beeston at Stapleford, the EA class this as a small site. In 2001 % of household waste was recycled in Broxtowe, this was increased to 10% in 2003/04 and the aim is to reach 18% in 2005/06	Population Human Health Landscape	Corporate plan 2005/2006 EMDA
Street cleaning				The local authority has a tiered system of street cleaning from town centres to rural areas the intensity of cleaning varies throughout this tiered system.	The local authority carry out different street cleaning operations based on Zones, Zone 1 is Town Centres and major transport centres which would include Beeston this involves litter picking twice daily, footway sweeping twice weekly and channel	Population	Broxtowe BC

Indicator	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for East Midlands, and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
UK national air targets	sweeping once weekly	The Council has declared 4 AQMA's along the M1 corridor and associated properties in relation to exceedances of NO2	AQMA 1 – Encompassing properties on Iona Drive and Tiree Avenue, Trowell AQMA 2 – Encompassing properties on Derbyshire Avenue, Trowell AQMA 3 Encompassing a property on Nottingham Road, Trowell AQMA 4 – Encompassing properties on Nottingham Road, Nottingham Road, Nuthall and Back Lane, Nuthall			Human Health Air Climatic factors	
Proportion of persons travelling to work by Car	Beeston North 55% Beeston West 56% Beeston Central 48% Beeston Rylands 52%	Within the 21 Broxtowe districts the four Beeston wards fall 18 th to 21 st , with 1 being the highest proportion of people travelling by car				Population	www.emda.localknowledge.co.uk
Proportion of persons travelling to work on foot or by bicycle	Beeston Central 27% Beeston North 21% Beeston West 19.5% Beeston Rylands 25%	Within the 21 Broxtowe districts the four Beeston wards fall in the top four, with 1 being the highest proportion of people travelling foot/bicycle				Population	www.emda.localknowledge.co.uk
Proportion of persons travelling to work by public transport	Beeston North 21.5% Beeston Central 21% Beeston West 19% Rylands 20.5%	Within the 21 Broxtowe districts the four Beeston wards fall 2 nd (north) 3 rd (Central) 6 th (Rylands) and 7 th (West) with 1 being the highest proportion of people travelling by public transport				Population	www.emda.localknowledge.co.uk
Proportion of	Beeston North	Within the 21 Broxtowe				Population	www.emda.localknowledge.co.uk

Indicator	Beeston	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for East Midlands, and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
total area which is green space 2001	18.6% Beeston Central 17% Beeston West 13% Beeston Rylands 37.8%	districts the four Beeston Wards fell at 14th (Rylands) 18 th (North) 19 th (Central) 21 st (West)					rnowlodge.co.uk

Table A.3: Baseline Data, Indicators and Trends for Economic Issues

Indicator	Beeston Central	Beeston North	Beeston West	Beeston Rylands	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for, East Midlands and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
Measure of Productivity	-	-	-	-	2001 16,099	2001-2002 EM- 14,729 E&W- 15,585			Population Material Assets	www.fti.neighbour hood. gov.uk/indexdata. asp
Working age population in employment	58%- second lowest in the district, 20 th out of 21 wards	56%- lowest in the district (21 st out of 21 wards)	65% 11 th out of 21 wards	67% 9 th out of 21 wards	62.9%	2001 EM 61.7% GB 62.0%	All figures are comparable within the data sets however Broxtowe has a slightly higher working age population		Population Material Assets	Nomis Census 2001 EMDA
Overall employment rate	68%	62%	77%	75%	78.1%	2004 EM 75.6% England 74.8%	Within Beeston there is consistency with the regional rate, within Beeston Rylands and West- however Beeston Central and Beeston North are 10% below this level- creating a split between the wards		Population Material Assets	www.fti.neighbour hood. gov.uk/indexdata. asp

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Indicator	Beeston Central	Beeston North	Beeston West	Beeston Rylands	Broxtowe	Comparators (Quantified data for, East Midlands and England and Wales)	Trends and targets where identified	Issue identified	Associated SEA topics	Source
% of unemployment	6.3%	5.7%	3.8%	5.1%	4.5%	GB 5.7%	The data sets for the regional and national level of employment are comparable with Broxtowe, however it can be seen that the specific Beeston Wards are at a lower level than the level in Broxtowe overall.		Population	2001 Census ONS
% of unemployed based on economically active	5.1%	5.3%	3.1%	5%	3.7%	GB 4.8%			Population	2001 Census ONS
% of Job seekers allowance claimants as a percentage of resident working age population	1.4%	1.8%	1.1%	2%	1.6%	2005 EM 2.1% GB 2.3%	Nationally there has been a decline in claimants from 6.4% to 2.3% over the same time period.		Population	NOMIS
VAT registration 2004	-	-	-	-	2004 23.4%	EM 35.3% GB 39.3%	There were less registrations within Broxtowe than both regionally and nationally		Population	www.fti.neighbourhood.gov.uk/indexdata.asp
VAT deregistration	-	-	-	-	8.8%	EM 9.1% GB 9.9%	There were fewer deregistration in Broxtowe than both regionally and nationally		Population	NOMIS