

**Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic  
Environmental Assessment (SEA) Report  
for the Draft Open Space, Sport and  
Recreation Provision Supplementary  
Planning Document**

**November 2006**



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The consultation period for this document runs for six weeks from Friday, 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2006 to 5:00 PM on Friday, 15<sup>th</sup> December 2006. If you would like to make any comments on this Sustainability Appraisal or the Draft Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (November 2006) itself, or if you want any further information regarding these documents, please contact:

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The Draft Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (November 2006), the accompanying "Statement of Consultation", "Sustainability Appraisal report", "Screening Statement" and related documents can also be found on the Council's website at:

[www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/local-development-framework](http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/local-development-framework)

Copies of the SPD and related documents are also available from the Council's Planning reception, located at:-

- Council offices, main reception, 3 St James's Road, Dudley, West Midlands, DY1 1HZ or at
- The Dudley Council Plus reception, located at 259 Castle Street, Dudley Town Centre, Dudley, West Midlands.
- Alternatively, a reference copy can be viewed at the reception at Council offices at Mary Stevens Park (MSP), Council House, Stourbridge, West Midlands, DY8 2AA
- Reference copies can also be viewed at all main Dudley Libraries, or
- Copies can be obtained by contacting the Council's Planning Policy Section on above telephone number.

This and other Local Development Framework documents are or will be made available on request in large copy print, audio cassette, Braille or languages other than English. If you require the document in one of these formats please contact:

Planning Policy Team, Directorate of the Urban Environment, Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, 3 St. James's Road, Dudley, DH1 1HZ.  
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### Arabic

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### Bengali

এই দলিল বা ডকুমেন্ট এবং অন্যান্য স্থানীয় উন্নয়ন বিষয়ক কাঠামো সম্পর্কিত দলিলসমূহ অনুরোধে বড় অক্ষরের লেখা বা লার্জ প্রিন্টে, অডিও কেসেটে, ব্রেইলে কিংবা অন্যান্য ভাষায় পাওয়া যাবে। আপনি যদি এই দলিলটি উপরোক্ত যে কোন মাধ্যম বা ফরমেটে পেতে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে যোগাযোগ করুন: Planning Policy Team, Directorate of the Urban Environment, Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, 3 St. James's Road, Dudley DY1 1HZ. টেলিফোন: 01384 816967, ই-মেইল: [udp.plan@dudley.gov.uk](mailto:udp.plan@dudley.gov.uk).

### Chinese

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### Gujarati

આ તેમજ લોકલ ડિવેલોપમેન્ટ ફ્રેમવર્કના અન્ય દસ્તાવેજો વિનંતી કરવાથી મોટા અક્ષરોમાં છાપેલા, ઓડિયો કેસેટ પર, બ્રેઇલમાં અથવા અંગ્રેજી સિવાયની બીજી ભાષાઓમાં મળી શકે છે અથવા મેળવી આવી શકાશે. જો તમને આમાંથી કોઈ સ્વરૂપમાં દસ્તાવેજ જોઈતો હોય, તો કૃપા કરીને આ સરનામે સંપર્ક કરો: Planning Policy Team, Directorate of the Urban Environment, Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, 3 St. James's Road, Dudley DY1 1HZ. ફોન: 01384 816967 ઈમેઇલ: [udp.plan@dudley.gov.uk](mailto:udp.plan@dudley.gov.uk)

## Punjabi

ਅਨੁਰੋਧ ਕਰਨ ਤੇ, ਇਹ ਡਾਕਯੂਮੈਂਟ (ਲਿਖਤ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼), ਅਤੇ ਸਥਾਨਕ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਯੋਜਨਾ (ਫਰੇਮਵਰਕ) ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਹੋਰ ਡਾਕਯੂਮੈਂਟਸ ਵੱਡੇ ਪਰਿੰਟ, ਆਡੀਓ ਕਸੈਟ ਤੇ ਰੀਕਾਰਡ ਕੀਤੇ ਹੋਏ, ਬਰੇਲ ਫਾਰਮੈਟ, ਅਤੇ ਅੰਗ੍ਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਹੋਰ ਭਾਸ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੀ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਮਿਲ ਸਕਣਗੇ। ਜੇਕਰ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਕੋਈ ਡਾਕਯੂਮੈਂਟ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਫਾਰਮੈਟ (ਬਣਤਰ) ਵਿੱਚ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਕ੍ਰਿਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪਤੇ ਤੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ: ਪਲੈਨਿੰਗ ਪਾਲਸੀ ਟੀਮ, ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰੇਟ ਆਫ਼ ਦਿ ਅਰਬਨ ਇੰਨਵਾਇਰਨਮੈਂਟ, ਡਡਲੀ ਮੈਟਰੋਪੌਲਿਟਨ ਬਰੌ ਕਾਊਂਸਲ, 3 ਸੈਂਟ ਜੇਮਸਿਸ ਰੋਡ ਡਡਲੀ Planning Policy Team, Directorate of the urban environment, Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, 3 St, James's Road, Dudley DY1 1HZ - ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਨੰਬਰ: 01384-816967 - ਈ-ਮੇਲ ਪਤਾ: [udp.plan@dudley.gov.uk](mailto:udp.plan@dudley.gov.uk)

## Urdu

یاد رکھیں ڈیوٹیشن فریم ورک (مقامی بہتری سے متعلق اقدامات کا ڈھانچہ) سے متعلق دوسری دستاویزات بڑے حروف کی طباعت، آڈیو کیسیٹ، بریل یا انگریزی زبان کے علاوہ زبانوں میں ترجمے کی صورت میں دستیاب ہیں یا درخواست پرفراہم کی جائے گی۔ اگر آپ کو دستاویز ان میں سے کسی بھی شکل میں درکار ہے تو براہ مہربانی پلاننگ پالیسی ٹیم، ڈائریکٹوریٹ آف اربن اینوائرنمنٹ، ڈڈلی میٹروپولیٹن بورو کونسل، 3 سینٹ جیمز روڈ، ڈڈلی ڈی وی 1 1 ایچ ایچ کے ساتھ رابطہ قائم کریں۔ ٹیلیفون نمبر: 01384 816967، ای میل: [udp.plan@dudley.gov.uk](mailto:udp.plan@dudley.gov.uk)

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**Appendix 1      Option Matrices**

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Under the new planning system, set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, local planning authorities need to promote sustainable development and to apply sustainability considerations to planning documents. As part of any Development Planning Document (DPD) or Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) a Sustainability Appraisal will need to be undertaken. This is a technique used to help local authorities assess the sustainability implications of their development plans.
- 1.2 This Report documents the processes of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the SPD on Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision as required by planning legislation and government guidance. SA/ SEA assists in promoting more sustainable development through an ongoing dialogue and assessment during the preparation of development planning documents.
- 1.3 The SPD is designed to provide information to all those involved in the development process about the standard that the Local Planning Authority requires for the provision of Open Space, Sport and Recreation. It also promotes the benefit that Open Space, Sport and Recreation has for balanced communities, healthy lifestyles, urban renaissance, nature conservation and biodiversity.
- 1.4 The Government's recent strategy for sustainable development "Securing the Future – delivering UK sustainable development strategy" (2005) contains five guiding principles. These are:-
  - i) Living within environmental limits;
  - ii) Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
  - iii) Achieving a sustainable economy;
  - iv) Promoting good governance
  - v) Using sound science responsibly.
- 1.5 The framework strategy identifies four priority areas for immediate action, shared across the UK, namely :
  - Sustainable consumption and production – achieving more with less;
  - Climate change and energy – securing a profound change in energy generation and use, preparing for climate change and setting a good example;

- Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement through a better understanding of environmental limits, environmental enhancement and recovery, and a more integrated policy framework;
  - Sustainable communities that embody the principles of sustainable development on the local level.
- 1.6 Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS 12) (2004) “Local Development Frameworks” states that *“the purpose of sustainability appraisal is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies in a local development document from the outset of the preparation process. This will ensure that decisions are made that accord with sustainable development”* (paragraph 3.17).
- 1.7 Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005) states *“Planning authorities should ensure that sustainable development is treated in an integrated way in their development plans. In particular, they should carefully consider the interrelationship between social inclusion, protecting and enhancing the environment, the prudent use of natural resources and economic development.”* (paragraph 24).
- 1.8 The ODPM published detailed guidance in “Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks” in November 2005 setting out how sustainability appraisals should be undertaken. A Sustainability Appraisal framework should consist of objectives which should, where possible, be expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which should be measurable using identified indicators. The aim should be to predict the effects of the draft SPD in social, environmental and economic terms. Potential effects should be quantified where possible, or subjective judgement made where this is not possible.
- 1.9 Recent guidance set out in “A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive” (2005) applies the European Directive 2001/42/EC on the *“assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment”*. The 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 and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development”*.



- 1.10 Sustainability appraisals should be fully integrated into the plan process and should provide input at each stage when a decision is taken on a local development document. It should also be used in developing the arrangements for monitoring the implementation of the plan.
- 1.11 This report comprises the first stage in the formal Sustainability Appraisal process. The stages that need to be gone through are:
- Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives;
  - Collecting baseline information ;
  - Identifying social, environmental and economic issues;
  - Developing the SA framework.

### **Purpose of the SA and the SA Report**

- 1.12 In accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act (2004) Local Development Documents (LDDs) must be subject to Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The SA process assists Local Authorities to fulfil the requirement of “contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development” in spatial and land use plan making. SEA
- 1.13 In preparing Local Development Documents (LDDs), Local Authorities are also required to carry out Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with European and UK legislation. The UK Government has prepared SA Guidance on undertaking SA of LDFs. This advises that an integrated approach to SA and SEA should be pursued, so that the SA process incorporates the SEA requirements. This involves extending the breadth of (predominantly environmental) issues required to be considered under SEA to cover the full range of aspects (including social and economic aspects) for sustainability.
- 1.14 SA assists in promoting sustainable development through integrating sustainability considerations into plan making. It is an iterative, ongoing process and integral to plan making. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) considers the effects of the emerging Local Development Documents (LDDs) on the environment. It must predict and evaluate the significant effects of Plan alternatives and propose measures to offset any adverse effects identified.
- 1.15 This is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report which documents the SA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process. It is being

published alongside publication of the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision Supplementary Planning Document in accordance with SEA regulations and SA Guidance.

## **2. Context of the Supplementary Planning Document**

2.1 This Sustainability Appraisal report accompanies the Draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision (November 2006) which is being published for public consultation. It is the intention of this Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to give detailed guidance and support to the Council's Local Development Framework (LDF) and saved policies in Dudley MBC's Adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (October 2005), in particular those relating to the provision of public open space, sport and recreational facilities as part of new development proposals. It is the aim of the SPD to provide guidance as to how these issues should be addressed in the development control process. The relevant Adopted UDP (October 2005) policies are:-

- Policy DD8 - Provision of Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities
- Policy DD7 – Planning Obligations
- Policy LR1 – Open Space
- Policy LR2 – Access to Public Open Space
- Policy LR3 – Children's Play Areas
- Policy LR5 – Playing Fields
- Policy SO6 – Parks
- Policy NC1 – Biodiversity

2.2 The aim of the Adopted UDP (October 2005) is to guide land use development to 2011 and, in doing so, embracing the principles of social inclusion, equal opportunities and social wellbeing and of sustainable development. Policy S2 "Creating a more Sustainable Borough" states

*"All development will be expected to contribute to the creation of a more sustainable Borough. The policies contained in this plan will promote key objectives of sustainability and specifically:*

- *promote the regeneration and reuse of derelict, underused and vacant land and property for beneficial use;*
- *encourage the efficient use of resources, including water, energy and construction materials;*

- *provide sufficient land to meet the needs of the Borough to facilitate economic growth and provide adequate housing without compromising sustainability, including urban drainage;*
- *encourage appropriate mixed use development within the Borough and in the enhancement of town centres;*
- *promote quality design;*
- *minimise the need to travel and exploit more fully locations which have high accessibility by a range of travel modes;*
- *protect, conserve and where possible enhance the Borough's green and heritage assets;*
- *encourage the need to reduce waste; and*
- *respect, maintain and enhance the distinctive communities and character of the Borough's settlements and landscape"*

2.3 The SPD is not being prepared in isolation but in the context of a range of existing plans, policies and programmes. Reference has already been made to the Dudley MBC's Adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (October 2005) but the SPD is also in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). The RSS recognises that the regeneration of the Black Country is of paramount importance both for the region's economy and to provide a pattern of sustainable development to promote the area's well being. RSS emphasises that access to quality green space can contribute greatly to the region's urban renaissance, improving the quality of life in urban areas by providing opportunities for sport and recreation and supporting biodiversity. Under the heading "Urban Greenspace" RSS states that access to quality green space can contribute greatly to the Region's urban renaissance, improving the quality of life in urban areas by providing opportunities for sport and recreation and supporting biodiversity. RSS recognises that recreational resources are an important component in the overall quality of life in the Region.

2.4 The policy context that drives the need for this SPD is describes in Section 3 and Appendix 2 of the SPD. The SPD is consistent with this guidance in that it reflects the advice contained in Revised Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG 17) (2002) "Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation", PPG 3 (2000) "Housing", Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS 1) (2005) "Delivering Sustainable Development", PPS 12 (2004) "Local Development Frameworks", Circular 05/2005: "Planning Obligations" and RSS11. The SPD will have a positive impact in helping to ensure that all sections of the community within the Borough have access to an adequate supply of natural green space, recreational open space areas, sports and

recreational facilities, that are of a good quality, well-maintained and designed, and in the right location to meet the outdoor recreational needs of the community. The SPD will help to encourage participation in outdoor sport and recreation and ensure that major new residential development proposals within the Borough provide sufficient new on-site public open space provision, in circumstances where the proposal site is very poorly served and isolated from existing, nearby, off-site publicly accessible recreational open space.

- 2.5 The SPD will also ensure that new residential development proposals over a certain threshold contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of existing, nearby public open space areas in circumstances where the quality of provision is inadequate or under threat, or where new development increases local needs. The SPD is therefore in conformity with national, regional and local guidance. It acknowledges that good quality well-maintained and designed publicly accessible open space areas, outdoor sports and recreational facilities close to where people live and work are essential for helping to promote healthy lifestyles, for building healthy communities, and for promoting social inclusion and personal well-being. The benefits for promoting urban renaissance, achieving sustainable development, supporting wildlife and biodiversity and making urban areas attractive places in which people choose to live, work, visit and invest is also recognised within the SPD.

### **3. Consultation**

#### **Compliance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive/Regulations**

- 3.1 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 places an obligation on the Council to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on land use and spatial plans. Part of this process includes a screening exercise to determine the need for a SEA to be undertaken, by assessing if the proposed plan is likely to have any significant environmental effects. This screening process stage is particularly relevant where the plan being proposed can be considered to be small scale. The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) can be considered to be a small-scale land use plan. The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations set out certain requirements for reporting the SEA process and specifies that if an integrated appraisal is undertaken (i.e. SEA is subsumed within the SA process) then the sections of the SA Report that

meet the requirements set out for reporting the SEA process must be clearly signposted. Consequently, the requirements for reporting the SEA process are set out below.

- 3.2 Sustainability Appraisal of the Draft Open Space, Sport and Recreation SPD has been undertaken during its development. Amendments have been made regarding measures for the progression of sustainability to be incorporated with the SPD. Consultation on the actual Sustainability Appraisal document will take place together with the Draft Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Provision SPD during the main SPD formal public consultation period, which will take place for a period of six weeks, from Friday, 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2006 until 5:00 pm on Friday, 15<sup>th</sup> December 2006.
- 3.3 In order to determine whether there are sufficient exceptions to justify an SEA from not being undertaken for the emerging draft Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision SPD, Dudley MBC has previously undertaken a screening process based on a standard set of criteria (this set of criteria is detailed in the ODPM's Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (April 2005) - Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive – ANNEX II. This SEA screening process has been completed in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and European Directive 2001/42/EC, and involved consulting the following designated statutory consultee bodies, consisting of: The Countryside Agency, English Nature, English Heritage and The Environment Agency. The Government Office for the West Midlands (GOWM) was also consulted. Each of the five consultation bodies referred to above were sent a copy of the initial emerging draft SPD document along with a SEA screening letter on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2006. The responses are as follows:
- 3.4 English Heritage stated that: "...The Draft SPD outlines the role of the guidance in complementing adopted policies in the UDP by setting out the circumstances where open space provision and sport and recreational facilities will be sought from a developer, as well as setting out the criteria to determine the level of the contribution. On the basis of the information supplied, and in the context of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment Regulations [Annex II of 'SEA' Directive], it is English Heritage's opinion that the SPD is unlikely to have a significant impact on our area of concern, and as such a Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required. The views of the other three statutory consultation bodies should be taken into account before the overall decision on the need for an SEA is made."

- 3.5 The Countryside Agency stated that: "...The identified impacts of the Screening Statement are likely to result in the Countryside Agency (LAR) seeking further involvement in the SEA process, as our main strategic environmental interests are likely to be affected. The views of the other three SEA statutory environmental agencies should be taken into account however, before the overall decision on the production of an SEA, is made."
- 3.6 The Environment Agency stated that: "...Following assessment of the above named document, the Environment Agency is of the view that although the SPD is welcomed and supported and obviously has an environmental effect, this would not fall within the guidelines for "significant environmental effects"".
- 3.7 English Nature stated that: "...Having considered the circumstances and information supplied, English Nature does not consider the SPD is likely to give rise to significant environmental (biodiversity) effects and therefore we do not consider that a Strategic Environmental Assessment is required."
- 3.8 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision SPD conforms to Policy DD8 (Provision of Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities) of Dudley MBC's Adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (October 2005). The UDP is a Plan for the whole of the Dudley Borough which provides a framework for all new development up until the year 2011. The SPD also conforms with Adopted UDP (October 2005) policies DD7 (Planning Obligations), LR1 (Open Space), LR2 (Access to Public Open Space), LR3 (Children's Play Areas), LR5 (Playing Fields), and Policy SO6 (Parks).

#### **4. Links to other Strategies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives**

- 4.1 In producing the UDP the Council considered and took account of relevant plans and programmes as the plan progressed. In relation to the proposed SPD a number of specific relationships and issues can be identified.

##### **National Planning Guidance**

- 4.2 Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS 1) (2005) "Delivering Sustainable Development" reinforces the important role of Development Plans in

promoting development that creates socially inclusive communities, which includes the provision of sufficient open space as part of major new developments, in order to help deliver sustainable development. The guidance confirms, in paragraph 20 (indent two) that: *“Development plan policies should take account of environmental issues such as: the protection of the wider countryside and the impact of development on landscape quality...including the provision of good quality open space...”* Paragraph 35 states that: *“...High quality and inclusive design should create well-mixed and integrated developments which avoid segregation and have well-planned public spaces that bring together people and provide opportunities for physical activity and recreation...”*

- 4.3 Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 (PPG 3) (2000) “Housing” under the heading *“Greening the residential environment”* (paragraph 53) expects that: *“Local planning authorities should have clear policies for the protection and creation of open space and playing fields, and new housing developments should incorporate sufficient provision where such spaces are not already adequately provided within easy reach of the new housing...”*
- 4.4 Revised PPG 17 (July 2002) “Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation” in paragraph 33 stresses that: *“Planning obligations should be used as a means to remedy local deficiencies in the quantity or quality of open space, sports and recreational provision. Local authorities will be justified in seeking planning obligations where the quantity or quality of provision is inadequate or under threat, or where new development increases local needs...”*

### **Regional Planning Guidance**

- 4.5 Under the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, Regional Planning Guidance for the West Midlands (RPG 11) dated June 2004 has now become the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the West Midlands. The RSS provides a spatial framework up to the year 2021 (i.e. it will set out the broad location of development proposals) for each region over a 15 year period including policies for housing, economic development and environmental protection. RSS emphasises that access to quality green space can contribute greatly to the region’s urban renaissance, improving the quality of life in urban areas by providing opportunities for sport and recreation and supporting biodiversity. Under the heading “Urban Greenspace,” RSS states that access to quality green space can contribute greatly to the Region’s urban renaissance, improving the quality

of life in urban areas by providing opportunities for sport and recreation and supporting biodiversity. RSS recognises that recreational resources are an important component in the overall quality of life in the Region.

### **Unitary Development Plan (UDP)**

- 4.6 The Dudley MBC Adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (October 2005) has policies that are related to this proposed SPD. Policy DD8 on the “Provision of Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities” requires that developments must replace open space and sport and recreational facilities that are lost because of a new development to at least the equivalent size, usefulness, attractiveness and quality. Policy DD8 confirms that new developments should provide for, or contribute to, recreation facilities/ open space in line with the increase in users caused by the development. Policy LR1 (Open Space) protects areas of open space within the Borough which provide a facility for informal recreation, formal sporting recreation or children’s play. Policy SO6 (Parks) protects parks from inappropriate forms of development and recognises the importance of upgrading Borough parks to maximise their outdoor recreational value and offer for the benefit of the local community.

### **Dudley MBC Community Strategy (2005)**

- 4.7 The Community Strategy identifies a series of six key priorities all of equal importance which together contribute towards a “Stronger Communities” overall vision. These are:
- Creating a Prosperous Borough.
  - Promoting a Sense of Well-Being and Good Health for Everyone.
  - Celebrating our heritage and the diversity of local culture.
  - Safeguarding and Improving the Environment.
  - Promoting Individual and Community Learning.
  - Making Dudley a Safe and Peaceful Place to live.
- 4.8 Under the “Safeguarding and Improving the Environment” priority, the Community Strategy places importance on “improving and enhancing Parks and open spaces through the Friends of the Parks groups and delivering physical improvements, measured by the Green Flag quality



standard.” The importance of working towards a “sustainable settlement” agenda, which encourages mixed use development that reduces the need to travel, with high quality open spaces around buildings is also recognised. Under the “Promoting a sense of well-being and good health for everyone” priority, the Community Strategy attaches importance to tackling obesity levels locally due to poor diet and lack of exercise, and the need to encourage healthy lifestyles among children and the wider local population.

## **5. Social, Environmental and Economic Issues**

### **Social Issues**

- 5.1 This SPD is concerned with both the provision of new on-site open space, outdoor sports and recreational facilities and the enhancement of existing publicly accessible recreational open space areas within the vicinity of proposal sites. Local communities within heavily urbanised areas which remain isolated from and poorly served to existing publicly accessible recreational open space would be disadvantaged because they would have more restricted and limited choices and opportunities to participate in outdoor sport, play and informal recreation. In certain parts of the Dudley Metropolitan Borough social issues of this nature could be more acute because of relatively low car ownership within some socially deprived wards. Households without access to a private car would not be able to travel to distant, existing recreational public open space sites located well-beyond their local communities within heavily urbanised parts of the Borough, which had an under-supply and shortage of accessible recreational greenspace.
- 5.2 Open space, sport and recreation provision standards as set out in the draft SPD may be used to help encourage a sufficient supply, of well-planned and designed, good quality and well maintained, publicly accessible recreational open space within heavily urbanised parts of the Borough, in the right location, to meet the outdoor recreational needs of the local community. This would help to support and promote the quality of life, health and well-being of the local community and support the social development of children of all ages through play, sporting activities and interaction with others. The SPD would also help to promote social inclusion and community cohesion, given that, as supported in PPG 17, publicly accessible recreational open spaces help provide a focal point for community activities, and they can bring together members of deprived communities and provide opportunities for people for social interaction.

## **Environmental issues**

- 5.3 The provision of local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, outdoor sports and recreational facilities help create sustainable urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. Green spaces in urban areas perform vital functions as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity and by acting as “green lungs” can assist in meeting objectives to improve air quality. The above aspects are supported in Revised Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG 17) (July 2002) “Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation” and Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS 9) (August 2005) “Biodiversity and Geological Conservation”. Green spaces within heavily urbanised areas are also important for providing attractive and locally distinctive scenic landscapes, important for the unique identity of urban areas.
- 5.4 The provision of sufficient, well planned and designed open space, outdoor sports and recreation facilities close to where people live and work may help to reduce vehicular congestion and associated resultant air pollution by encouraging greener travel modes such as walking and cycling. Communities will also be encouraged to travel less by the private motorcar to visit distant recreational open space sites located far beyond their community) if there is a ready supply of publicly accessible, well-maintained, safe recreational open space close to where they live and work. The provision of open space, outdoor sport and recreation facilities may also influence density of development by affecting the amount of land available for buildings on a site. It may also encourage the development of more sustainable urban environments which promote opportunities for outdoor physical recreation and children’s play.

## **Economic issues**

- 5.5 Well maintained and designed local networks of high quality open space, outdoor sports and recreational facilities can play an important role in helping support urban renaissance and inward investment by making urban areas attractive places in which to live, work, visit and invest. This aspect is supported in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (2004) for the West Midlands under the heading “Urban Greenspace”. Providing opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation can also help encourage more visitors to urban areas which can play an important role in the regeneration of the economies of urban areas.

5.6 Urban environments with a severe shortage and under-supply of high quality publicly accessible open space, outdoor sports and recreation facilities, are likely to be less attractive places to work, visit and invest. Subsequently, such urban areas may attract a reduced level of inward investment and positive urban regeneration. Ensuring that there is a sufficient supply of well maintained open space areas, outdoor sports and recreation facilities within heavily urbanised areas will help to resolve these issues, and, as stated above, will help encourage urban environments which provide more healthy and sustainable living environments and attract greater levels of inward investment of benefit for the local economy.

## **6. Establishing the Baseline and Providing a Context**

6.1 In order to be able to predict and monitor the effects of the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision SPD, it is necessary to have an understanding of the baseline position. This requires the collection of data to assess the current and likely future state of sport, recreation and open space provision in the Plan area. This exercise also helps to identify sustainability issues of particular relevance to the provision of sport, recreation and open space in the Dudley Metropolitan Borough, in the context of the SPD.

## **7. The Sustainability Framework on the SPD**

7.1 To assess the effects of the SPD on the above issues a set of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives need to be established against which the SPD can be tested. The Government has set out a number of aims underpinning sustainable development principles. All the English regions are required to produce a framework setting out how they will contribute to achieving sustainable development. The West Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Framework, titled "A Sustainable Future for the West Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Framework (Version two)" was published in July 2006 following the Government document "Securing the Future".

7.2 The four key objectives identified in the Framework (version 2, July 2006) are:-

- **Sustainable consumption and production;**
- **Climate change and energy;**
- **Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and**
- **Sustainable communities.**

7.3 The Framework sets out specific objectives under each of these four objectives referred to above. The objectives which relate and apply to the Draft SPD on Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision are set out below:

### **Sustainable consumption and production**

- 1) Use natural resources such as water and minerals efficiently, including by incorporating efficiency measures into new land use and developments, redevelopment and refurbishment.
- 2) Promote and ensure high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design, construction and maintenance of buildings, both new build and existing stock, where possible exceeding the requirements of the Building Regulations.
- 3) Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents, and improve health through increased physical activity.
- 4) Ensure development is primarily focused in the major urban areas, and makes efficient use of existing physical infrastructure and reduces need to travel, especially by private car.
- 5) Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility, with regional organisations and agencies leading by example.
- 6) Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity for the benefit of all the Region's inhabitants.

## **Climate change and energy**

- 7) Minimise the Region's contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.
- 8) Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change, ensuring that the design and planning process takes into account predicted changes in the Region's climate.
- 9) Land use and development that takes into account predicted changes in the Region's climate including flood risk.

## **Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement.**

- 10) Value, protect, enhance and restore the region's environmental assets, including the natural, built and historic environment and landscape.
- 11) Value, maintain, restore and re-create regional biodiversity, where possible using approaches that improve the resilience of natural systems such as linking fragmented habitats.
- 12) Encourage land use and development that optimises the use of previously developed land and buildings.
- 13) Encourage land use and development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity, and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place.
- 14) Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practice in agricultural management or enabling communities to improve their neighbourhoods.
- 15) Promote environmental justice, recognised that deprived areas and disadvantaged communities are more likely to be affected by environmental damage and degradation.

## **Sustainable Communities**

- 16) Enable communities to influence the decisions that affect their neighbourhoods and quality of life.
- 17) Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and that people are not disadvantaged with regard to ethnicity, gender, age, disability, faith, sexuality, background or location.
- 18) Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantage.
- 19) Improve health and reduce health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy active lifestyles and protecting health, as well as providing equitable access to health services.
- 20) Provide decent and affordable housing for all, of the right quantity, type, tenure and affordability to meet local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environments.
- 21) Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour.
- 22) Improve opportunities to participate in the diverse cultural, sport and recreational opportunities the West Midlands can offer locally.
- 23) Encourage physical development with a better balance of jobs, housing social and cultural services and amenities within each part of the region in order to meet local needs locally and encourage stable and sustainable communities.

7.4 It is proposed to assess the SPD against the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) principles using a table or a matrix to compare the SPD against the identified sustainability principles. Symbols will be used to provide a simple scoring system to represent whether the SPD has a positive/ negative/ neutral effect against each SA principle. The assessment will be supported by a commentary to provide greater clarification or detail. This will also need to be done for any alternative options. The tables are attached at Appendix 1.

7.5 Indicators for the purpose of monitoring the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision SPD, would need to relate to the aims of national and regional guidelines. These are largely related to promoting sustainable patterns of development, promoting innovative design, protection and enhancement of environmental assets and biodiversity, and encouraging high quality built environments that incorporate greenspace. Further aims relate to improving health and reducing health inequalities by encouraging and enabling healthy and active lifestyles and improving opportunities for individuals to participate in sport and recreational opportunities, promoting social inclusion and community cohesion, reducing crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour, and addressing poverty and disadvantage. The provision of open space, sport and recreational facilities are only one facet of achieving such aims.

## **8. Relationship between the SPD and SA Objectives**

8.1 The primary objectives of the SPD are set out as follows:-

- To retain and improve access for all to open space, outdoor sport and recreation facilities.
- To increase leisure opportunities for all.
- To improve accessibility to open space, outdoor sport and recreational facilities to those groups and individuals with greatest social disadvantage.
- To provide an appropriate balance between the provision of new open space and the enhancement of existing open space, so that the need and aspirations of local communities are met.

- 8.2 The above have been assessed against the objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal to see whether they make a positive or negative contribution and to what extent. This is shown in the form of a matrix attached as Appendix 1. A matrix has been produced for each option. The results of the appraisals of options are as follows:

### **SPD Option 1 – With SPD**

- 8.3 **This option looks at “having an SPD in place”**. The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) will set out developer guidance for providing sport, recreation and open space in connection with new developments over a certain threshold, primarily for new housing developments within the Dudley Metropolitan Borough. The SPD will complement policies on open space, sport, and recreation of the Council’s Adopted UDP (October 2005) and will accord with national planning guidance set out in Revised PPG 17 (2002), PPG 3 (2000), PPS 1 (2005), PPS 12 (2004), and Circular 05/2005, as well as Regional Planning Guidance set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS 11, 2004). The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for this SPD option identified the following main effects.
- 8.4 **Sustainable consumption and production** – the SPD achieved positive scores. Potentially by improving health through increased physical activity (promoting healthy living) by encouraging local communities to participate more in outdoor sport and recreation by ensuring that there is an adequate supply of publicly accessible recreational open space close to existing and proposed residential areas, which are well-maintained and designed, in the right location, accessible, safe, and offer the right choice and type of outdoor recreational facilities and opportunities to meet community recreational needs. It will also help to promote sustainable development by ensuring that existing sensitive green space areas within the borough (such as Parks and playing fields) remain protected for the benefit of the community. It will also help to play an important role in encouraging the sympathetic management and enhancement of local green space areas



which are important and sensitive for wildlife and biodiversity. This will assist in promoting and supporting means of achieving Biodiversity Action Plan objectives. Focusing on increased walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion and atmospheric vehicular emissions pollution, the SPD will have positive implications given that trail and pathway systems located within green space areas help to save energy and protect air quality by encouraging non-motorized transportation.

- 8.5 **Climate change and energy** – the SPD again scored well given its role of helping to promote the “greening of the urban environment” and by ensuring that existing sensitive urban green space areas (including wooded natural urban green space of value for nature conservation, biodiversity and visual amenity) remain protected from development pressures within the Borough. The SPD will also help to encourage new tree planting as part of new landscaping schemes required as part of new developments. This could all have potential beneficial implications for helping to minimise the Region’s contribution to the causes of climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. Cities and heavily urban areas are a major contributor to global warming and trees play an important role in tackling climate change and absorbing CO2 emissions. Trees also help to filter out and absorb harmful pollutants from vehicle emissions. Trail and pathway systems within green spaces also help to save energy and protect air quality by encouraging non-motorized transportation such as walking and cycling. In general, green spaces improve air quality by helping to remove carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and other pollutants from the air. Furthermore, open space/ green networks can also reduce the impact of flooding by providing permeable areas and therefore reducing runoff.
- 8.6 **Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement** – The SPD scored well against this key objective as it will have a positive role in helping to value, maintain, protect, enhance and restore natural green

space environmental assets within the borough. This will enhance their role as drivers for supporting local distinctiveness and for supporting biodiversity within the region. The SPD will also help encourage sustainable built urban environments that incorporate sufficient recreational green space which will provide an important recreational resource to serve the outdoor recreational needs of the community.

- 8.7 **Sustainable communities** – The SPD scored well in relation to this indicator as it will help to ensure easy, safe and equitable access to outdoor recreational open space and sporting facilities which are well-maintained and designed, close to where people live. The SPD will have positive implications in addressing poverty, disadvantage and social inclusion, given that there is strong evidence to suggest that well-planned and maintained open spaces and good quality sports and recreational facilities can play a major part in improving people’s sense of well being in the place they live. As a focal point for community activities, recreational green space can bring together members of deprived communities and provide opportunities for people for social interaction. The SPD will play an important role in helping to improve health and reduce health inequalities locally given that open spaces, sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness. For example, recreation, fitness, sports and active living significantly reduce the risk of coronary heart disease and stroke and contribute positively to mental health by reducing stress, depression and contributing to emotional/psychological well-being – critical to personal quality of life. The above aspects are reinforced in national planning guidance on open space set out in Revised Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG 17) (2002) *“Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation.”* Sport and recreation facilities have a part to play in offering formal and informal activities, for those who might otherwise be drawn into anti-social behaviour. The SPD can therefore be seen to have a positive impact in helping to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.

## Option 2 – No SPD

- 8.8 **This option looks at the effects on the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) principles of “having no SPD”.** This approach relies on existing policy within Dudley MBC’s Adopted Unitary Development Plan (UDP) (October 2005) and government advice, such as that contained within Revised Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG) 17 (July 2002) *“Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation,”* to help inform determining planning applications. Alternatively another agency or function of the Council could produce guidance we can subsequently adopt. In seeking to achieve sustainable forms of development, it is important that practical guidance is produced that will have sufficient weight to promote better design within the Dudley Metropolitan Borough.
- 8.9 Mainly neutral scores were achieved as there would be no benefit from not having the SPD against the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) principles. For example, the sustainable consumption and production objective reinforces the importance and need to increase use of public transport, cycling and walking as a proportion of total travel in order to reduce road traffic congestion, pollution and accidents, and improve health through increased physical activity. Having no adopted Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision SPD in place would not have any positive implications with regard to the above objective. Indeed, without an adopted Open Space, Sport and Recreation Provision SPD there would be a reduced level of commuted sum (or in some cases no commuted sum) being provided as part of future residential developments of 5 residential units and above to help secure maintenance monies for enhancing existing, off-site public open space, sport and recreational facilities. This would result in a supply of poorer quality and poorly maintained publicly accessible recreational open space sites across the borough, which did not offer the right type of outdoor recreational facilities and opportunities, to cater for the communities recreational needs. This would run counter to SA objectives of improving personal health through increased physical activity – achieved through increased children’s play and participation in outdoor

sport and recreation. It would also run counter to promoting sustainable travel modes such as walking opposed to reliance on private car-borne travel journeys which contribute to congestion and pollution. Essentially, because individuals would be encouraged and forced to travel more by private car to visit distant recreational open space sites which were not catered for and available locally, close to residential areas within heavily urbanised parts of the borough.

- 8.10 The no SPD option would mean that developers, agents, landowners and the public would have no certainty, firm details, comprehensive standards, or clear and transparent information on the level of “on-site” public open space provision being sought by the Council on major new residential development sites (over fifty dwellings and above) or on the level of commuted sum (planning contribution) being sought by the Council for “off-site” public open space improvements for new residential developments of five dwellings and above. Subsequently, there would be uncertainty and lack of transparency with regard to the calculations the Council uses for commuted sum payments for cost of set-up and maintenance of on-site and off-site public open space.

**Option 3 – Having a SPD with a Higher Threshold of 10 dwellings (opposed to 5 dwellings which is the current proposed threshold within the current draft SPD)**

- 8.11 This option looks at the effects on the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) principles of raising the trigger threshold level for when off-site public open space commuted sums (developer financial contribution) are required as part of new residential developments from the current proposed 5 residential dwellings set out in the proposed draft SPD (referred to as 5 units) to 10 dwellings (10 units).
- 8.12 **Sustainable consumption and production** – the SPD achieved negative (adverse, harmful and unfavourable) scores. Potentially by creating harmful impacts on community health and well-being given that there

would be a considerably reduced level of developer financial contribution coming forward (via Section 106 commuted sums) to help improve existing off-site publicly accessible recreational open space areas within the Dudley Borough. This would lead to an increase in poorly maintained open space sites without well-maintained and designed recreational facilities in place to meet the outdoor recreational needs of the community. Subsequently, the community would be encouraged to participate less in outdoor sport and informal recreation as poorly maintained and neglected recreational green space sites without the right type of recreation facilities available would discourage participation levels by the local community. Reduced levels of participation in outdoor sport and informal recreation by the community would have adverse implications on the health and well-being of the community. There may also be an increase in the level and frequency of car-borne journeys as people may be encouraged to travel further distances to visit distant recreational green space areas as there is no ready supply of well-maintained recreational green space with the right type of recreational facilities close to where they live.

- 8.13 **Climate change and energy** – the SPD again achieved negative scores given that there would be a severely reduced level of developer financial contribution available to help maintain and enhance off-site publicly accessible green space areas throughout the Borough. Subsequently, key objectives of promoting the “greening of the urban environment” would greatly suffer as there would be reduced level financial contribution available as part of new development proposals to help with including new and enhanced landscape planting schemes (e.g. tree planting) within existing off-site public open space areas. Reduced the level of new tree planting would prove detrimental to helping tackle global warming. There may also be an increase in the level of private car-borne journeys as people may be encouraged to travel longer distances more frequently to visit existing recreational green space sites located well-beyond their local communities if there is not a ready supply of well-maintained recreational green space with the right type of recreational facilities close to where they

live and work. This would have adverse implications for tackling global warming and reducing CO2 emissions.

8.14 **Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement** – The SPD achieved negative scores against this indicator. Primarily given that there would be a reduced level of environmental enhancements taking place within the Borough as there would be a greatly reduced level of developer financial contributions available to help maintain and enhance the existing urban green space network within Dudley. Focusing on publicly accessible natural green space sites (the natural environment), this would prove detrimental to helping promote biodiversity and nature conservation (stewardship of the natural environment) within the borough as existing sensitive nature conservation sites which require regular management (such as meadows and wetlands) could fall into neglect due to lack of regular sensitive maintenance. The quality and nature conservation offer of such green space sites would therefore suffer. Recreational green space sites would also suffer as there would be a reduced level of financial contribution available to help maintain and enhance such areas. This would run counter to promoting more sustainable urban living built environments which contain a supply of well-maintained recreational open space to serve the outdoor recreational needs of the community.

8.15 **Sustainable communities** – The SPD achieved negative scores against this indicator. Primarily given that there would be a greatly reduced level of developer financial contribution being provided to help maintain existing recreational green space and natural green space areas throughout the Borough. This would result in a supply of neglected, poorly maintained and poor quality green space sites and dilapidated and run-down outdoor recreational facilities throughout the Borough which did not meet the outdoor recreational needs of the local community. This could potentially discourage the community from taking part in diverse outdoor sport opportunities and informal recreation. It would also run counter to delivering sustainable urban built environments which provide a sufficient

supply of well-maintained and designed recreational open space close to where people live and work. Finally, this would also result in increasing health inequalities in disadvantaged parts of the Borough and discourage the wider population from taking part in healthy active lifestyles which would have adverse applications.

## **9. Monitoring**

- 9.1 In order to assess the effectiveness of this Supplementary Planning Document it will be necessary to develop a monitoring framework. A monitoring framework needs to be in place in order to assess whether the objectives of the policies supported by the SPD and the Sustainability Appraisal are being met. It may be that the policies need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended. It may be that unforeseen adverse effects will be identified calling for remedial action or that the assessments predictions of sustainable effects were inaccurate. Monitoring the application of the SPD should ensure that future predictions can be made more confidently.
- 9.2 In order to gauge the quality of open spaces within the Borough, the Council will monitor the amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard. The award is a marker of good quality in the management and maintenance of green spaces and can be awarded to any freely accessible public park or green space that meets the standard. This can include town parks, country parks, formal gardens, nature reserves, local nature reserves, cemetery and crematoria, water parks, open spaces, millennium greens, sites of special scientific interest and woodlands.
- 9.3 The Council will report on the findings of the monitoring framework by the end of December each year in the Annual Monitoring Report which will be made available on the Council's website at:

<http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/local-development-framework>.

- 9.4 This monitoring framework will be developed as more information becomes available.



# Appendix 1: Sustainability Appraisal Matrices

## Option 1

### Having A SPD In Place

SPD Objectives		Sustainability Objectives				
		1	2	3	4	
Retain and improve access for all to open space, outdoor sport and recreation facilities Increase leisure opportunities for all Improve accessibility for those groups and individuals with greatest social disadvantage Provide an appropriate balance between provision of new open space and enhancement of existing open space	1	Use natural resources efficiently	☺	☺	☹	☺
	2	High standards of sustainable resource-efficient design	☹	☹	☺	☹
	3	Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking	☺	☺	☺	☺
	4	Focus development in urban areas	☺	☺	☺	☺
	5	Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility	☺	☺	☺	☺
	6	Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity	☺	☺	☺	☹
	7	Minimise contribution to causes of climate change	☺	☺	☺	☺
	8	Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change	☺	☹	☺	☺
	9	Take into account predicted changes in climate including flood risk	☺	☺	☺	☺
	10	Value, protect, enhance and restore environmental assets	☺	☺	☺	☺
	11	Value, maintain, restore and re-create biodiversity	☺	☺	☺	☺
	12	Optimise previously developed land	☺	☺	☺	☺
	13	Encourage built environments that incorporate green space	☺	☺	☺	☺
	14	Encourage local stewardship of local environments	☺	☺	☺	☺
	15	Promote environmental justice	☺	☺	☺	☺
	16	Enable communities to influence decisions	☹	☹	☹	☹
	17	Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities	☺	☺	☺	☺
	18	Address poverty and disadvantage	☺	☺	☺	☺
	19	Improve health and reduce health inequalities	☺	☺	☺	☺
	20	Provide decent and affordable housing for all	☹	☹	☹	☹
	21	Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behavior	☺	☺	☺	☹
	22	Improve opportunities for cultural, sport and recreational participation	☺	☺	☺	☺
	23	Better balance of jobs, housing, social and cultural service and amenities	☺	☺	☺	☺





Key:

- ☺ Positive Effect
- ☹ Neutral Effect
- ☹ Possible Conflict
- ☹ Uncertain Effect
- ☹ ?

## Option 2 Not Having A SPD In Place

SPD Objectives		Sustainability Objectives				
		1	2	3	4	
Retain and improve access for all to open space, outdoor sport and recreation facilities Increase leisure opportunities for all Improve accessibility for those groups and individuals with greatest social disadvantage Provide an appropriate balance between provision of new open space and enhancement of existing open space	1	Use natural resources efficiently	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	2	High standards of sustainable resource-efficient design	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	3	Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	4	Focus development in urban areas	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	5	Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	6	Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	7	Minimise contribution to causes of climate change	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	8	Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	9	Take into account predicted changes in climate including flood risk	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	10	Value, protect, enhance and restore environmental assets	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	11	Value, maintain, restore and re-create biodiversity	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	12	Optimise previously developed land	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	13	Encourage built environments that incorporate green space	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	14	Encourage local stewardship of local environments	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	15	Promote environmental justice	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	16	Enable communities to influence decisions	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	17	Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	18	Address poverty and disadvantage	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	19	Improve health and reduce health inequalities	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
	20	Provide decent and affordable housing for all	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️
21	Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behavior	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	
22	Improve opportunities for cultural, sport and recreational participation	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	
23	Better balance of jobs, housing, social and cultural service and amenities	☹️	☹️	☹️	☹️	




Key:

- Positive Effect 
- Neutral Effect 
- Uncertain Effect 
- Possible Conflict 

### Option 3 Having a SPD with a Higher Threshold of 10 Dwellings

SPD Objectives		Sustainability Objectives				
		1	2	3	4	
Retain and improve access for all to open space, outdoor sport and recreation facilities	Use natural resources efficiently	?	?	?	?	
	Increase leisure opportunities for all	?	?	?	?	
	Improve accessibility for those groups and individuals with greatest social disadvantage	?	?	?	?	
	Provide an appropriate balance between provision of new open space and enhancement of existing open space	?	?	?	?	
	1	Use natural resources efficiently	?	?	?	?
	2	High standards of sustainable resource-efficient design	☹	☹	☹	☹
	3	Increase use of public transport, cycling and walking	☹	☹	☹	☹
	4	Focus development in urban areas	☺	☺	☺	☺
	5	Encourage corporate social and environmental responsibility	☹	☹	☹	☹
	6	Achieve a strong, stable and sustainable economy and prosperity	☹	☹	☹	☹
	7	Minimise contribution to causes of climate change	☹	☹	☹	☹
	8	Implement a managed response to the unavoidable impacts of climate change	☹	☹	☹	☹
	9	Take into account predicted changes in climate including flood risk	☹	☹	☹	☹
	10	Value, protect, enhance and restore environmental assets	☹	☹	☹	☹
	11	Value, maintain, restore and re-create biodiversity	☹	☹	☹	☹
	12	Optimise previously developed land	☺	☺	☺	☺
	13	Encourage built environments that incorporate green space	☹	☹	☹	☹
14	Encourage local stewardship of local environments	☹	☹	☹	☹	
15	Promote environmental justice	☹	☹	☹	☹	
16	Enable communities to influence decisions	☹	☹	☹	☹	
17	Ensure easy and equitable access to services, facilities and opportunities	☹	☹	☹	☹	
18	Address poverty and disadvantage	☹	☹	☹	☹	
19	Improve health and reduce health inequalities	☹	☹	☹	☹	
20	Provide decent and affordable housing for all	☺	☺	☺	☺	
21	Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behavior	☹	☹	☹	☹	
22	Improve opportunities for cultural, sport and recreational participation	☹	☹	☹	☹	
23	Better balance of jobs, housing, social and cultural service and amenities	☹	☹	☹	☹	

Key:

- Positive Effect 
- Neutral Effect 
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- Possible Conflict 