

**Sustainability Appraisal for
Takeaway Food Outlets
Supplementary Planning
Document (SPD)**

by

Worcester City Council

Forward

Under the planning and compulsory purchase act 2004 the new Local Development Framework (LDF) replaced the old Local plans. The new LDF structure is composed of a series of Development Plan Documents (DPD's) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD's) which replaced Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG's). These SPD's expand upon policies found within the DPD's and can also provide additional details and further guidance relating to the policy. The Takeaway Food Outlets SPD will provide guidance in addition to the existing policies set out in the local plan 1996-2011 and also update the existing SPG 14 Food and Drink: A3 uses 1998.

Sustainability Appraisals (SA) must be carried out for DPD's and also SPD's. The scoping report describes the scope, detail of baseline data and timetable for the Sustainability Appraisal on the Takeaway Food Outlets Supplementary Planning Document.

Worcester City Council welcomes any comments on the Sustainability Appraisal Report, for the Takeaway Food Outlets Supplementary Planning Document.

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1. Consultation

- 1.1 Copies of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report have been sent to The Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage in accordance with Government Guidance. The document had a consultation period of 5 weeks from the date the document was received by the relevant bodies. All comments received back have been considered in this Sustainability Appraisal.

- 1.2 If you have any questions or would like further clarification on any aspect of the report, please contact the Strategic planning team at Worcester city council on 01905722528.

Responses should be sent to:

**Strategic Planning
Regeneration and Business Engagement
Worcester City Council
Orchard House
Worcester
WR1 3BB**

- 1.3 Copies of the document and further information can be obtained from the Council's Customer Service Centre or by contacting David Hobbs on 01905722528. The document can also be viewed online at www.worcester.gov.uk

2. Introduction

2.1 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD's) should be accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). Sustainable development is promoted through a Sustainability Appraisal and consideration is made to significant social, environmental and economic effects when producing documents.

Where Sustainability Appraisals fit into the process of producing an SPD

2.2 Upon writing an SPD there is a requirement to produce a Sustainability Appraisal document. This must be carried out alongside the preparation of the SPD in stages as set out in the table below.

Table 1 – Incorporating SA within the SPD Process

SPD Stage 1: Pre-production – Evidence gathering
SA stages and tasks
<p>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives. • A2: Collecting baseline information. • A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems. • A4: Developing the SA framework. • A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.
SPD Stage 2: Production – Prepare draft SPD
SA stages and tasks
<p>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1: Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework. • B2: Developing the SPD options. • B3: Predicting the effects of the draft SPD. • B4: Evaluating the effects the draft SPD. • B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. • B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD.
<p>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1: Preparing SA Report.
<p>Stage D: Consulting on draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: Public participation on the SA Report and the draft SPD. • D2: Assessing significant changes.
SPD Stage 3: Adoption
SA stages and tasks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D3: Making decisions and providing information.
Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring. • E2: Responding to adverse effects.

2.2 The preparation of the scoping report was the first stage of the SA process for the Takeaway Food Outlets Supplementary Planning Document. The scoping report decides upon the scope and detail to which the Sustainability Appraisal will include. The process whereby the scoping report outlines these details for the Takeaway Food Outlets SPD has now been completed. The scoping report has been sent to consultees to gather their comments and highlight any additional issues which may need consideration in producing the SPD.

Methodologies for the SA of the SPDs

2.3 A Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report has been produced for the South Worcestershire Joint Core Strategy. Information within this document can be used to inform the A1 and A2 sections within Stage 1 of the above table for the Hot Food Takeaway Supplementary Planning Document.

3. Legislative Context

- 3.1 Government guidance on the preparation of Sustainability Appraisal Reports requires under section 19 5(a) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 that all Local Development Documents including SPDs should produce an SA report regardless of whether there are going to be any social, economic or environmental effects.

Key Sustainability Themes

- 3.2 The focus of the Sustainability Appraisal will arise from the key sustainability themes devised from the review of the Policies, Plans and programmes. From this, the sustainability objectives can be devised which can be used to assess the sustainability of the Takeaway Food Outlets Supplementary Planning Documents guidance options. The table below sets out the Sustainability themes in which the Takeaway Food Outlets Supplementary Planning Document could help to address. The themes have been divided between the three elements of sustainable development, economic, social and environmental.

No.	Key Theme	Source or Evidence
Economic Development		
1	Economic Prosperity	Worcestershire County Council Tourism Strategy Worcester Joint Economic Strategy 2008-2018 Worcester Tourism and Visitor Economy Strategy West Midlands Regional Visitor Economy Strategy NEF (New Economics Foundation) – An inconvenient sandwich: the throwaway economics of takeaway food
Environmental Development		
2	How can the Takeaway Food Outlets SPD help to promote recycling and appropriate waste disposal?	Litter and Refuse - Guidance on Part 4 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.
3	How can the SPD promote the protection of Biodiversity?	European Habitats Directive PPS9 Biodiversity and geological Conservation The Regional Biodiversity strategy for the West Midlands Worcester Biodiversity and trees SPD
4	How can the SPD prevent development in floodplains and minimise flood risks?	PPS 25 Development and flood risk South Worcestershire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2009
5	Should the SPD promote higher standards to control noise and light pollution?	PPG 24 Planning and Noise
6	Maximise the use of renewable sources.	PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development UK Strategy for Sustainable Development
7	Air Quality	Directive 08/50/ES on Air Quality
Social Development		
8	How can the SPD support the waste hierarchy?	PPS10 Planning for sustainable waste management Waste strategy for England 2007
9	Reducing the need to travel	
10	Integration of planning policy with other public sector aims.	Partnership Towards Excellence: A Community Strategy for Worcestershire Strong and prosperous communities – The local Government White Paper Urban white paper Rural White paper

11	Health	NHS – National institute for health and clinical excellence – prevention of cardiovascular disease guidance.
12	Community Safety, empowerment and development.	West Mercia Constabulary Joint policing plan 2010-2013 Worcestershire supporting people strategy. South Worcestershire Community Safety strategy

Review of Relevant Plans, Policies, and programmes

3.2 Part of the scoping procedure is to identify relevant plans, policies and programmes at the national regional and local level. These can be seen in Appendix 1.

4. Baseline Information

4.1 The sources of data for the baseline information has come from a number of different sources and is as up to date as is available.

4.2 The baseline data indicators have been separated into three different contexts these being social, economic and environmental. The data is listed in Appendix 2.

5. Identification of sustainability issues and problems

5.1 The following table identifies the sustainability issues and problems with regards to the Subject matter in concern under three sections Environmental, Social and Economic. In writing this Sustainability Appraisal the following issues of sustainability were identified when reviewing the baseline data collected.

Key Sustainability Issues

Issue No.	Sustainability Issues	Consequences	Implications for Takeaway Food Outlet SPD
Environmental			
1	The amount of litter produced from Takeaway Food Outlets premises and the ways in which it is disposed of.	The high amount of litter produced especially within the city centre and its methods of disposal are causing problems which lead to gulls, rats and pigeons. This is causing high costs for city cleansing teams and collection services.	The approach to litter should encourage the submission of specific details within the design statement submitted with an application. It should include the ways in which the development plans to deal with the issues of litter, what they are going to provide in terms of waste disposal for customers and also waste storage and access for collection of waste in a sustainable manner both economically and environmentally.
2	Traffic	The private car is a primary method of travel to takeaways other than walking. This method of transport generates a much higher output of CO ₂ than other modes of transport.	When considering distances people may be willing to travel to a takeaway sustainable locations for new developments should take into account. Other methods of travel should be promoted.
3	Cost of clean up resulting from Vermin – Nuisance animals	The cost incurred to council to clean up after nuisance animals is unsustainable especially in the current climate. These animals cause problems to local residents and can result in areas being overrun due to breeding and a regular food source from litter/food waste from takeaway premises.	To try to resolve issues in a sustainable and cost effective manner, developments could be encouraged to provide litter disposal units and storage facilities to help try to reduce the amount of litter and food waste being made available to the vermin. Sustainable design for waste storage

			and access for collection is important to help reduce vermin problems and costs for collection incurred by council. Egg replacement programmes are currently in progress and are proving to be successful.
Social			
4	Parking	'Fly Parking' has become an issue especially around the locations of takeaway premises. This does not help to promote a sustainable approach to community provision and protection of amenity and can lead to distress within the community.	A sustainable approach to protecting the amenity of communities could be achieved through parking provision and whether there is a need for it to help prevent these issues. The need for parking provision should be determined with regards to the size of the development and whether highways state that there is a need for it.
5	Lack of Employment	There is still an Unemployment figure of 7.7%. To maintain a sustainable number of jobs within the city and try to reduce commuting out, the number of new developments should be controlled however taking into account the number of jobs developments could provide.	The degree of criteria which could act against new developments must be constructed in a sustainable manner as not to affect the opportunity of creating new employment and helping to reduce unemployment rate within the city.
6	Hours of Operation	The hours of operation of Takeaway food outlets is an important consideration when taking into account the amenity of local residents and help maintaining a safe and sustainable community environment.	Hours of operation must be carefully planned to help reduce perceptions of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour. A sustainable approach to the management of opening hours will improve community well being, active street scene and economic viability of running a business.
7	Clustering	The problems of clustering have positive and negative benefits to the communities in which they are situated. They provide variety but also prove to	The document will need to look at whether having clustered uses is a sustainable approach to all aspects associated with Takeaways

		be unsustainable from the view point of litter generation, Anti-Social Behaviour and the accumulation and colonisation of Gulls and other vermin.	including litter, ASB etc.
8	Noise and Odours	This can have a negative impact on residential amenity.	A sustainable approach to design of equipment used to help reduce noise impacts and any smells/odours emitted.
9	Health	Takeaway Food Outlets generally serve unhealthy food high in fat which can result in Cardiovascular Disease and other health problems. This need to be taken into account to help prevent obesity especially amongst children.	Location of Takeaway food outlets could be a consideration. When thinking about school aged children proximity to schools could be a factor for new premises if deemed that they have significant affects.
10	Meeting the need	Although Takeaways have negative health benefits there is demand for the facilities and many people use them regularly for meals. The demand must be fulfilled to meet communities need but not to exceed its need.	Careful consideration should be made about issues of clustering and over concentration of premises so that the demand is met and that amenity is not adversely affected but finely balanced.
Economic			
11	Hours of Operation	The hours of operation can have a dramatic affect upon the vitality and activity in certain areas where lots of A5, A3 and some A1 units have been developed. It can create dead frontages and an unsustainable daytime economy and not a nice place to visit. It doesn't create a good impression for visitors to the area.	Hours of operation must be carefully monitored as not to create dead frontages during the daytime hours. It is important to maintain active streets to attract people to city and help sustain its vitality and economic activity throughout the day not just using areas for the night time economy.
12	Waste Disposal	Unsustainable design of waste storage has resulted in increased time and costs incurred in the trade waste collections. This has resulted in vermin and humans spreading waste across the streets when left out for collection.	The document can encourage sustainable access and waste storage facilities and require design details to be submitted with an application. Sustainable methods of waste disposal such as recycling will be promoted through newly emerging schemes to try to improve recycling rates.
13	Clustering	Clustering also raises the	The economic

		<p>issues of the sustainability and viability of business within close proximity and market competition. Although demand within an area may be high the demand maybe not be able to support too many Takeaway premises clustered in one area.</p>	<p>sustainability of new premises must be taken into account when determining an application as per the benefit of the business owner. The need for new premises must also be taken into account based on effects/benefits to the local amenity.</p>
14	Meeting the need	<p>It is also important that economic needs are met. Too many outlets in one area could have negative consequences with regards to market competition which could leave empty units. The food produced also provides some people with cheaper opportunities for a meal in some cases.</p>	<p>The business potential for particular sites must be considered if a new premise is to be established. The need from people with low budgets for meals must be met so the options of cheap meals are available.</p>

6. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 6.1 The sustainability Appraisal framework sets out a structure of criteria of which the sustainability of the Local Development Plan Document can be appraised. The SA framework for this Supplementary Planning Document is based on the framework found in the South Worcestershire Joint Core Strategy Scoping Report.
- 6.2 The framework sets out a number of Sustainability Appraisal objectives of which not all of them will apply to this LDF document as the original objectives were written for the Core Strategy Document. The following Sustainability Appraisal Objectives have been deemed relevant and will be used to appraise the SPD in the Sustainability Appraisal:
- Develop a knowledge driven economy that promotes prosperity for all Worcester's residents.
 - Sustain Worcester's high levels of employment and continue its economic growth within environmental limits.
 - Ensure developments minimise energy consumption.
 - Regenerate existing centres and promote urban renewal.
 - Improve accessibility to community facilities.
 - Improve the health and wellbeing of local residents and reduce health inequalities.
 - Reduce the need to travel and minimise trips by means of private car.
 - Encourage public participation in local decision making
 - Reduce crime and fear of crime.
 - Minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery.
 - Reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts.
 - Improve the quality of air.
 - Protect and enhance landscape character.
 - Preserve and enhance townscape quality
 - Maximise the use of previously developed land and avoid inappropriate development in protected landscapes.
 - Avoid development in protected habitats to ensure minimal disruption to their function.
- 6.2 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework of objectives and criteria are vital in appraising the issues and options and preferred options of this DPD. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework can be found in Appendix 2 and includes all sustainability appraisal themes and issues outlined in sections 3 and 5.

7. Developing and refining options and assessing effects

7.1 The next stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process is developing and refining options of the Takeaway Food Outlets Supplementary Planning Document. The table below outlines the tasks required for stage B of the Sustainability process.

SA Stages and Tasks	
B1	Testing the draft supplementary planning document objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal objectives.
B2	Developing strategic alternatives
B3	Predicting the effects of the Draft Supplementary Planning document, including alternatives.
B4	Evaluating the effects of the draft Supplementary Planning Document
B5	Mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
B6	Proposing measures to monitor the effects of implementing the draft Supplementary Planning Document.

7.2 Testing the Takeaway Food Outlets Supplementary Planning Document objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

7.2.1 The table below sets out the objectives of the Takeaway Food Outlets Supplementary Planning Document.

Objectives of Takeaway Food Outlets Supplementary Planning Document

Objective A	To ensure Takeaway Food Outlets do not have a negative impact on the surrounding environment and on amenity.
Objective B	To contribute to safe and well designed commercial buildings in quality environments within the city.
Objective C	To protect and enhance the economy and retail function of Worcester.

7.2.2 The objectives of the Takeaway Food Outlet Supplementary Planning Document sets out what the document is planning on achieving. The Objectives have been tested against what are considered relevant sustainability objectives, taken from the Sustainability Framework of the South Worcestershire Joint Core Strategy. The table below shows the results of this, illustrating that most of the compatibility testing has a positive outcome.

Compatibility of Takeaway Food Outlets objectives against Sustainability Appraisal Objectives.

	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Objective A	Objective B	Objective C
1	Develop a knowledge driven economy that promotes prosperity for all Worcester's residents.			+
2	Sustain Worcester's high levels of employment and continue its economic growth within environmental limits.			+
3	Ensure developments minimise energy consumption.	+	+	
4	Regenerate existing centres and promote urban renewal.	+		+
5	Improve accessibility to community facilities.		+	
6	Improve the health and wellbeing of local residents and reduce health inequalities.	+		
7	Reduce the need to travel and minimise trips by means of private car.	+		
8	Encourage public participation in local decision making			
9	Reduce crime and fear of crime.	+	+	
10	Minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery.	+	+	
11	Reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts.	+	+	
12	Improve the quality of air.	+	+	
13	Protect and enhance landscape character.	+	+	
14	Preserve and enhance townscape quality	+	+	
15	Maximise the use of previously developed land and avoid inappropriate development in protected landscapes.	+		+
16	Avoid development in protected habitats to ensure minimal disruption to their function.	+		

Key

+	Possible Compatibility
-	Possible Conflict
	Neutral

7.2.3 The above table shows that no possible conflicts have been identified after the testing of the compatibility of the Takeaway Food Outlets SPD objectives against the sustainability appraisal objectives.

8 Developing strategic alternatives

- 8.1 Sustainability appraisals are required to consider reasonable alternatives to the preferred approach, in this case the adoption of the proposed Supplementary Planning Document.
- 8.2 Supplementary Planning Documents should set out to improve on a situation which would exist if there was no Supplementary Planning Documents and should aim to improve on the effects of implementing the existing Development Plan Document policies. The consideration of alternatives is limited as the proposed Supplementary Planning Document supplements an existing Development Plan Document policy and updates an existing Supplementary Planning Guidance document (SPG 14 Food and Drink: A3 uses).
- 8.3 The options considered for this Supplementary Planning Document were:
 - a) To not produce a Supplementary Planning Document and rely upon existing Development Plan Document policies and outdated Supplementary Planning Guidance 14 Food and Drink: A3 uses, or
 - b) To produce an up to date and more thorough Supplementary Planning Document.
- 8.4 The second approach is preferred. If a Supplementary Planning Document is not put in place, the existing Supplementary Planning Document will remain outdated due to the amendments made to the Use of Classes order where two new classes (A4, A5) have now been added.
- 8.5 The new class A5 which is now Hot Food Takeaways will need to be addressed in the proposed Supplementary Planning Document. For the purpose of the Supplementary Planning Document it will provide guidance for Takeaway Food Outlets. These are defined as all A1, A3 and A5 premises that have the option of a takeaway service.

9 Predicting the effects of the Supplementary Planning Document

- 9.1 The purpose of this task is to predict the social, environmental and economic effects of the options being considered during the development of the Supplementary Planning Document.
- 9.2 The table shown in section 7.2 shows the prediction of the likely effects that the Takeaway Food Outlets Supplementary Planning Document may have, tested against the sustainability objectives.

Sustainability Objective	Assessment of the effects of the Takeaway Food Outlets Supplementary Planning Document	Predicted effects
Develop a knowledge driven economy that promotes prosperity for all Worcester's residents.		?
Sustain Worcester's high levels of employment and continue its economic growth within environmental limits.	The guidance document will not prevent any new development of a new takeaway outright and therefore new jobs could be created by new premises opening.	+
Ensure developments minimise energy consumption.	The guidance states that the best equipment for extraction equipment in terms of efficiency and performance should be installed.	++
Regenerate existing centres and promote urban renewal.	The marketing of a vacant unit in a predominantly A1 area for more than two years without a tenancy or sale could result in a Takeaway Food Outlet provided a viable use for the unit therefore regenerating the existing centre.	+
Improve accessibility to community facilities.	There is currently good access to takeaways whether it be from small scale shops, neighbourhood centres, Approach corridors or the city centre.	?
Improve the health and wellbeing of local residents and reduce health inequalities.	The guidance will suggest that applicants have regard to national NHS guidance in relation to proximity to schools and healthy options on menus. There is no policy to back restriction zones in the current Local Plan.	+
Reduce the need to travel and minimise trips by means of private car.		?
Encourage public participation in local decision making	The document will improve participation in local decision making as the document suggests to the applicant that they talk to any nearby schools to see if they have any issues, and schools in close proximity to a proposal will be consulted at the discretion of the case officer.	+
Reduce crime and fear of crime.	The guidance suggests that it is within the proprietor's interests to install CCTV externally and or	++

	internally for the safety of them and their customers.	
Minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery.	The guidance promotes the use of recyclable packaging and provision of recycling bins.	++
Reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts.		?
Improve the quality of air.	The installation of correct extraction equipment will help minimise air pollution.	+
Protect and enhance landscape character.	All applications within a listed building or conservation area will need consents for a takeaway application.	+
Preserve and enhance townscape quality	New takeaways could improve the quality of the street scene if fills an otherwise vacant unit.	+
Maximise the use of previously developed land and avoid inappropriate development in protected landscapes.	Change of use applications will be more likely to be granted than a new build Takeaway Food Outlets.	+
Avoid development in protected habitats to ensure minimal disruption to their function.	A takeaway food outlet will not be permitted in a protected habitat.	++

10. Evaluating the effects of the Supplementary Planning Document

10.1 An evaluation of the significance of effects of the Supplementary Planning Document needs to be made. The table in section 9 attempts to appraise the predicted effects using the following system:

-	Moderate negative effect
--	Significant negative effect
+	Moderate positive effect
++	Significant positive effect
?	Uncertain effect

10.2 After the evaluation, the table shows the effects of the Supplementary Planning Document are mainly positive.

11. Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.

- 11.1 Measure to prevent, reduce or offset any significant effects of this Supplementary Planning Document should be considered, and steps to avoid any potential negative effects should be identified along with necessary action after effects have been noticed.
- 11.2 Potential adverse effects of this Supplementary Planning Document are considered to be:
- Health of school age children due to lack of policy backing to implement restriction zones around schools.

12. Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Supplementary Planning Document

- 12.1 The implementation of the Takeaway Food Outlets Supplementary Planning Document and guidance could be monitored in terms of the number of new takeaways given permission and the number of takeaways in the city. There are current retail surveys that are carried out for the city centre, approach corridors, district centre and neighbourhood centre on a bi-annual basis which list the number of vacant units and all the current uses of units. These surveys are useful when it comes to determine an application in terms of thresholds for Takeaway uses in the geographical locations.

Appendix 1 Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

The tables below set out a summary of all relevant plans, policies, programmes and strategies that have been reviewed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process. Further details of relevant plans, policies, programmes and strategies to the Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is set out in table 2.

Table 1 National Plan, Policy and programmes

Name of Plan, Policy, Programme or Strategy
National
PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development
Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1
PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth
PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.
PPS 12 Local Development Frameworks
PPG 19 Outdoor Advertisement control
PPS 23 Planning and pollution control
PPG 24 Planning and Noise
PPS25 Development and Flood Risk (2010)
Guidance on the Control of Odour and Noise from Commercial Kitchen Exhaust Systems – Department for Environment food and rural affairs
Litter and Refuse - Guidance on Part 4 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 as amended by the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 – (DEFRA)
Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)
Strong and Prosperous Communities - The Local Government White Paper (2006)
Waste Strategy for England 2007
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
The EU Renewable Energy Directive
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy 2009
Department of Health (2008) Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: A cross Government Strategy
Foresight (2007) Tackling Obesities: Future Choices – modelling future trends in obesity and their impact on health.
National institute for clinical Excellence (NICE) (2006) CG 43 Obesity: the prevention, identification, assessment and management of overweight and obesity in adults and children.
Marmot Review (2009) Fair Society, Healthy Lives: A Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England post 2010.

Regional
West Midlands Regional Visitor Economy Strategy (2008)
Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands
Worcestershire Wide Plans
Partnership Towards Excellence: A Community Strategy for Worcestershire
Worcestershire County Structure Plan (1996-2011)
West Mercia Constabulary Joint policing plan 2010-2013
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2009.
Partnership Towards Excellence – The Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire Second Edition 2008 – 2013
Worcestershire County Council Tourism Strategy
Worcester Joint Economic Strategy 2008-2018
South Worcestershire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2009)
South Worcestershire community safety partnership plan 2008-2011
Worcestershire County Council and PCT Partnership Health Improvement Strategy action plan.
Worcestershire Health Weight, Healthy Lives; A county-wide strategy and action plan.
Worcester City Plans
City of Worcester Local Plan 1996-2011 (2004)
Worcester Community Strategy
Worcester City Council's Corporate Plan
Worcester City Council Comprehensive Performance Assessment Improvement Plan
Worcester tourism and Visitor Economy Strategy
Worcester Biodiversity and Trees SPD

Table 2 Review of Relevant Plans, Policies, Programmes, Strategies

Review of relevant plans, policies & programmes for the Takeaway Food Outlets Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)		
Relevant plan, policy or programme.	Key targets & indicators relevant to SPD	Implications for SPD
National		
PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development	Development plans should achieve environmental, economic and social objectives together over time.	Consideration of environmental, economic and social effects of new guidance is needed to ensure a balance between all objectives
Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to planning Policy Statement 1.	Sets out how planning should create places (Through homes, jobs, infrastructure) resilient to climate change.	Contains national policy on creating places that is relevant to the SPD.
PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth	Economic growth and development to be focused in existing centres. The aims should be to offer range of services to communities whilst maintaining a safe and attractive environment.	Need to focus on existing land use and appropriate areas for Takeaway food outlet developments without affecting the mix of services available. If deficiency in range of services proposals for restriction areas should be imposed.
	Enhanced customer choice and local services to meet needs of community.	Some areas may have an over-concentration of food outlets leading to negative amenity to local community and negative impact upon shopping, leisure and tourism.
	Conserve the architectural heritage of centres where appropriate enhance to provide sense of place.	Guidance should refer to restriction zones and processes within planning if buildings are seen to have architectural importance or are a listed building. Other applications in addition to planning application may be needed such as Listed building consent.

PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological conservation (2005)	Sets out policies for protection of biodiversity and geological conservation.	Needs to be considered when considering options for guidance.
PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.	Framework for communities to take more responsibility of waste, sufficient and timely provision to meet needs of community.	A framework that has guidance on premises responsibility to waste disposal. Their responsibility should take consideration of the community and external problems which occur.
	Help secure collection and disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming environment and for waste to be disposed of appropriately.	Guidance should include reference to relevant waste management policies and also contain guidance on methods of waste disposal for certain waste. These could include ventilation and extraction equipment, grease traps etc.
	Consider concerns and interests of communities, need for waste collection authorities, encourage competitiveness	Appropriate guidance for waste disposal units and access whilst emphasising their responsibility for appropriate waste disposal and recycling.
	Design and layout of new development must support sustainable waste management.	SPD must set out a need for good design and layout for waste access for collection. Pre-app checklist could state a requirement for these details to enable efficiently within the application stage.
PPG 19 Outdoor Advertisement control	Determining applications or appeals for Advertisements etc. the following should be assessed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the interests of amenity • the interests of public safety 	Details of any signage or advertisement for the premises should be included within application. Guidance should set out need for this within the Pre-application checklist.
PPS 23 Planning and pollution control	Material planning consideration can be made to any development that would affect quality of land, air or water possibly leading to an impact on health.	SPD must set out requirements for details of any land, air or water pollution that may occur due to the development. This could be details of any ventilation and extraction equipment for example, required for certain cooking appliances.

PPG 24 Planning and Noise	The impact of noise can be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. It is equally important that new development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses.	Information on noise needs to be submitted with an application. Noise should be one of the criteria within the pre-application checklist which must be fulfilled when submitting an application.
PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk (2010)	Sets out national planning policy on flood risk. Replaces PPG25	Needs to take into account flood risk areas within Worcester.
Guidance on the Control of Odour and Noise from Commercial Kitchen Exhaust Systems – Department for Environment food and rural affairs (DEFRA)	The best practice guidance for the design and operation of commercial kitchen ventilation systems and the control of grease, odour and noise emissions.	Should refer to document in sections on noise, ventilation and control of grease.
Litter and Refuse - Guidance on Part 4 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 as amended by the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 – (DEFRA)	Guidance on Enforcing requirement to keep clear of litter – litter abatement notices.	Section on litter should refer to document and procedure for non compliance of any conditions.
Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	The directive protects over 1.000 animals and plant species and over 200 so called "habitat types" (e.g. special types of forests, meadows, wetlands, etc.), which are of European importance.	Thought needs to be given to whether there are to be any likely affects to any protected species of animals or plants.
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)	Defines the policy framework for 12 air pollutants known to have a harmful effect on human health and the environment.	Thought may need to be given to the emissions from extraction systems and design of these systems will be important in protecting amenity.
Strong and Prosperous Communities - The Local Government White Paper (2006)	Sets out guidance for local authorities to give local communities greater say about their lives.	Important when comes to public consultation of draft options and workshop event.
Waste Strategy for England 2007	Sets out Government objectives, targets and incentives to reduce production of waste, decrease reliance on landfill and increase waste recycling; overall to help	Needs to help meet these objectives and targets.

	reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Section 40 of the 2006 Act sets out the duty of Local Authorities to conserve Biodiversity.	Any guidance must take account of any affects it might have on biodiversity.
The EU Renewable Energy Directive	Promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources	Guidance could promote use of sustainable energy uses i.e. micro generation equipment
The UK Renewable Energy Strategy 2009	More than 30% of our electricity generated from renewables 12% of our heat generated from renewables 10% of transport energy from renewables	Guidance could help to achieve these goals by promoting micro generation equipment and use of renewable energy.
Department of Health (2008) Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: A cross Government Strategy	The document describes how the current technological advances in food technology and the competitive market place has led to growing amount of processed food being produced. This food tends to be high in fat, sugar and salt. Customer demand is reinforced by heavy marketing and promotion of these foods and people with diets rich in saturated fats are at risk of a higher blood pressure, which increases the risk of heart disease.	Close working between the local authority and other organisations should occur where obesity is seen as a problem. There are no such targets set out in the Strategy for the SPD to help meet.
Foresight (2007) Tackling Obesities: Future Choices – modelling future trends in obesity and their impact on health.	The document talks about the variables relevant to obesity and local government planning. It identifies how convenience of food and the exposure to food advertising is a problem. The government support the development of a healthy code of practise where takeaways and restaurants should provide info on the nutritional content of the food they serve. Local Authorities to be given power to prevent fast food outlets opening near parks and schools.	The SPD could set out standards that advise that the nutritional information of food that a takeaway food outlet will serve is provided for customers reference. Restrictions on location of takeaways near parks and schools could be fed into the SPD.
National institute for clinical Excellence (NICE) (2006) CG 43 Obesity: the prevention, identification, assessment and management of	States that planning decisions may have an impact on the local population. Encourage local shops to promote and advertise healthy food and drink choices via signs, posters and pricing.	Guidance should promote healthy food choices and its advertisements within local shops.

overweight and obesity in adults and children.		
Marmot Review (2009) Fair Society, Healthy Lives: A Strategic Review of Health Inequalities in England post 2010.	Figure 2.15 of the Marmot Review shows the increasing percentage of obese people who are 16 and over by social class.	Needs to help address the issue of the increase in percentage of people being obese.
Regional Plans		
West Midlands Regional Visitor Economy Strategy (2008)	Aims to provide a focus for tourism department and initiatives, around areas of 'market growth opportunities', and sets out strategic priorities for the area.	Have initiatives to promote tourism. SPD could promote tourism through trying to reduce dead frontages.
Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining and improving the condition of habitats, species and ecosystems • Developing and area based approach to restoring wildlife • Monitoring the condition of habitats, species and ecosystems • Re-connecting and integrating action for biodiversity with other environmental, social and economic activity • Coping with the impacts of climate change 	Needs to take account of any negative effects development may have upon Biodiversity or may contribute to climate change. Along with this guidance SPD should promote sustainable uses of energy and use of sustainable sources.
Worcestershire Wide Plans		
Partnership Towards Excellence: A Community Strategy for Worcestershire	Vision for Worcestershire for communities to be responsible for own health. Work together to protect Vulnerable children and adults.	A form of health protection should be sought perhaps through exclusion zones around schools to protect younger children's health.
	Safer place to live, work, learn, travel and do business. Vision to reduce crime rates and fear of crime.	Issues of anti social behaviour and other security issues may need to be addressed by the implementation of guidance to promote use of CCTV at premises linked to local police network.

	Economic prosperity by diversification and modernisation to meet needs of economy. Balance economic, social and environmental needs.	The SPD should aim to create a balanced economy of markets. The guidance needs to be balanced between economic, social and environmental needs of the community.
	The vision for Worcestershire's environment is to protect, conserve and enhance to keep the best for future generations.	The guidance should protect the environment through guidance on litter etc.
	A vibrant, diverse community, who have equal access to public services, and who can influence decisions which affect them and give them a strong sense of citizenship.	Community involvement and consultation should play a vital role in writing the new guidance.
Worcestershire County Structure Plan (1996-2011)	Seek reduction in consumption of energy through more efficient use of resources, recycling, renewable sources and reduction in amount of waste produced.	Guidance should refer to sustainable practises and sustainable waste management strategies and waste disposal.
	Balance housing, employment, social and community facilities within settlements.	Ensure that over-concentration of A5 uses does not occur and balance remains.
	Promote energy efficient construction, design and development patterns.	Guidance should refer to sustainability targets from relevant plans and policies.
	Reduce crime and fear of crime via crime prevention methods.	Issues of anti social behaviour and other security issues may need to be addressed by the implementation of guidance to promote use of CCTV at premises linked to local police network.
Worcestershire Partnership climate change strategy 2005-2011	Nine percent reduction in CO2 emissions per capita from 2005 levels by 2011.	Promote sustainable practises through guidance.
	Local delivery of National indicator 186 – reduction of co2 emissions by 1.9% from 2005 levels by 2011.	Guidance could encourage use of local produce to

		reduce carbon footprint.
	To reduce the amount of household waste going to landfill to at least 22 percent of total amount produced by 2015.	Guidance should encourage premises to recycle waste perhaps by an incentive.
	Reducing the amount of industrial & commercial waste going to landfill to 80 percent of 2004 level by 2015.	Other waste disposal methods may need to be explored to help reach target.
	Increase proportion of energy used that is generated by renewable sources.	Premises could be encouraged to use forms of renewable energy sources subject to planning
West Mercia Constabulary Joint policing plan 2010-2013	Tackle crime and anti-social behaviour	Increased use of CCTV equipment.
	Reduce road casualties	To reduce and prevent road casualties, highways consideration is vital for any new application for Takeaway Food Outlet received.
Draft Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy (Sept 2010)	Objective Wo8 encourages 'communities in Worcestershire to take responsibility for their own waste and involve all those affected as openly and effectively as possible.	Disposal of waste in responsible manner by Takeaway Food Outlet owners. Either by Council business collection service or own privately arranged professional services.
	Proposed Policy WS3 encourages construction of new development (including commercial) to consider reducing/recycling waste from construction, demolition and groundworks. Waste facilities should also be encouraged into the design e.g. for recycling and recovery, unless the existing are proved to be adequate.	Required details for a planning application should be set out in the pre application checklist within the document.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2009.	Examines the potential for flooding in South Worcestershire (Malvern Hills District, Wychavon District and Worcester City Councils). The document is part of the evidence base of the SWJCS, and has maps of South Worcestershire highlighting areas of potential flood risk and surface water flood risk.	Will have to refer to flood risk document and this as a material consideration for any new development.
Herefordshire and Worcestershire	Ensuring that air quality is considered as a material planning consideration within development control planning processes.	A pre application checklist should include all relevant and required

Air Quality Strategy		information for a planning application so can be considered in the planning process.
	Require modelling and/ or monitoring to be undertaken to accurately assess the impacts of proposed development on local air quality	Air quality should be tested before development and effects predicted based on other examples and from model based research.
	Ensuring that air quality is properly considered within planning policy processes, in particular within the LDF process, with the inclusion of a specific air quality policy where applicable;	The SPD must require Air Quality to be considered within planning process and request that this information is provided with a planning application.
	Reductions in nitrogen dioxide concentrations within AQMAs in Herefordshire and Worcestershire	Material consideration on how much the target will be affected.
	Number of days when air pollution is moderate or higher	Material consideration to be made on how much the target will be affected.
Partnership Towards Excellence – The Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire Second Edition 2008 – 2013	To support adults to lead healthy lifestyle	Objectives of SPD can help meet priority outcomes of this strategy. To carry out and have regard to the importance of community engagement in the production of the SPD, as set out in the Community Strategy.
	Reduce health inequalities	
	Continue to improve community safety	
	Support children, young people and families to lead healthy lifestyles	
Worcestershire County Council Tourism Strategy	To provide visitors to Worcestershire a high quality and, enjoyable and fulfilling experience.	The aims of the strategy should be considered in balancing tourism,

	<p>To make sure tourism provides a driver of the Worcestershire Economy, bringing jobs and prosperity to the area.</p> <p>To ensure local communities are not adversely affected by tourism.</p> <p>To develop Worcestershire's distinctiveness as somewhere to live, work and visit.</p> <p>To encourage tourism enterprises, their suppliers and customers to reduce the impact of tourism on the environment.</p>	<p>economy, social and environmental aspects.</p> <p>Must prevent premises having a detrimental affect on tourism and the vital economy that it provides for Worcester.</p>
Joint Economic Strategy for Worcestershire 2008-2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting technology led growth benefiting all sectors and parts of the County. • Supporting the sustainable development of the County through infrastructure development (especially transport). • Removing barriers to employment and improving skills. 	For larger scale developments section 106 agreements could be sought to contribute to infrastructure.
South Worcestershire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2009)	Looks at the potential for flooding in South Worcestershire. Can act as a planning tool to assess flooding potential of proposed development sites.	Needs to be taken into account when accounting for new developments.
South Worcestershire community safety partnership plan 2008-2011	The Plan sets out the Partnership's aim of resolving issues such as crime, antisocial behaviour, drugs and alcohol; and how these will be tackled.	Options could be taken from this document in how to deal with Anti-Social Behaviour.
Worcestershire County Council and PCT Partnership Health Improvement Strategy action plan.	<p>Sets out targets for Obesity among primary school age children in year 6, Maintain below 15.5% from 2010/11.</p> <p>NI121 Circulatory disease premature mortality rate <75 years (standardised per 100,000 population.) Reduce below 74.7 from 2010-12</p>	The SPD can help to promote healthy options and make applicants aware of child obesity problems and problems of close proximity to schools when making their application.
Worcestershire Health Weight, Healthy Lives; A county-wide	Priority Maximising influence on planning on planning processes to limit the numbers of fast food outlets	Should consider whether there is a need to limit the number of fast food outlets further

strategy and action plan.		in the city.
Worcester Plans		
City of Worcester Local Plan 1996-2011	BE1 ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FOR DEVELOPMENT BE14 ALTERATIONS AND EXTENSIONS TO LISTED BUILDING BE16 THE SETTING OF LISTED BUILDINGS BE21 DEVELOPMENT WITHIN ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS - DESIGN PRINCIPLES POLICY SH3 APPROACH CORRIDORS - CHANGE OF USE POLICY SH5 FOOD OUTLETS AND HOT FOOD TAKE-AWAYS POLICY SH7 DISTRICT AND NEIGHBOURHOOD SHOPPING CENTRES - RETAIL DEVELOPMENT POLICY SH8 NEIGHBOURHOOD SHOPPING CENTRES - CHANGE OF USE POLICY SH10 SMALL SCALE SHOPS (INCLUDING CORNER SHOPS) - CHANGE OF USE SH12 SHOP FRONTS POLICY TR12 PARKING STANDARDS POLICY CC6 CONTINUOUS SHOPPING FRONTAGE (SECONDARY STREETS) POLICY CC9 A3 USES - RESTRICTED AREAS POLICY CC10 A3 USES - CRITERIA	The policy aims of the local plan are reflected in the sustainability appraisal.
Worcester Biodiversity and Trees SPD	Provides guidance on biodiversity requirements in the planning process and how to protect areas of native conservation value.	Need to take into account any possible affects to Biodiversity and any development that might have affect upon trees.

Appendix 2 Baseline Indicators

Social Context

Table 4.1 Social Indicators

Indicator		Data Source and Year	Worcester Statistics	Recent trend	National Comparator	Comments
Population: Total		Office of National Statistics Mid year estimates 2009	94,700	Rising	61,792,000	The population is continuing to rise which could cause more demand for fast food and also further health issues for the population.
Males			46,400	Rising	N/A	
Females			48,300	Rising	N/A	
Under 15 (%)		Office of National Statistics Mid year estimates 2005	16.7	Falling	N/A	The data seems to suggest that the number of dependants over 65 in increasing whilst the young dependants are decreasing. Household size on average in Worcester is Decreasing.
Over 65 (%)			23.6	Rising	N/A	
Household Size average			2.32	Falling	2.36	
Life Expectancy At birth	Male	Office of National Statistics Mid year estimates average 2007-09	77.1	Rising	77.9	Life expectancy in Worcester is rising for both Males and females.
	Female		82.0	Rising	82.0	
Physically active children (% of year 1-13 pupils who spend at least 3 hours per week on high quality PE and school sport 2008/09)		Health Profile 2010 28 July 2010	44.4	N/A	49.6	The percentage of children who are physically active in Worcester is lower than the national average
Obese children (% of school children in reception year 2008/09)			9.3	N/A	9.6	In comparison with national figures for England Worcester has a slightly lower figure for Children's

	Department of health NHS				obesity.
Healthy eating adults (% adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008)		28.6	Rising	28.7	The number of healthy eating adults is about the same as England's average.
Physically active adults (% aged 16+ 2008/09)		13.5	Rising	13.5	Worcester has the same figure as the national average on physical activity of adults.
Obese adults (% adults, modelled estimate using Health Survey for England 2006-2008)		24.7	Falling	24.2	The number of Obese adults in Worcester is higher than the English average.
Road injuries and deaths (Rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008)		30.2	N/A	51.3	Lower than the English average.
Have BMI > 30 % of pop	CACI 2010 Population Health Summary	15.3	Not Known	Worcestershire value 15.4	The value for Worcester is about the same as the value for Worcestershire.
Physical Activity less than once/week % of pop		22.6		22.6	The Physical activity of the population is the same at both district and county level.
Have had a Heart Attack % of pop		2.6		2.7	Worcester has a slightly lower heart attack population % than the county.
Existing Health Problems % of pop		10.5		10.5	The existing % of population with health problems is predicted to rise looking at figure below.
Future Health Problems % of pop		12.6		9.9	The % of population to have future health problems based on this estimate is to rise.

Healthy % of pop		CACI 2010 Population Health Summary	42.3	Not Known	37.7	Worcester city has a higher proportion of healthy population than the county as a whole.
Indicator		Source	Worcester	Trend	National	Comments
National obesity trend By 2050 (Estimated)		Foresight Report 2007		Increasing	60% Men Obese 50% Women Obese	If current trend of obesity continue the national proportion of population will be very high and cause other health problems and costs.
Synthetic obesity estimate for Worcester 2003-2005		Healthy lifestyles Behaviours: Model based estimates 2003-2005	25.2%	Increasing	Not known	
Proportion of population by weight category (WORCS)	Underweight	Healthy weight, Healthy Lives, Worcs countywide needs assessment 2009	2%		2%	The worcs proportions are inline with the national average apart from the Overweight and Obese category which are greater than the national average.
	Normal		31%		38%	
	Overweight		41%		37%	
	Obese		24%		22%	
	Morbidly Obese		2%		2%	
Fruit and Vegetable consumption Synthetic estimate of people who consume more than five portions of fruit or veg per day		Healthy lifestyles Behaviours: Model based estimates 2003-2005	27%	Not known	West Midlands 27%	Average for the West Midlands
Takeaways and fatty/fried food consumption Percentage of people who consume fried food at least 3 times per week		West Midlands Regional Lifestyle Survey 2005	7%	Not known	West Midlands 10%	Worcester value less than West Mids average.
Estimated no. of people with type two diabetes (No.of people)		Yorkshire and Humber Public Health Observatory, 2006	3,363	Not known	Not known	No comparison figure provided.

Economic Context

Indicator	Data Source and Year	Worcester Statistics	Recent trend	National Comparator	Comments
In Employment % (Aged 16-64)	ONS Annual Population Survey Apr 2009-March 2010	77.4		70.7	Worcester has higher employment rate than the national average.
Unemployed %		7.4		7.7	Although the employment rate is higher than the national average, Worcester still has a slightly higher unemployed figure.
Economically active total %	NOMIS Apr 2009-Mar	79.9	Falling	76.5	The overall economic activity total is falling which could be result of recession.
Economically active males %	Worcestershire County Economic Assessment 2009/10	79	Falling	N/A	
Economically Active Females %		80.8	Rising	N/A	
Gross Weekly Pay Full time workers	NOMIS 2009	447.9	Falling	491	Worcester's Gross weekly pay is less than the national average and it is continuing to fall.
Hourly Pay Full time workers		11.57	Rising	12.47	The hourly pay rate in Worcester is lower than the national average.
GDP Q2 2010	Bank of England 2010	1.2 %	Rising	N/A	
Business					The number of

stock (number)	NOMIS 2007	2650	Rising	N/A	businesses in Worcester is rising despite the decreasing economically active in the population.
Business VAT Registrations (number)		280	Rising	N/A	
Total JSA claimants (September 2010)	NOMIS September 2010	2,270	Falling	N/A	The number of people seeking job seekers allowance is decreasing which means that the unemployment figure should also be decreasing.
		(3.6% proportion of resident population of area aged 16-64)		3.5%	

Environmental Context

Indicator	Data Source and Year		Worcester Statistics	Recent trend	National Comparator	Comments
Household Waste Collection: kilograms	BV84a	Audit Commission 2007/08	325.5 kg	Falling	433 kg	The amount of household waste being collected has fallen which could be the result of more recycling.
Household Waste Collection: % change	BV84b		-6.37	Falling	-1.8	
Percentage household waste recycled	BV82a (i)		34.03	Rising	21.9	The above comment is backed up by the rising amount of household waste being recycled.
Tonnage of household waste recycled	BV82a (ii)		10347.87	Rising	20836.4	
Domestic Waste	Cleaner and Greener City Waste figures full year 2009/2010 (Tonnages)		17439.41	N/A	N/A	Domestic waste still remains the majority of the waste disposed of within the City. Kerbside dry recycling follows at an encouraging level.
Trade Waste			2898.97			This figure only relates to Council trade waste collection and does not include private trade waste.
			There is no document			

Street Sweepings	published containing these figures. The figures have come straight from members of the teams records.	1260.30			the city centre as a result of discarded wrappers and rubbish mainly from Takeaway food outlets. This seems to be an increasing problem associated with the night time economy.
Kerbside dry Recycling		9783.53	Decreasing		The past 5 years however have seen a dramatic increase in the amount of recycling since 2005. It is only this year the volume has decreased due to a new site for processing and more contamination of materials has occurred as a result.
Garden Waste recycled		308.02	N/A		Recycling figures are increasing year on year.
Other recycling		713.57			

Appendix 3 Sustainability Framework

No	SA Objective	SA Theme	SA Issue	Decision Making Criteria	Potential Detailed Indicators
1	Develop a knowledge driven economy that promotes prosperity for all Worcester's residents.	1	11, 12, 13, 14	<p>1. Will the Takeaway Food Outlets SPD enhance Worcester city's economy?</p> <p>2. Will the SPD contribute to rural or urban regeneration?</p> <p>3. Will the SPD provide opportunities for businesses to develop and enhance their competitiveness?</p>	<p>1. Average Wage</p> <p>2. VAT Registrations</p>
2	Sustain Worcester's high levels of employment and continue its economic growth within environmental limits.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9,	5, 10	<p>1. Will the SPD help to create jobs?</p> <p>2. Will the SPD lead to sustained economic growth?</p>	<p>1. Unemployment rate.</p> <p>2. GDP/Capita</p>
3	Ensure developments minimise energy consumption.	6	1,	<p>1. Does the SPD ensure greater energy efficiency?</p> <p>2. Will the SPD reduce the need to travel?</p>	<p>1. Developments achieving BREEAM very good rating.</p> <p>2. Distance travelled per year/capita</p>
4	Regenerate existing centres and promote urban renewal.	1, 2, 6, 9, 12	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10,	<p>1. Does the SPD seek to focus development on existing centres?</p> <p>2. Will the development minimise the environmental impact of new developments?</p>	<p>1. Development in town centre</p> <p>2. Development on previously developed land</p> <p>3. Development on Greenfield land</p>
5	Improve accessibility to community facilities.	6, 9, 11, 12	2, 4	<p>1. Will the SPD improve accessibility to facilities?</p> <p>2. Will the SPD enhance viability of existing community</p>	<p>1. Public surveys</p>

				facilities?	
6	Improve the health and wellbeing of local residents and reduce health inequalities.	5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12	5, 9, 10, 14	1. Will the SPD improve the resident's life expectancy? 2. Will the SPD encourage healthy lifestyle choices?	1. Life Expectancy 2. Physical Activity
7	Reduce the need to travel and minimise trips by means of private car.	6, 7, 9	2, 4, 7, 9, 10,	1. Will the SPD reduce the need to travel by private car?	1. Average travelling distance
8	Encourage public participation in local decision making	10	1, 9, 10, 8, 14,	1. Will the SPD encourage public participation? 2. Has the SPD been developed in participation with the community?	1. Number of representations received per consultation 2. Number of people attending the Workshop events
9	Reduce crime and fear of crime.	10, 12	6, 7, 10, 11	1. Will the SPD lead to increase levels of security? 2. Will the SPD promote good design and implement best practise guidance?	
10	Minimise waste and promote recycling, reuse and recovery.	2, 6, 8	1, 3, 9, 12,	1. Will the SPD help to reduce waste? 2. Will the SPD promote the waste hierarchy/	1. Recycling Rates 2. Waste to landfill
11	Reduce the causes of climate change and adapt to its impacts.	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9	2, 4, 12,	1. Will the SPD promote micro generation of renewable energy or the use of renewable energy sources? 2. Will the SPD ensure that energy efficiency is built into the design of future developments?	1. Number of permissions granted for Micro generation equipment schemes 2. Developments achieving BREEAM very good rating.
12	Improve the quality of air.	5, 6, 7, 11	2, 4, 8, 9	1. Will the SPD reduce air pollution?	1. Air quality Assessment
13	Protect and enhance landscape character.	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	1, 2, 3, 4, 7,	1. Will the SPD further the conservation of	1. Applications approved contrary to advice relating to landscape.

			12	landscape character in allowing developments in certain areas?	2. Percentage of developments on Greenfield land or part of the green network
14	Preserve and enhance townscape quality	1, 2, 10	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13	1. Will the SPD protect the historic environment from degradation? 2. Will the SPD enhance public spaces?	1. Number of buildings at risk 2. Number of approved listed building consents
15	Maximise the use of previously developed land and avoid inappropriate development in protected landscapes.	3, 4	4, 10 12, 14	1. Will the SPD encourage the use of previously developed land?	1. Development on previously developed land
16	Avoid development in protected habitats to ensure minimal disruption to their function.	3, 4	1, 2, 3,	1. Will the SPD minimise the development of protected habitats?	1. Percentage of developments on Greenfield land or part of the green network