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<p>6. Built environment</p>	<p>Supports high quality design objectives. Potential to improve street design and neighbourhood quality, creating more pedestrian and cyclist friendly areas. However, there is the potential for new facilities to replace the use of historic buildings, affecting the character of areas. There are also potential impacts on character if walking and cycling infrastructure / signage are not sensitive to their surroundings. Promoting and enhancing cultural heritage and attractions could have a positive impact on the built environment. Carrying out sustainability and health impact assessments should help avoid potential negative impacts.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Policy to include more explicit mention of sports, culture and heritage. Work with the NHS trusts to ensure the highest possible standards of design and sustainability in new healthcare facilities (links to design policies)</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures - ensure that street works are sensitive to their surroundings. Focus funding to areas of the 'best character' (quality over quantity).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>7. Community Safety</p>	<p>Encouraging increased walking and cycling can help to create areas with greater natural surveillance and capable guardianship - helping to reduce fear of crime in communities. There is also evidence that increased provision of open space and opportunities for leisure and recreation can reduce levels of crime and anti-social behaviour (particularly in youths). The impacts are determined as having a minor positive impact in the short term, rising to a moderate/major impact in the longer term as better quality facilities and networks of open space could act as important diversionary activities. It should also be noted that areas of open and green space can present increased opportunities for certain crimes, drug-taking and other anti-social behaviour if designed and 'managed' poorly. Failure to build appropriate consultation with key stakeholder groups (specifically young people) potentially creates further tension points within the borough regarding negative outcomes of negotiated open public space.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Engage young people to identify what facilities they want to see in their communities.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>8. Neighbourhood quality</p>	<p>Supports aspects of the sustainability objective by promoting enhanced open and green space. This could add to the 'greenness of neighbourhoods'. Provision of community allotments could also encourage cohesion and improve civic pride, which could have knock-on benefits on environmental quality.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Open and green space needs to be managed well to ensure that it does not create an eyesore.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>9. Waste</p>	<p>This policy aims to improve public health and opportunities for recreation and leisure. Public health is well linked to dealing with waste and will rely on waste being dealt with appropriately to be successful. We need to remain aware of the issue of clinical waste and ensuring it is dealt with appropriately, especially with the drive towards more community based healthcare provision.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Consider the links between health and dealing with waste. Ensure that additional health provision incorporates best practice for dealing with waste (particularly clinical) - (Make links to Waste policy principles). Health / sustainability impact assessments should help with this.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>10. Health</p>	<p>Directly supports the sustainability objective strongly. Seeks to encourage healthier lifestyles by encouraging walking and cycling and utilising green infrastructure for improved recreation and leisure. Also seeks to improve access to health facilities and support the delivery of high quality facilities for each township. Integrating sport and recreation facilities into new schools and making these available for community use encourages more active lifestyles, which is positive for health and wellbeing. Local food production is also supported through safeguard and provision of new allotments. Overall, the impacts of the policy are positive. The impacts will be greater over time as schemes to enhance recreation, accessibility and health facilities are implemented. Carrying out health impact assessments for major developments would help to reduce the negatives and enhance the positives of such schemes. It should be noted that there are potential conflicts between play provision and open space.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure local community access to open space, do not focus too much on greenheart as it may exclude certain communities.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>11. Recreation</p>	<p>The policy supports the sustainability objective very strongly. It promotes increased opportunities for recreation, leisure, sports, walking and cycling and community activities (e.g. allotments). Activities will also help to address gaps in open space and play provision. Improving access to high quality healthcare also helps people to achieve a better quality of life, which indirectly allows them to be more active and improves opportunities for leisure, recreation and cultural activities. Overall, these factors amount to a moderate positive impact in the short term, rising to a major positive impact in the long term as facilities and opportunities are established and improved.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>The policy should also make explicit reference to and promote enhanced cultural facilities (e.g. libraries, historic environment, museums, art, music, entertainment) and access to these.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles. Entertainment / leisure also considered as part of policy principles on 'retail and centres'.</p> <p>Other measures - Consider developing a Supplementary Planning Document which sets out standards for informal open space. Substantive lottery funds secured by the Council will increase the availability of play facilities.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>12. Housing</p>	<p>Delivery of these policy principles will be dependent on sustainable, affordable, attractive residential developments. Housing is recognised as playing a big role in delivering better health and vice versa. (Improvement of public health tends to be delivered hand in hand with improvements in housing). Provision of both health facilities and facilities that contribute towards better health will make housing developments more sustainable in the long term and help reduce problems that can be prevalent in developed residential areas. Also, a concentration on our parkland can have a positive impact on housing and provides for sustainable growth.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>13. Education and learning</p>	<p>Improving health and leisure opportunities, especially in more deprived areas, could help to enhance well-being and confidence and so increase aspirations. Opportunity to use provision of better health and leisure facilities to help improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development (for example, through the Building Schools for the Future programme and Sustainable Schools). Improving walking and cycling facilities could help less affluent to access education and training opportunities and to retain the Borough's skilled workforce. Improvements to healthcare facilities across the borough could provide opportunities for training / skills development within health sector. Allotments can provide opportunities for local enterprise and skills development.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Promote use of borough's water resources as an educational / learning resource. Maximise use of community facilities.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>14. Community development</p>	<p>Community welfare enhanced by access to better health facilities and recreation facilities. Improved access to healthcare helps vulnerable and older social groups in particular. Provision of sports and recreation facilities, and allotments in particular, offers opportunity for different social groups to come together, and promote a sense of community identity. Allotments also encourage health benefits from readily available quality food, especially for lower income groups. Remedying gaps in play provision ensures equal access for all. Green infrastructure and enhancement of local centres promotes community identity / sense of place. The most deprived areas would benefit most from improvements to walking and cycling facilities.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Health and recreation benefits can be enhanced through close collaboration with local communities, especially at planning stage</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>15. Energy</p>	<p>New secondary school facilities are likely to be more resource efficient and benefit from economies of scale - reducing overall demand for energy. Encouraging and supporting increased walking and cycling would help to reduce the use of fuel for transport. Impacts are negligible in the context of the SA objective.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Public buildings may provide an anchor load for renewable energy schemes such as district combined heat and power (thereby making schemes more viable). Opportunities should be explored.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>The most deprived areas also tend to be most reliant on public transport, walking and cycling - not through choice but through necessity. This policy is likely to assist with promoting walking and cycling as a lifestyle/healthy choice. Ensuring food is locally accessible can also reduce reliance on motorised forms of travel. Improving the urban environment and promoting greenspace for recreation can assist with building active travel into everyday life. It can also help create a virtuous circle wherein people who are more healthy are likely to want to exercise more.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>17. Sustainable Economy</p>	<p>Provision of allotments supports the development of local food production, which could help stimulate greater demand for local services and products. Impacts likely to be negligible, but this is an important contribution and it also helps to improve community cohesion.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>18. Economy and employment</p>	<p>Helps to improve quality of life of residents (who may be labour force). This can improve motivation, reduce staff sickness levels and improve staff retention, which can all have a positive impact on productivity and business reputation. It may take some time to see the positive effects of this policy.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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CP 2 – Safer, Stronger and more Attractive Communities

SA Objective	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time			Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual Impact
		short	med	Overall / long term		
1. Biodiversity	Regeneration on previously developed land in our most deprived areas could help to divert pressure from greenfield sites and areas of biodiversity value in the 'outer parts' of the borough. However, 'degraded' land will have value for biodiversity, and this should be recognised. There are also areas of biodiversity value in the 'inner parts of the borough' associated with Greenheart - it is important that development does not put pressure on these areas. Impacts are likely to be minor. Secure by Design (e.g. inappropriate lighting and access) may potentially conflict with biodiversity (e.g. buffer strips along water courses).				<p>Ensure appropriate use of secure by design through negotiation.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures - Deliver enhancement schemes through community volunteers. (Improve / enhance derelict sites rather than 'remove').</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
2. Air quality	Focusing development in the most deprived parts of the Borough (central spine) could worsen air quality impacts along major traffic routes where exposure to poor air quality is most problematic. However, the overall core strategy approach is reliant on the provision of enhanced infrastructure to create more sustainable communities in the inner areas of the borough. Focusing on public transport improvements, facilities for walking and cycling, local service provision and new access routes could mitigate the additional pressure that new development would create in these areas and perhaps lead to a slight improvement. Encouraging local access to community facilities and services could also reduce the overall need to travel (and thus transport emissions). There are uncertainties to these impacts as they are dependant upon the successful implementation of transport infrastructure. Without this, the impacts would be negative.				<p>Successful implementation of infrastructure schemes to help relieve congestion.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
3. Soil and minerals	Soil quality may be improved in some areas through remediation as part of regeneration activities. Focusing development onto previously used and degraded land in the most deprived parts of the borough should also help to relieve development pressure on areas of open space in the 'outer parts' of the borough (which would contribute to the safeguarding of soil and mineral resources). The policy aligns with the council's Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy.				<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
4. Water	Negligible impacts on most aspects of the sustainability objective. These areas already have infrastructure in place, but there may be capacity constraints. We are uncertain about these impacts though.				<p>Use SUDs and careful siting to ensure that new development does not increase vulnerability and/or add to overall flood risk. Ensure that surface water does not run off into combined or foul sewer, and ensure that run off mimics nature.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
5. Landscapes	Promotes the efficient use of land and buildings and relieves pressure on the 'countryside' by concentrating development in the inner parts (most deprived) of the borough on previously developed land. In the medium - long term this will have a moderate - major positive impact on open space and landscapes in the outer parts of the borough, although some character could be lost in inner areas (for example development of safeguarded sites - a minor negative). Local open space provision may also be improved through remediation of 'eyesore' sites, although the impact is minor and only likely to be significant in the long term. Impacts in the short term have been determined as negligible/minor as levels of development are anticipated to be low (however, we are unsure of how the market will respond to the economic downturn)				<p>Ensure that masterplans for strategic sites seek to enhance local landscape character and provision of open and green space. Links to Core Policies 'Green Infrastructure' and 'Biodiversity'.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>6. Built environment</p>	<p>Promotes good neighbourhood design, which could lead to improvements in the street scene. Removal of dereliction/eyesore sites could also lead to an improvement / or restoration of local character and have a positive impact on community pride. Regeneration within and around deprived communities could have a negative impact on the existing character of these areas if the design is not in setting with the local characteristics. However, consideration of local cultural identity and character is an important element of the policy principles so this impact is only determined as minor.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that development fits with local settings. It is vital that development within and around the inner 'core' of the borough respects and enhances local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures - Engage with local communities to determine how they characterise and value their communities. Promote the use of the Manual for Streets.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>7. Community Safety</p>	<p>Directly supports the sustainability objective. Regeneration in deprived areas presents opportunities to improve quality of life and reduce inequality gaps in the Borough. Improving the physical appearance of neighbourhoods can also have a positive impact on community safety ('broken windows'). Secure by design can also help to minimise opportunities for crime on a site specific basis in new development. If development is not well integrated with existing communities there is a danger that inequalities could be heightened. The positive impacts will get bigger over time as investment is focused in the 'inner areas' of the borough. A negative impact has been recorded to reflect the potential for poor development that further excludes existing communities (gated communities) (cumulatively a minor impact in the medium to longer term).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Strengthen on-site measures for designing out crime (rather than just 'promote').</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures - Encourage private sector housing within existing deprived communities to break up areas of 'mono-tenure' social housing estates (encourage mixed communities). Do not allow development that forms a barrier between existing communities and large blocks of new private housing.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>8. Neighbourhood quality</p>	<p>Directly supports aspects of the sustainability objective. NI 195 performance framework and PACT community engagement process enables resources to be deployed according to need, and provides management information to ensure standards of cleanliness are high across the borough. Areas of high multiple deprivation are priorities. Failure to get the balance right in terms of response/resources may heighten inequalities or lead to deterioration in other areas. Will promote regeneration in deprived areas through creation of cleaner and more attractive neighbourhoods and can deliver positive short, medium and long term impact. Clean-up of derelict and eyesore sites using Sect 215 TCPA will improve the appearance of neighbourhoods, and might also have a knock-on positive impact on crime. It may take time for true benefits of regeneration to accrue.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that relevant issues such as possible detrimental effects of litter and proper waste management are considered at Planning stage of relevant neighbourhood initiatives and applications.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>9. Waste</p>	<p>Removing derelict/eyesore sites can reduce the instances of fly-tipping and therefore ensure that waste is dealt with properly. "Secured by Design" suggests siting waste storage and disposal facilities away from buildings due to the potential for arson which may make it less likely that waste will be dealt with appropriately.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that design principles do not hamper efforts to deal with waste responsibly. Include waste facilities as a use of derelict/eyesore sites. 'local facilities' could include waste facilities.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>10. Health</p>	<p>Potential to help improve quality of life and wellbeing in our deprived areas. Physical improvements to the environment should also have a positive impact on mental health and wellbeing. There is also potential to link health services to local community facilities, if they are good quality. The impacts are not likely to be significant in the short term, as it will take time for schemes to be developed and the benefits to be felt. It should also be noted that development could potentially exacerbate inequalities if new residential communities are isolated from, and employment opportunities inaccessible to, those living in deprived areas. Although the policy aims to promote regeneration and reduce inequalities we have still determined this as a minor negative impact. Secure by design can also discourage permeability, affecting levels of walking and cycling.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that new development does not exclude deprived communities further. Ensure a mixed tenure approach. Link to NHS commissioning strategy.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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11. Recreation	Helps to create safer and more attractive neighbourhoods, which could encourage greater outdoor recreation. Also promotes access to good quality, local community facilities, which could improve opportunities for young people and for community engagement in general. The impacts will become more positive over time as facilities are established and neighbourhoods are regenerated. This policy approach supports existing functions and strategies (WLCT).	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified
12. Housing	Using development to address deprivation, eyesores and providing useful community facilities should help deliver sustainable housing developments and promote an inclusive community. However, there is a danger of "gentrification" of areas that pushes out the existing community which can cause some resentment. "Secure by Design" does not necessarily lead to sustainable growth as it can have a detrimental effect on walking and cycling (permeability) - this issue should be dealt with through the principles as they acknowledge the need for accessible and vibrant communities. In the short term, there may be a moderate negative impact on housing objectives as such regeneration may not be attractive to developers.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	<p>Ensure that areas, where possible, retain their character.</p> <p>Ensuring that design does not solely concentrate on crime issues but also gives consideration to permeable neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures - Ensure a range of housing is delivered to prevent gentrification.</p>	Impacts identified
13. Education and learning	Regenerating the most deprived areas and providing good quality local community facilities (such as libraries and extended schools) would help to improve qualifications, skills and opportunities for lifelong learning. Removing dereliction could also help to enhance local well-being and confidence and so increase aspirations. Helps to build community capacity and to 'narrow the gap'.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Consult with communities to identify what facilities they want / need - promotes community ownership. Reinvigorate existing community facilities.	Impacts identified
14. Community development	Access to good quality local community facilities for all sectors is a strong positive for all social groups, for community engagement and for stronger, more positive relationships within communities. Regenerating the most deprived areas helps the disadvantaged groups. Fewer eyesores enhances community confidence and aspirations. Safer buildings and reduced opportunities for crime promote confidence within communities. Some sectors of the community may not have access to quality community facilities (e.g. children's centres) if we are targeting the inner areas of the borough. There are pockets of deprivation away from here that need to be considered too. It is important to ensure that the use of 'secure by design' does not create 'gated communities'.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Benefits of regeneration, provision of community facilities and anti-crime measures can be enhanced by close collaboration with local communities, especially at planning stage. We need a clearer definition of 'community facilities'. We also need to be more explicit when we think about 'regeneration'; taking environmental quality issues into account too. Infrastructure investment needs to be complemented by investment in community confidence. Ensure that secure by design does not impact negatively on female safety, permeability and community interaction.	Impacts identified
15. Energy	There is potential to increase energy use / demand in areas that don't use as much at the moment (i.e. deprived inner areas). Locating in areas with existing infrastructure provision is favourable, but we need to be aware of potential capacity constraints. Promoting accessible local facilities could reduce the need for energy for transport. Amenity considerations could potentially affect the implementation of renewable schemes at neighbourhood level.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Explore opportunities for district energy schemes as a part of regeneration and development activities - potential to tackle fuel poverty issues?	Impacts identified

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<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>The most deprived areas also tend to be most reliant on public transport, walking and cycling - not through choice but through necessity. There is a danger that more development without infrastructure will exacerbate the problems. Deprived communities already face high road safety casualties and a lack of transport choice. Having said this, a key element of the Core Strategy is to improve infrastructure, including public transport walking and cycling routes. "Secure by Design" can actively discourage a walking environment by blocking off easy walking routes (e.g. alleygates) - however, the principles acknowledge the need for accessible and vibrant communities so this should not be a major issue. Improving the environmental quality of an area makes it nicer to walk in. Access to good quality local services necessarily relies on good quality transport links such as pedestrian and cycling routes and public transport.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>"Secure by Design" should be considered alongside other approaches to town planning such as urbanism to ensure that we do not deter people from being on our streets.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures - Infrastructure for walking, cycling and public transport needs to be in place at the start of developments rather than relying on retrospective approaches.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>17. Sustainable Economy</p>	<p>Helps to reduce inequalities in the borough by focusing regeneration activities on the most deprived parts of the borough. However, deprivation is multifaceted, and taken in isolation, the impact of this policy will be minimal. Helps to raise aspirations.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>18. Economy and employment</p>	<p>Supports economic regeneration, particularly in the most deprived parts of the borough, helping to improve local access to employment for all. Also helps to create attractive, safe environments for business activity and staff retention. Helps to raise aspirations.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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CP 3 – Education and Learning

SA Objective	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time			Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual Impact
		short	med	Overall / long term		
1. Biodiversity	The policies do promote the use of biodiversity / green space as a resource for education / learning. However, impacts on biodiversity are negligible. There could be site specific issues associated with the development of new facilities, but these cannot be determined at this level.				<p>Promote the use of biodiversity / green space as a resource for education / learning.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures: Deliver enhancement schemes through schools and community volunteers.</p>	Negligible impacts
2. Air quality	Seeks to improve public transport, walking and cycling links to further and higher educational facilities (particularly those that are not in 'central' locations). Also promotes the use of information and communications technology, which may involve more remote learning, which could reduce the need for travel. In the context of trips generated from access to learning facilities, the positive impacts are likely to be minor and only felt in the medium to long term.				None identified.	Impacts identified
3. Soil and minerals	Not particularly relevant. However, it should be noted that there may be competing interests for developer contributions for different uses; remediation versus funding for employment training and facilities for example.				None identified.	Negligible impacts
4. Water	There are negligible impacts on water objectives. Location of facilities may impact on flood risk, but these issues need to be identified and resolved on a site by site basis.				<p>Opportunities for high standards of sustainable design in new/improved facilities.</p> <p>Opportunities to use Building Schools for the Future as learning resources for sustainability.</p> <p>There could be indirect positive impacts in terms of behaviour change (for example, the environmental classroom at worthington lakes).</p>	Negligible impacts
5. Landscapes	New facilities have the potential to have a positive or negative impact on surrounding landscape. This is dependant upon siting and design of new buildings though, and it is not possible to determine at this strategic level. As a result of 'enhancement measures' suggested at an earlier round of appraisal, the policy also promotes the use of the landscape as a learning opportunity for schools.				<p>Promote the use of the landscape as a learning opportunity for schools.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p>	Negligible impacts

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<p>6. Built environment</p>	<p>Building Schools for the Future and other new facilities could potentially have a major negative impact on the character of some areas, and/or result in a loss of use of historic buildings. Overall the impacts on the borough are determined to be a minor negative.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Utilise the historic environment as an educational resource and to support tourism (e.g. signage / information).</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures - Opportunities to set higher standards in sustainability and design for new education and learning facilities. Links to Building Schools for the Future. Make use of old / unused buildings for new facilities - for example, vocational training centres - could these be located in buildings replaced by new BSF facilities?</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>7. Community Safety</p>	<p>Improving educational and vocational attainment is likely to result in lower levels of crime and anti-social behaviour in the longer term as it can heighten aspirations and improve life chances. In the shorter term, improved facilities for sport, recreation and culture both within and outside of schools and for and within the wider community (at every stage and age) can also act as an important diversion to potential criminal or anti social activity.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>8. Neighbourhood quality</p>	<p>Targeted campaigning, association with Eco-Schools initiative and robust enforcement raises awareness of cleaner, safer, greener issues and promotes environmental responsibility and citizenship which is key to achieving sustainable behavioural change and improving local environmental quality. Improved facilities and accessibility should help to facilitate these positive impacts.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>9. Waste</p>	<p>This policy aims to improve education facilities and attainment and to increase possibilities for learning and as such has little effects on waste aside from the normal impacts of development.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Development should ensure that it does not produce unnecessary landfill waste and should consider how waste can be used through the lifetime of the development. Opportunities for waste facilities in new buildings - CHP, composting etc... also use as an educational resource which can indirectly lead to reduced waste production in the longer term.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>10. Health</p>	<p>Improved facilities for education and learning would improve the life chances and aspirations of people in the borough (particularly young people). This would have knock-on positive impacts on health and wellbeing in the long term, as a better educated and skilled workforce can access better paid and more fulfilling employment. In the short - medium term, there could also be indirect positive impacts on health by helping to tackle worklessness.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Need to ensure that education and learning facilities are easily accessible to all. Co-location of health facilities. Link to 'health education' as an integral part of primary care facilities.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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11. Recreation	<p>New or improved facilities for education and learning should provide better opportunities for children, young people and community members to engage in sport, cultural and community activities locally. In the context of the sustainability objective the impacts are minor in the short term, but rise over time to a moderate/major positive impact in the long term as more quality facilities are established.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>The policy should make more explicit reference to sport / community use of facilities or signpost to 'health and recreation policy'. There are also links to Building Schools for the Future, which should be highlighted. The role/prospective contribution of Libraries doesn't appear to be well reflected here. On-site activity in promotion of learning/study support and project work with schools/outreach services can add much value.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
12. Housing	<p>Provision of good quality education has a massive effect on the long term sustainability and viability of housing development. Ensuring that primary schools are located close by as well as providing decent transport and community links to secondary schools. The Building Schools for the Future programme sets out a vision of schools acting as a community hub where desirable. Improving accessibility to schools should also improve accessibility to other key facilities. Ensuring innovative use of ICT may point towards innovative household design that links into an ICT network. However, we would need to ensure that extra energy was not needed otherwise fuel poverty would become an issue, especially with long term energy price forecasts.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that we highlight the use of the home as a learning hub.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
13. Education and learning	<p>Policy specifically aimed at achieving the sustainability objective. Strong positive impacts from the principles listed here. In the short term there could be some disruption as facilities undergo changes/improvements. Policy recognises the importance of primary, early years, secondary and adult learning. It also encourage learning for personal fulfilment as well as simply for work purposes.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Recognise the importance of primary, early years and lifelong learning as well as secondary. Need to consider adult learning more explicitly too. Encourage learning for personal wellbeing as well as just for work purposes. Define 'innovative use of information and communications technology' ensure no groups are disadvantaged.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
14. Community development	<p>Improvements in educational and vocational provision (and targeted employment training) are positive for communities, encouraging pride, self-respect and greater social stability. Equality of access is an issue for social cohesion. Plans for replacement secondary school provision could disadvantage those communities which lose a valuable community facility and need to travel further. Lower income groups benefit especially from improved accessibility to higher and further education centres by walking, cycling and public transport. Community development could be enhanced by more innovative use of information and communications technology. More deprived social groups (inc ethnicity / disability) can be excluded by the cost of connection and equipment amongst other factors, such as knowledge of IT - policy principles acknowledge this by promoting inclusive access to IT.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Promote learning as a wellbeing activity, not simply for work / educational achievement.</p> <p>Low cost availability of ICT for deprived communities needs to be addressed.</p> <p>Policy needs to consider early years / primary and lifelong learning more explicitly.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures - Close collaboration with local communities needed, especially at planning stage. Accessibility issue for those areas losing a school needs to be adequately addressed. The location of new facilities also needs to be culturally appropriate.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
15. Energy	<p>New facilities will be more resource efficient, leading to direct reductions in carbon emissions over the long term. The impacts are small in the context of the contribution that schools make to the per capita emissions of the borough. There may be better opportunities to integrate sustainability measures more firmly into the curriculum (for example, practical experience monitoring energy use, learning about renewables through the establishment of micro renewables at schools). This could help to foster wider-behaviour change that spreads into communities and is long-lasting.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>(The Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy needs to be highlighted here - Educaiton and Inspections Act 2006). This policy highlights the need to make education facilities more sustainable through better access and as such should assist in improving accessibility across the borough. However, it is reliant on infrastructure being in place and also reliant on us addressing the transition period between stages of education and migration into the workforce. It should be noted there may be accessibility issues associated with the location of new schools facilities (Building Schools fr the Future) this needs greater emphasis in decision making.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Infrastructure needs to be in place to ensure that all future facilities are accessible. We need to recognise that the Education and Inspections Act places an emphasis on such a wide group of potential students that education sites will still be inaccessible for some. Accessibility needs to be considered as an important issue when considering the Building Schools for the Future programme.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>17. Sustainable Economy</p>	<p>In order to support growth in the knowledge sector, the Borough needs to develop a better skilled and qualified workforce. This policy should help to improve vocational and academic achievement in young people, but it would take some time to feel the benefits. Improved provision for adults should help to improve the chances of employment for adults in the borough who are currently unemployed or seeking better quality employment, but in the overall context of the borough's skills shortages, the impacts will be negligible in the short term.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that sustainability is an integral part of learning and education programmes. This could be achieved by requiring higher standards of sustainability in new developments. For example linking the facilities (e.g., building management systems) to curriculum modules on climate change, resource efficiency, equality and diversity and other social and environmental issues. Potential to focus training, education and skills on environmental services and technologies to help develop a local skills base in this emerging sector.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>18. Economy and employment</p>	<p>Currently, skills shortages could restrict certain types of business growth in the borough or restrict opportunities for local residents. This policy would help to develop a better skilled and readily available labour force that could attract greater business investment and stimulate greater indigenous activity. Higher value jobs would also mean better wages for local people. It is likely that the benefits of the policy would take some time to be noticed, so the impacts in the short term are likely to be minor. Developer contributions for employment training may be seen as a burden by some developers, but in the longer term, they would reap the benefits from a stronger labour force and greater levels of local enterprise.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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CP 4 – Economy and Employment

SA Objective	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time			Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual Impact	
		short	med	Overall / long term			
1. Biodiversity	Development of land (particularly safeguarded) for employment development could have a direct negative impact on some habitats through ongoing disturbance and fragmentation. However, focusing development on existing employment areas and town centres could relieve some pressure on areas which have biodiversity value. Development associated with 'Wigan South Central' could be an issue, particularly as several SSSIs fall within the masterplan boundaries at the moment. However, the spatial policy for Wigan South Central does promote the protection and enhancement of natural assets. Nevertheless, we are unsure of these issues and further assessment is needed on a project level. It should also be noted that development may also provide opportunities for enhancement. In fact, this is often the only mechanism for significant improvements.				<p>Need strong core policies on biodiversity to ensure quality mitigation/compensation.</p> <p>Need to ensure development (particularly Wigan South Central) does not affect important areas for biodiversity.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles on biodiversity and spatial policy for Wigan South Central.</p> <p>Other comments - Funding should be directed towards management rather than new sites.</p>		
			?	?			
		?	?	?		?	?
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	
2. Air quality	Part of the policy is to promote good access to employment sites by sustainable modes of transport. This could help to relieve the additional emissions that new employment sites and growth of existing sites is likely to cause. Promoting town centres as hubs for economic development would also promote easier access to employment and cultural opportunities, as our centres are relatively well served by public transport. There is a notable focus on the inner areas of the borough and in key locations close to the M6 motorway. Site development in the inner areas for sectors that require heavy goods transport could put additional pressure on an already constrained road network, which could significantly worsen air quality in these areas. Travel to work would also be an issue in many areas if substantial infrastructure improvements were not secured to encourage sustainable travel. Having said this, infrastructure improvements are a key element of the core spatial approach, so there is potential for congestion to be relieved in these areas - helping to improve air quality in the longer term.				<p>Development in the inner areas should be based upon key growth sectors and knowledge based industry that does not generate large amounts of freight (such business would be better located in key strategic sites close to the M6 motorway). If housing delivery is secured in these inner areas and substantial infrastructure improvements are delivered over time, then employment opportunities may be very accessible by sustainable means; helping to reduce transport emissions and exposure to poor air quality in these areas. Promoting alternative working arrangements such as home-working, and live-work units, may also help to reduce the transport implications of employment growth.</p>		
				?			
				?		?	
		Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	
3. Soil and minerals	Focusing on town centres and Wigan South Central as hubs for economic development will relieve development pressure on sites in the 'outer areas' of the borough, where most of our 'best and most versatile' agricultural land and mineral resources are located. There is also a focus of development on previously developed land in the inner areas of the borough, which could further reduce pressure on greenfield sites. Having said this, a number of key strategic sites would be developed too, with a permanent loss of land that could in the future be used for agriculture (although much of this is not high quality). Development may also contribute towards remediation of land, but this is more likely to occur through housing development, and there are competing interests for developer contributions, so the impact is minor and only likely to be positive in the long term. It should also be noted that development in general uses more minerals, which is a minor negative impact.				None identified.		
		Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	

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<p>4. Water</p>	<p>Development of sites for employment / growth will lead to an overall greater demand for water, even if efficiency measures are secured. This will have a negative impact both within (potential capacity issues) and outside the Borough in areas of water extraction. Development could also add to flood risk problems by reducing the amount of permeable land and increasing pressure on the foul drainage system. Increased traffic from industry requiring distribution can be washed off roads into rivers, having a negative impact on water quality. Parts of Wigan South Central fall directly within or close to flood zones, especially with climate change factored in (although there are proposed measures to mitigate flood risk in this area) as do other development sites within the inner parts of the borough (including proposed strategic sites).</p> <p>In the short term, impacts are determined as minor because levels of development are anticipated to be low given the economic downturn. In the longer term impacts could be major unless careful siting, mitigation and proactive measures are taken. However, other policy principles should help to minimise the negative impacts of development. Generation of wealth from economic development could also help to drive improvements in environmental performance in the longer term.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Utilise other Core Policies such as 'Natural Resources', 'pollution', 'Built Environment & Landscape', 'Green infrastructure' to minimise the impact of economic growth on water objectives. Some policies may need strengthening. Implement PPS 25 to ensure appropriate siting and mitigation. Some development has the potential to improve surface water -run off in an area where permeability is currently poor.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>5. Landscapes</p>	<p>Development of sites for employment use could have a negative impact on landscape character and open space in certain locations (physical development plus traffic). For example, development of safeguarded land sites. However, the impact is only minor because there is also a focus on town centres, Wigan South Central and on 'inner areas' of the borough, which helps to divert pressure for development away from areas of landscape value, green and open space in 'outer areas' of the borough. Impacts in the short term have been determined as negligible/minor as levels of development are anticipated to be low in light of current economic conditions (however, we are unsure of how the market will respond to the economic downturn so this is an uncertainty). Some sites for development may actually improve landscape character, and this may actually be the only way to secure enhancements.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>If development is well designed, taking into account landscape character and open space, then there is the potential to enhance areas that are currently poor quality and / or hard to access. Ensure that masterplans for strategic sites seek to enhance local landscape character and provision of open and green space. Links to Core Policies 'Green Infrastructure' and 'Biodiversity' and 'Health and Recreation'</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>6. Built environment</p>	<p>Economic development in and around town centres could have a major negative impact on townscape if it does not take account of local character. However, this is avoidable if development is character-led. There may be positive impacts on townscape if small scale employment is secured that utilises vacant buildings and revitalises areas that are currently 'run-down'. Development of strategic sites could have a negative effect on character, but we need more information about sites before we can assess impacts with greater confidence.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Consider the use of rural buildings. Greater consideration for tourism / visitors. Promote heritage-led / culture-led regeneration.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>7. Community Safety</p>	<p>Enabling sustainable economic growth (notably in the inner parts of the borough) could reduce worklessness (which is a key driver for crime) where it is a particular problem amongst deprived communities. We need to ensure that job opportunities are taken by local communities, and that they can access the better quality jobs that are created. Therefore, strong policies and activities relating to 'education and learning' are required to raise skill levels in the borough and complement our policies for economic growth. Improving the cultural offer of our town centres could help to promote greater variety, resulting in fewer instances of crime and disorder associated with drunkenness.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Set targets for local population employment for new developments (Particularly from deprived areas).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>8. Neighbourhood quality</p>	<p>Cleanliness and the physical attractiveness of a community is a significant factor in encouraging economic regeneration. Focus of resources in prominent areas such as Town Centres, supports sustainable economic growth. Failure to consider environmental impact, particularly in terms of litter, graffiti and waste management at design/planning stage could affect environmental quality; having a negative effect on economic growth and 'investability' of an area.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Consider environmental impact, particularly in terms of litter, graffiti and waste management at design/planning stage. (Links to other policy principle such as pollution, natural resources, and safe, strong, attractive communities).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>9. Waste</p>	<p>Economic development at present will bring with it more waste that needs to be dealt with. We need to ensure that such development deals with waste at source or even uses it as a resource. Economic development may include waste treatment and there may be a range of sustainable jobs (environmental sector) associated with such development. Economic development may also drive changes in how we deal with waste and the demand for recycled products. However, in the short term, we may well see a rise in waste, especially waste destined for landfill. We should also note the life-cycle analysis of products and services as waste may be produced earlier on in the chain. In the longer-term, waste is more likely to be viewed as a resource, which could be a major positive impact.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Help reduce the production of waste earlier on in the chain to ensure we are not simply passing on the problem to someone/somewhere else. Ensure that dealing with waste is seen as an opportunity as much as a problem. Consider waste as an employment use for existing safeguarded employment sites.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>10. Health</p>	<p>Indirectly supports the sustainability objective if it helps to tackle worklessness (which can determine health outcomes). Promotes self-reliance and contribution to community development. The policy also aims to ensure that opportunities are well related to areas of need, which should help to tackle inequalities. However, there is a danger that inequalities could be deepened if deprived communities do not have the skills to access better quality jobs. Therefore, this policy needs to be supported by strong policies and actions on education and learning. Some strategic sites may also not be particularly accessible to deprived communities via public transport (which many residents rely upon), therefore job opportunities here may be taken by people from out of town or from less deprived areas (this is a potential minor impact in the long term that should be recognised).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Provide greater support for smaller / dispersed and non-traditional economic growth (e.g. social enterprises). Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles. Other measures - Ensure good accessibility via sustainable modes from deprived communities to new and existing job opportunities. Support economic policy with strong actions on education and learning.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>11. Recreation</p>	<p>Could support the growth of leisure and cultural sector. Employment opportunities could also generate some positive indirect impacts on opportunities to engage in leisure, culture and recreational activities. For example, with more people in employment or earning better wages, money becomes less of a barrier to accessing certain leisure facilities / products. However, the impacts are judged to be minor and only arising in the long term as money alone does not determine access to good quality leisure/cultural opportunities. Development could also result in a loss of open space. In accordance with PPG17, the loss of formal playing fields should be adequately compensated for, but this could be difficult if suitable alternatives are not readily available. The accessibility of sites should also be considered as well as quantity and on-site quality of the facilities. Informal space that is used for recreation is more vulnerable to permanent loss without replacement, which could be an issue at strategic sites.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Make links to local Community Allotment Enterprise.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>12. Housing</p>	<p>Concentration on development of Wigan South Central may exacerbate problems of accessibility for current residential areas as well as affecting proposed areas. Overall, sites for economic development can compete with residential development and there is also the issue of 'bad neighbours'. However, there are, of course, mixed use developments and an increasing amount of town centre residential developments. The principles also promotes better linkages between residential areas and areas of economic development. Economy and housing are fundamentally linked and should support one another provided they are well planned.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that economic development complements residential development. Infrastructure improvements are required to support development of employment sites.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>13. Education and learning</p>	<p>A thriving local economy would have a positive impact on educational and vocational achievement by directly providing opportunities for work experience (for example through the Education Business Partnership) and by indirectly inspiring lifelong learning aimed at finding job opportunities. More deprived areas, where qualifications and skill levels are lower, stand to benefit from the relating of job opportunities to areas of need and from the provision of good alternative transport choices such as walking and cycling. By encouraging key growth sectors (for example, the environmental sector) opportunities exist to develop local skills and qualifications, apprenticeships and to attract additional skilled workers.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Opportunity to obtain developer contributions towards the funding of employment skills training, facilities and associated skills. Promote incentives for employment of local residents.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>14. Community development</p>	<p>Ensuring job opportunities are well related to areas of need is positive for more deprived communities, raising aspirations and improving life opportunities. Low income groups could benefit most from improved public transport, walking and cycling facilities. Local town centre hubs could also enhance sense of community identity. However, the inequality gap could remain or grow with market growth, which is a potential negative impact. We need more information about the employment opportunities that are likely to arise as a result of this policy if we are to make a more accurate assessment of its impact - it could be more positive.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Policy should provide greater support for social enterprise and SMEs. Make use of Planning Conditions to secure a percentage of local employment in new development. Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles. Other measures - Ensure equality of access to jobs. Policies also need to link to / respond to the worklessness strategy. Alternative economic development scenarios should be considered. Promote a variety of cultural development.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>15. Energy</p>	<p>New development would require energy to be used during construction (extraction of materials, transport etc...). Economic growth is also usually associated with increased consumption of goods and services, which is correlated to increased energy use. These are negative impacts that will grow larger over time as more growth occurs. However, new development also presents the opportunity to catalyse low carbon energy networks by acting as an 'anchor load'. In some instances, these networks will have a positive impact on existing buildings, which could lead to significant reductions in carbon emissions in the longer term (it should be noted that strong energy policies will need to be implemented successfully if such carbon savings are to be achieved).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>It is vitally important that development / growth is supported by adequate infrastructure to ensure that we move towards a low-carbon economy. In order to tackle energy and climate change issues, spatial planning policies need to be complemented by behaviour change initiatives that promote different patterns of consumption. Encourage the use of information and communications technology to reduce energy use.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>This is dependent on the infrastructure being in place. If we permit development without the right public transport, walking and cycling facilities in place from the beginning then we will embed a culture of reliance on the car. However, with the correct infrastructure in place, and through correct planning for development it may assist in attracting more investment in transport and accessibility (this is what the principles aim to achieve). Town centres are often easier to reach as the infrastructure may already be in place - but there would also need to be consideration of rural isolation. The provision of local employment opportunities should help to reduce the need to out-commute.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Infrastructure needs to be in place but there also needs to be a culture change. The effect of a developing economy on the 'rural' areas of the borough need to be taken into account.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>17. Sustainable Economy</p>	<p>The policy principles seek to promote employment in growth sectors, which could include environmental sectors. However, this is not a specific objective for the policy principles and other traditional sectors are promoted too - as they are appropriate opportunities for Wigan. Focusing on employment opportunities in areas of need could also help to tackle inequalities. Support for small and medium businesses / enterprises could help to strengthen a market for local goods and services.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>18. Economy and employment</p>	<p>This policy is complementary to sustainability objective 18. It promotes a mix of employment uses, which will help the local economy to diversify and become more resilient to change and competition. It also seeks to provide the appropriate sites, with supporting infrastructure, which will be vital to secure more sustainable economic growth. By focusing on areas of greatest need, it also means that the benefits of growth are shared more fairly, helping to reduce inequalities in the Borough.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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CP 5 – Housing

SA Objective	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time			Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual Impact
		short	med	Overall / long term		
1. Biodiversity	<p>Housing development will lead to an increase in water consumption and need for treatment/disposal. This can contribute to a negative impact on biodiversity in areas of water extraction (such as the Lake District) - these issues have been considered at a regional level through the RSS. Housing can also have a direct local impact by permanently replacing areas of natural / semi natural spaces that have value and function for biodiversity - this could particularly be the case for large strategic sites. However, focusing on previously developed land in the inner parts of the borough should help to reduce pressure on biodiversity (although it should be noted that previously developed land usually has value for biodiversity). There may be cumulative impacts on the connectedness and function of green infrastructure - these issues may be enhanced by climate change.</p> <p>On a positive note, certain sustainability measures could complement biodiversity objectives - for example green roofs and use of 'natural' drainage systems, and housing development could bring opportunities to enhance green infrastructure in an area - with benefits for biodiversity. Building at higher densities within existing urban areas also makes use of the established infrastructure and therefore requires less land and resources than new developments on greenfield land. Although measures can also be taken to offset impacts on biodiversity, It should be noted that mitigation is often not 'like for like'.</p>				<p>Appropriate mitigation measures offer opportunities for biodiversity gain. Biodiversity policy needs to be strong. Design principles should also consider biodiversity.</p>	
2. Air quality	<p>Housing development focused in the inner parts of the borough could add additional pressure to an already constrained road network. This could exacerbate air quality issues along some of the borough's key roads (which are AQMAs) where there is exposure to poorer levels of air quality. However, a focus on improved accessibility could help to offset these impacts. If infrastructure improvements are secured (which is a key element of the spatial approach) and levels of walking, cycling and public transport use increase, there could be a positive impact on air quality in the medium to longer term. It should be noted that some bus fleets cause air quality impacts of their own, so increased use does not necessarily mean better air quality. There is a need to work with operators to improve the environmental performance of vehicles. It should also be noted that whilst new roads may help in the short term to disperse trips, if capacity is taken up, we may be back to the same poor or even worse position in the longer term.</p>				<p>A key element in the delivery of these sites is the improvement of transport infrastructure to relieve congestion from residential areas and promote sustainable patterns of travel. If successful, then in the long-term this could lead to improvements in local air quality. However, there may be increased air quality issues in the short-medium term. If all new housing helps to deliver significant infrastructure improvements and is served by local services, education, leisure and employment opportunities that are accessible by sustainable means of travel then any negative air quality impacts over the short-medium term could potentially be 'offset' in the long term. It should also be noted that whilst new roads may help in the short term to disperse trips, if capacity is taken up, we may be back to the same poor or even worse position in the longer term. Infrastructure improvements need to go hand in hand with behaviour change initiatives / smarter choices.</p>	
3. Soil and minerals	<p>Development of safeguarded land for housing is likely to result in the permanent loss of areas of land that could in the future be used for agricultural purposes (although most of this is not high quality). However, housing development is to be focused on the 'core urban areas' of the Borough and on/within previously developed or degraded land and buildings. This should help to reduce the impacts on soil and minerals in the outer parts of the borough, where most of the 'best and most versatile' agricultural land is and mineral resources such as peat, sand and gravel are located. Nevertheless, the impact in the long term is judged to be moderate-major positive. Housing development also presents an opportunity to remediate land contamination, although it should be noted that there are competing interests for developer contributions, particularly the affordable housing element in this instance. In the short term, levels of house building are expected to be low, so impacts would be negligible. It should be noted that development in general uses more minerals, which is a minor negative</p>				<p>Higher density development on previously developed / degraded land (or within and around town centres) would help to reduce pressure on soil and mineral resources. Provision of community allotments with major housing development (Core Policy 'Health and Recreation').</p>	

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<p>4. Water</p>	<p>Generally, increased levels of development are associated with increased overall water consumption, decreased permeability of land surfaces (thus contributing to surface water run off and flooding) and increased production of waste water (with potential water quality and health impacts). Therefore, there are major negative impacts associated with significant residential development. However, this level of housing development is set in Regional Policy and will need to be implemented (i.e. it is likely to happen anyway and a no-development option is not a viable alternative). Therefore, we should also look at the positive impacts of our housing policy, which will help to mitigate the water impacts associated with housing development. For example, the policy does promote the use of sustainable design and drainage systems. It also promotes the efficient use of land and buildings which should reduce the need to 'pave over' areas. Increased densities can also help in this respect, although there can be issues with flood risk depending upon the area in question.</p> <p>Focusing development onto previously used land may sometimes mean that there is an element of flood risk. (longer term more negative as previously developed land is scarcer)</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Application of other Core Policies policies will help to reduce the negative impacts of this policy. For example, 'built environment' 'green infrastructure' and 'natural resources'. We should set broad standards for water efficiency. We should also ensure that development is focused towards areas that are already served well by existing infrastructure, and that there are no capacity issues that cannot be tackled.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>5. Landscapes</p>	<p>Development of sites for significant housing could have a negative impact on landscape character and open space in certain locations. For example, development of certain safeguarded land sites. However, the impact is only minor in the medium term and moderate in the longer term, because there is also a focus on previously developed land, town centres, and on 'inner areas' of the borough, which helps to divert pressure for development away from areas of landscape value, green and open space in 'outer areas' of the borough. Impacts in the short term have been determined as negligible/minor as levels of development are anticipated to be low in light of current economic conditions (however, we are unsure of how the market will respond to the economic downturn so this is an uncertainty).</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>If development is well designed, taking into account landscape character and open space, then there is the potential to enhance areas that are currently poor quality and / or hard to access. Ensure that masterplans for strategic sites seek to enhance local landscape character and provision of open and green space. Links to Core Policies 'Green Infrastructure' and 'Biodiversity' and 'Health and Recreation'</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>6. Built environment</p>	<p>Generally supportive of sustainable design objectives. There could be a significant positive impact if high standards were secured for new housing development. However, given economic and other developmental constraints (combined with the need for housing delivery to support infrastructure improvements) it may be difficult to secure high levels of sustainability from new housing development in the Borough without adversely affecting delivery. New housing development per se is also a threat to the character of existing settlements in the borough (backland development), and poor quality design that does not take account of local character has been noted as a current issue. Therefore, there are potential negative impacts on local distinctiveness in the 'core' of the borough (where the majority of new housing is to be developed). However, these impacts could be offset somewhat by concentrating development on previously developed land, reusing buildings and implementing innovative design techniques. Character in the outer parts of the borough is likely to be retained, but there are fewer opportunities for enhancement. In the short term, levels of house building are not expected to be significant.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Promote a character-based approach to design to mitigate potential impacts on townscape from new residential development. Some impacts are unavoidable due to the sheer number of new homes that are planned to be built, as they will alter the density and layout of existing settlements and rural - urban fringe. Encourage conversions and retention of buildings (proactive approach to reuse as part of policy). Establish character appraisals for strategic sites. Identify the types of housing to be promoted for different areas of the borough.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>7. Community Safety</p>	<p>Access to housing can act as a significant barrier to employment and re-integration into communities for ex-offenders, homeless, and / or those that are workless. Therefore, this policy could help to remove one of the underlying factors contributing to negative community safety and anti-social behaviour outcomes (in particular, the policy refers to all sections of society, and also an element of affordability). Good quality, affordable homes are also necessary for child development, which can have longer term impacts in terms of the propensity for criminal activity. The impacts are determined as minor in the short term, as levels of house building are currently low. However, in the medium to long-term, we anticipate that the impacts could be moderately positive. There is a danger that all aspects of planning for and implementing new housing developments potentially impact in a negative way on both social cohesion issues and specific crime issues. All stages of planning are important, for example - unsold housing on new estates could be prone to burglary.</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Promote mixed tenure communities. Identify suitable locations for homeless accommodation, supported living. Explore potential to involve offenders in building of new supported housing schemes by adopting development management policies to allow a percentage of offenders to be employed during construction and development. Types of housing from a secure by design perspective - need to be considered as part of policies. (tenure can affect crime levels - e.g. low rise flats and criminal activity).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>8. Neighbourhood quality</p>	<p>Development of degraded land, vacant and unfit housing can contribute to more attractive neighbourhoods. Housing development can also act as a catalyst for improving environmental quality. Impacts in the short term are determined as negligible given the current economic downturn. Need to ensure that due consideration is given at design/planning stage to ensure that developments have adequate space set aside to comply with local refuse and recycling arrangements and reduce fly-tipping or waste spillages. If these measures are not taken into consideration, there could be negative impacts.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Introduce safeguards at design stage and during planning process.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>9. Waste</p>	<p>Overall, housing growth results in more waste (construction and during use - i.e. more households). Houses are where many waste decisions are made. This policy aims to improve the sustainability of residential development and that should include dealing with waste. Housing needs to provide decent options for dealing with waste such as the ability for kerbside collections and the separation of waste, if appropriate. Multi-occupancy properties may be a particular issue. The location of residential development may also directly affect the ability to site particular waste treatment facilities (resident objection). Housing should also be conveniently located for bring sites.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that housing development helps people deal with waste. Ensure that housing development does not prevent effective waste treatment strategies. Sustainability measures should include waste considerations (storage and materials used) Housing should as a priority deal with waste on site (e.g. community composting). New housing development should provide new bring sites / facilities rather than just linking to existing areas.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>10. Health</p>	<p>Improving access to affordable, quality homes can contribute to better quality of life and wellbeing. The policy aims to cater for all sections of society, taking account of vulnerable groups such as ex-offenders and homeless. Promoting sustainable housing development could also help to improve wellbeing to an extent - for example by helping to tackle fuel poverty. There are potential negative impacts if housing development is not supported by infrastructure - could lead to worse congestion / air quality impacts for example.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Reduce the threshold for affordable housing. Explicitly mention disability. Ensure a variety of housing types in neighbourhoods to promote varied demographic.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>11. Recreation</p>	<p>Housing development could result in the loss of some open space and/or land used for recreation (although land for housing is not always accessible to the public). This is particularly the case for safeguarded land sites that make up part of the core strategic policy. However, the policy supports development on previously used or degraded land, which should relieve development pressure on green field / open space. <i>(Although it should be borne in mind that some previously developed land may also have a value for recreation, wildlife and other 'soft end' uses).</i> The negative impacts that could result from the permanent loss of land to housing in some areas needs to be acknowledged as a minor impact. Housing development also needs to take account of local facilities, as there may already be shortfalls in provision of open space, play areas, libraries and other facilities. On the other hand, focusing development in our most deprived areas, on previously used land, could help to improve the viability and access to leisure/culture facilities in those areas.</p> <p>Provision of an element of open space is also a key principle for strategic development sites - so there is opportunity for positive impacts / enhancement. Impacts in the short term have been determined as negligible as levels of development are anticipated to be low in light of current economic conditions (however, we are unsure of how the market will respond to the economic downturn so this is an uncertainty).</p>	<p>?</p> <p>?</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Use housing as a catalyst for improved provision of leisure/recreation facilities. Housing development presents an opportunity to enhance open space and play provision where quality and / or quantity may currently be poor. With strong application of other Core Policies such as 'Green Infrastructure' and 'Health and Recreation', the impact overall should be positive. Develop local standards for informal open space. Consider opportunities to create new cycle routes/footpaths for new housing development to optimise the accessibility of amenities.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>12. Housing</p>	<p>This policy promotes well-planned, affordable housing that is sustainably designed and constructed. It aims to address supply issues associated with homelessness as well as tackling the issue of vacant houses. It also aims to provide for a sustainable pattern of growth that is close to necessary infrastructure. However, it does not explicitly address the issue of fuel poverty - which is also determined by other factors, such as income.</p>					<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>13. Education and learning</p>	<p>Strong opportunity to help improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development through learning about and experiencing sustainable design and construction. Also opportunity to develop locally those skills and qualifications which will be increasingly in demand within the housing industry (such as sustainable design and construction). Could also attract additional skilled workers to the borough. Lack of housing can be a barrier to employment and education/training for some social groups - e.g. ex offenders. Therefore, the policy has positive connotations in this respect. Better quality housing also improves learning environments at home.</p>			<p>?</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>Opportunity to obtain developer contributions towards the funding of employment skills training, facilities and associated skills. Incentives to employ local residents in housing schemes.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>14. Community development</p>	<p>Redeveloping previously developed / degraded land would benefit deprived communities most, and enhance community pride and identity. Mixing of housing types is positive for vulnerable, excluded and lower income social groups but location of some types of accommodation could be unpopular and lead to social tensions. Affordable housing provision is positive for low income groups, as are lower running costs from more sustainable design (although capital costs may be exclusionary). Possible social tensions arising from "overcrowding" factor (due to concentration of new development and higher densities in already highest populated areas). It is important to note that this could potentially create pockets of wealth in deprived areas, which would worsen inequalities.</p>					<p>Important to ensure equality of access to housing and sensitivity to local community views. Consider concentration of communities. For example, migrants may prefer to concentrate/co-locate rather than disperse/integrate. Define 'all sections of the community'. Promote the uptake of empty homes.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>15. Energy</p>	<p>Increased numbers of homes will increase energy use during construction (materials). A move towards more single occupancy homes is also correlated with higher energy demand overall. However, this policy needs to be viewed in the context of the housing targets we have been set and therefore must deliver on. The policy principles are positive for new homes, by referring to the need for sustainability measures. However, infrastructure costs associated with new housing development (as well as the affordability element) may affect the viability of renewable energy /sustainability measures (Although it should be noted that building regulations will be ramped up anyway and market pressures such as Energy Performance Certificates could make sustainability measures more attractive to developers). It is also important to acknowledge that the majority of our housing stock by 2050 is already built. Therefore, improvements to new stock will have a limited impact on the majority of carbon emissions associated with existing buildings.</p> <p>However, new development could actually help to catalyse the establishment of energy networks that could be linked to existing buildings - leading to significant carbon savings in the long term (would probably need to be part of a mixed use scheme).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p></p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>Housing may act as a catalyst for infrastructure development/improvement, but consideration of cost and delivery is required. Ensuring new housing development is well served by public transport and walking and cycling infrastructure is key to ensuring a transition to more sustainable transport across the borough. Therefore the infrastructure needs to be in place beforehand, especially when it is likely a number of residents will have no access to a motor vehicle. There is a danger of further exacerbating the current problems and building in reliance on the car. There is potential to consider the approach taken in place on the continent where the transport services need to be in place before any development is completed. The type of housing development will also be crucial especially in terms of road safety (eg cul-de-sacs, homezones etc). Over the longer term, housing schemes could help to deliver significant improvements to infrastructure, but we are uncertain of these impacts.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Infrastructure needs to be in place but there also needs to be a culture change. The type of housing development is also key and safely designed, people-centred development should be encouraged.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>17. Sustainable Economy</p>	<p>Appropriate housing development would help to support economic growth in the borough. It would help to ensure quality accommodation for the borough's workforce. It would also generate economic activities for local business in the construction industry (which could be tailored to sustainable techniques to help develop local experience with 'environmental' products and services'). It would also allow for the development of critical infrastructure that is vital to allow for and support economic growth in parts of the Borough. With housing supporting economic growth, the borough may therefore be more attractive for knowledge-based industries to locate here.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Base the housing market on high standards of sustainability in order to stimulate growth in the environmental services sector within the local area.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>18. Economy and employment</p>	<p>Appropriate housing development in the borough would help to support economic growth in a number of ways. First, it would ensure quality, affordable accommodation for the borough's workforce. It would generate economic activities for local business in the construction industry. It would also allow for the development of critical infrastructure that is vital to allow for and support economic growth in parts of the Borough. However, the positive impacts are only likely to be minor in the short term, as levels of house building have plummeted during the 'credit crunch' / recession. It is unlikely that there will be substantial conflicts between land for housing and land for employment uses, particularly as the policy supports mixed use schemes and effective use of land and buildings.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Promote live-work units to increase the amount of employment space available and reduce the need to travel.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>6. Built environment</p>	<p>Likely to retain existing character and in some instances improve the appearance and distinctiveness of our town centres through reuse of vacant buildings and creation of 'high quality environments'. There is considerable emphasis on walking and cycling links (as part of town centre policy principles), which should also make for more attractive public spaces. Increased amounts of residential development in and around town centres could conflict with the character of some areas, especially where there are listed buildings and / or vacant buildings that are not attractive for refurbishment. Large retail developments can have a significant impact on character and affect smaller 'traditional' retailers. Cumulative small-scale changes such as to shop frontages can also have a significant negative impact. An approach based upon character-led design could help to mitigate these potential impacts. Our policy principles on design and the historic environment should also encourage high quality and sensitive development.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Promote a character-based approach to design to mitigate potential impacts on townscape development. Impacts depend upon how development is controlled. There may be a need for more definitive guidance in Area Action Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>7. Community Safety</p>	<p>Town centres are current hotspots for crime. Encouraging more vibrant, viable town centres should help to improve levels of surveillance and safety in and around centres. This could reduce opportunities for crime and heighten feelings of safety. Promoting the reuse of vacant buildings and creating high quality environments can also have a positive impact on levels and perceptions of crime and disorder. On a more indirect level, promoting our centres as areas for employment could support workless people into employment in areas that are relatively easy to access via public transport. Changing the tenure of town centre usage could promote a positive move away from a 'pub' based night time economy in the town centres. Residential use is also positive as it promotes capable guardianship. On a negative note, it should be noted that If development is not done right (e.g. poorly lit walking and cycling routes / more pubs) then there is a potential to exacerbate existing problems).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>It is important to recognise that we are already starting from a negative fear of crime perspective. We need to ensure that development helps to tackle fear of crime by creating attractive, safer environments. (Psychological aspects of design). - Ensure that schemes to promote walking and cycling are attractive, safe and welcoming and do not create hotspots for crime and fear. Consult with groups about new town centre layouts and routeways - what would make them feel safer?</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>8. Neighbourhood quality</p>	<p>Negligible impacts on neighbourhood quality. However, there is potential to improve the appearance and experience of town centres. In the context of the sustainability objective the impacts are only minor.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Consider impact of change of use regarding vacant buildings, particularly around waste management facilities. Introduce safeguards during design and Planning process.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>9. Waste</p>	<p>Retail and town centres produce a lot of waste and are also indirectly responsible for waste elsewhere (eg at home). Traders in town centres are not generally considering where they can work together to deal with waste (symbiosis). New development inevitably brings with it more waste, although a focus in town centres should help to reduce construction waste associated with new out-of-town developments. In the medium to long term, there could be potential to make use of waste in town centres as a resource (for example facilities for CHP using waste).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Retail development should consider and address its impact on the waste stream and seek to reduce it through altering work practices or working with other stakeholders to deal with waste in a more effective manner. Need to ensure provision of waste facilities with new retail / change of use. There could be potential to build waste facilities in town centres (e.g. CHP energy from waste). Promote opportunities for groups of businesses to tackle waste together (symbiosis). Retail should also seek to reduce the waste it produces in order to positively affect both business and residential waste streams.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>10. Health</p>	<p>Promotes access to leisure facilities by walking and cycling, which has knock on benefits for health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Facilitate health facilities in accessible locations with shared parking and good transport links. For example, health facilities in retail locations.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>11. Recreation</p>	<p>Enhancing the role of centres as places to access leisure, entertainment and other services will have a positive impact against the sustainability objective. Enhancing the role of, and access to Leigh Sports Village will have a positive impact for residents in the east of the Borough, whilst similarly improved links to Robin Park would be positive in the West. Overall the impacts are only judged as minor in the medium term, rising to moderate in the longer term. This is because the policy does not address other factors that the sustainability objective covers.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>12. Housing</p>	<p>Provision of vibrant retail centres and retail facilities can help determine the success of sustainable residential development. Promotion of mixed-use development also attempts to bring together working environments with dwellings thereby reducing the need to travel and providing employment. There is potential for retail development to assist with the provision of energy in residential areas due to their relatively equal and opposite demand profiles. However, this is not explicitly addressed in the policy.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Make the link between energy provision for town centres and residential development explicit.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>13. Education and learning</p>	<p>Improved local facilities could help to enhance local well-being and confidence and so increase aspirations. Better walking and cycling facilities could help to improve access to training and education opportunities, particularly for the less affluent, and to retain the Borough's skilled workforce. Leigh Sports Village and Robin Park are important facilities for sports education and learning.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Opportunity to obtain developer contributions towards the funding of employment skills training, facilities and associated skills ?</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>14. Community development</p>	<p>Maintaining local centres could help to enhance community identity and pride. Remedying gaps in provision of local services would ensure equality of access by all social groups and reduce perceptions of unequal treatment. Low income groups would especially benefit from improved public transport, walking and cycling facilities and close proximity of local services. Opportunities for Robin Park and Leigh Sports Village facilities to bring different social and community groups together.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Address equality of provision across different communities. Wigan / Leigh east/west divide. Benefits of this policy could be enhanced through close collaboration with local communities, especially at planning stage</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>15. Energy</p>	<p>Although we need to use evidence to identify opportunities for renewable and low-carbon energy schemes in the borough - town centres, leisure and retail parks and mixed-use developments can present relatively good opportunities. Maintaining and enhancing the role of our centres may therefore present good opportunities for the implementation of energy schemes/networks, which could help to reduce carbon emissions where they are often substantial. Encouraging the reuse of buildings can also contribute to savings (due to embodied energy), although inefficiencies could lead to greater carbon emissions in the longer term. Encouraging walking and cycling and the role of local centres can help to reduce energy-use associated with travel.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Need to use the Greater Manchester Energy Study and other subsequent evidence to identify opportunities for renewable and low carbon energy schemes in and around town centre, leisure and retail 'parks' and mixed use developments.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>Focus on main centres as focal areas for entertainment, leisure, retail, employment etc. supports accessibility objectives - as these areas are mostly well served by public transport. This policy also encourages better links for walking, cycling and public transport to certain places. However, these may not be where the infrastructure deficit are. Likewise, if there is a hierarchy of centres, some places will potentially miss out on necessary sustainable transport infrastructure. Bulk retail can discourage sustainable travel modes as a motor vehicle is required. Ensuring residents are no more than 800m from food / convenience shops should help to reduce the need to travel by car. However, "Gaps in provision" needs defining.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Promotion of key retail areas should not be at the expense of other areas (where people may live) if that can helped. A hierarchy of centres should also recognise where the accessibility issues are - the hierarchy may not be reflective of this. Relevant needs for a particular area should be identified - the Sustainable Communities Act has the potential to affect this.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>17. Sustainable Economy</p>	<p>More attractive, vibrant and viable town centres and surrounding areas (such as the Pier Quarter and Westwood) are likely to be more appealing locations for knowledge-based industry. However, other locations with good access to strategic transport networks may be more attractive.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>18. Economy and employment</p>	<p>Helps to maintain and enhance town centres as centres of activity. Enhancing the offer of Wigan and Leigh town centres will help to support economic growth and encourage growth in sectors such as tourism. Employment opportunities may also be created as the result of more diverse centres, helping local people into jobs in areas that are easily accessible to most communities. Certain businesses requiring good road access may not find town centre locations attractive. However, growth areas such as the service economy, media and environmental technologies could be more attracted to Wigan and Leigh Town centres, particularly if they become more appealing places to do business. Currently, our town centres are a major source of employment opportunities. Focusing on these areas can offer enhanced opportunities for local enterprise (for example, service sector businesses).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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CP 7 - Accessibility

SA Objective	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time			Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual Impact
		short	med	Overall / long term		
1. Biodiversity	New roads can have a potential negative impact on biodiversity (both temporary impacts during construction and permanent ones), particularly over the longer term as more schemes are implemented. Application of policy principles on biodiversity should help to mitigate these impacts, but further assessment is needed to be certain. There could also be positive indirect effects in the longer term if people adopt more sustainable travel behaviours - for example, air quality improvements.				Strengthen biodiversity policy to ensure mitigation / gain. Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in policy principles for 'Biodiversity'. Other measures - Avoid areas of importance when planning routes. Avoid severance of habitats with transport routes.	
			?	?		
		?	?	?		
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified
2. Air quality	A key aim of this policy principle is to reduce levels of car travel. If successful, these measures would lead to an improvement in local air quality through a reduction in congestion, and greater use of sustainable modes of transport. Impacts are likely to be minor in the short term as it would take considerable time to implement changes. However, in the medium to long-term there is the potential for a very positive impact on local air quality. Consideration of the environmental issues associated with travel in AQMAs, town centres and where people live, could also lead to reduced exposure to existing emissions in these areas. Addressing the needs of commercial and freight travel through network improvements would not lead to reduced emissions from these sources. However, improved throughflow of traffic in currently congested areas could reduce exposure to harmful emissions. It should be noted that some buses actually make a significant contribution to poor air quality, so a move towards more public transport is not necessarily all positive in terms of air quality. It should also be noted that whilst new roads may help in the short term to disperse trips, if capacity is taken up, we may be back to the same poor or even worse position in the longer term.				Encourage the use of rail, pipeline and water-based transport for other goods as well as bulky minerals and waste. Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles. Other measures - Need to encourage bus companies to improve the environmental performance of fleet. It should also be noted that whilst new roads may help in the short term to disperse trips, if capacity is taken up, we may be back to the same poor or even worse position in the longer term - infrastructure improvements need to go hand in hand with behaviour change initiatives and smarter choices.	
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified
3. Soil and minerals	It should be noted that development in general uses more minerals, which is a minor negative impact. Roads can use significant amounts of virgin and secondary minerals.				Ensure the use of recycled aggregates as far as is possible for new infrastructure - (Needs to be considered as part of policy principles or development management policies for waste and/or design')	
		Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified
4. Water	Any development of transport infrastructure (even walking and cycling tracks) can have an impact on the permeability of surface water. Construction of road infrastructure can also have short term impacts on hydrology through sedimentation. However, encouraging a shift to more sustainable modes of transport may reduce the amount of diffuse pollution into water courses due to run off of pollutants and residues caused by vehicles (this is only likely to be a positive in the longer term - we are also uncertain about this).				None identified.	
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified

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<p>5. Landscapes</p>	<p>To achieve the aims of this policy substantial infrastructure needs to be secured, including new road links. In some areas, this could have an adverse impact on landscape character and open space. However, the impacts are likely to be confined to 'inner parts' of the borough associated with the development of key strategic sites - and much of the landscape here is characterised as poor quality. The policy also seeks to minimise the environmental impact of travel, which could have some indirect minor benefits for open space and landscape provision over the long term if it influences people's travel habits. There could also be longer term improvements in access to better quality open space if walking and cycling routes are enhanced. Short term impacts are determined as negligible as it will take longer for infrastructure changes to be implemented on a significant scale.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Mitigation measures to ensure road schemes have minimal negative impacts on open space and landscape character.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>6. Built environment</p>	<p>Strong emphasis on sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling. This could lead to more pedestrian friendly public spaces with a stronger sense of place. Also seeks to enhance places by considering the environmental impacts of travel. Overall, the impacts would be moderately positive, but it is uncertain whether such infrastructure improvements can be secured successfully. There is the potential for minor negative impacts on the character of areas as a result of new infrastructure and signage - these can be mitigated with good design.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Refer to English Heritage guidance on accessibility issues.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
<p>7. Community Safety</p>	<p>Encouraging greater levels of walking and cycling could help to create greater levels of 'natural surveillance' and street activity, which could reduce actual and perceived levels of crime and ASB. However, ironically, fear of crime can act as a significant barrier to walking and cycling, so measures need to be secured to help allay fears and actual opportunities for crime. There could be indirect positive impacts if public transport is improved throughout the borough as many people from our most deprived areas rely upon this mode of transport to access employment, and other services. However, these impacts are only likely to arise in the longer term. Accessibility improvements also help people from a range of social identities to access and contribute to a wider range of activities. The increased visibility of these groups could potentially challenge negative cultural perceptions. This potentially has a knock on effect, decreasing negative (and in some cases criminal) actions against these groups.</p> <p>A minor negative impact should also be noted, because improved accessibility via car can increase penetration into the borough - extending opportunities for potential offenders to commit crime (in particular theft of and from vehicles).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Increase of secure by design car parks, and park and ride schemes can have major positive impacts on vehicle crime (taking cars off streets). Involve partners in infrastructure improvements from a crime prevention perspective.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>8. Neighbourhood quality</p>	<p>Encouraging greater levels of walking and cycling could lead to more pedestrian friendly streets and improved street scene amenity. However, this is only likely to be a positive impact in the longer term. Improved infrastructure provision in the longer term could also reduce congestion, which can also have a negative impact on the amenity of some communities. The impacts are determined as negligible in the short term as it will take time for schemes to be implemented and behaviour change to follow.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>9. Waste</p>	<p>This policy aims to improve access to services by a range of different modes, as well as improve road safety and improve 'access for all'. It aims to reduce unnecessary vehicle trips, so how we collect waste may have a bearing here. There is also a tangential issue regarding HGVs carrying waste travelling around and through the borough. There is also an issue of how we deal with end of life vehicles. Through reducing our reliance on motor vehicles we may see a rise in scrap vehicles in the medium term as current vehicles come to the end of their life span but that should improve in the longer term as less vehicles are in use and need to be scrapped.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that a reduction in reliance on the motor vehicle recognises the end-of-life issues. Ensure that waste infrastructure helps reduce reliance on the motor vehicle and that all waste facilities are conveniently located for appropriate modes of travel.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>10. Health</p>	<p>The policy should directly help to improve access to health facilities. There could also be improved access to leisure, entertainment, employment and other services. Also promotes healthier lifestyles by encouraging active travel choices such as walking and cycling. The impacts would become more positive in the longer term as infrastructure improvements would take time to be secured. It should be noted that buses can be a cause of poor air quality, so increased use is not necessarily positive in this respect.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>The policy needs to be supported with behaviour change initiatives. Consider access to food.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>11. Recreation</p>	<p>Improvements to transport infrastructure and routes for walking and cycling could have an indirect positive impact on the sustainability objective by improving access to sports / leisure facilities, and outdoor recreation. It also improves access to cultural attractions in the Region if Wigan's role as a transport gateway can be enhanced. It is likely to take time for the positive impacts to be accrued. Therefore, the impacts are negligible in the short-term and only minor in the medium-term. There is the potential for minor negative impacts on open space as a result of road infrastructure development. However, the impacts are dependant on scheme details, which are not fully known yet. In some circumstances, the development may actually enhance open space and access to it.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>If impacts associated with transport infrastructure are identified early in site development, then mitigation measures or enhancement can be secured. Investment in enhancement measures may well be off-site, and should be directed at the places in most need.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>12. Housing</p>	<p>Improved accessibility is key to ensuring sustainable housing and vibrant neighbourhoods where residential development can thrive. Improved accessibility also helps determine a sustainable pattern of growth. There will be little to no effect on tackling homelessness or fuel poverty (considering fuel poverty in terms of heating ones home). Improved accessibility is important particularly to those living in social housing who may not necessarily have access to a vehicle. Contributions to transport infrastructure may affect the profitability of housing development.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Infrastructure needs to be in place to ensure residential developments are accessible and sustainable. Ensure that the viability of sites is not compromised through the requirement to contribute to infrastructure provision / improvements.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>13. Education and learning</p>	<p>Better alternative transport choices, such as walking and cycling, would help to improve access to training and education opportunities, particularly for the less affluent. Would also help to retain the Borough's workforce and possibly attract additional skilled workers to the Borough. Strong opportunity to help improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development through learning about transport choices. Will help to improve access to facilities for disabled.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Make links to travel plans. Policy could consider access to IT and other aspects of access to services / activities (for example opening times).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>14. Community development</p>	<p>Given their lack of transport choice, the most deprived communities would benefit especially from improvements to public transport, walking and cycling - as well as from proposals to focus on town centres and to reduce the need to travel - all of which could potentially contribute to a greater sense of community identity and pride. However lack of access to a car will remain a disadvantage for many social groups, as will low-cost access to public transport and ICT. Provision for disabled access, and parking measures, would ensure greater equality of access for disabled people. Preventing severance of communities by roads would be positive for community identity. Road safety measures would especially benefit deprived communities which suffer the highest casualties. Local car-sharing schemes, cycle clubs and community transport schemes could help to encourage a sense of community belonging.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Consider low-cost access to public transport and ICT for more deprived social groups. Consider local car-sharing schemes, cycle clubs and community transport to help encourage a sense of community belonging.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>15. Energy</p>	<p>Considerable energy is required for the construction of new roads (extraction, transport, etc...). It also 'opens-up' more of borough for development. Increased walking and cycling would reduce energy use due to travel (in the medium to longer term). Promotion of home working as a way to reduce the need to travel would increase domestic consumption of energy.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Biomass crops or woodland should be grown close to the renewable energy schemes that they will be used for to minimise transport fuel and costs.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>This policy promotes sustainable travel and road safety and should have a positive effect on improving accessibility at new developments as well as having a knock-on effect of improving sustainable travel and road safety at current developments. Operators need to adapt their fleets to ensure that people with disabilities have access. The built environment needs to account for the needs of people with disabilities where appropriate. It is difficult to improve access to rail as the infrastructure costs are so high and rail infrastructure is relatively inflexible in responding to geographical changes. However, other modes should integrate with the rail network in order to improve accessibility.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that operators and those concerned with the built environment plan and provide for people with disabilities where appropriate. Ensure that transport and travel provision links in well with the rail network.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>17. Sustainable Economy</p>	<p>Improvements to the borough's infrastructure and strengthening it's regional transport links may make Wigan a more attractive place for businesses within the 'knowledge sector' to locate in Wigan.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>18. Economy and employment</p>	<p>Improvements to transport infrastructure will support economic growth in the Borough by allowing better movement of goods, staff and customers. It may also attract more high value employment to the borough, which could improve local earnings and job opportunities. Enhancing public transport links to the Regional Centre should help us exploit some of the jobs opportunities that will be created.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>6. Built environment</p>	<p>Supports high quality/sustainable design objectives. Would help to maintain character and distinctiveness in rural-urban fringe areas.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>An important role of Greenbelt is to protect the setting of historic settlements. This should be acknowledged in the policy.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>7. Community Safety</p>	<p>Negligible impacts.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
<p>8. Neighbourhood quality</p>	<p>Negligible impacts on neighbourhood quality.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
<p>9. Waste</p>	<p>There are common issues associated with green belt such as preventing development of seemingly "ideal" sites for particular types of development - in this case perhaps a waste treatment facility. However, this policy aims to protect and enhance green belt and safeguarded land and as such maintenance may have a beneficial effect on fly-tipping.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that a balance is struck between providing for necessary development and greenbelt/safeguarded land.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>10. Health</p>	<p>Although this helps to protect large areas of open space / countryside, it is just a continuation of current policy, so there will be little enhancement. Has negligible impacts on the sustainability objective. However, it should be noted that maintaining amenity of open spaces is important for promoting health and well being.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
<p>11. Recreation</p>	<p>Although Greenbelt preserves a substantial amount of open space / countryside (with good potential for recreation) this policy actually offers no change from the current position. Nevertheless, a positive impact should be determined to reflect the major role of Greenbelt in maintaining areas of open space.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>12. Housing</p>	<p>Greenbelt and safeguarded land may prevent development in particular areas where need for housing may be great (aside from the fact that such greenbelt areas are attractive to developers as they can achieve a higher margin) The irregular nature of some safeguarded land may have the effect of discouraging sustainable housing provision as it hems in where development can take place. This policy aims to restrict urban sprawl which will help achieve more sustainable development but it may also exacerbate problems of accessibility from housing development which is forced away from employment zones.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure infrastructure is in place to overcome barriers associated with safeguarded and greenbelt land. Ensure that greenbelt and safeguarded land is not too restrictive.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>13. Education and learning</p>	<p>Enhancing the borough by protecting open countryside and open land around towns/settlements could help to enhance local well-being and confidence and so increase aspirations. Negligible impacts.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
<p>14. Community development</p>	<p>Preserving the special character of settlements within the Borough and preventing neighbouring settlements from merging would help to preserve community identity.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>15. Energy</p>	<p>Policy is a continuation of the current situation, so impacts are not overly significant. However, directing development into urban areas is likely to lead to denser urban areas in the longer term, which can be more energy efficient in terms of travel. It is also usually more feasible to implement renewable / low carbon energy networks (such as CHP) in denser urban areas.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>Greenbelt may prevent development closer to conurbations and lock in the need for car travel for some residents. It may intensify rural isolation from services. However, preventing sprawl can also help protect local facilities and promote walking and cycling. Maintenance of greenspace also helps promote sustainable travel.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>17. Sustainable Economy</p>	<p>If allocated otherwise, some greenbelt land could be attractive and suitable for clusters of employment provision in knowledge-based sectors. Therefore, the policy to protect all green belt from development could be seen as restrictive. However, national policy has a strong influence over these principles so the impacts are only determined as negligible.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Review greenbelt allocations where particular opportunities for knowledge based employment are identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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18. Economy and employment	There are development opportunities away from the greenbelt that are sufficient to meet the demand for growth. Having said this, if development was allowed to occur on some Green Belt land it might be more attractive for higher value employment. Currently, greenbelt constrains the development of attractive sites along the M6 Corridor. Green Belt might also act as a constraint to economic growth in the longer-term if remaining safeguarded sites are not attractive.							Impacts identified
Reconsider greenbelt boundaries, including the allocation of new more 'appropriate' land as replacement.								

CP 9 – Strategic Landscape and Green Infrastructure

SA Objective	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time			Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual Impact	
		short	med	Overall / long term			
1. Biodiversity	Supports the sustainability objective by maintaining and connecting networks of green and open space that may have value for biodiversity. In the short to medium term open and green space would be safeguarded (a moderate positive impact) with improved functionality/quality contributing to a moderate/major positive impact over the longer term. Whilst 'multi-use' of green infrastructure is promoted, it should be noted that this could result in conflicts between different uses. For example, use of land for recreation and / or crop production could have a negative impact on biodiversity. Conversely, other functions of green infrastructure such as flood management can complement biodiversity.				-Policy should aim to create healthy environments.		
					Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.		
						Other measures - Consider gardens as an important element of green infrastructure. Need to define green infrastructure.	
2. Air quality	A strong network of multi-functional green infrastructure could encourage greater levels of walking and cycling as an alternative to private car use. Enhanced green infrastructure in urban areas can be an effective measure for tackling air pollution. By aligning our priorities with the Greenheart Regional Park, there could be improvements (albeit minor) in central areas of the borough where levels of congestion (and human exposure along principal road networks) are greatest.						
					An approach that puts multifunctional green infrastructure at the heart of spatial planning and new development could lead to enhanced improvements in urban areas. However, development would have to contribute to air quality control measures in existing Air Quality Management Areas. Opportunities may be limited?		
						Impacts identified	
3. Soil and minerals	Promotes multi-functional use of open and green space. This could help to protect soil quality and use for agriculture (the impacts would be felt straight away and continue in the long term). However, there could be conflicts of use that need to be considered. For example, use of agricultural land for sport, and / or flood management. This could become an issue in the medium to long term.						
					None identified.		
						Impacts identified	
4. Water	Promotion of Green Infrastructure can provide multiple benefits for water objectives. It could help us to manage flood risk within the borough, with knock on effects downstream. Enhanced Green Infrastructure would also help to promote the use of our water resources to attract tourism and as leisure opportunities for local residents. The positive impacts are likely to get stronger over time as the network of Green Infrastructure is enhanced. However, it is not certain how positive these impacts will be, so a conservative approach has been taken when determining impacts.						
					Promote flood risk management systems as a vital element of green infrastructure.		
						Impacts identified	

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5. Landscapes	Strongly supports the sustainability objective. In the short to medium term open and green space would be safeguarded (a moderate/major positive impact) with improved functionality/quality contributing to a major positive impact over the longer term.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified
6. Built environment	Contributes towards high quality and sustainable design objectives, particularly the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. Will help to preserve the character of the landscape and built environment in urban / rural fringe areas.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Ensure that historic parks, gardens and conservation areas are linked to green infrastructure networks - (Link to policy principles on Historic Environment). Utilise funds to enhance the historic dimension of open space.	Impacts identified
7. Community Safety	Greenspace can contribute to social cohesion and the strengthening of social networks, which can, in turn, contribute to increased safety and perceptions of community safety. Involvement in greenspace can also increase elements such as pride and trust among residents of an area. However, it should be noted that some greenspace can be associated with an actual or perceived lack of safety, with particular groups, such as women, young people and people from minority ethnic backgrounds, having greater concerns over safety. The impacts are only determined as minor, as a range of other factors are important in determining community safety.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Consider the psychological aspects of secure by design to encourage people to engage with open space more confidently.	Impacts identified
8. Neighbourhood quality	Could have a positive impact by improving the 'greenness' of neighbourhoods. Open and green space in urban areas needs to be well managed to ensure it does not become an 'eyesore'.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Ensure that urban areas and neighbourhoods are an integral part of the Green Infrastructure network - make links to policy principles on 'Strong, safe, attractive communities'.	Impacts identified
9. Waste	Green infrastructure may attract fly-tipping if it is not properly maintained and policed. It may also restrict opportunities for waste sites. However, there is the opportunity to utilise green infrastructure for dealing with waste (specifically green waste)	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Ensure proper maintenance/management regimes are in place. Strike the balance between green space and waste treatment provision. Consider urban green infrastructure such as street trees / green roofs etc.. Waste sites could include green infrastructure benefits - so not necessarily a conflict.	Impacts identified
10. Health	Directly supports aspects of the sustainability objective. Evidence shows that access to green and open space can have a positive impact on wellbeing and mental health. It will also help to promote healthier lifestyles with increased outdoor recreation. Utilising Greenheart as a focal part of green infrastructure will also ensure that deprived communities can benefit from the access to quality open space / countryside. In the context of the overall aims of the sustainability objective, the impacts are only judged to be minor in the short term and moderate in the medium to long term. It should be noted that too much emphasis on greenheart could detract from the provision of local open and green space.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified

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11. Recreation	<p>Strongly supports the sustainability objective. The impacts are moderately positive in the short term as green infrastructure will be maintained and enhanced slightly - improving access to outdoor recreation, leisure opportunities and access to wildlife. In the long term the impacts will be very positive as green infrastructure becomes more multi-functional, new assets are created and the Greenheart Regional Park is established and enhanced.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
12. Housing	<p>Green infrastructure supports the idea of sustainable design and provision for quality residential areas. Green infrastructure can help develop an area otherwise unwelcoming to residential development.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
13. Education and learning	<p>Green infrastructure could help to enhance local well-being and confidence and so increase aspirations. Opportunity to use green infrastructure for education, learning and to help improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development. May help to create opportunities for 'outdoor learning' - for example horticulture.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Acknowledge and promote use of Green-Infrastructure for learning.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles on 'education and learning'</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
14. Community development	<p>Sense of community pride and belonging could be enhanced by green infrastructure within communities and used as a resource by all social groups. Could provide opportunities for different social groupings to come together. Some potential for difficult community relationships where wishes of different social groupings conflict in relation to multi-uses of green space.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Benefits of green infrastructure can be enhanced through close collaboration with local communities, especially at planning stage. We need a better understanding of how different groups access green and open space. 'Safeguarding' should include ongoing maintenance of green and open space. Explore the use of minimum standards / guidance for the street scene (bins, vegetation, etc...)</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
15. Energy	<p>Green roofs and other natural drainage systems can reduce the need for energy use. Green infrastructure can also help to mitigate climate change directly through carbon sequestration, although the impacts are very minor. One use of green infrastructure might be for the growing of energy crops, which would support the SA objective (although there are environmental issues that need to be considered). Energy schemes may be restricted by the use of green infrastructure for other uses, or to preserve landscape of strategic importance - these impacts need to be determined at the project level through environmental / sustainability assessment.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Environmental impact assessments to minimise impacts on landscape and make schemes more acceptable.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
16. Accessibility	<p>Attractive areas promote walking and cycling and linking strategic sites can help develop a sustainable transport infrastructure at the same time. Green infrastructure plays an important role in Rights of Way Improvement plans as well as delivering walking and cycling strategies. Potential conflicts in use need to be managed.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>There are cases where Green Infrastructure can be enhanced through transport schemes, for example, Leigh Guided Busway.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>4. Water</p>	<p>Supports certain aspects of the sustainability objective (for example, water efficiency, use of SUDs). Although this helps to mitigate the impact of new development, it is important to note that this policy would not necessarily improve resilience to existing problems such as flood risk (which is likely to worsen with climate change) and water consumption. With this in mind, the positive impacts are only determined to be minor over the medium to long term. Having said this, these issues are considered as part of other policy principles.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Design developments with flood routes if appropriate. It should be noted that when implementing 'sustainability measures' that greywater recycling is not necessarily a sustainable solution. We should encourage other methods first, such as green roofs, water efficiency, permeable paving and other natural drainage systems.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>5. Landscapes</p>	<p>The policy directly supports the aims of the sustainability objective to 'preserve and enhance landscape character'. Requiring high quality and sustainable design will also help to ensure that development respects and 'fits' the character of surrounding areas. This will help to preserve the distinctiveness of rural-urban fringe settlements and the quality of open space within and around new developments in urban areas. The impacts are positive, even in the short and medium term, because the policy accounts for the cumulative impacts of small scale and infill development, which can often have a negative impact on existing settlements and their surrounding landscapes. In the long term the impacts are a major positive, as there is the potential for significant enhancement as well as maintaining current natural assets.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>The policy could make stronger links to 'natural environment' features. Make links with the Geodiversity Action Plan.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>6. Built environment</p>	<p>Directly supports aspects of the sustainability objective such as 'sustainability measures' and 'high quality design'. Also helps to retain character and a 'sense of place'. Consideration is also given to climate change in relation to the layout of public and open spaces. Impacts on the historic environment are considered in separate policy principles.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>		
<p>7. Community Safety</p>	<p>Aims to create more attractive and pedestrian friendly streets and public open space, which can improve actual and perceived levels of safety. Directly supports the objective by aiming to use design, layout and function to create a safe and vibrant public realm. Design needs to ensure that the introduction of greenery does not affect community safety and surveillance.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>We need to include secure by design elements in design codes. Ensure our town centres and neighbourhoods appear safe (use environmental criminology best practice to inform negotiation of secure by design measures). A tailored approach to secure by design and crime reduction measures should be taken to take account of different issues. However, a clear framework is required to ensure the policies are applied strongly and consistently. It might be appropriate to develop an SPD on community safety issues / approaches. - How do we ensure and what are appropriate mechanisms to ensure that appropriate measures are taken, understood in terms of ensuring new developments adhere to secure by design principles.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>8. Neighbourhood quality</p>	<p>Supports aspects of the sustainability objective by promoting person-friendly streets and public spaces (notably in town centres and residential areas), minimising street clutter, and introducing greenery. The policy mentions waste storage facilities at community level, which could help to ameliorate future issues of amenity. However, this will not help to address issues for existing communities as it will largely apply to new developments. A cluttered street environment can create obstructions, difficult to reach areas and restrict ability for quality cleansing. Features such as fencing trap litter too. Minimising street clutter could therefore help improve amenity.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Consider preventative safeguards such as anti-graffiti and gum coatings at planning and installation stage. Invest to save philosophy. Greenery needs to be appropriate so as not to harbour litter or restrict view of CCTV. Employ measures to ensure fencing is appropriate so that it will not harbour litter.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>9. Waste</p>	<p>This policy requires development to incorporate sustainability measures where practicable - that should include provision for waste management. Improving the streetscape can reduce the opportunities for fly-tipping. This policy specifically requires adequate provision for waste storage and collection and aims to reduce the wasting of buildings. However, as with most development, there is likely to be an increase in waste produced (cumulative impact over time). Reuse of building materials and sustainably sourced materials can minimise construction waste.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that whatever waste is produced is dealt with sustainably. Waste facilities should not be presumed to cause detrimental impacts on amenity and the street scene.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>10. Health</p>	<p>Indirectly supports the sustainability objective as it aims to create an attractive, safe, public realm - this could have knock on positive impacts on wellbeing (although the impacts are minor). Also promotes more active lifestyles by prioritising pedestrian and cycling access. Requiring sustainability measures can also contribute to better quality environments and help tackle issues such as fuel poverty, and impacts associated with climate change (which can contribute towards or cause health problems). The impacts are only determined as minor in the medium term and moderately positive in the long term, because the policy does not contribute to all aspects of the sustainability policy.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Improved internal environments can lead to better quality working environments - this should be acknowledged through design.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>11. Recreation</p>	<p>Helps to create better quality environments, which may encourage increased outdoor recreation. Improvements to parks has a direct positive impact. Consideration of cultural activities in town centres is positive too. The impacts are determined as minor in the short term, rising to moderate in the medium to longer term as the benefits from enhancement activities begin to accrue. This policy approach supports existing functions and strategies (WLCT).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>12. Housing</p>	<p>Requiring small scale development as infill may discourage sustainable housing developments as a critical mass is needed for provision of supplementary and complementary services. However, it may be one way of tackling blight and addressing the issue of vacant and unfit housing. Maintaining the integrity of current housing development as well as helping it to develop through further residential development may also ensure its long term viability. A well-designed environment with sustainably designed and constructed housing will assist in achieving sustainable communities. Should there be increased costs associated with achieving high quality, aesthetically pleasing, sustainable developments then there may be difficulty in providing for affordable housing and sufficient housing to help tackle homelessness.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>13. Education and learning</p>	<p>An improved built environment and strengthened landscape character could help to enhance local well-being and confidence and so increase aspirations. Also an opportunity to help improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development (for example, Learning through Landscapes). Requiring all development to incorporate sustainability measures would help to develop locally the sustainable design and construction skills and qualifications which will be increasingly in demand. This could also attract additional skilled workers to the borough.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Maximise use of public open space and civic squares for arts / culture / learning etc...</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>14. Community development</p>	<p>Sympathetic small-scale / infill developments could help preserve community identity. Opportunities through Masterplans for strategic sites to encourage community development and influence. Inclusive design is positive for equality of access and cohesion of different social groups. Vibrant, person-friendly and safe public realm provides opportunities for people to come together - and promotes community pride. Strengthening landscape character and protecting / enhancing valued buildings and open spaces directly encourages a sense of community identity and pride.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Consider minimum standards / guidance for street scene (bins, vegetation, etc...) (community confidence)</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>15. Energy</p>	<p>Sustainability measures in new development are required, which is a positive impact. Also requires the use of materials that are locally and ethically sourced and with low embodied energy. Requiring plans and design codes for larger sites should also help to identify opportunities and to implement higher standards of sustainability where feasible (in-line with PPS1 supplement). However, there are potential barriers to energy schemes associated with the preservation of local landscape character. The impacts are negligible.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts of energy schemes on historic environment can often be mitigated. See Natural England guidance. Clearer standards of sustainability and energy efficiency should be established as part of the policy principles and / or more specific 'development management policies'.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>Code for Sustainable Homes contains suggestions to facilitate sustainable travel, especially cycling. This policy aims to reduce the dominance of motor vehicles and promote more benign modes of travel, which will assist with accessibility and road safety. ensuring the built environment is inclusive to all will provide for a safer environment for walking and cycling as well as those with a disability. However, design principles may clash with the need for permeable developments that encourage walking. A vibrant public realm will only be achieved through more people walking.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that design takes into account the need for sustainable travel and that design lines are considered in new developments.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>17. Sustainable Economy</p>	<p>Requiring sustainability measures in new developments supports the growth of 'environmental sectors'. Principles also support the use of materials that are sustainably and ethically sourced, which could involve greater use of local materials. The magnitude of impact is difficult to ascertain at this stage as the principles do not set out specific standards.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>18. Economy and employment</p>	<p>High quality design would make Wigan a better place to live and work. This would potentially improve the image and attract investment. Although there can be some costs associated with sustainable design in the short term, these should diminish over time and the long term impacts are positive.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p></p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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CP 11 – Historic Environment

SA Objective	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time			Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual Impact	
		short	med	Overall / long term			
1. Biodiversity	High quality, sustainable design can contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity. Protection of landscape value and historic buildings can also have positive synergies.				Incorporate biodiversity 'requirements' into design policies to ensure good quality mitigation and enhancement measures are secured as early as possible. Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles for 'biodiversity'.		
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	
2. Air quality	Negligible impacts on air quality.				None identified.		
		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts		Negligible impacts	
3. Soil and minerals	Encouraging reuse of existing buildings could have benefits for landscape as it would help to retain the character of places.				None identified.		
		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts		Negligible impacts	
4. Water	Negligible impacts.						
		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts		Impacts identified	
5. Landscapes	Requiring high quality design could help to ensure that development respects and 'fits' the character of surrounding areas. This would help to preserve the distinctiveness of rural-urban fringe settlements and the quality of open space within and around new developments in urban areas. The impacts are fairly positive, even in the short and medium term, because the policy accounts for the cumulative impacts of small scale and infill development, which can often have a negative impact on existing settlements and their surrounding landscapes. Protection of the historic environment has positive impacts on geodiversity.				The policy could make stronger links to 'natural environment' features. Make links with the Geodiversity Action Plan.		
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	
6. Built environment	Directly supports aspects of the sustainability objective by aiming to protect and enhance the historic environment.				None identified.		
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	

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7. Community Safety	<p>Little direct impact against objectives for community safety. Encouraging the use and reuse of buildings may improve the appearance of areas that are 'run down'. Which could have knock-on benefits in terms of reduced criminality.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
8. Neighbourhood quality	<p>Little direct impact against objectives for 'neighbourhood quality'. Encouraging the use and reuse of buildings may improve the appearance of areas that are 'run down'.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
9. Waste	<p>Reuse of buildings can minimise construction waste. Protection of character could potentially restrict opportunities for dealing with waste locally.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
10. Health	<p>Negligible impact on health objectives. Protecting local heritage could help to strengthen community pride and a 'sense of belonging'.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
11. Recreation	<p>Helps to create better quality environments, which may encourage increased outdoor recreation in neighbourhoods. Protecting/enhancing features of historic importance and creating high quality public environments may also improve experiences of and appreciation of the built environment and cultural assets in and around town centres.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
12. Housing	<p>Retaining and enhancing existing buildings and built heritage can be costly and add to development cost. However, these can also be used as a positive feature in new developments.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>13. Education and learning</p>	<p>An improved built environment and strengthened landscape character could help to enhance local well-being and confidence and so increase aspirations.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Promote the use of heritage as a learning resource.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>14. Community development</p>	<p>Strengthening landscape character and protecting / enhancing historic and valued buildings and open spaces can encourage a sense of community identity and pride.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>15. Energy</p>	<p>There are potential barriers to energy schemes associated with the preservation of historic environment features and landscape character. Encouraging the reuse of existing buildings uses less 'embodied' energy than new build, but there are trade offs in terms of efficiency that need to be considered.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts of energy schemes on historic environment can often be mitigated. See Natural England guidance. '.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>Negligible impact on accessibility.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
<p>17. Sustainable Economy</p>	<p>Negligible impact.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
<p>18. Economy and employment</p>	<p>Retaining and enhancing existing buildings and built heritage can be costly and add to development cost. However, these can also be used as a positive feature in new developments.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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CP 12 – Wildlife Habitats and Species

SA Objective	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time			Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual Impact
		short	med	Overall / long term		
1. Biodiversity	Directly supports the sustainability appraisal objective strongly. The positive impacts of the policy will be moderate in the short term, getting greater over time as more enhancement activities take place.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	<p>Biodiversity gain/quality is not reflected strongly in the principles (greater focus on this required). Protection for non-designated sites needs to be considered too. Ensure quality mitigation measures are employed. Principles should also consider watercourses / water environment. Principles should support and improve wildlife networks.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p>	Impacts identified
2. Air quality	Natural habitats can act as 'green lungs', helping to mitigate pollution. However, not all natural habitats are close to urban areas where the majority of air quality issues are prevalent. Overall, the impacts of this policy on air quality is likely to be minor.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	<p>Enhancement of habitats and greenspace can help to reduce air quality impacts if there is good integration between 'rural' and 'urban' areas. A strong Green Infrastructure network could lead to more positive impacts on air quality.</p>	Impacts identified
3. Soil and minerals	Areas of interest for wildlife may overlap with areas containing good quality soil and mineral resources and protection for wildlife may be mutually beneficial. (For example, the Manchester Mosslands Special Area of Conservation overlaps with areas of peat resources). In other circumstances, preservation for wildlife value may restrict use for agriculture and / or mineral extraction if such uses are sought in the future (the negative impacts are only likely in the longer term). Invasive species can have a negative impact on soil resources - a focused approach should help minimise the negative impacts associated with invasive species.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	<p>Promote multi-functional use of open space / green infrastructure.</p>	Impacts identified
4. Water	There are some positive synergies between the policy for biodiversity and the sustainability objective. Protecting important species and their habitats should have knock-on positive impacts for water quality, and flood risk (particularly through the use of ecosystem services/SUDs). It also encourages access to wildlife, which makes use of the borough's 'water assets' such as the Flashes, and canals. In the short term the impacts are only determined as moderately positive, because the policy will mainly deliver protection for existing sites and features of importance. However the impacts over the longer term will grow as habitats and associated water resources are strengthened and proactively enhanced. The policy specifically aims to protect and enhance the borough's water resources. It also aims to tackle invasive species which can help to protect the quality of water resources.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	<p>None identified.</p>	Impacts identified

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5. Landscapes	<p>Strongly supports and complements the sustainability objective. Areas of landscape value, green and open space overlap with areas of value for biodiversity. For example, the Greenheart Regional Park and mosslands. Impacts will be moderately to majorly positive in the short to medium term, with major positive impacts expected over the longer-term as habitats are enhanced, diversified, better connected and / or restored.</p>	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified
6. Built environment	<p>Supports sustainable design objectives. There are also positive synergies between biodiversity and the built environment.</p>	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	None identified.	Negligible impacts
7. Community Safety	<p>Access to natural environments, countryside and open / green space has been shown to contribute to improved feelings of community safety. Involvement in wildlife projects can also increase elements such as cohesion, pride and trust among residents of an area.</p>	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified
8. Neighbourhood quality	<p>Involvement in wildlife projects can improve cohesion, pride and trust among residents of an area. Sites that have deteriorated will be identified during the PACT community engagement process and on some occasions there will be Neighbourhoods involvement in their reclamation.</p>	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Support community level biodiversity initiatives, particularly at community engagement and clean up stage.	Impacts identified
9. Waste	<p>Biodiversity and conservation can be adversely affected by waste through fly-tipping and pollution from waste materials being handled incorrectly as animals and ecosystems react badly to pollutants. This policy aims to preserve what there is and strengthen our approach which should help tackle some of the adverse affects of waste. However, if over-zealous it may reduce opportunities to deal with waste.</p>	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Ensure that policies are mindful of the impact on our ability to deal with waste.	Impacts identified
10. Health	<p>Supports aspects of the sustainability objective indirectly. Access to wildlife and 'natural environments' has been shown to have a positive impact on health and wellbeing. The impacts are only determined as minor as other aspects of the objective would not be affected.</p>	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified

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<p>11. Recreation</p>	<p>Directly supports aspects of the sustainability objective. Helps to improve access to the countryside and promotes outdoor recreation and interaction with wildlife. Also promotes active management of natural areas rather than just protection, which should improve people's experience in these areas. In the short to medium term, the impacts are moderately positive, rising slightly in the long term as biodiversity resources are enhanced over time.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>12. Housing</p>	<p>Maintenance of biodiverse sites may clash with the desire for residential developments and their supporting infrastructure. The need for mitigation and / or compensation could also affect the viability / attractiveness of some developments. However, areas of natural beauty are desirable locations for residential developers and other investors. Environmental quality is also an attractive feature to would-be residents and businesses. A balance needs to be struck.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Make-use of environmental quality as a 'unique selling point'.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>13. Education and learning</p>	<p>Opportunity to help improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development through improved facilities for learning about biodiversity, for example Greenheart at Wigan Flashes, Haigh Country Park, Amberswood, Bickershaw and Pennington Flash. More widespread facilities to enjoy healthy biodiversity within the borough could help to enhance local well-being and confidence and so increase aspirations. Facilitates increased opportunities for outdoor education / volunteering etc..</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>14. Community development</p>	<p>Sense of community and belonging could be enhanced through community-based nature conservation schemes, which could provide a focus for wider community development. 'Active management' of nature reserves and other wildlife habitats could involve community groups and the third sector.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Involve local communities in ownership, maintenance and planning of biodiversity / nature conservation schemes</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>15. Energy</p>	<p>Biodiversity habitats (for example, forests and those reliant on peat) can play an important role in sequestering carbon. Although the local contribution to carbon 'reductions' is negligible, the cumulative impacts in the long term are significant and it is important to send out the 'right message'. However, protected sites for biodiversity can be a considerable constraint on renewable energy schemes and development is likely to be prohibited or resisted strongly in such areas, even if schemes are feasible. Having said this, the most important habitats are protected through national legislation, so the impacts of these policy principles in this respect is only minor. We have identified that managed forestry and agriculture for biomass fuels could be positive or negative dependant upon the schemes proposed.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Avoid monoculture if energy crops are grown. Ensure that the environmental impacts of biomass schemes are fully explored.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>Encouraging more attractive areas and protecting current green areas can encourage walking and cycling for leisure and commuting purposes. Providing opportunities for people to learn and enjoy wildlife needs to be done with regards to sustainable travel. However, it is entirely possible that conservation may need to prevent human access to certain areas (a minor negative impact in the longer-term).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that where conservation prevents access, alternative appropriate facilities are put into place.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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17. Sustainable Economy	Environmental quality can be an attractor for knowledge-based industries.				None identified.				Negligible Impacts
18. Economy and employment	Helps to create attractive environments for business activity, which may attract investment and improve quality of life for staff and residents (this is a minor positive, although it could become more significant over the long term). However, there may be some costs associated with the conservation of habitats and species that may be affected by development, particularly if compensation and/or enhancement measures are sought through developer contributions. Although this could be perceived as a barrier to growth in the short term, the wider environmental and social benefits would outweigh these in the longer term. It should also be noted that biodiversity sites and species could restrict growth in terms of site expansion and strategic infrastructure improvements in the long term. However, mitigation measures could be employed to minimise impacts.				None identified.				Impacts identified

CP 13 – Energy

SA Objective	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time			Further mitigation / enhancement?	Residual Impact
		short	med	Overall / long term		
1. Biodiversity	Indirectly supports the objective by contributing to climate change mitigation efforts. Climate change is anticipated to have serious implications for biodiversity globally. The impacts of the policy in isolation are negligible, but it makes an important contribution. There are potential negative impacts on biodiversity from renewable energy schemes (for example wind and hydro). However, these are site specific issues and the policy requires the consideration of environmental impacts as appropriate. Reuse of buildings could have some positive biodiversity impacts (for example, benefits for bats).				Support energy schemes 'where appropriate'... Assess environmental impacts of individual schemes to ensure there are no adverse effects on biodiversity. Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.	
2. Air quality	This policy does not really have a significant impact on emissions from transport. Therefore, its impact on local air quality is limited in magnitude and geography (<i>The overall spatial approach promotes more sustainable locations for development, including a reduced need to travel</i>). However, the policy does promote a switch to local energy generation, using biomass where appropriate. This could lead to localised air quality issues, although the impact on air quality is likely to be minor. On the other hand, a switch to low carbon sources of energy will reduce overall levels of air pollutants and greenhouse gases in the longer term.				Appropriate environmental impact assessment should be carried out for any local generation schemes that burn fuel. Specifying the latest, most 'clean' technology can significantly reduce the air quality implications of biomass. A smaller number of larger biomass plants is more likely to have a lesser impact than many smaller biomass generators.	
3. Soil and minerals	Unlikely to have a significant impact. However, if biomass is pursued as an option there are potential negative impacts on the use of agricultural land (for food production) in the longer term.				Ensure that the environmental impacts of biomass are fully understood and mitigated for before pursuing energy crops. Need to link with the plans for the sub region as evidenced by the Greater Manchester Energy Study.	

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<p>4. Water</p>	<p>Encourages sustainable design principles in new development, including water efficiency/SUDS. Encouraging use of existing buildings reduces the need to develop more areas of hard standing. The impacts will be more beneficial over time as sustainability measures become a more integral part of development.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that new energy infrastructure is not located within areas at risk of flooding now or in the future.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>5. Landscapes</p>	<p>There could be some impact on landscape if large scale renewable energy schemes are determined as viable in areas of valued landscape. This is particularly the case for wind and may be unavoidable. However, the policy promotes a mix of approaches based on viability, so the impact from large-scale schemes is only likely to be a minor issue overall. Efficiency measures and micro renewables will have negligible (perhaps zero) impacts on landscape. Pursuing biomass (e.g. energy crops) could have a negative or positive impact on the landscape of the borough.</p>	<p>Negligible Impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>The impact of renewable schemes such as wind on landscape character is very subjective (Some people may find turbines actually add to the character of an area). Ensure that the environmental impacts of biomass are fully understood and mitigated for before pursuing energy crops.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>6. Built environment</p>	<p>Would contribute significantly to sustainable design objectives and ensure consideration of climate change in all development. Would also help to stimulate the market for renewable and low carbon energy technologies and help to tackle existing buildings. Encourages the reuse of buildings whenever possible, which will help to retain the character of the built environment. Although the impact is positive, the degree of significance will be determined by the targets set for carbon reduction and sustainability in new developments. There is also the potential for negative impacts on the historic environment from the application of efficiency measures and microgeneration.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Set high standards for carbon reduction and sustainability ahead of the national programme for zero carbon buildings. Potential to 'mitigate' potential conflicts between historic environment and energy objectives through high quality design.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>7. Community Safety</p>	<p>Negligible impacts.</p>	<p>Negligible Impacts</p>	<p>Negligible Impacts</p>	<p>Negligible Impacts</p>		<p>Negligible Impacts</p>
<p>8. Neighbourhood quality</p>	<p>Localised biomass energy combustion could have a negative impact on amenity and could potentially cause environmental health concerns such as air quality, fumes and noise. This is more likely to be an impact that arises in the longer term as this technology may be necessary to meet carbon reduction targets to deliver zero carbon homes.</p>	<p>Negligible Impacts</p>	<p>Negligible Impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Promote district networks rather than multiple combustion sources (microgen). Avoid clean air zones and Air Quality Management Areas.</p>	<p>Negligible Impacts</p>
<p>9. Waste</p>	<p>Energy will have a big effect in how we deal with waste as there is a drive towards realising energy from waste (waste as a resource). This will then reduce waste for landfill. However, to make that viable we may need to ensure there is a continuous stream of waste to use. Requiring more sustainable design and construction could have knock-on positive impacts on waste objectives.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure we strike a balance between relying on waste for energy production and reducing waste produced in the first place - (prioritise waste reduction)</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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10. Health	<p>Improved energy efficiency and low carbon development could have knock on positive impacts on health. For example, helping to tackle fuel poverty. Designing with climate change in mind should also help to minimise health issues such as heat stress and decentralised energy will improve local resilience. The impacts in the short term are likely to be negligible, as it will take time for this policy to be implemented.</p>	Negligible Impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	<p>Large health facilities can provide an anchor load for energy - making them suitable for renewable and low carbon energy schemes.</p>	Impacts identified
11. Recreation	<p>Encouraging the reuse of existing buildings supports the preservation and enhancement of built heritage (links to the Buildings of Local Interest list). However, the impacts are negligible overall.</p>	Negligible Impacts	Negligible Impacts	Negligible Impacts	<p>There is potential to establish local carbon offset schemes (tree planting etc.). This could have knock on positive benefits in terms of local investment / management of open space / parks / countryside. Also scope for connection with Olympiad Sustainability Programme in delivery planning. Promote co-location of leisure facilities with education / health / other community use facilities - generates efficiency savings.</p>	Negligible Impacts
12. Housing	<p>The need to ensure that homes are energy efficient may restrict the level of development - higher energy efficiency can bring with it higher short term costs. However, this policy will ensure that the homes are some way to being sustainable in the long term. Ensuring that "affordable" homes are energy efficient or produce their own power can go some way to addressing fuel poverty also. The need to reduce energy consumption may be in direct conflict with the need to provide facilities within the dwellings, specifically facilities for the disabled. Reuse of existing buildings may not be what the market wants as typified by the housing market failure in particular areas. Existing buildings may need to be remodified to accommodate new demographics e.g. apartments for single people.</p>	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	<p>Ensure that we play a part in driving down costs so that, where energy efficiency and energy provision pushes up costs, the overall effect is minimal. Ensuring that the latest, cost-effective technologies are used. Ensuring that we look long term for overall benefit/costs rather than the short term outlay on a project. Making maximum use of retrofit technologies to enable vacant and unfit houses to be brought back into use.</p>	Impacts identified
13. Education and learning	<p>Strong opportunity to improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development through learning about energy. Also opportunity to develop locally those skills and qualifications which will be increasingly in demand within / for the clean energy industry. Could also attract additional skilled workers to the borough.</p>	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	<p>Section 96 qualification list / specialised diplomas - are any particularly relevant to this topic area that we need to promote? (This policy could create the demand for such skills).</p>	Impacts identified
14. Community development	<p>Sense of community and belonging could be enhanced by community energy schemes (ESCOs, district heating) and other community-based efforts to tackle climate change. Re-using existing buildings enhances sense of place and local community identity, however, some existing buildings may be difficult to maintain or improve, requiring significant capital investment. Energy efficiency measures are especially positive for low-income groups and the elderly. However additional initial costs of implementing high sustainability standards could exclude lower income groups if no subsidy is provided. The cost of renewable fuel may be more expensive, which may compound issues of fuel poverty. These negative issues are likely to be short term in nature.</p>	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	<p>Lower income groups may require subsidy to be able to afford extra initial outlay for high energy standards (insulation and efficiency measures). Community energy schemes could also be supported. Opportunity to support local community energy efficiency campaigns. Tailor awareness raising and education activities to specific social groups. Make use of developer contributions to improve existing owner-occupied homes with poor energy standards. Discourage metered power, which typically costs more.</p>	Impacts identified

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<p>15. Energy</p>	<p>The policy principles support the sustainability objective considerably, with positive impacts expected over all time scales. The policy supports the national programme for zero carbon development, and should help to improve the energy performance of new buildings. However, it should be noted that the majority of carbon emissions are attributable to existing buildings, and there are limits to the degree of impact that spatial planning can have on these factors. Having said this, new development could act as a catalyst for new energy schemes that link to existing buildings; thereby helping to reduce overall carbon emissions. The policy principles outline the importance of existing building stock.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Need greater consideration of carbon emissions from existing buildings. — Acknowledge the links with travel/transport/location to promote sustainable communities. —</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures - Ensure that materials used in construction have low embodied energy (make links to design and waste policy principles were this might be included).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>(The energy policy principles do not cover transport energy.) Energy for buildings is inextricably linked with liquid fuels. Making areas more "energy literate" with regards to buildings is likely to have a positive knock-on effect on how liquid fuels are used as well. There is likely to be a complementary effect arising from alternative fuel provision on site if there is a move toward electric vehicles. However, if there is an inability for energy production to complement travel desires then there may be a negative effect on accessibility. we should also note that reducing the need to travel can have a knock on effect for energy use in the home and vice versa.</p>	<p>Negligible Impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Energy production for buildings needs to be linked in with transport energy demand and policies need to reflect this. Savings made in one energy area need to maintained and not simply passed onto another energy area.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>17. Sustainable Economy</p>	<p>Supports the implementation of environmental measures in new developments, particularly low carbon technologies. As this policy becomes established businesses would become more familiar with sustainability measures and good practice. Sustainability standards encourage the use of construction materials procured from sustainable sources and with low embodied energy. Such practices could 'spread' to operational parts of business activity, helping to drive this agenda forward.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Build a local skill base in environmental / low carbon technologies (installation, distribution, advice, education..etc) Implement highest possible standards to make the borough more resilient to climate change and trends in fossil fuel availability and costs.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>18. Economy and employment</p>	<p>In the short term, ambitious targets for renewable/low carbon energy generation could prove a barrier to economic growth and/or profitability. However, efficiency measures lead to cost savings over time and as technologies mature, capital costs will fall too. This policy will ensure a more secure supply of energy to the borough; helping to prepare for potential shortages in fossil fuels in the medium to long term. This will make businesses more resilient to changes in the fossil fuel market and will help businesses to prepare for climate change. A local economy that is 'ahead of the game' in the drive towards a low carbon society is much more likely to attract future investment and growth. Energy efficient buildings are also likely to be more attractive assets in the longer term.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Take 'first mover advantage' by focusing on opportunities to tackle, and adapt to climate change.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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CP 14 – Waste

SA Objective	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time			Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual Impact	
		short	med	Overall / long term			
1. Biodiversity	A reduction in waste is generally positive for environmental objectives, including biodiversity. For example, there would be less waste sent to landfill. Although waste facilities can have a localised impact on biodiversity, this is a site specific issue that cannot be determined at this level. Currently, landfill tax funds contribute towards biodiversity schemes.				Site waste facilities in non-sensitive areas (for example, industrial areas). Ensure appropriate management of waste facilities when operational		
		?	?	?			
		?	?	?			
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified
2. Air quality	Managing waste close to source would reduce the need for transportation, therefore reducing the amount of emissions and local air quality issues. In the context of overall levels of travel, the impact on air quality would be minor. Certain waste management facilities (E.G. Incinerators, CHP) may also present localised air quality issues of their own if not sited and managed effectively. Site waste management plans should help to reduce the impact of construction on air quality; again, the overall impact is likely to be minor. Overall reductions in the creation, transport and reuse of waste should have a positive impact on climate change objectives in the longer term.				Carry out Strategic Environmental Assessment of waste management facilities.		
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified
3. Soil and minerals	Promotes efficient use and reuse of mineral resources. Waste reduction also has an indirect positive impact on soil resources as there is less need for treatment and disposal. Organic wastes may also be returned to land to restore or increase soil fertility. Site waste management plans will encourage reduced transport of waste. We need to define waste streams.				None identified.		
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified
4. Water	Certain waste facilities (E.G. Composting) can have an impact on water quality - this may be an issue in the longer term if we manage more waste closer to source. However, landfill sites have the potential to have particularly damaging to the environment, including water resources. So discouraging landfill is a positive move (although economic drivers play a big part too). Despite the positive direction of the policy it acknowledges that we may still need landfill to manage our waste - even if this is not within the borough. SWMP should help to reduce the impacts of construction (for example sedimentation, run off of pollutants).				Locate facilities in existing or allocated general industrial areas. Waste management facilities in areas that are regularly or potentially subject to flooding are generally not acceptable. Tight regulation of waste facilities required to ensure no pollution is caused.		
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified
5. Landscapes	New waste treatment, transfer facilities and recycling operations can generate significant heavy goods traffic and local amenity issues that affect the character of places. This could have a negative impact on landscape, particularly in the long-term as it becomes less attractive to dispose of waste via landfill. However, there is probably scope to mitigate impacts through appropriate siting and design. On the other hand, the policy is positive in that it promotes reduced waste production overall and discourages landfilling (which has significant landscape implications of its own).				Waste facilities can be located in urban areas close to the source of waste to reduce the impact on sensitive landscapes from heavy traffic and industrial facilities. Only locate facilities in areas where the landscape has high capacity to absorb such uses - refer to landscape character appraisal to ensure minimal environmental impacts. Waste facilities do not necessarily result in negative impacts on landscape - well designed sites can be integrated into industrial areas quite easily for example.		
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified

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6. Built environment	<p>The siting of waste facilities could affect local character, but this is an issue that needs to be tackled on a site by site basis. Not particularly relevant at a strategic level. Collection arrangements, for example, kerbside collection can affect the street scene (lots of bins and increased traffic) This is a minor impact, although it could be particularly important for residential conservation areas. The impact could potentially get worse in the longer term as levels of recycling are expected to rise.</p>				<p>Explore alternative recycling arrangements. For example - community recycling storage facilities.</p>	<p>Negligible Impacts</p>
7. Community Safety	<p>Improved facilities for recycling larger household items/waste could help to reduce the levels of flytipping (with knock on impacts on community safety). Although, stronger restrictions on waste disposal could have the opposite effect. Environmental quality is linked to social cohesion and has knock on effects on crime / disorder.</p>				<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Negligible Impacts</p>
8. Neighbourhood quality	<p>Promoting the waste hierarchy means focusing on waste prevention, recycling and providing better Waste Treatment facilities. Given current arrangements, this could mean increased kerbside recycling and storage of waste, which could have a negative impact on street scene amenity and neighbourhood quality (i.e. street clutter). Although greater education, and community awareness of Waste Issues will reduce this impact (i.e. litter) along with co-ordinating collections to be done on the same day. Tighter restrictions on waste disposal may also result in greater levels of flytipping and litter from both domestic and commercial sources.</p>				<p>Appropriate provision should be made for waste storage and recycling in all buildings and premises (links to design policies). –</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been incorporated into policy principles on 'design'.</p> <p>Other measures - Greater education, and community awareness of waste Issues will reduce negative impacts (i.e. litter) along with co-ordinating collections to be done on the same day.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
9. Waste	<p>This policy aims to reduce the amount of waste produced as well as deal with the waste that does arise in line with the waste hierarchy. It advocates site waste management plans and the need to deal with waste close to source, as well as making use of waste as a resource.</p>				<p>Need to be aware that some waste streams will not be manageable in the borough or Greater Manchester (Suggest wording includes reference to the 'region').</p> <p>Promote the use of recycled materials.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
10. Health	<p>Reducing waste has an overall positive impact as it reduces the need for treatment and disposal (and the potential health impacts associated with this). There could also be reduced instances of flytipping as a result of better facilities for waste. However, managing waste closer to source has the potential to create local environmental problems that could adversely affect health or quality of life (e.g. noise, smell). Increased kerbside recycling also has the potential to create local problems if higher numbers of bins are left on streets unsecured. These impacts are minor negatives and could be anticipated in the medium to long term.</p>				<p>Careful siting of waste facilities to ensure minimum impact on amenity. Innovative waste management / collection services. Set targets for the percentage of recycled materials to be used in new developments. Promote involvement of local enterprise in waste management. Manage perceptions of risk associated with waste - as this can affect recycling. Consider clinical waste and disposal - ensure ADET compliance</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
11. Recreation	<p>Green Flag assesses against 'sustainability' criteria, including waste. Policy supports sustainable waste management., which should help assist organisations in the borough to manage their waste more sustainably. Indirectly, this could help in the push for Green Flag parks, which are more attractive for visitors. Could also encourage better use of waste from parks and countrysides. However, the impacts are indirect and only minor over the medium to long term.</p>				<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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<p>12. Housing</p>	<p>The home is where a lot of waste decisions are dealt with - what to do with it and its collection for instance. Ensuring that waste is dealt with at source will place an emphasis on housing being designed in an appropriate way to allow for easy waste disposal, recycling and composting. This may be a challenge in multi-occupancy dwellings.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Ensure that principles underlying how we deal with waste promote more sustainable housing design and construction (Covered by other policy principles)</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>13. Education and learning</p>	<p>Strong opportunity to help improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development through learning about waste. Also opportunity to develop locally those skills and qualifications which will be increasingly in demand within the environmental sector. Could also attract additional skilled workers to the borough.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>14. Community development</p>	<p>Sense of community and belonging could potentially be enhanced through community-based efforts to tackle waste.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Close collaboration with local communities needed, especially at planning stage. Need to take account of people who do not drive / own cars and of more restricted space for storage of waste containers in smaller, lower income homes.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>15. Energy</p>	<p>Promoting a reduction in waste is positive as it will also mean less energy is used in the production, transport and management of materials. Waste streams could also be an important fuel in the future, with significant potential for low carbon schemes. It should be noted that there may be local resistance to new waste/energy schemes that could affect implementation.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>Managing waste close to source can reduce HGV miles and therefore contribute towards reducing the impact of traffic. However, dealing with waste at locations away from the home relying on homeowner trips may also increase car miles. As commercial waste is dealt with differently, dealing with waste close to source needs to take this different waste stream into account.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Waste recycling locations need to be located at places that are convenient for people to use without them relying on motor vehicles. Likewise, waste collection should help reduce vehicle miles. Needs considering for individual schemes.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>17. Sustainable Economy</p>	<p>Supports sustainable business practices, which could help to stimulate local businesses to manage their environmental impacts more sustainably. (although, there is an economic incentive to tackle waste anyway). Could lead to increased management of waste locally through the development of new facilities (with associated local economic benefits), but this would depend on the availability of suitable sites.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Make the most of waste streams by developing strong local facilities to manage and profit from waste. For example, recycling/composting, sorting, energy from waste etc. This would support growth in environmental services and related sectors, and reduce the need to transport certain waste long distances.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

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18. Economy and employment	It is important that the borough's businesses can manage waste sustainably, as Landfill tax and other waste Directives will act as an increasing burden upon businesses. This policy helps support the Greater Manchester Waste Plan in securing appropriate facilities across Greater Manchester and promoting the principles of the waste hierarchy. This will help businesses who want to operate as sustainably (and cost effectively) as possible.					Make the most of opportunities to exploit waste streams for economic gain. For example energy from waste, recycles etc...		
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified

CP 15 – Natural Resources

SA Objective	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time			Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual Impact		
		short	med	Overall / long term				
1. Biodiversity	Former extraction sites may have value for biodiversity (or potential to be restored/enhanced), the policy recognises this. Maximising the use of secondary materials will also help to reduce the impacts that new extraction sites can have on biodiversity. However, in the longer-term, there may be concerns about land set aside for minerals extraction that might have biodiversity value. Water efficiency measures and SUDS can have positive impacts on the hydrology and environment of the Borough (and on water extraction sites further afield) - with knock-on benefits for biodiversity. However, whilst a focus on previously developed/degraded land should divert pressure away from areas of importance for biodiversity, It should be noted that sites will have value for biodiversity. There are potential impacts on peat as a result of minerals extraction, but conserving the integrity of remnant mosslands should minimise these.					Food production' needs clearer definition. Make links to the mossland vision. Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.		
Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	
2. Air quality	Conserving primary mineral resources and maximising the use of secondary / recycled aggregates would help to reduce overall levels of greenhouse gas emissions, but there would be limited impact on local air quality, which is mainly influenced by road transport. The same principles apply to water use. There could be significant localised impacts on air quality as a result of waste facilities and mineral extraction (for example dust, and transport of materials). However, these impacts can be mitigated through design and operational controls - for example covers on lorries. In the context of the SA objective these impacts are minor. In the longer term the extraction and use of coal as a fuel could contradict efforts to move to low carbon energy supply.					Ensure that any air quality impacts associated with waste facilities and minerals extraction sites are mitigated.		
Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	
3. Soil and minerals	Directly supports the sustainability objective very strongly. Should ensure that the borough preserves its best soil and mineral resources and uses them efficiently and effectively. Also supports the use of soil resources for local agriculture and seeks to avoid fragmentation of farmland. The impacts are moderate-major and take place in the short, medium and long term.					Preserve all suitable agricultural land, not just the 'best and most versatile'. This would support the development of a stronger rural economy based on local farming/crop production. Soil resources would also be safeguarded for future use. Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles. Other measures - There may be contamination issues on allotment sites that will need to be accounted for - 'suitable land' needs to be defined. The policy should refer to Wigan's wetlands, rather than simply the 'remnant mosslands'. Peat resources should be safeguarded from development.		
Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	

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<p>4. Water</p>	<p>Directly supports aspects of the sustainability objective (reducing water consumption, managing efficiency, use of SUDs, managing flood risk). These would all have a positive impact (directly in the reduction of water use, but also in reducing pressure on drainage and waste water systems), but the extent of the impacts is dependant on the strength and precise wording of the policy. Unless efficiency measures and SUDs are a strict requirement of all development, then the positive impacts will be less. With the current wording, it cannot be assumed that these measures would always be utilised. The cumulative impact of developments on water use and flood risk can be significant. With this in mind, the positive impacts have only been determined as moderately positive in the long term, and minor in the medium term.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Strengthen policy wording to ensure that SUDs and water efficiency measures are a requirement for most, if not all development as far as is practicable (particularly where it adds to existing localised problems). Use the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM as a framework for setting efficiency standards.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) are covered by new Development Management Policy on Water Management, which sits below core policy principles for natural resources.</p> <p>Other measures - Seek enhancement through developer contributions wherever possible to mitigate existing issues and improve resilience to climate change.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>5. Landscapes</p>	<p>Supports the sustainability objective by safeguarding open space (e.g. agricultural land, mosslands) and minerals, particularly for the outer parts of the borough. Maximising the use of previously developed land will also reduce pressure on green and open space throughout the borough. The impacts will be strong, over all time scales. The use of SUDs could in some instances enhance landscape character and use of open space. Minimising water use and effective use of minerals can also have indirect positive impacts on a much wider scale. For example, contributing to less water extraction from upland habitats, and reducing demand for raw materials from global markets (these impacts are negligible when viewed in isolation but are important to consider as they contribute towards climate change mitigation objectives). There may be a minor negative impact on landscape associated with facilities for minerals recycling.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>The long term nature of minerals workings needs to be reflected in the policy wording.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures - Ensure siting of recycling facilities is in areas where the landscape will not be adversely affected.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>6. Built environment</p>	<p>Supports high quality/sustainable design objectives. Could also help to maintain character and distinctiveness in rural-urban fringe areas. Historic value of sites acknowledged in policy principles.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Some extraction sites can have historic value ensure this is recognised and protected.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures - Ensure that future extraction of minerals causes minimum impacts on amenity.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>7. Community Safety</p>	<p>Negligible impacts. The restoration of degraded land could improve the appearance of some neighbourhoods, having a slight positive impact on community safety objectives.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
<p>8. Neighbourhood quality</p>	<p>Making use of degraded land could improve the physical appearance of some neighbourhoods. However, overall impacts on neighbourhood quality are negligible, as minerals and agricultural land resources are mostly located away from the urban centres and neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>

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9. Waste	<p>Exploitation of natural resources may produce large amounts of waste and would need to be dealt with accordingly. Making use of degraded land may reduce fly-tipping. Reusing topsoil and aggregates can help reduce the need for landfill from development. On a minor positive note, policy promotes the use of waste as a 'resource' - for example, to restore extraction sites / recycling. It should also be noted that an element of landfill would be required for restoration of mineral extraction sites.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Site waste management plans need to be in place and monitored accordingly. Making green waste available for processing and use as fertiliser - links to Wigan Leisure and Culture Trust Greenspace Services.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
10. Health	<p>Supports the production of local food production (although only safeguards existing quality sites), which in the longer term could help to establish healthy local food chains. Tackling flood risk through SUDs would also help to manage the impacts of flooding that may become more serious in the future as a result of climate change. This helps to prevent health issues associated with flood events. Minerals extraction may have localised impacts on health/wellbeing in the medium - longer term.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Make links between food production and composting. Promote free range / organic / non-polluting agriculture.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
11. Recreation	<p>The could be some minor positive impacts for recreation opportunities through the restoration of former extraction sites for biodiversity and/or recreation. The use of certain SUD techniques can also create attractive open spaces. The impacts are likely to be minor and only arising in the longer term. If coal becomes an attractive option for extraction in the future, there could be a potential negative impact on areas of open space used for informal recreation. We are uncertain of the timescales these impacts might occur, although it is likely to be longer term.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
12. Housing	<p>Extraction of particular minerals can have a detrimental effect on residential areas, even with mitigation measures in place due to air quality problems, traffic (especially HGVs) and image issues. Reducing our overall consumption of water may not be viable even if individual properties are more water-efficient. There may be pressure for residential development on land which is the "best" agriculturally. It is important to note that there may be maintenance costs with some SUDs.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Exploitation of natural resources needs to take into account the pollution that may be created both in initial extraction and in end use. Important to make reference to the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
13. Education and learning	<p>Opportunity to help improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development. Also opportunity to develop locally those skills and qualifications which will be increasingly in demand within the environmental sector (for example, reducing water usage, flood risk management, recycling of aggregates and mineral extraction sites). Could also attract additional skilled workers to the borough.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Make links to the heritage agenda - e.g. use of natural resources in the past. There are educational / learning opportunities associated with this.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
14. Community development	<p>Redeveloping previously developed / degraded land would benefit deprived communities most, and could enhance community pride and identity, but impacts not likely to be significant. Measures to reduce water consumption could benefit lower income groups by lowering bills but large families (high users) could find the transition to metered water difficult.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>

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<p>15. Energy</p>	<p>A reduction in water consumption would reduce the energy needed for treating and managing water resources. Promoting increased use of secondary aggregates is also positive as the processes involve considerably less energy than the extraction of virgin materials would. However, including / promoting coal as a mineral resource does not particularly encourage the uptake of renewables and any mineral extraction itself is hugely energy intensive. Although coal extraction is a longer-term issue and may not be particularly likely in the time frame of the plan, the implications could be quite drastic. Having said this, we are very uncertain about this impact.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Promote or require the application of 'clean-coal technology'.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures - Ensure that renewables are prioritised and that any future mineral extraction (notably coal) does not prevent an overall move towards a low carbon society.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>16. Accessibility</p>	<p>Natural resources are unlikely to have a major impact on sustainable travel choices or road safety directly. However, a move towards more mineral extraction - especially coal - may continue reliance on motor vehicles and slow any move towards sustainable travel modes such as walking and cycling. There is also a need to take account of mineral haul off extraction sites.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Exploitation of natural resources needs to take into account the end use of the resource so as to not contribute towards maintaining a fossil-fuel, car reliant culture.</p>	<p>Negligible impacts</p>
<p>17. Sustainable Economy</p>	<p>There may be increased incentives for local production of food, energy crops and other local goods and services in the future. By safeguarding agricultural land and ensuring mineral extraction sites are restored for food production, this encourages the development of local supply chains and the ability to support businesses to source in a more sustainable manner. Maximising water efficiency, SUDs and the use of secondary/recycled materials should also support the development of local services in the environmental sectors. A potential negative impact arises in association with the safeguarding of coal for future use. This does not promote the use of low carbon fuels and technologies. Use of coal may be more likely in the longer term as extraction becomes more economical. Although the policy principles require the consideration of carbon reduction technologies, there could still be a negative impact on this sustainability objective. However, there is considerable uncertainty.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Provision of allotments in all communities on suitable land. Preserve all suitable agricultural land, not just the 'best and most versatile'. This would support the development of a stronger rural economy based on local crop production, which in turn could help to drive more sustainable procurement activities from the borough's businesses.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
<p>18. Economy and employment</p>	<p>Safeguarding minerals and soil resources should not have a significant impact on the ability to bring forward sites for economic development, although this may become more of a barrier in the longer-term, as more previously developed and safeguarded sites are developed and less attractive sites remain. Safeguarding minerals also ensures that the Borough contributes to future supplies of important minerals that will support business activities (including coal perhaps in the longer term). SUDs can add to the cost of site development, which may prove a barrier in some situations, but such measures are likely to become much more common across the country and costs should reduce over-time.</p> <p>Reducing consumption of water through efficiency measures can be achieved quite easily through simple measures such as low flush toilets and spray taps, but measures become more expensive when rainwater harvesting / recycling technologies are installed. However, in the longer term, such measures would reduce costs to business and help them to prepare for the impacts of climate change, improving resilience. Safeguarding soil resources could be particularly important over the long term as we may see a shift to more localised production of crops. Whilst this could restrict some sites for economic development, it would provide a boost to the 'rural economy'.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>	<p>SUDs is a requirement for all development.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) are covered by new Development Management Policy on Water Management, which sits below core policy principles for natural resources.</p> <p>Other measures - Ensure agricultural land is set aside for potential crop growth in future (may restrict certain development opportunities, but creates others in the 'rural' economy).</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

Appendix D Core Policy Principles Appraisal Tables

C 16 – Pollution

SA Objective	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time			Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual Impact
		short	med	Overall / long term		
1. Biodiversity	Improvement of environmental quality (particularly water) would have knock-on benefits for biodiversity. Remediation of land contamination can have a major negative impact on particular species, but the policy principles do have regard to biodiversity - these issues are site-specific.				<p>Definition of what we mean by contamination and assess if there is any biodiversity value on contaminated and derelict sites.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p> <p>Other measures - Need to define what improvements will be secured and how, to ensure maximum benefits.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
2. Air quality	The policy promotes proactive activities to reduce human exposure to poor air quality and manage emissions from new development. This policy should help to manage air quality issues and prevent them from getting worse, but is not likely to improve existing conditions significantly. As well as improvements to local air quality, it would help to contribute to an overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the longer term.				<p>New development may present opportunities to implement air quality / exposure control measures such as vegetative buffers. Emissions reductions strategies could also be applied to reduce traffic emissions associated with new development, which could have a knock-on benefits to surrounding areas in the medium to long term if the strategies were successful and supported by strong infrastructure.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
3. Soil and minerals	Directly supports the Sustainability objective. There could be minor positive impacts if some development helps to secure remediation of land contamination (the impacts could be moderately positive in the long-term as more remediation takes place). However, contamination may be viewed as a barrier to development in some instances.				<p>Policy wording - clearer definitions / distinctions are needed for 'contaminated land' / 'land contamination'.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
4. Water	Directly supports aspects of the sustainability objective (i.e. water quality). Impacts are likely to be minor, even over the long term, because water quality is determined by a wider range of factors than this policy can influence. The policy is not worded strongly enough to be highly confident that water quality will be improved significantly. Remediation of land that is 'contaminated' can have knock on benefits to water resources in the longer term.				<p>Need a clearer definition and understanding of the measures that will be implemented to 'improve water quality'.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>
5. Landscapes	Remediation of 'contaminated land' encourages the efficient use and reuse of land and buildings, which can help to relieve pressure for development that would affect open space and landscape character elsewhere. Remediation may also help to restore or improve landscape character in some parts of the Borough. However, the positive impacts of remediation would be dependant on developer contributions. There are minor positives in the medium term and major positives in the long-term as more sites are reused and / or restored. Improving water quality also adds to the quality of landscapes in the longer term. It should be noted that In the short term, remediation measures could actually have a negative impact on character, but this is temporary.				<p>Policy should also cover remediation of derelict, underused and neglected sites not just 'contamination'.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in revised policy principles.</p>	<p>Impacts identified</p>

Appendix D Core Policy Principles Appraisal Tables

6. Built environment	<p>Could potentially improve liveability in areas currently affected by poor air quality. This might mean that some buildings / areas of historic interest become more attractive places. The impacts are negligible though.</p>	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	<p>Light pollution could be an issue but it is not included within the policy.</p> <p>Measures suggested at 1st stage appraisal (see above) have been taken into consideration in policy principles 'strong, safe, attractive communities'.</p>	Negligible impacts
7. Community Safety	<p>May help to prevent environmental crime / degradation. The impacts are negligible in the context of the sustainability objective.</p>	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	None identified.	Negligible impacts
8. Neighbourhood quality	<p>Could have a positive impact by improving general environmental quality in and around neighbourhoods.</p>	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Negligible impacts
9. Waste	<p>This policy aims to reduce the pollution impacts of development. This can help address some of the issues associated with waste treatment. Dealing with contaminated land needs to be done in such a way as to minimise waste, especially hazardous waste. Tackling pollution will go hand in hand with dealing with waste substances. This policy could affect siting and operation of certain waste facilities - amenity considerations.</p>	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Potential to reclaim derelict land through infilling with residual waste.	Impacts identified
10. Health	<p>Promotes improved environmental quality, which in the longer term would have a positive impact on health and wellbeing. The impacts are only determined to be minor. Acknowledges the biodiversity value of degraded and derelict land.</p>	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified
11. Recreation	<p>Improving environmental quality has a minor positive impact on the sustainability objective as it promotes more attractive outdoor environments.</p>	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified

Appendix D Core Policy Principles Appraisal Tables

12. Housing	Air Quality is a particular issue for more deprived areas. This is because they tend to be located in either very industrial areas or in places that are heavily trafficked by motor vehicles. Whilst there is movement back to urban centres, especially for apartments, the attraction still remains in so-called "leafy suburbs", away from poor air quality. By improving air quality and addressing pollution issues associated with industry and traffic, more areas become attractive for residential development and can deliver sustainable long term communities.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Ensure the negative burdens of development do not fall adversely upon our most deprived areas. Make this distinction explicit. Make links to the green infrastructure and energy policy principles.	Impacts identified
13. Education and learning	Reducing pollution in more deprived areas could help to enhance local well-being and confidence and so increase aspirations. Opportunity to use pollution reduction to help improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Opportunity to develop skills relating to environmental sciences / pollution management	Impacts identified
14. Community development	Air quality worst in the more deprived communities which would therefore benefit most from reductions in pollution. Contaminated and derelict land more common in deprived areas so redevelopment likely to benefit deprived communities most, enhancing community pride and identity, but no significant community development impact.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Maximise links with 'Friends groups' at green sites across the Borough. Their redevelopment of 'sites affected by past industrial uses' is often innovative and engaging.	Impacts identified
15. Energy	This policy would strengthen consideration for noise/flicker and other amenity issues, which could affect the ability to implement certain renewables schemes (e.g. wind). It may be a particular issue where perceptions of renewables are negative and there is a degree of resistance. There may also be air quality issues associated with biomass that could limit its application.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Engagement activities. Awareness raising about benefits of energy schemes. Community ownership schemes (ESCOs).	Negligible impacts
16. Accessibility	Air Quality and transport are inextricably linked. Policies relating to pollution are likely to have a positive effect on accessibility and transport as they promote the more benign modes of travel such as walking and cycling. However, we should be mindful that unless public transport operators play a role, there may be negative effects arising from the use of buses. Similarly noise pollution may be an issue with buses. Little data available regarding contaminated land.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Public transport operators need to be encouraged to make use of cleaner vehicle technologies.	Impacts identified
17. Sustainable Economy	Although there could be some contribution towards the development of the environmental technologies/services sector, the impacts are likely to be negligible.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	None identified.	Negligible impacts
18. Economy and employment	Helps to create attractive, safe environments for business activity, which may attract investment and improve quality of life for staff and residents (this is a minor positive, although this could become more significant over the long term). However, there may be significant costs associated with contaminated land clean-up, which could prove a barrier to economic development in some cases. This may be a pertinent issue, as a key principle of the Core Strategy is to focus on previously developed land in the 'core' of the borough. There could be some impacts on the ability to develop sites for employment if local amenity issues are seen as a particular problem and communities oppose proposals.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified