

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

Policy CP1 - Health and Wellbeing

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 1. Biodiversity | The requirement to carry out a health impact assessment for major developments could include consideration of opportunities for wildlife. This is a minor positive impact and it only occurs in the longer term as a result of cumulative measures. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | Impacts identified |
| 2. Air quality | Aims to improve access to health facilities, which could help tackle the impact of travel (through HIAs). The provision of new facilities in town centres should improve accessibility, and hopefully reduce car trips (and thus emissions). However, if town centre locations simply attracted more traffic then issues of air quality could be worsened. | | ? | ? | No further measures identified. | | ? | ? |
| | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 3. Soil and minerals | The requirement to carry out a health impact assessment could include consideration of people growing their own food and adaptation to climate change. This is a minor positive impact and it only occurs in the longer term as a result of cumulative measures. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | Impacts identified |

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| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 4. Water | Policy has negligible impacts on objectives for water. There are some indirect links through the application of Health Impact Assessments, but these are very uncertain and only apply to major developments. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | Impacts identified |
| 5. Landscapes | The focus on accessible central locations for health facilities helps to ensure that important landscapes are not negatively affected. Health Impact Assessments may also have an impact on landscapes through measures to improve opportunities for recreation, wildlife and accessibility. The use of HIAs to justify development in areas of landscape quality on the grounds of positive impacts for health due to access to jobs, housing etc... may also be an issue though. A balance needs to be sought using other Core Policies as a guidance. The flexibility of the policy makes it positive overall though. | | | | Use of other policy principles such as design, Green Infrastructure and environmental protection should help to seek the right balance between facilities, housing and employment in areas that could have landscape impacts. | | | |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |
| 6. Built environment | The support for health facilities is positive in terms of creating more vibrant and well used places. Design needs to take account of potential impacts on heritage assets though. Health impact assessments and subsequent measures could help to improve street design (especially in town centres), active travel opportunities and support higher quality development. Overall, the positive impacts are determined as minor, increasing to a potential moderate in the longer term to take account of cumulative impacts. | | | | Work with the NHS trusts to ensure the highest possible standards of design and sustainability in new healthcare facilities (links to design policies) | | | |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |













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| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 10. Health | Directly supports the sustainability objective. Seeks to improve access to health facilities at a local level and through linkages to regional facilities. The requirement for carrying out health impact assessments for major developments would also help to reduce the negatives and enhance the positives of such schemes. The impacts would increase over time due to cumulative measures. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 11. Recreation | Health Impact Assessments and subsequent measures are likely to include provision of open space and recreation facilities. Impacts would be likely to be minor because other core policies will drive improvements too. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 12. Housing | Housing in an area will be more attractive if there is good access to services and recreation. The policy is positive in this respect for some parts of the borough in particular. The general requirement for Health Impact Assessments is also positive as it seeks to ensure that neighbourhoods and public spaces are more attractive. It could be argued that the requirement to carry out HIAs for major developments (plus subsequent measures) adds costs to development, but these are not likely to be major, and other policies are likely to play a greater role. The impacts are determined as minor, rising to moderate over time as more schemes are brought forward. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 13. Education and learning | Health Impact Assessments and subsequent measures may include provision of open space and recreation facilities or specific opportunities for education. Improvements to healthcare facilities across the borough could provide opportunities for training / skills development within health sector. Impacts would be likely to be minor because other core policies will drive improvements too. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified | No further measures identified. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |
| 14. Community development | Community welfare enhanced by access to better health facilities. Improved access to healthcare helps vulnerable and older social groups in particular. Health Impact Assessments and subsequent measures may also include provision of open space and recreation facilities or specific opportunities for community development. Impacts would be likely to be minor to moderate as other core policies will drive improvements too. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified | No further measures identified. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |
| 15. Energy | New health 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 (through HIAs) would also help to reduce the use of fuel for transport. Impacts are negligible in the context of the SA objective. | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | 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. | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | Impacts identified |

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| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 16. Accessibility | 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 but this measure is not guaranteed. Access to new facilities would be positive if local communities took sustainable modes of travel. However, if car travel is the preferred choice, then congestion may increase slightly. | ? | ? | | No further measures identified. | ? | ? | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 17. Sustainable Economy | Provision of allotments (through HIAs) supports the development of local food production, which could help stimulate greater demand for local services and products. Impacts likely to be negligible and there is uncertainty, but the potential still exists. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | negligible impacts |
| 18. Economy and employment | 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., and they would be minimal given that other factors influence this objective. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | Impacts identified |

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Policy CP2 - Open Space, Sport and Recreation

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 1. Biodiversity | Enhancement of haigh and Pennington flash could have benefits to wildlife, but the measures should not be focused solely on recreation. Allocation of new nature reserves, to the east of the borough will also strengthen wildlife resources and networks. There could be some conflict between the use of informal open space for recreation and its value for wildlife. | | | | Biodiversity links with new schools / ecoschools. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 2. Air quality | Increased greenspace can have a positive impact in regulation emissions by acting as a 'sponge' for pollutants. The provision of local recreation and sport facilities would also reduce the need for travel, which could reduce patterns of car use in the longer term. | | | | Ensure that new facilities for leisure and recreation are easily accessible via public transport, by walking or cycling. Reduce car parking provision at new facilities. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 3. Soil and minerals | Provision of allotments help to secure some land for local crop growth. The overall impact is minimal, but it is a useful contribution. Impacts are likely to be minor, but there may also be a conflict between the use of land for agriculture and open space / recreation - this would become more of an issue in the long term if land resources became more scarce. Furthermore, Green Infrastructure promotes multi-functional use of land, which could help address potential conflicts. | | | | Ensure multi-functional use of open space for recreation, biodiversity and agriculture. Allow recreational use of land safeguarded for minerals and landscape only if it has no impact on the ability to use those resources in the future. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 7. Community Safety | The policy aims to improve the safety of open spaces and amenity green space, which is a direct positive. The provision and enhancement of recreational space would also have longer term benefits in terms of the provision of diversionary activities for youths (a proven intervention for crime and ASB). It should also be noted that areas of open and green space can actually 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. | ? | ? | | Design policy should help to 'design-out' crime and fear of crime. | ? | ? | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 8. Neighbourhood quality | 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. | | | | Ensure development value is used for street scene improvements where particular issues are identified (Typically open space and play provision take priority). | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 9. Waste | Limited impact on waste facilities. There is some potential for linking the maintenance regimes of open space into waste management processes. For example, biomass waste streams. It is unlikely that significant supply chains would be established in the short term, but over time the opportunities are likely to grow, and the maintenance and enhancement of open space should provide synergies with waste management. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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|----------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 13. Education and learning | Provides better opportunities for learning from outdoor resources. Also ensures that people with potential to succeed in sports are supported both in and outside of school. Community use of facilities is a positive impact for all groups. Allotments can provide opportunities for local enterprise and skills development for example. Deprived areas are likely to benefit, as the majority of the borough's new development should be focused in areas surrounded by pockets of deprivation. | | | | Maximise use of community facilities. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 14. Community development | Community welfare can be enhanced through access to better quality recreation facilities. 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. The most deprived areas would benefit most from improvements to walking and cycling links. As the majority of facilities and improvement measures would come from development contributions, it is important to ensure that existing communities benefit, or inequalities could be widened. | | | | Establish a 'schedule' of projects in existing communities for which developer contributions can be used to fund improvements. Benefits can be enhanced through close collaboration with local communities, especially at planning stage. | | | |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 15. 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. | | | | Leisure facilities could provide an anchor load for renewable energy schemes such as district combined heat and power (thereby making schemes more viable). Opportunities should be explored. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | | ? | ? | ? |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 16. Accessibility | <p>This policy is likely to assist with promoting walking and cycling as a lifestyle/healthy choice. The impact is only minor though. 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. These impacts become more prominent over time.</p> | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 17. Sustainable Economy | <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> | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 18. Economy and employment | <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> | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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CP 3 - Community Facilities

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 1. Biodiversity | Negligible impacts on biodiversity. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | negligible impacts |
| 2. Air quality | Locating facilities close to neighbourhoods could reduce the need to travel further afield to partake in similar activities. The impacts are likely to be cumulative and minor in the context of overall air quality. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | Impacts identified |
| 3. Soil and minerals | No explicit mention of the design of community facilities so difficult to ascertain impacts. However, very unlikely to result in the loss of any soil resources. In fact, it is more likely that new facilities could include provision of community allotments. | | ? | ? | Require community allotments to be provided with new facilities when it is appropriate. Greater certainty would result in a minor positive impact. | | ? | ? |
| | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 4. Water | No impacts identified. Joint usage of facilities can help to reduce operational costs and resource use - this is mentioned in the supporting text to the policy. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | negligible impacts |
| 5. Landscapes | No impacts identified. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | negligible impacts |
| 6. Built environment | Negligible impacts. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | | negligible impacts | negligible impacts | negligible impacts |

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|----------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 10. Health | Community facilities can have a positive impact on wellbeing by providing support networks, places for learning and places or physical activity. The supporting text to the policy also states the importance of joint working arrangements, which would include local access to health facilities and more facilities for health workers. In the context of the health objective the overall impacts are only minor. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 11. Recreation | Provision of new community facilities would enable youths and other social groups to take part in a range of leisure activities. The nature of activities would depend upon the facilities, but indoor sports are mentioned explicitly. Safeguarding of existing viable facilities also helps to ensure that important local places are not lost to higher value development such as housing. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 12. Housing | Overall, a slight positive impact on housing objectives in the longer term. Resisting the development of community facilities for housing could act as a barrier in a very limited number of cases. But on a positive note, it makes housing estates more attractive and promotes more sustainable patterns of travel if they are supported by good quality community facilities. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| | | | ? | ? | | | ? | ? |

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| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 13. Education and learning | Community facilities can provide an accessible local location for adult and extra curricular learning. Links can be made to education facilities. Although impacts at the community scale would be very positive, across the borough impacts would be anticipated as minor in the context of the sustainability objective overall. | ? | | | None identified. | ? | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 14. Community development | There are direct positive impacts against this objective. Good quality, accessible community facilities help to build community capacity and improve relationships in neighbourhoods. Different groups could benefit depending upon the type of facilities, so it will be important to ensure that no groups are excluded. For strategic developments, there is also a need to ensure that surrounding communities can access new facilities and not just new residents as this could create tensions and increase inequalities between areas. | ? | ? | ? | Avoid the provision of facilities that only survey one purpose or social group. (Unless there are particular gaps in provision) | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 15. Energy | Joint sharing of facilities could help to reduce overall energy use and make low carbon installations more viable. Also provide a base for community groups to organise and implement community energy schemes. This could be potentially significant in reducing carbon amongst communities. However, the likelihood of these outcomes is very uncertain. | | ? | ? | Encourage community facilities to be constructed to a high level of environmental performance. | | ? | ? |
| | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 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. | | | | Opportunities for high standards of sustainable design in new/improved facilities. There could be indirect positive impacts in terms of behaviour change (for example, the environmental classroom at Worthington lakes). | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | 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 / outdoor environment as a learning opportunity for schools. | | | | Measures suggested at previous stages of appraisal have been integrated into revised policy. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 6. Built environment | New facilities could potentially have a negative impact on the character of some areas, and/or result in a loss of use of historic buildings. However, investment in new facilities is not going to be as high as previously anticipated. | | | | Make use of old / unused buildings for new facilities - for example, vocational training centres . | | | |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 7. Community Safety | 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. The policy is positive in that it facilitates improvements. However, the likelihood of capital investment is not great at the moment so the magnitude of impacts in the shorter term are not great. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 8. Neighbourhood quality | 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. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 9. Waste | This policy aims to facilitate improvements to 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. | | | | 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. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |

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| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 13. Education and learning | 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 but it is uncertain when these will occur. Policy recognises the importance of primary, early years, secondary and adult learning. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | ? | ? | | | ? | ? | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 14. Community development | 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 - the likelihood of new facilities in in doubt though. Lower income groups benefit especially from improved accessibility to 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. | | | |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 15. Energy | New facilities would 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. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified |

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| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 16. Accessibility | (The Sustainable Modes of Travel Strategy needs to be highlighted here - Education 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, this needs greater emphasis in decision making. | | | | 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. | | | |
| Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 17. Sustainable Economy | 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 - the removal of higher education from the policy lowers the positive aspect of the policy slightly in this respect. Nevertheless, 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. | | | | 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. | | | |
| Impacts identified | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 18. Economy and employment | 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 negligible. | | | | Seek developer contributions for employment training. Although these may be seen as a burden by some developers, in the longer term, they would reap the benefits from a stronger labour force and greater levels of local enterprise. | | | |
| Impacts identified | ? | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | ? | ? | Impacts identified |

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Assessment tables for Core Policies

Policy - CP5 Economy and Employment

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|-----------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 1. Biodiversity | <p>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> | <p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>?</p> | <p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>?</p> | <p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>?</p> | <p>Funding should be directed towards management rather than new sites.</p> | <p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>?</p> | <p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>?</p> | <p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>?</p> |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 2. Air quality | <p>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> | <p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>?</p> | <p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>?</p> | <p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>?</p> | <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> | <p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>?</p> | <p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>?</p> | <p>?</p> <p>?</p> <p>?</p> |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 3. Soil and minerals | <p>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 (a minor -ve)</p> | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 4. Water | <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> | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | <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> | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|-----|---------------------|--|------------------|-----|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 5. Landscapes | 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 as levels of development are anticipated to be low in current economic conditions (however, we are unsure how the market will respond 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. | | | | 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' | | | |
| | | ? | | ? | | ? | | |
| 6. Built environment | 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. | | | | Consider the use of rural buildings. Greater consideration for tourism / visitors. Promote heritage-led / culture-led regeneration. | | | |
| | | | ? | ? | | | ? | ? |
| 7. Community Safety | 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. | | | | Set targets for local population employment for new developments (Particularly from deprived areas). | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

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Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long term | | short | med | long term |
| 8. Neighbourhood quality | 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 'invest ability' of an area. | | | | Consider environmental impact, particularly in terms of litter, graffiti and waste management at design/planning stage. <i>(Links to other policy principle such as pollution, natural resources, and safe, strong, attractive communities).</i> | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 9. Waste | 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 is positive. | | | | 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. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 10. Health | 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). | | | | Support economic policy with strong actions on education and learning. Also need to ensure good accessibility via sustainable modes from deprived communities to new and existing job opportunities. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------------|-----|------|---|------------------|-----|------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 11. Recreation | <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>Make links to local Community Allotment Enterprise.</p> | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Housing | <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>Ensure that economic development complements residential development. Infrastructure improvements are required to support development of employment sites.</p> | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Education and learning | <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 & attract additional skilled workers to Wigan.</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> | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

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Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 17. Sustainable Economy | 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. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 18. Economy and employment | 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. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies) | Impacts over time | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|-----|---------------------|--|-------------------|-----|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 2. Air quality | <p>Housing may act as a catalyst for infrastructure development/improvement, but consideration of cost and delivery is required - which means that improvements are likely to serve new developments without securing significant wider benefits (though there will be some). This would have an adverse impact on air quality over time. 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 (particularly in the east Lancs broad location). 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.</p> | | | | <p>Infrastructure needs to be in place but there also needs to be a culture change. Securing contributions towards infrastructure improvements could help to reduce negative impacts</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. The allocation of a broad location along the east Lancs is the exception here. 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 d</p> | | | | <p>Provision of community allotments should be secured at strategic housing developments.</p> | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

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| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies) | Impacts over time | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------|-----|---------------------|---|-------------------|-----|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 4. Water | <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 will need to be implemented to meet need (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 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.</p> | | | | <p>Application of other Core Policies will help to reduce the negative impacts of this policy. 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> | | | |
| | | | ? | ? | | | | |
| 5. Landscapes | <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 along the east lancs. 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 such as standish. 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). 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.</p> | | | | <p>No further measures identified.</p> | | | |
| | | ?? | | | | | ?? | |

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| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|-----|------|--|------------------|-----|------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 6. Built environment | <p>There could be a significant positive impact if high standards of sustainable design 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.</p> <p>In the short term, levels of house building are not expected to be significant.</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> | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Community Safety | <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>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). Design policy has potential to address these issues.</p> | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

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| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies) | Impacts over time | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 8. Neighbourhood quality | 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. | | ? | ? | Design and environmental quality policies should help to reduce the impacts in terms of amenity. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 9. Waste | Overall, housing growth generally results in more waste (construction and during use - i.e. more households). Houses are where many waste decisions are made too. 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. Impacts are potentially negative, but dependant upon scheme details. | | ? | ? | Other core policies should help to mitigate the negative impacts associated with housing development and waste. For example design to take account of storage and 'waste' to promote recycling. By setting targets for the recycled content of materials, negative impacts could be reduced further. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 10. Health | 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. There are potential negative impacts if housing development is not supported by infrastructure - as this could lead to worse congestion / air quality impacts in inner areas in particular. The capacity of health facilities to cope with significant new development may also be an issue in the longer term. | | | ? | Ensure that new housing development is supported by infrastructure improvements and sustainable options for travel. Core policies for Accessibility and Design should help here. | | | ? |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies) | Impacts over time | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 13. Education and learning | 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. There are opportunities to support local trades through growth in housing development. In the longer term there could be impacts on the provision of school places as a result of increased housing in some areas. The provision of catholic places along the east Lancs. broad location could be a particular issue. | | | | Strong opportunity to help improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development through learning about and experiencing sustainable design and construction. - make links to design policy. 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. Opportunity to obtain developer contributions towards the funding of employment skills training, facilities and associated skills. Incentives to employ local residents in housing schemes. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 14. Community development | 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. Any benefits associated with development would not be felt in their outer areas such as Standish, but these areas are fairly affluent already and need less investment. | | | | 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. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies) | Impacts over time | | |
|--------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 15. Energy | <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 to deliver on. 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). Capacity issue may be an issue at strategic sites, and would need to be planned for.</p> | ? | ? | ? | <p>Strong application of policies CP 13, CP14 and CP10 would increase the positive aspects of the policy in terms of carbon reductions and the development of energy networks. Masterplans for strategic sites should take account of capacity issues.</p> | ? | ? | ? |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies) | Impacts over time | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 16. Accessibility | Housing may act as a catalyst for infrastructure development/improvement, but consideration of cost and delivery is required - which means that improvements are likely to serve new developments without securing significant wider benefits (though there will be some). 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 (particularly in the east lancs broad location). 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). | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | 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. These principles are integral to the spatial approach, so the negative impacts could be reduced slightly. | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 17. Sustainable Economy | 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. The likelihood of these impacts is uncertain though. | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Base the housing market on high standards of sustainability in order to stimulate growth in the environmental services sector within the local area. This will depend upon strong application of policies on energy and design. | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 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 and will form a part of new strategic development. | | | | Ensure the use of recycled aggregates as far as is possible for new infrastructure - (Needs to be considered as part of policy principles for waste or design), The current policy is not strong enough to ensure impacts will be mitigated. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | 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. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified ? | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified ? |
| 5. Landscapes | 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, and some schemes will be unviable. | | | | Mitigation measures to ensure road schemes have minimal negative impacts on open space and landscape character. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 8. Neighbourhood quality | 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 help 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. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 9. Waste | 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. | | | | 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. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 10. Health | 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. However, the extent of infrastructure improvements is not as great as first anticipated so the positive impacts associated with upgrades are not as strong. It should also be noted that buses can be a cause of poor air quality, so increased use is not necessarily positive in this respect. | | | | The policy needs to be supported with behaviour change initiatives. Consider access to food. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 11. Recreation | 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 and the extent of infrastructure is less than anticipated at preferred options. In some circumstances, the development may actually enhance open space and access to it. | | | ? | 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. | | | ? |
| | | | ? | ? | | | ? | ? |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 12. Housing | 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 significantly affect the profitability of housing development though, which would be an issue at strategic sites and may affect affordability and sustainability targets as well as general viability. In the short to medium term the potential impacts are fairly negative, even though there are no specific schemes mentioned. | | | | Infrastructure needs to be in place to ensure residential developments are accessible and sustainable - this can be achieved through the Transport Strategy. Ensure that the viability of sites is not compromised through the requirement to contribute to infrastructure provision / improvements. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 13. Education and learning | Better alternative transport choices, such as walking and cycling, would help to improve access to training and education opportunities (through travel plans for example), 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. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 17. Sustainable Economy | 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. Enabling electric charging points to be established also supports the move towards a lower carbon society. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 18. Economy and employment | 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. The extent of the impacts depends upon the level and quality of infrastructure improvements secured. It is unlikely that cross borough links would be made, so impacts would be modest. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

Policy CP8 - Greenbelt and Safeguarded Land

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 1. Biodiversity | Has positive impacts on biodiversity as it helps to preserve large areas of natural / semi-natural habitat. However, the policy will not result in any enhancement, and it is no improvement on the current policy position. Greenbelt designation does not always ensure protection either. Removal of greenbelt at the M6 south of Wigan, and the decision to defer safeguarded land review to the allocations DPD means that there are uncertainties around the potential for negative impacts. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |
| 2. Air quality | Little change to current Green Belt policy. This policy is unlikely to have any direct implications for air quality other than those related to development in the urban area (which are considered as part of the Core Spatial Policy). | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 3. Soil and minerals | Will help to preserve much of the borough's soil and mineral resources, as these are predominantly located in greenbelt. However, pockets of land within the urban areas and 'rural-urban fringe' are still likely to be developed permanently for housing or employment, which could lead to an irreversible loss of some land currently used for 'agriculture'. The overall impacts are moderate - major positive. Some land that could be used for agriculture could potentially be lost at safeguarded sites. It is not possible to determine the impacts at this stage, but a precautionary approach would suggest that minor negative impacts may occur in the medium to long term. | | | | Policy on environmental protection could help to preserve topsoil when agricultural land is lost to development. Impacts are still uncertain though. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 7. Community Safety | Negligible impacts. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 8. Neighbourhood quality | Negligible impacts on neighbourhood quality. There may be access issues if safeguarded sites are developed in the longer term, but this would need to be assessed at the allocations plan stage. | | | ? | None identified. | | | ? |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 9. Waste | 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. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 10. Health | 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. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |



















Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 11. Recreation | <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 (apart from a deletion of some greenbelt that is not formally used). Nevertheless, a positive impact should be determined to reflect the major role of Greenbelt in maintaining areas of open space.</p> | | ? | ? | Open space requirements for new development should help to mitigate negative impacts against recreation land resulting from development. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 12. Housing | <p>Greenbelt may prevent development in particular areas where the 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> | | | | Ensure infrastructure is in place to overcome barriers associated with safeguarded and greenbelt land. Ensure that greenbelt and safeguarded land is not too restrictive or prescriptive. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 13. Education and learning | <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> | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |















Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 14. Community development | Preserving the special character of settlements within the Borough and preventing neighbouring settlements from merging would help to preserve community identity. Eventually, safeguarded land could be developed, and there would be potential for negative impacts if it was not well integrated with surrounding areas. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified | None identified. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |
| 15. Energy | Greenbelt land in Wigan has significant potential for wind energy generation, so there is some conflict between this policy and the energy objective. However, Wigan's Greenbelt policy is a continuation of the current situation (national policy-led) which takes account of the wider benefits of renewable energy schemes. Having said this, a minor impact is still given because in practice it is a real constraint to development. On a more positive note, 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. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified | Strong support for low carbon energy schemes in the greenbelt. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |
| 16. Accessibility | Greenbelt helps to prevent development closer to conurbations and locks in the need for car travel for some residents. It may play a part in intensifying 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. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified | None identified. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 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. |  |  |  | Consider the psychological aspects of secure by design to encourage people to engage with open space more confidently. This needs to be picked up at design stage for individual applications. |  |  |  |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 8. Neighbourhood quality | Could have a positive impact by improving the 'greenness' of neighbourhoods and urban areas. Open and green space in urban areas needs to be well managed to ensure it does not become an 'eyesore' though. The policy is stronger than at preferred options stage, resulting in a slight improvement to the impact assessment in the longer term (cumulative improvements). | |  |  | No further measures identified. | |  |  |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 9. Waste | Green infrastructure may attract fly-tipping if it is not properly maintained and policed (the converse can also be true if areas are made more attractive). GI may also restrict opportunities for waste sites. However, there is also the opportunity to utilise green infrastructure for dealing with waste (specifically green waste). Waste sites could include green infrastructure benefits too - so there is not necessarily a conflict. | |  |  | Ensure proper maintenance/management regimes are in place. Strike the balance between green space and waste treatment provision. | |  |  |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 13. Education and learning | 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 in horticulture and conservation. In the context of the sustainability objective the overall impacts are only considered minor. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 14. Community development | 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. These issues are more likely to be resolved over time though. | | | | 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...) | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 15. Energy | 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 uncertain. However, energy schemes may be restricted by the use of green infrastructure for other uses, or to preserve landscape of strategic importance. Although these impacts need to be determined at the project level through environmental / sustainability assessment it is a potential negative. The policy attempts to overcome this by seeking compatible uses, but the likelihood of this occurring in practice is not certain. | | | | Conduct landscape character assessments and land use classifications to guide and facilitate the implementation of energy schemes such as wind and biomass. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 4. Water | Implicitly supports certain aspects of the sustainability objective (for example, water efficiency, use of SUDs through national standards and resource conservation). 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. Policy also seeks to ensure developments adapt to climate change - this includes flood risk and water efficiency measures. | | | | 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. Guidance may need to be produced - a sustainability SPD would be an appropriate vehicle. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 5. Landscapes | 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 could be a major positive, as there is the potential for significant enhancement as well as maintaining current natural assets. However, the magnitude of the positive impact is uncertain as it relies on strong application of the design policy clauses. | | | ? | Make links with the Geodiversity Action Plan and other relevant strategies. | | | ? |
| | | ? | ? | | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 6. Built environment | Directly supports aspects of the sustainability objective such as 'high quality design'. Also helps to retain character and a 'sense of place'. Consideration is also given to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Impacts on the historic environment are considered in separate policy principles. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

Policy CP11 - Historic Environment

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|---|---------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 1. Biodiversity | Some historic buildings can be important for wildlife, such as bats, and their preservation is mutually beneficial. Protection of landscape value and historic buildings can also have positive synergies. |  |  |  | No further measures identified. |  |  |  |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 2. Air quality | Negligible impacts on air quality. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | 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. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 4. Water | Some historic buildings may have poor water efficiency. Impacts are negligible. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |






















Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 8. Neighbourhood quality | 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'. | | | ? | No further measures identified. | | | ? |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 9. Waste | Reuse of buildings can minimise construction waste and the use of virgin materials. Protection of built and natural heritage features could potentially restrict opportunities for dealing with waste locally though if there are objections. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 10. Health | Negligible impact on health objectives, although protecting local heritage could help to strengthen community pride and a 'sense of belonging'. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 11. Recreation | 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. For example through signage and public art. | | | | no further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 15. Energy | 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. Heritage assets could also be affected by the siting of energy plant, so there is some conflict between the policy and the objective. The application of microgeneration technologies is also an issue in conservation areas, so there may be resistance. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified | Impacts of many energy schemes on historic environment can often be mitigated. See Natural England guidance. '. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |
| 16. Accessibility | Negligible impact on accessibility. |  Negligible impacts |  Negligible impacts |  Negligible impacts | | No further measures identified. |  Negligible impacts |  Negligible impacts |
| 17. Sustainable Economy | Negligible impacts on the sustainability of the economy. |  Negligible impacts |  Negligible impacts |  Negligible impacts | Opportunity to highlight heritage assets and traditions associated with the industrial revolution and link to a new 'green revolution'. | |  Negligible impacts |  Negligible impacts |
| 18. Economy and employment | 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 and to attract investment. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified | | no further measures identified. |  Impacts identified |  Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 6. Built environment | Supports sustainable design objectives. There are also positive synergies between biodiversity and the built environment. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 7. Community Safety | 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. Although impacts would be major for those people affected directly, the overall impact on the objective is only minor, but impacts are likely to occur throughout the entire plan period and beyond. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 8. Neighbourhood quality | Involvement in wildlife projects can improve cohesion, pride and trust among residents of an area. Sites that have deteriorated will be identified during community engagement processes and on some occasions there will be neighbourhood involvement in their reclamation. Impacts are at the community level only. | | | | Support community level biodiversity initiatives, particularly at community engagement and clean up stage. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 9. Waste | 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, which could be an issue as the amount of waste sent to landfill continues to decrease and alternatives are sought. | | | | Ensure that policies are mindful of the impact on our ability to deal with waste. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 17. Sustainable Economy | Environmental quality can be an attractor for knowledge-based industries. | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | None identified. | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | 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. | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Application of other policy principles on design, landscape, green infrastructure and biodiversity should help to minimise negative impacts, but some degree of uncertainty remains. | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

Policy CP13 - Low Carbon Infrastructure

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|-----|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | 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, so there is a slight positive in the longer term. The impacts of the policy in isolation are negligible, but it makes a contribution. Negative impacts on biodiversity are not much more likely as a result of the policy because it does not really expand upon national policy. Nevertheless, there is a broad support for low carbon schemes, so potential (but uncertain) impacts have been recorded. | ? | ? | ? | No further measures identified. | ? | ? | ? |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | | |
| 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. The policy does not give a direction on the types of energy schemes that should be developed in the borough based upon identified opportunities. Therefore, it has a negligible impact in promoting schemes that can have a positive impact on air quality in the longer term (for example CHP). | | | | Support district heating schemes. 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. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Impacts identified | | |
| 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. This could happen regardless of the policy but there is uncertainty. | | | ? | None identified. | | | ? |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | | |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 4. Water | Hydro electric and geothermal energy schemes could have a direct impact upon the quality of water resources. As the policy does not identify any particular opportunities to be supported, it has little impact on the potential for these schemes to be brought forward. | | | | Be more proactive in identifying and supporting the development of community energy schemes such as hydro. Ensure that new energy infrastructure is not located within areas at risk of flooding now or in the future. Covered to an extent by Core Policy for flooding. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified |
| 5. Landscapes | There could be potentially major impacts 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 given that the best areas are in the North of the borough. Having said this, the policy does not identify these areas as favoured sites or opportunity areas, so the impact on landscape is anticipated to be lower than might be the case if specific opportunities were identified. | | | ? | Carry out detailed landscape sensitivity studies to help guide location of energy schemes in terms of landscape impact. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 6. Built environment | There is little strategic direction in the policy to ensure that good large-scale infrastructure is directed to the appropriate areas. As a result, investors may not wish to risk development of large scale schemes in areas that could be potentially sensitive. Without a policy steer, there may be a tendency to opt for microgeneration schemes. Some schemes can affect the character of the built environment, but mitigation should usually be an option. | | ? | ? | A more strategic approach is required to discourage over use of microgeneration technologies. Strategic opportunities can help developers achieve carbon reductions for their schemes more readily - this is a potential missed opportunity. | | ? | ? |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 7. Community Safety | Negligible impacts. | | | | Negligible impacts. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 8. Neighbourhood quality | Biomass schemes can cause amenity concerns. However, the policy does not provide a strategic direction for energy schemes, so it is difficult to ascertain the potential impacts from such schemes. The impacts above and beyond national policy are therefore negligible. There is no direct support for district CHP schemes, so there is potential for smaller schemes to be brought forward as an alternative - these would cause greater amenity concerns to neighbourhoods. | | | | Policy needs to provide direction on the types of energy opportunities that the borough is suitable for and would be supported through planning. District biomass would be more desirable than many small scale schemes. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 9. Waste | 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 - which is counter productive - but the likelihood of this happening is not high. In the short term, combined heat and power schemes may be more likely to run off gas, but more energy from waste schemes are likely to be developed in the longer term. However, the policy does not give a positive signal for the development of heat networks, so the positive impacts as a result of this policy are limited. | | | | Ensure we strike a balance between relying on waste for energy production and reducing waste produced in the first place - (prioritise waste reduction). Give a clearer steer and support for the development of heat networks and energy from waste schemes to complement national policy. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified |
| 10. Health | The development of low carbon infrastructure could help to tackle issues such as fuel poverty and energy security, which have knock on implications for health in the longer term. There is potential for the affordability of low carbon energy to be an issue for deprived communities in the short term, but in the event of rising fossil fuel costs, the impacts would be cancelled out by the benefits. However, because the policy is not proactive in supporting infrastructure development, the impacts are minimal. | | | | Policy needs to be more proactive in identifying and supporting opportunity areas for energy scheme development. Health facilities can provide an anchor load for energy - making them suitable for renewable and low carbon energy schemes. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 14. Community development | Community energy schemes could be brought forward regardless of this policy. These schemes can bring a sense of community and belonging. Energy efficiency measures are also especially positive for low income groups and the elderly. However, this policy does not add much value to national policy, so positive impacts can only be determined as minor at best. Additional initial costs of developing energy projects could exclude lower income groups if no subsidy or support is provided. The cost of renewable fuel may also be more expensive in the short term, which may compound issues of fuel poverty. These negative issues are likely to be short term and temporary in nature. | ? | ? | ? | Be more proactive in enabling community energy schemes. Areas of potential should be identified and policy clauses put in place to encourage and facilitate the development of such schemes. Community groups may be more inclined to propose and develop schemes if there is a stronger policy steer from the council. These changes could result in more certain positive impacts. | ? | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 15. Energy | The policy supports the sustainability objective, with positive impacts expected over all time scales. However, the policy is not proactive in identifying and enabling energy opportunities to be developed. It should also 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 energy schemes that link to existing buildings; thereby helping to reduce overall carbon emissions. | | | | Policy needs to be more proactive in identifying and supporting opportunity areas for energy scheme development. In its current form, there is a lack of direction and strategic energy planning. Enhanced positive impacts could be achieved if these changes were made. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified |
| 16. Accessibility | Energy for buildings is inextricably linked with transport fuels. Making areas more "energy literate" with regards to buildings is likely to have a positive knock-on effect on how transport 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. The upgrade of electricity and gas distribution networks to support low carbon development would inadvertently improve the opportunities for electric charging for cars (as this method would put increased demand on the electricity network). Impacts are only determined as minor as the policy is not proactive. | | | | Transport energy is covered by a dedicated accessibility policy. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 17. Sustainable Economy | Support for energy schemes would have a positive impact for businesses that are involved in the development of low carbon technology schemes. However, the policy is not proactive in building upon our strengths in this area and attract new businesses to the borough. Therefore, the benefits are only determined as minor. In the longer term local decentralised energy schemes would also provide positive impacts for businesses through the establishment of cleaner, more secure energy supplies. | | | | Taking first mover advantage on the development of businesses that provide low carbon services and products. This would require suitable premises being made available for such businesses, and the early development of energy schemes locally. | | | |
| | | ? | | ? | | | ? | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 18. Economy and employment | In the longer term local decentralised energy schemes would provide positive impacts for businesses through the establishment of cleaner, more secure energy supplies. The planning and development of energy infrastructure would allow for more sustainable economic growth, whilst also attracting businesses to the borough that are seeking higher quality premises with better sustainability credentials. There are opportunities for growth in the provision of low carbon goods and services. This includes supply chain components. In the short term, the need to upgrade energy networks to support development and low carbon technologies may be seen as a barrier to growth and could affect investment. As the policy is not proactive in seeking to move towards a low carbon economy, the impacts would be expected to be minor. | | | | Take 'first mover advantage' by focusing on opportunities to tackle, and adapt to climate change. Be more proactive in planning for low carbon energy infrastructure. | | | |
| | | ? | | | | | ? | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 7. Community Safety | Requirements to reduce carbon emissions are challenging and potentially costly. Some developers may therefore neglect other desirable design elements such as crime prevention. The impact is only minor as it is difficult to predict impacts at this scale, and good design should not be costly. In the long term, the impacts are not relevant because all homes will have to be zero carbon anyway. | ? | ? | | Design policy should ensure that community safety issues are considered. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 8. Neighbourhood quality | General amenity would not be affected by efficiency measures. Some low carbon technologies could be perceived as negative in terms of street scene amenity, but this is subjective. The most likely to be deployed are air source heat pumps and solar panels. Standards for improved energy performance may prompt developers to integrate wider sustainability improvements into developments, including waste storage - which could be positive in terms of street scene amenity. However, there is also a danger that other sustainability measures (e.g. landscaping, waste management etc) could be discarded and all efforts put into reducing carbon emissions. | ? | ? | ? | None identified. | ? | ? | ? |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 9. Waste | Sustainable construction methods often utilise materials that have a low environmental impact, so there could be knock on positive impacts. This could be in terms of recycled content for example. Conversely, the need to make buildings more thermally efficient and air tight could lead to the use of increased building materials overall, which would increase the embodied carbon footprint of the development. The impacts are scored as uncertain because they are dependant upon scheme details. Allowable solutions may include contributions to heat networks that utilise energy from waste - this could help with waste management. There is no support for CHP district networks in the sister policy CP13, so this may be less likely. | | ? | ? | None identified. | | ? | ? |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 10. Health | The development of low carbon infrastructure could help to tackle issues such as fuel poverty and energy security, which have knock on implications for health in the longer term. There is potential for the affordability of low carbon energy to be an issue for deprived communities in the short term, but in the event of rising fossil fuel costs, the impacts would be cancelled out by the benefits. Buildings that are more energy efficient create better environments for occupants. | | | | Non identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified |
| 11. Recreation | The mechanism for allowable solutions creates the 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. At this stage it is not possible to be certain about such impacts. A potential clash in interests may occur if there is a demand for contributions towards open space and carbon emissions reductions. This is a potentially negative impact but national policy is quite strong for open space provision so they would be minor at most. | ? | ? | ? | None identified. Measures identified at preferred options appraisal of the energy policy have been incorporated into revised policies. (CP13 and CP14). | ? | ? | ? |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 12. Housing | The policy requires housing development over 10 units to go beyond the national programme for zero carbon development. This could have several impacts on housing in the borough. Firstly, new development would produce less carbon than if the policy was not present, which is positive. The impacts are only minor in the context of all housing in the borough as the majority of our stock is already standing. Having said this, the ability to achieve reductions in carbon through allowable solutions could result in lower carbon emissions for existing homes too. Linking energy schemes to existing buildings would also help to tackle fuel poverty. The additional costs of implementing the carbon target could be seen as a barrier in the short term, especially given current market conditions, but a viability clause is included. Effective efficiency measures may be discarded as the policy demands reductions in carbon through low carbon technologies. | | ? | | By promoting infrastructure projects that can be tapped into by new development (Policy CP13 would need to be strengthened) , it would allow developers to meet requirements for lower carbon housing without having a detrimental affect on viability. The policy clause on carbon reductions also needs to be more flexible. | | ? | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|-----|------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 4. Water | <p>Certain waste facilities (E.G. Composting) can have a negative 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 be 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. SWMPs should help to reduce the impacts of construction (for example sedimentation, run off of pollutants).</p> | | | | <p>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.</p> | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | | |
| 5. Landscapes | <p>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).</p> | | | | <p>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.</p> | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | | |
| 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 - the design policy has the potential to mitigate impacts). In order to ensure buildings have less of an impact on the environment, set targets for the percentage of recycled materials to be used in new developments. If implemented, these measures would reduce the negative impacts and result in a minor positive over the longer term.</p> | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | | |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 13. Education and learning | 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. | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | None identified. | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 14. Community development | Sense of community and belonging could potentially be enhanced through community-based efforts to tackle waste. | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | 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. | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 15. Energy | Promoting a reduction in waste is positive as it will also mean less energy is used in the production, transport and management of materials. It should be noted that there may be local resistance to new waste/energy schemes that could affect implementation. Waste streams could also be an important fuel in the future, with significant potential for low carbon schemes. However, the policy promotes recycling and composting of waste before it is used for energy schemes, so there may be conflicts with technologies such as Anaerobic Digestion. | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Ensure that schemes that are attractive for energy from waste are not rejected on the grounds of the waste hierarchy (i.e. recycling before energy use). This would remove the uncertainty about negative impacts. The impact on anaerobic digestion from food waste is a particular example. Reclassify AD at the same level as recycling and composting. | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 15. Energy | Promoting increased use of secondary aggregates is positive as the processes involve considerably less energy than the extraction of virgin materials would. However, including / promoting coal and CBM as a mineral resource does not 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 in terms of the objective. Having said this, we are very uncertain about this impact. | | | ? | Ensure that renewables are prioritised and that any future mineral extraction (notably coal) does not prevent an overall move towards a low carbon society. The use of coal / CBM resources could add some security to supply for a short time. | | | ? |
| | | | | ? | | | | ? |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 16. Accessibility | 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. The encouragement of rail and canal to transport bulky minerals would be positive, but this is only likely to be a longer term option. | | | ? | 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. | | | ? |
| | | | | | | | ? | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified |
| 17. Sustainable Economy | Encouraging the use of secondary/recycled materials should support the development of local services in the environmental sectors. A potential negative impact arises in association with the safeguarding of coal and CBM 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 require the consideration of carbon reduction technologies, there could still be a negative impact on this sustainability objective. However, there is uncertainty. | | ? | ? | 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 could encourage the development of local supply chains and the ability to support businesses to source in a more sustainable manner. | | ? | ? |
| | | | ? | ? | | | ? | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 18. Economy and employment | Safeguarding minerals 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. However, safeguarding minerals also ensures that the Borough contributes to future supplies of important minerals that will support business and growth activities (including coal and CBM perhaps in the longer term). | | | ? | 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'. | | | ? |
| | | | | | | | ? | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

Policy CP17 - Flooding

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 1. Biodiversity | <p>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. By decreasing run off by 50% from brownfield development the policy should actually help to ensure that drainage patterns in the borough improve. Again this could have positive knock on benefits for biodiversity. It should be noted that some flood mitigation measures can have a negative impact on biodiversity.</p> | ? | ? | ? | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | | |
| 2. Air quality | No impacts identified. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | | |
| 3. Soil and minerals | <p>Soil resources and agricultural practices can be adversely affected by flooding in the short term, so measures to mitigate risk are positive. The policies to ensure that surface water run off does not increase are also positive as it reduces the risk of sedimentation, which can contribute to flood risk.</p> | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | | |











Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 8. Neighbourhood quality | Negligible impacts. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 9. Waste | Will help to ensure that new waste facilities are appropriately located in terms of flood risk. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 10. Health | Better preparation for flood events, and mitigation through design will help to reduce any potential negative impacts on health and wellbeing as a result of flooding. | | | | No further issues identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified |
| 11. Recreation | Measures to manage flood risk such as SUDs may have knock on benefits in terms of recreational and amenity value. For example, it may be appropriate to maintain or enhance an open space through the development of storage ponds. Conversely, some measures to mitigate flood risk may restrict certain leisure activities on open land that was once used for such purposes. There could be perceived safety issues with ponds, dams and swales for example. | | | | Links to green infrastructure and design policies which seek to establish multifunctional use of green and open space. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 12. Housing | In the longer term, reducing flood risk helps to create more sustainable communities. The policy could restrict some homes from being built in the short term, or could add to costs if mitigating measures need to be secured. The need to maintain or improve upon surface water run off may also be considered a cost, but this is fairly standard practice and should not affect viability to a great extent. The majority of areas proposed for housing should not be affected by fluvial flooding, but a few strategic sites would need to implement mitigation measures as they are in close proximity to flood zones 2 and 3. |  |  |  | No further issues identified. |  |  |  |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 13. Education and learning | Helps to ensure that new facilities for education are located appropriately in terms of flood risk and that new development does not contribute to an enhanced risk. | | | | No further issues identified. Sequential test should ensure that sensitive development such as education facilities are not located in areas of flood risk. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 14. Community development | Helps to ensure that communities are more resilient to the effects of flooding. | | |  | No further measures identified. | | |  |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified |
| 15. Energy | May help to make energy infrastructure more resilient to flood risk. Impacts are negligible as most facilities are already established. | | | | Critical energy infrastructure needs to be made resilient against potential flood risk, this may involve specific measures that could be funded through new development. This would need to be set out in the infrastructure plan. | |  |  |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 16. Accessibility | Flood mitigation and surface water attenuation measures may help to improve the resilience of the boroughs transport networks. | | | | No further measures identified | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified |
| 17. Sustainable Economy | Requiring sustainable urban drainage systems supports the growth of businesses that deliver such services. These may not necessarily be Wigan based if employment policies do not encourage the growth of environmental businesses. | | | | No further measures identified | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 18. Economy and employment | In the long term this policy helps to reduce and prepare for flood risk which is positive for the economy. If the borough is more resilient to flooding, it is a location that is attractive for businesses. | | | | No further measures identified | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified |

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Assessment tables for Core Policies

Policy CP18 - Environmental Protection

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? (Including from other policies) | Residual Impacts | | |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | 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, these issues are site-specific. | | | | Assess biodiversity value on contaminated sites before carrying out remediation. | | | |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |
| 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 carbon emissions in the longer term. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Soil and minerals | There are direct positive impacts from the policy in terms of protection for soil quality. The policy also aims to secure improvements to contaminated land through development, which is another longer term positive. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 7. Community Safety | May help to prevent environmental crime / degradation but the impacts are negligible in the context of the sustainability objective. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 8. Neighbourhood quality | Could have a positive impact by improving general environmental quality in and around neighbourhoods. Consideration of amenity impacts from new development would also ensure that neighbourhood quality did not decrease. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 9. Waste | 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 - which is a positive impact. This policy could also affect the siting and operation of certain waste facilities with the need for amenity considerations - which is reflected as a minor negative impact. | | | | Potential to reclaim derelict land through infilling with residual waste. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 10. Health | 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. Protecting resident amenity would have a positive effect, because nuisances can cause stress and impact upon health and wellbeing. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 11. Recreation | Improving environmental quality has a minor positive impact on the sustainability objective as it promotes more attractive outdoor environments. The impacts increase over time because of the gradual improvement in environmental resources. | | | ? | None identified. | | | ? |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 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 more sustainable long term communities. | | | | 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 | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | 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. | | | | Opportunity to develop skills relating to environmental sciences / pollution management | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | 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. Consideration of amenity will help to maintain community relationships, which is a minor positive impact over all time periods. | | | | 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 | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 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 in the short term are quite negative, because there is a need to implement a significant number of energy schemes early on in order to meet government targets for energy generation and carbon emission reductions. Actions to tackle air quality are often beneficial to efforts to reduce carbon, so there are potential positive impacts?. | | | | Impacts identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 16. Accessibility | Tackling air quality has some potential knock on benefits in terms of accessibility. This depends upon the measures proposed. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Negligible impacts | Impacts identified | 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. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts | Negligible impacts |
| 18. Economy and employment | Actively seeking to bring derelict land back into positive use could be positive in terms of economic development. Although there may be some short term costs to clean up, the longer term impacts are positive. In the longer term, the policy will also help to maintain and create better quality environments, which can be attractive to businesses. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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Assessment tables for Core Policies

Policy CP19 - Developer Contributions

| SA Objective | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Further mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | short | med | Overall / long term | | short | med | Overall / long term |
| 1. Biodiversity | Allows for contributions towards open space and green infrastructure provision. Currently, the majority of contributions go towards open space and play provision. If this trend continued the potential for explicit biodiversity measures would be restricted. Although the new policy does widen the range of measures that can be funded., there is no prioritisation so it is difficult to assume which areas would receive greater attention. Nevertheless, the impact are positive. Contributions should not be used to justify loss of important habitats though as compensation is the least desirable mitigation measure. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 2. Air quality | Policy includes reference to tackling air quality through offsite measures, which is positive. However, air quality measures are currently funded through contributions so the added value of this policy is likely to be negligible. In fact, the policy increases the menu of contributions that may be sought, which could mean that some contributions towards air quality could be compromised as they would be spread more thinly across several topic areas (assuming land values and profit margins are retained at current levels). If the overall amount of contributions sought increases then negative impacts would be less likely. These are uncertainties that would need to be decided on a case by case basis. | | | | No further measures identified. | | | |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| 3. Soil and minerals | There are currently few contributions towards the conservation of soil and mineral resources. There are implicit links through open space, but these contributions are mainly aimed towards recreation and the like. The policy therefore improves the situation in terms of soil and agriculture (through GI). However, because there is such a wide range of measures that may be sought at once, the magnitude of the impacts is difficult to determine. | | | | Establish a hierarchy for contributions to resolve potential conflicts. | | | |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

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Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------|--|-------------------|-----|------|---|------------------|-----|------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 4. Water | There are currently few contributions towards water resources . There are implicit links through open space, but these contributions are mainly aimed towards recreation and the like. The policy therefore improves the situation in terms of water quality through reference to green infrastructure. However, because there is such a wide range of measures that may be sought at once, the magnitude of the impacts is difficult to determine. | | | | Establish a hierarchy for contributions to resolve potential conflicts. | | | |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |
| 5. Landscapes | Allows for contributions towards open space and green infrastructure provision, which would have positive impacts in terms of landscape. Currently, the majority of contributions go towards open space and play provision anyway though, so the policy is only likely to maintain the status quo, therefore only a minor positive is recorded. However, the policy increases the menu of contributions that may be sought, which could mean that some contributions towards landscape could be compromised as they would be spread more thinly across several topic areas in the future (assuming land values and profit margins are retained at current levels). If the overall amount of contributions sought increases then negative impacts would be less likely. These are uncertainties that would need to be decided on a case by case basis. | | | | None identified. | | | |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |
| 6. Built environment | Allows for contributions towards measures for tackling community safety, open space, culture and green infrastructure provision, which would all have positive impacts in terms of the built environment. Currently, the majority of contributions go towards open space and play provision, but some does go towards street scene improvements. The policy gives potential for greater concentration of aspects of the built environment. However, as the policy increases the menu of contributions that may be sought, it could mean that contributions are spread more thinly across several topic areas (assuming land values and profit margins are retained at current levels). If the overall amount of contributions sought increases then enhanced positive impacts would be more likely. These are uncertainties that would need to be decided on a case by case basis. | | | | Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts. | | | |
| | | | ? | ? | | | ? | ? |

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| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 10. Health | <p>Currently there are contributions towards various measures that would have a positive impact on health. This includes open space and play, air quality and neighbourhood quality. The new policy strengthens the menu of contributions to explicitly mention health, which could include contributions towards infrastructure such as community health facilities. There is therefore potential for enhanced positives. However, the increased range of possible contributions, and lack of guidance as to how contributions should be sought and spread over the topic areas means that specific infrastructure to improve health may not actually be secured in practice.</p> | | | | <p>Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts.</p> | | | |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |
| 11. Recreation | <p>Allows for contributions towards open space, play and green infrastructure provision, which would all have positive impacts in terms of recreation. Currently, the majority of contributions go towards open space and play provision anyway though, so the policy is only likely to maintain the status quo, therefore only a minor positive is recorded. However, the policy increases the menu of contributions that may be sought, which could mean that some contributions towards recreation could be compromised as they would be spread more thinly across several topic areas in the future (assuming land values and profit margins are retained at current levels). If the overall amount of contributions sought increases then negative impacts would be less likely. These are uncertainties that would need to be decided case-by-case.</p> | | | | <p>Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts.</p> | | | |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |
| | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | | Impacts identified | Impacts identified | Impacts identified |

Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

| SA | Nature of impacts | Impacts over time | | | Mitigation / enhancement? | Residual impacts | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------|-----|------|---|------------------|-----|------|
| | | short | med | long | | short | med | long |
| 15. Energy | The policy allows for contributions towards energy and other utilities infrastructure. This is particularly positive as these measures have so far not been used to maximise development value. The only problem is that there is a wide range of contributory measures that could be sought. If there is a desire to fund various different offsite works, this could affect viability of developments and energy schemes could be 'sacrificed'. As a result, it is not possible to determine the magnitude of the positive impact, but the potential is for major results if energy schemes sit high on the priority list. | ? | ? | ? | Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts. Develop monitoring indicator. | ? | ? | ? |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |
| 16. Accessibility | The ability to fund new infrastructure through contributions will strengthen current arrangements, which has not seen many contributions towards highways schemes. However, the large cost of infrastructure will possibly affect viability, especially if a range of other measures are being sought too. | ? | ? | ? | If highways contributions are being sought as a key aspect of strategic development, reduce contributions from elsewhere (and vice versa). | ? | ? | ? |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |
| 17. Sustainable Economy | The policy allows for a range of measures to be funded through contributions, all of which would help to contribute towards a more sustainable economy in some way. However, the precise nature of these impacts is difficult to determine without knowledge of how the contributions would be allocated in practice. Some measures would have a particularly positive impact on the sustainability of the economy - for example energy schemes and securing employment in local communities. | ? | ? | ? | Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts. Develop monitoring indicator. | ? | ? | ? |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |
| 18. Economy and employment | Policy allows for contributions to be gathered to support training programmes and local employment. This is positive. As the menu of possible contributions is quite large, there could be a negative impact on the viability of economic development unless various factors are compromised. | ? | ? | ? | Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts. Develop monitoring indicator. | ? | ? | ? |
| | | ? | ? | ? | | ? | ? | ? |