#### Policy CP1 - Health and Wellbeing

SA		Imp	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	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.	impacts	negligible impacts	Impacts identified	No further measures 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.	impacts	? identified	Impacts ?	No further measures identified.	negligible impacts	Impacts ridentified	? Impacts
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.	impacts	negligible impacts	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	Impacts identified

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		<b>Residual impacts</b>				
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	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.	impacts	negligible impacts	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	Impacts		
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.	Impacts     identified	<ul> <li>Impacts</li> <li>identified</li> </ul>	? Impacts	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.		Impacts identified	Impacts identified		
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.		Impacts ? identified	? Impacts identified	Work with the NHS trusts to ensure the highest possible standards of design and sustainability in new healthcare facilities (links to design policies)	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified		

SA		Impa	icts ove	er time		Residual impacts				
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term		
7. Community Safety	Improved health and wellbeing could help to lower crime and ASB in the longer term. Health Impact Assessments and subsequent measures could also help to secure play, recreation, better environments and safer environments. The impacts are only determined as minor though because other core policies will drive improvements too and HIAs only apply to major developments.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified		
8. Neighbourhood quality	Health Impact Assessments and subsequent measures could include improvements to the street scene and for town centres. The impacts are uncertain as it depends upon which measures are secured. Impacts would be likely to be minor as well because HIAs are not a requirement for all development and other core policies will drive improvements too.	? negligible impacts	r negligible impacts	? Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	? negligible impacts	negligible     impacts	? Impacts identified		
9. Waste	Public health is well linked to dealing with waste and will rely on waste being dealt with appropriately to be successful. We need to remain aware of the issue of clinical waste and ensuring it is dealt with appropriately, especially with the drive towards more community based healthcare provision.	Providentified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Consider the links between health and dealing with waste. Ensure that additional health provision incorporates best practice for dealing with waste (particularly clinical) - (Make links to Waste policy principles). Health / sustainability impact assessments should help with this.		Impacts identified	Impacts identified		

SA		Impa	icts ove	er time		Resi	idual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	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.	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	Impacts identified

	SA		Impa	acts ove	er time			dual in	npacts
0	bje ive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
learning	13. Education and	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.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
development	14. Community	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.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
9	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.	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.	impacts	negligible impacts	Impacts identified

	SA		Impa	icts ove	er time		Resi	dual im	pacts
0	Dbje tive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	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.		? id	id T	No further measures identified.	? id	? id	īd —
	lity	However, if car travel is the preferred choice, then congestion may increase slightly.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
Economy	17. Sustainable	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.	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	No further measures identified.	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	negligible impacts
	18. Economy a	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.		im	ide	No further measures identified.	im	neç im	ide
	and nt	given that other factors influence this objective.	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	Impacts identified		negligible impacts	negligible impacts	Impacts identified

#### Policy CP2 - Open Space, Sport and Recreation

SA		Impa	icts ove	er time		Residual impact		
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	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				Biodiversity links with new schools / ecoschools.			
sity	space for recreation and its value for wildlife.	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.	ide	ide	? ide	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.		In	? ide
		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.		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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	identified	Pidentified

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	pacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
4. Water	There are positive impacts in terms of the use of water resources for recreation (such as walking and fishing). Measures to maintain and enhance recreational value of water resources may also have knock on benefits for wildlife. However, increased recreational pressure could have the opposite effect on wildlife, causing disturbance and pollution. Overall, the policy recognises the importance of open space and seeks to maintain networks of green and open space. This has positive impacts in terms of surface water attenuation. Certain types of recreation can also use significant amounts of water in their operation/management (for example golf courses) so there could be negative impacts if such schemes were brought forward as a result of the policy. The negatives are less certain than the positives.	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	? Impacts identified	e Impacts identified	? Impacts identified
5. Landscapes	Supports aspects of the sustainability objective by promoting the enhancement of open space both in terms of quantity and quality. Utilising Green Infrastructure to deliver enhanced recreation should also complement landscape and open space objectives. The impacts will become more positive over time as schemes to enhance open space, parks and other green infrastructure are implemented. It is unlikely that there will be conflicts between provision of land for recreation and retaining landscape character. In fact, there may be more opportunities to enhance character where it is currently viewed as 'poor'. Overall, the impacts are likely to be moderate.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
6. Built environment	Consideration of public open space and sports provision will have an impact on the appearance of the built environment. The impacts are more likely to be positive as it enhances openness, connectivity and the street scene. There are potential negative impacts if walking and cycling infrastructure / signage are not sensitive to their surroundings. New facilities could also replace the use of historic buildings or affect the character of areas, but these issues should be dealt with in the design and historic environment policies.	identified	Pidentified	Impacts ? identified	Carrying out sustainability and health impact assessments should help avoid potential negative impacts.	Impacts ? identified	Impacts ? identified	? identified

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	npacts
Obj ctiv	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
7. Community Sa	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	?	?		Design policy should help to 'design-out' crime and fear of crime.	?	?	
Safety	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.	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).			
1000		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,				No further measures identified.			
ste	and the maintenance and enhancement of open space should provide synergies with waste management.	negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA		Impa	icts ove	r time			dual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
10. Health	Opportunities for recreating and sport have a positive impact on health and wellbeing provided that communities are motivated to make use of them. Safer, more attractive and more accessible facilities are likely to act as a motivator, so the policy is positive in this respect. The promotion of walking and cycling also has positive impacts in terms of health and wellbeing. Allotments provide opportunities for growing food locally, which is also a positive impact in terms of both the activity and the organic produce. Access and experience of quality green and open space also has positive impacts on mental health that should not be underestimated.	In	In ide	Im ide	No further measures identified.	In	ide	ide
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
11. Recreation	The policy supports the sustainability objective strongly. It promotes increased opportunities for recreation, leisure, sports, walking and cycling and community activities (e.g. allotments). Activities will also help to address gaps in open space and play provision. Overall, these factors amount to a moderate positive impact in the short term, rising to a major positive impact in the long term as facilities and opportunities are established and improved.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	The policy should also make explicit reference to and promote enhanced cultural facilities (e.g. libraries, historic environment, museums, art, music, entertainment) and access to these. Other policies touch upon this (design) but the overall direction for such issues in the Core Strategy is lacking.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	identified
12. Housing	Improving the sports and recreation offer of our neighbourhoods and surrounding areas makes housing more attractive to buyers and more pleasant to live in. For new developments this is a key marketing feature and for existing communities it strengthens quality. Despite these positive impacts, the requirement to provide for open space through contributions can affect the affordability of housing, or make some sites unattractive for developers. Although developers are generally used to providing contributions for open space, the core strategy introduces the possibility for contributions from a wider range of measures, which could affect viability. This would be a particular concern in the short term given the current economic climate.	? Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	? Impacts identified	Impacts ?	Impacts identified

S	Δ		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	pacts
Ob ctiv	je	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
learning	13. Education and	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Maximise use of community facilities.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
development	14. Community	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.	? identified	Impacts ?	? Impacts identified	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
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.	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	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.	identified	Impacts identified	identified

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Residual impacts		
Obje ctive		short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
16. Accessibility	his 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.	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	Impacts identified
17. Sustainable Economy	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.	negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
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.	impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts	No further measures identified.	impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

#### **CP 3 - Community Facilities**

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	npacts	
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
1. Biodiversity	Negligible impacts on biodiversity.	impacts	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	None identified.	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.	s impacts		le Impacts s identified	None identified.	le negligible impacts	le negligible s impacts	le Impacts s 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.	impacts	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	Require community allotments to be provided with new facilities when it is appropriate. Greater certainty would result in a minor positive impact.	impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA		Impa	acts ove	-		Resi	idual in	pacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	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.	impacts	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	None identified.	impacts	negligible impacts	negligible impacts
5. Landscapes	No impacts identified.	impacts	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	None identified.	impacts	negligible impacts	negligible impacts
6. Built environment	Negligible impacts.	impacts	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	None identified.	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	negligible impacts

SA		Impa	icts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	npacts
Obje ctive	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
7. Community Safety	Community facilities can provide diversionary activities for youths, which helps to prevent antisocial behaviour and crime. For strategic developments, there is a need to ensure that surrounding communities can access these facilities and not just new residents as this could create tensions and increase inequalities.	negligible impacts	Impacts identified	?   Impacts     ?   identified	Ensure that surrounding communities can access new facilities when they are provided as part of new developments. As several of the major development proposed for the borough are near deprived areas (SP1 and SP4), this could help to lower inequality gaps in this respect.	negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts
8. Neighbourhood quality	Good quality community facilities can help to promote civic pride in areas if groups are established and active in the area. This can have a positive impact on 'environmental crime' such as flytipping, graffiti and litter because groups can arrange clean ups and preventative measures. The impacts are likely to be minor, but could be moderate in the longer term when considered cumulatively.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified
9. Waste	Community facilities can provide accessible locations for recycling 'bring sites'. Impacts are negligible.	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	None identified.	negligible impacts	negligible impacts	negligible impacts

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	pacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None 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.	impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	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.	impacts	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	None identified.	impacts	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified

S	SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	mpacts	
O	bje ive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term	
learning	13. Education and	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.	? Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts	None identified.	? Impacts identified	Impacts	Impacts identified	
development	14. Community	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.	? Impacts	Impacts identified	I Impacts identified	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	
io. Liici yy	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.	impacts	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	Encourage community facilities to be constructed to a high level of environmental performance.	negligible impacts	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
16. Accessibility	Encourages local access to facilities for learning, leisure and other community activities. This could reduce the number roof car trips being taken to facilities further afield and would promote increased walking and cycling. Impacts are only minor overall and start to accumulate over time.	negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Ensure that existing residents have access to new facilities that are built in association with major new developments.	negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
17. Sustainable Economy	Supports communities who may wish to explore and implement local energy / carbon reduction schemes or other sustainability projects. In terms of the 'Big Society' and building community capacity, this policy is very positive in principle.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified
18. Economy and employment	Unlikely to have a significant impact on local economic growth. Does provide an element of support for adult learning and skills development though.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	None identified.	Impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts

### Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

#### Policy CP 4 - Education and learning

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	idual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
1. Biodiversity	The policies do promote the use of the natural environment as a resource for education / learning. However, impacts on biodiversity are negligible. There could be site specific issues associated with the development of new facilities, but these cannot				Measures suggested at previous stages of appraisal have been integrated into revised			
ersity		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	policy.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts
2. Air quality	Seeks to improve accessibility to further and higher educational facilities (particularly those that are not in 'central' locations) - this may include public transport improvements. In the context of trips generated from access to learning facilities, the positive impacts are likely to be minor and only felt in the medium to long term. There are some uncertainties.	impacts	? Impacts identified	Impacts     identified	None identified.	Negligible impacts	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified
3. Soil and minerals	Not particularly relevant.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	pacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Mitigation / enhancement?	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.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	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
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.	Impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Measures suggested at previous stages of appraisal have been integrated into revised policy.	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.	? identified	Impacts ?	Impacts ?	Make use of old / unused buildings for new facilities - for example, vocational training centres .	? identified	Impacts ?	Impacts ?

### Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

	SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	npacts
O	bje tive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
	7. Community	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		-		 None identified.			
	Safetv	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
quality	8. Neighbourhood	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.	impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	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.	ts impacts	ed impacts	ts Negligible impacts	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.	ts impacts	ts Negligible ed impacts	ts Negligible ed impacts

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	npacts	
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
10. Health	Improved facilities for education and learning would improve the life chances and aspirations of people in the borough (particularly young people). This would have knock-on positive impacts on health and wellbeing in the long term, as a better educated and skilled workforce can access better paid and more fulfilling employment. In the short - medium term, there could also be indirect positive impacts on health by helping to tackle worklessness.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Need to ensure that education and learning facilities are easily accessible to all. Co- location of health facilities. Link to 'health education' as an integral part of primary care facilities.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
11. Recreation	New or improved facilities for education and learning should provide better opportunities for children, young people and community members to engage in sport, cultural and community activities locally. In the context of the sustainability objective the impacts are minor in the short term, but rise over time to a moderate/major positive impact in the long term as more quality facilities are established. Promotion of outdoor learning is also positive.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Measures suggested at previous appraisals have been taken into account.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
12. Housing	Provision of good quality education has a massive effect on the long term sustainability and viability of housing development. Ensuring that primary schools are located close by as well as providing decent transport and community links to secondary schools. Improving accessibility to schools should also improve accessibility to other key facilities.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Ensure that we highlight the use of the home as a learning hub. Ensuring innovative use of ICT may point towards innovative household design that links into an ICT network. However, we would need to ensure that extra energy was not needed otherwise fuel poverty would become an issue, especially with long term energy price forecasts.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

S	Δ		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	npacts
Ok	oje ve	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
learning	13. Education and	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.	? identified	Impacts ? identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts ? identified	Impacts ? identified	Impacts identified
development	14. Community	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.	Impacts ? identified	Impacts ridentified	Impacts • identified	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
гэ. спегуу	л	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.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified

SA		Impa	Impacts over time			Resi	dual in	pacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Mitigation / enhancement?	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			
ibility		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
17. Sustainable	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.			
e Economy		Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
18. Economy a 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			
lomy and lyment		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	labour force and greater levels of local	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

#### Policy - CP5 Economy and Employment

SA		Impa	icts ove	er time		Residual impacts		
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
1. Bio	development could have a direct negative impact on some habitats through ongoing disturbance and fragmentation.	?	?	???		?	?	???
Biodiversity		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Funding should be directed towards management rather than new sites.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
2	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			???	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			2 ?
. Air quality	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.	Negli	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA		Impa	cts ove	er time		Residual impact		
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
3. Soil and minerals	Focusing on town centres and Wigan South Central as hubs for economic development will relieve development pressure on sites in the 'outer areas' of the borough, where most of our 'best and most versatile' agricultural land and mineral resources are located. There is also a focus of development on previously developed land in the inner areas of the borough, which could further reduce pressure on greenfield sites. Having said this, a number of key strategic sites would be developed too, with a permanent loss of land that could in the future be used for agriculture (although much of this is not high quality). Development may also contribute towards remediation of land, but this is more likely to occur through housing development, and there are competing interests for developer contributions, so the impact is minor and only likely to be positive in the long term. It should also be noted that development in general uses more minerals (a minor -ve)		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA		Impa	cts ove	er time		Residual impacts		
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
4. Water	<ul> <li>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).</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	Impact	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Α			er time			Residual impacts			
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Mitigation / enhancement?	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.	? Impacts identified	Impacts identified	P Impacts identified	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'	? Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		
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.	Negligible impacts	? identified	? Impacts	Consider the use of rural buildings. Greater consideration for tourism / visitors. Promote heritage-led / culture-led regeneration.	Negligible impacts	identifie	? identifie		
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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Set targets for local population employment for new developments (Particularly from deprived areas).	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		

ſ	~		Impa	Impacts over time			Resi	dual im	pacts
	SA	Nature of impacts	short	med	long term	Mitigation / enhancement?	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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
	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.	ide	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	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
	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).	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	Impacts over time		Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	npacts
		short	med	long		short	med	long
11. Recreation	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	Impa	Impa	sduul	Make links to local Community Allotment Enterprise.	Impa	Impa	sduul
ion	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
12. Housing	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		??	??	Ensure that economic development complements residential development. Infrastructure improvements are required to support development of employment sites.		??	??
ng	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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	support development of employment sites.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
13. Education and learning	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.		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Opportunity to obtain developer contributions towards the funding of employment skills training, facilities and associated skills. Promote incentives for employment of local residents.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
14. Community development	Ensuring job opportunities are well related to areas of need is positive for more deprived communities, raising aspirations and improving life opportunities. Low income groups could benefit most from improved public transport, walking and cycling facilities. Local town centre hubs could also enhance sense of community identity. However, the inequality gap could remain or grow with market growth, which is a potential negative impact. We need more information about the employment opportunities that are likely to arise as a result of this policy if we are to make a more accurate assessment of its impact - it could be more positive.	? identified	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	It is important to ensure equality of access to jobs.	? Impacts identified	?   Impacts     ?   identified	? Impacts identified
15. Energy	New development would require energy to be used during construction (extraction of materials, transport etc). Economic growth is also usually associated with increased consumption of goods and services, which is correlated to increased energy use. These are negative impacts that will grow larger over time as more growth occurs. However, new development also presents the opportunity to catalyse low carbon energy networks by acting as an 'anchor load'. In some instances, these networks will have a positive impact on existing buildings, which could lead to significant reductions in carbon emissions in the longer term (it should be noted that strong energy policies will need to be implemented successfully if such carbon savings are to be achieved).	Impacts identified	Impacts	Impacts identified	It is vitally important that development / growth is supported by adequate infrastructure to ensure that we move towards a low-carbon economy. This can be more successfully achieved through energy planning. In order to tackle energy and climate change issues, spatial planning policies also need to be complemented by behaviour change initiatives that promote different patterns of consumption. Encourage the use of information and communications technology to reduce energy use.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts
16. Accessibility	This is dependent on the infrastructure being in place. If we permit development without the right public transport, walking and cycling facilities in place from the beginning then we will embed a culture of reliance on the car. However, with the correct infrastructure in place, and through correct planning for development it may assist in attracting more investment in transport and accessibility (this is what the principles aim to achieve). Town centres are often easier to reach as the infrastructure may already be in place - but there would also need to be consideration of rural isolation. The provision of local employment opportunities should help to reduce the need to out-commute.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Infrastructure needs to be in place but there also needs to be a culture change. The effect of a developing economy on the 'rural' areas of the borough need to be taken into account.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

### Sustainability Appraisal of Wigan Core Strategy: Appendix D

Assessment tables for Core Policies

ſ	SA		Impa	cts ove	r time		Residual impacts		
	Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Mitigation / enhancement?		med	Overall / long term
<b></b>	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.		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
	18. Economy and	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

#### Policy CP6 - Housing

SA		Impa	cts ove	er time	Further mitigation / enhancement?	Impacts over time		
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term		short	med	Overall / long term
1. Biodiversity	Housing development will lead to an increase in water consumption and need for treatment/disposal. This can contribute to a negative impact on biodiversity in areas of water extraction (such as the Lake District) - these issues were considered at a regional level through the RSS. Housing can also have a direct local impact by permanently replacing areas of natural / semi natural spaces that have value and function for biodiversity - this could particularly be the case for large strategic sites. However, focusing on previously developed land in the inner parts of the borough should help to reduce pressure on biodiversity (although it should be noted that previously developed land usually has value for biodiversity too). There may be cumulative impacts on the connectedness and function of green infrastructure - these issues may be enhanced by climate change. On a positive note, certain sustainability measures could complement biodiversity objectives - for example green roofs and use of 'natural' drainage systems , and housing development could bring opportunities to enhance green infrastructure in an area - with benefits for biodiversity. Building at higher densities within existing urban areas also makes use of the established infrastructure and therefore requires less land and resources than new developments on Greenfield land _ Although measures can	Impacts ide	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Core policy for biodiversity and green infrastructure should help to reduce negative impacts of new housing development.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	
	infrastructure and therefore requires less land and resources than new developments on Greenfield land. Although measures can also be taken to offset impacts on biodiversity, It should be noted that mitigation is often not 'like for like'.							

SA		Impa	icts ove	r time		Impa	cts ove	er time
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies)	short	med	Overall / long term
2. Air quality	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 mpact 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.	leg	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
3. Soil and minerals	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 locatin 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 the	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Provision of community allotments should be secured at strategic housing developments.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA		Impa	cts ove	er time		Impacts over time				
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies)	short	med	Overall / long term		
4.	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. Focusing development onto previously used land may sometimes mean that there is an element of flood risk.		?	?	Application of other Core Policies will help to reduce the negative impacts of this policy. We should set broad standards for water					
Water		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		
5. Landscapes	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 inlight 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.		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	? Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	pacts
- <b>3</b> A	Nature of Impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement /	short	med	long
6. Built env	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				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			
Built environment	<ul> <li>been noted as a current issue. Therefore, there are potential negative impacts on local distintiveness 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.</li> <li>In the short term, levels of house building are not expected to be significant.</li> </ul>	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
7. Community Safety	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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Impa	cts ove	er time
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies)	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.	Negligible impacts	Providentified	Impacts ?	Design and environmental quality policies should help to reduce the impacts in terms of amenity.	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.		? identified	? identified	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
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.	impacts	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	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

SA		Impa	icts ove	er time			Impacts over time			
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies)	short	med	Overall / long term		
11. Recreation	Housing development could result in the loss of some open space and/or land used for recreation (although land for housing is not always accessible to the public). This is particularly the case for safeguarded land sites that make up part of the core strategic policy. However, the policy supports development on previously used or degraded land, which should relieve development pressure on green field / open space. ( <i>Although it should be borne in mind that some previously developed land may also have a value for recreation, wildlife and other 'soft end' uses</i> ). The negative impacts that could result from the permanent loss of land to housing in some areas needs to be acknowledged as a minor impact. Housing development also needs to take account of local facilities, as there may already be shortfalls in provision of open space, play areas, libraries and other facilities. On the other hand, focusing development in our most deprived areas, on previously used land, could help to improve the viability and access to leisure/culture facilities in those areas. Provision of an element of open space is also a key principle for strategic development. Impacts in the short term have been determined as negligible as levels of development are anticipated to be low in light of current economic conditions (however, we are unsure of how the market will respond to the economic downturn so this is an uncertainty).	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Use housing as a catalyst for improved provision of leisure/recreation facilities. Housing development presents an opportunity to enhance open space and play provision where quality and / or quantity may currently be poor. With strong application of other Core Policies such as 'Green Infrastructure', 'Health' and 'Open Space', the impact overall should be more positive. Develop local standards for informal open space. Consider opportunities to create new cycle routes/footpaths for new housing development to optimise the accessibility of amenities.	glic	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		
12. Housing	This policy promotes well-planned, affordable housing for a range of social groups. It also aims to provide for a sustainable pattern of growth that is close to necessary infrastructure (although some major sites do not conform to this principle). However, it does not explicitly address the issue of fuel poverty - which is also determined by other factors, such as income. Housing affordability is an issue in outer parts of the borough, yet new development will be restricted here, which could be perceived as a minor negative overall in the longer term. The flexibility of the affordability clause should allow more housing schemes to be brought forward successfully.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified since preferred options appraisal. Sustainability of housing is covered by other core policies, in particular' design', 'energy' and 'environmental protection'.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified		

SA		Impa	cts ove	er time		Impacts over time			
Obje ctive		short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies)	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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	
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 accomodation 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 assocaited with development would not be felt in ther outer areas such as standish, but these areas are fairly affluent already and need less investment.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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	

SA		Impa	cts ove	r time		Impacts over time		
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies)	short	med	Overall / long term
15. Energy	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. 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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified

SA		Impa	cts ove	er time			Impacts over time		
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies)	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).	-	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	

SA		Impa	cts ove	er time	Further mitigation / enhancement? (including other core policies)	Impacts over time				
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term		short	med	Overall / long term		
18. Economy a	Appropriate housing development in the borough would help to support economic growth in a number of ways. First, it would ensure quality, affordable accommodation for the borough's workforce. It would generate economic activities for local business in the construction industry. It would also allow for the development of critical infrastructure that is vital to allow for and support economic growth in parts of the Borough. However, the				Promote live-work units to increase the amount					
and employment	positive impacts are only likely to be minor in the short term, as levels of house building have plummeted during the 'credit crunch' / recession. It is unlikely that there will be substantial conflicts between land for housing and land for employment uses, particularly as the policy supports mixed use schemes and effective use of land and buildings. The flexibility of the affordable housing clause means that developmentshould not be constrained through viability issues.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	of employment space available and reduce the need to travel.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		

#### Policy CP7 - Accessibility

SA		Impa	icts ove	er time		Resi	idual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
1. Biodiversity	New roads can have a potential negative impact on biodiversity ( <i>both temporary impacts during construction and permanent ones</i> ), particularly over the longer term as more schemes are implemented. Application of policy principles on biodiversity should help to mitigate these impacts, but further assessment is needed to be certain. There could also be positive indirect effects in the longer term if people adopt more sustainable travel behaviours - for example, air quality improvements.	? identified	Impacts ?	Impacts identified	No further measures identified	? identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
2. Air quality	A key aim of this policy principle is to reduce levels of car travel. If successful, these measures would lead to an improvement in local air quality through a reduction in congestion, and greater use of sustainable modes of transport. Impacts are likely to be minor in the short term as it would take considerable time to implement changes. However, in the medium to long-term there is the potential for a positive impact on local air quality. Consideration of the environmental issues associated with travel in AQMAs, town centres and where people live, could also lead to reduced exposure to existing emissions in these areas. However, improved throughflow of traffic in currently congested areas could reduce exposure to harmful emissions. It should be noted that some buses actually make a significant contribution to poor air quality, so a move towards more public transport is not necessarily all positive in terms of air quality. It should also be noted that whilst new roads may help in the short term to disperse trips, if capacity is taken up, we may be back to the same poor or even worse position in the longer term. If electric charging facilities are rolled out successfully, there is potential for significant positive impacts in terms of traffic emissions in the longer term. This is uncertain though.	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	? ? Impacts identified	There is a need to encourage bus companies to improve the environmental performance of fleet. It should also be noted that whilst new roads may help in the short term to disperse trips, if capacity is taken up, we may be back to the same poor or even worse position in the longer term - infrastructure improvements need to go hand in hand with behaviour change initiatives and smarter choices.	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	??? Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	cts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	npacts
JA	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Miligation / enhancement :	short	med	long
3. Soil and m	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			
minerals		Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	mitigated.	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	i V	id =	<u>ā</u> =	None identified.		ā =	<u>ā</u> =
	likely to be a positive in the longer term - we are also uncertain about this).	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	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts iden	Mitigation measures to ensure road schemes have minimal negative impacts on open space and landscape character.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
	changes to be implemented on a significant scale, and some schemes will be unviable.	npacts	ntified	identified		npacts	ntified	ntified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	cts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual im	pacts
U.A.	Hattire of impacts	short	med	long		short	med	long
6. Built e	Strong emphasis on sustainable modes of transport, including walking and cycling. This could lead to more pedestrian friendly public spaces with a stronger sense of place. Also seeks to enhance places by considering the environmental impacts of travel. Overall, the impacts would be moderately positive, but it is uncertain whether such infrastructure improvements can be secured successfully. There is the potential for minor negative		?	?	Refer to English Heritage guidance on accessibility issues. Design policy should			
Built environment	impacts on the character of areas as a result of new infrastructure and signage - these can ne mitigated with good design. Charging points could also have a negative impact on street scene if they are not well designed. Seeking contributions from new development towards infrastructure improvments could result in other measures taking a 'back seat'. This includes sustainable design. However, specific schemes are no longer mentioned in the strategy, so impacts are minor.	negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	mitigate negative impacts associated with new roads and signage. Design policy needs to take account of charging points.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
7. Cc	Encouraging greater levels of walking and cycling could help to create greater levels of 'natural surveillance' and street activity, which could reduce actual and perceived levels of crime and ASB. However, ironically, fear of crime can act as a significant barrier to walking and cycling, so measures need to be secured to help alay fears and actual opportunities for crime. There could be indirect positive impacts if public transport is improved throughout the				Increase of secure by design car parks, and park and ride schemes can have major positive			?
Community Safety	<ul> <li>borough as many people from our most deprived areas rely upon this mode of transport to access employment, and other services. However, these impacts are only likely to arise in the longer term. Accessibility imrovements also help people from a range of social identities to access and contribute to a wider range of activities. The increased visibility of these groups could potentially challenge negative cultural perceptions. This potentially has a knock on effect, decreasing negative (and in some cases criminal) actions against these groups.</li> <li>A minor negative impact should also be noted, because improved accessibility via car can increase penetration into the borough - extending opportunities for potential offenders to commit crime (in particular theft of and from vehicles).</li> </ul>	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	impacts on vehicle crime (taking cars off streets). Involve partners in infrastructure improvements from a crime prevention perspective. Design policy clause on crime prevention needs to be applied vigorously and consistently to support this policy and help reduce potential negative impacts.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

	SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	cts ove	r time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	Residual impact	
			short	med	long	mitigation / enhancement:	short	med	long
(	8. Neighbourhood	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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None 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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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
	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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts	The policy needs to be supported with behaviour change initiatives. Consider access to food.	impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	Impacts over time		Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual im	pacts
JA	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement:	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.	Negligible impacts	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	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
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.		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts	No further measures identified.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	pacts
04	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement:	short	med	long
14. Community development	Given their lack of transport choice, the most deprived communities would benefit especially from improvements to public transport, walking and cycling - as well as from proposals to focus on town centres and to reduce the need to travel - all of which could potentially contribute to a greater sense of community identity and pride. However lack of access to a car will remain a disadvantage for many social groups, as will low-cost access to public transport and ICT. Provision for disabled access, and parking measures, would ensure greater equality of access for disabled people. Preventing severance of communities by roads would be positive for community identity. Road safety measures would especially benefit deprived communities which suffer the highest casualties. Local car-sharing schemes, cycle clubs and community transport schemes could help to encourage a sense of community belonging.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Consider low-cost access to public transport and ICT for more deprived social groups. Consider local car-sharing schemes, cycle clubs and community transport to help encourage a sense of community belonging.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
15. Energy	Considerable energy is required for the construction of new roads (extraction, transport, etc). It also 'opens-up' more of borough for development. Increased walking and cycling would reduce energy use due to travel (in the medium to longer term). The promotion of electric car charging points has positive impacts in terms of reducing carbon emissions, but there would be increased pressure on the local electricity network that could cause issues for other development. Seeking contributions from new development towards infrastructure improvements could result in other measures taking a 'back seat'. This includes carbon reduction.	? identified	? Impacts identified	? Impacts	Biomass crops or woodland should be grown close to the renewable energy schemes that they will be used for to minimise transport fuel and costs. Upgrades to local electricity network required to support electric charging points.	Impacts           identified	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified
16. Accessibility	This policy promotes sustainable travel and road safety and should have a positive effect on improving accessibility at new developments as well as having a knock-on effect of improving sustainable travel and road safety at current developments. Operators need to adapt their fleets to ensure that people with disabilities have access. The built environment needs to account for the needs of people with disabilities where appropriate. It is difficult to improve access to rail as the infrastructure costs are so high and rail infrastructure is relatively inflexible in responding to geographical changes. However, other modes should integrate with the rail network in order to improve accessibility.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Ensure that operators and those concerned with the built environment plan and provide for people with disabilities where appropriate. Ensure that transport and travel provision links in well with the rail network.	identified	Impacts identified	identified

	SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	cts ove	r time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual im	pacts
	34	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Witigation / enhancement /	short	med	long
<i>j</i>	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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts	Impacts identified	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
····· ( •···	18. Economy and	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.		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts

Assessment tables for Core Policies

### Policy CP8 - Greenbelt and Safeguarded Land

SA		Impa	Impacts over time			Resi	dual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	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.	Impacts     identified	Impacts r identified	Impacts ? identified	None identified.	identified	Impacts r identified	Impacts ?
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).	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	None identified.	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Policy on environmental protection could help to preserve topsoil when agricultural land is lost to development. Impacts are still uncertair though.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	_	_	1	_	time	Mitigation / enhancement?		dual in	npacts
		sh	nort	me	d	long		short	med	long
4. Water	Helps to maintain areas of open space which may have a water management function (flooding, water quality, recreational resources for example). However, this is more or less a continuation of existing policy and will not involve enhancement so the impacts are minor.	 	0				None identified.			
		identified	Impacts	identified	Impacts	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
5. Landscapes	Supports the sustainability objective. Ensures consistent protection of open space in the green belt over time, helping to retain existing character and open space. However, the policy is not likely to enhance the appearance of the 'countryside' or quality of open spaces. Some negative impacts would be associated with greenbelt removal at the M6 junction.		Impacts	identified	Impacts	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
6. Built environment	Would help to maintain character and distinctiveness in rural- urban fringe areas.						None identified.			
onment		identified	Impacts	identified	Impacts	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

	SA	Nature of impacts	Im	ipa	cts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Res	idual in	pacts
	54	Nature of impacts	sho	ort	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement:	short	med	long
	7. Community	Negligible impacts.	impacts	Negligible	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts
42211	8. Neighbourhood	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.	impacts	Negligible	Negligible impacts	Negligible     impacts	None identified.	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.	identified	Impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None 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.		Negligible	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	npacts
		short	med	long	mitigation / official official	short	med	long
11. Recreation	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.		<pre>Impacts identified</pre>	? Impacts	Open space requirements for new development should help to mitigate negative impacts against recreation land resulting from development.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
12. Housing	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.	ide	fied Impacts Impacts	fied Impacts Impacts	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.	fied Impacts Impacts	fied Impacts Impacts	rets Impacts identified
13. Education and	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.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts

0.4		Im	pa	cts ove	er time		Res	idual ir	npacts
SA	Nature of impacts	sho	ort	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement?	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	identified	None identified.	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	Impacts	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	None identified.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Noture of imposte	Impa	icts ove	er time	Mitigation (onboncoment2	Resi	dual im	pacts
SA	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	long
 17. Sustainable Economy	If allocated otherwise, some greenbelt land could be attractive and suitable for clusters of employment provision in knowledge-based sectors. Therefore, the policy to protect all green belt from development could be seen as restrictive. However, national policy has a strong influence over these principles so the impacts				Review greenbelt allocations where particular opportunities for knowledge based employment are identified.			
able	are only determined as negligible.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts		Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
18. Economy a employment	There are development opportunities away from the greenbelt that are sufficient to meet the demand for growth. Having said this, if development was allowed to occur on Green Belt land it might be more attractive for higher value employment. Currently, greenbelt constrains the development of attractive sites along the M6 Corridor, so the declassification of part to make way for employment development would be positive for this objective.				Reconsider greenbelt boundaries, including the allocation of new more 'appropriate' land as replacement.			
iy and lent	Green Belt might also act as a constraint to economic growth in the longer-term if remaining safeguarded sites are not attractive.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

Assessment tables for Core Policies

#### Policy CP9 - Landscape and Green Infrastructure

SA		Impa	Impacts over tim			Resi	esidual impac	
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
1. Bio	Supports the sustainability objective by maintaining and connecting networks of green and open space that may have value for biodiversity. The policy ahs expanded to include greater consideration for urban features such as street trees, gardens etc In the short to medium term open and green space would be safeguarded (a moderate positive impact) with improved functionality/quality contributing to a moderate/major positive impact over the longer term. Whilst 'multi-use' of green		?	?			?	?
Biodiversity	infrastructure is promoted, it should be noted that this could result in conflicts between different uses (but these impacts are uncertain). For example, use of land for recreation and / or crop production could have a negative impact on biodiversity. Conversely, other functions of green infrastructure such as flood management can complement biodiversity. Climate change considerations would have an enhanced positive impact in the longer term.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
2. Air quality	A strong network of multi-functional green infrastructure could encourage greater levels of walking and cycling as an alternative to private car use. Enhanced green infrastructure in urban areas can be an effective measure for tackling air pollution. By aligning our priorities with the Greenheart Regional Park, there could be improvements (albeit minor) in central areas of the borough where levels of congestion (and human exposure along principal road networks) are greatest.	Negligible impacts	identified	Impacts identified	To ensure a greater positive impact development would have to contribute to air quality control measures in existing Air Quality Management Areas. Opportunities may be limited?	Negligible impacts	identified	Impacts identified
3. Soil and minerals	Promotes multi-functional use of open and green space that does not result in conflicts. This could help to protect soil quality and use for agriculture / food production. The impacts would be felt straight away and continue into the long term. Despite the positive aspects of the policy, there could still be conflicts of use in practice, so a potential minor negative has been flagged.		s Impacts d ? identified	d Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	le Impacts identified	s Impacts d ? identified	s Impacts d ? identified

**Residual impacts** Impacts over time Nature of impacts **Mitigation / enhancement?** SA short med long short med long Promotion of Green Infrastructure can provide multiple benefits for ? water objectives. It could help us to manage flood risk within the borough, with knock on effects downstream. Enhanced Green 4 ? Infrastructure would also help to promote the use of our water Promote flood risk management systems as a Water resources to attract tourism and as leisure opportunities for local vital and pivotal element of green residents. The positive impacts are likely to get stronger over time infrastructure. as the network of Green Infrastructure is enhanced. However, it is identified identified identifiec identified identified identifiec Impacts Impacts Impacts Impacts Impacts Impacts not certain how positive these impacts will be, so a conservative approach has been taken when determining impacts. Ś Strongly supports the sustainability objective. In the short to medium term open and green space would be safeguarded (a Landscapes moderate positive impact) with improved functionality/quality contributing to a major positive impact over the longer term. No further measures identified. ? ? ? ? Consideration of climate change adaptation could alter landscapes in a way that some people deem as unattractive - for example, identified identified identified identified Impacts identified identified Impacts Impacts Impacts Impacts Impacts different tree species, stepped hills. <u></u> **Built environment** Contributes towards high quality and sustainable design Ensure that historic parks, gardens and objectives, particularly the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage conservation areas are linked to green Systems and 'urban greening'. Will also help to preserve and/or infrastructure networks - (Link to policy for enhance the character of the landscape and built environment in Historic Environment). Utilise funds to urban / rural fringe areas. enhance the historic dimension of open space. identified Impacts identified identified identified identified Impacts identified Impacts Impacts Impacts Impacts

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	r time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual im	pacts
		short	med	long		short	med	long
7. Community	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				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			
y Safety	particular groups, such as women, young people and people from minority ethnic backgrounds, having greater concerns over safety. The impacts are only determined as minor, as a range of other factors are important in determining community safety.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	applications.	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).	e impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Negligibl e 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.	Negligible impacts	r Impacts	Impacts ?	Ensure proper maintenance/management regimes are in place. Strike the balance between green space and waste treatment provision.	Negligible impacts	r Impacts	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts ove	r time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	idual in	npacts
UN		short	med	long		short	med	long
10. Health	Directly supports aspects of the sustainability objective. Evidence shows that access to green and open space can have a positive impact on wellbeing and mental health. It will also help to promote healthier lifestyles with increased outdoor recreation. Utilising Greenheart as a focal part of green infrastructure will also ensure that deprived communities can benefit from the access to quality open space / countryside. In the context of the overall		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		None identified.			
'n	aims of the sustainability objective, the impacts are only judged to be minor in the short term and moderate in the medium to long term. It should be noted that too much emphasis on greenheart could detract from the provision of local open and green space.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
11. Recreation	Strongly supports the sustainability objective. The impacts are moderately positive in the short term as green infrastructure will be maintained and enhanced slightly - improving access to outdoor recreation, leisure opportunities and access to wildlife. In the long term the impacts will be very positive as green infrastructure becomes more multi-functional, new assets are created and the Greenheart Regional Park is established and enhanced.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
12. Housing	Green infrastructure supports the idea of sustainable design and provision for quality residential areas. Green infrastructure can also help develop an area otherwise unwelcoming to residential development. The consideration of gardens and other urban GI should help to ensure that new development integrates plenty quality greenspace within houses and not just surrounding or running through a site. In the short term, enhancement measures sought as part of development may be seen as a burden and could be seen to hamper recovery.	identified	Impacts	Impacts	No further measures identified.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	r time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	pacts
OA		short	med	long	Mitigation / official official	short	med	long
 13. Education	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	Ir id	id	id	No further measures identified.	id Ir	id	ō. =
and	objective the overall impacts are only considered minor.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
14. Community	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.	Imj	Im ider	Im	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 /	Imj	Im <sub>l</sub> ider	? ider
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	guidance for the street scene (bins, vegetation, etc)	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		?	?	Conduct landscape character assessments and land use classifications to guide and facilitate the implementation of energy schemes such as		?	?
эrgy	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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	wind and biomass.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	Impacts over time		Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual impacts		
JA	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement :	short	med	long
16. Accessibility	Attractive areas promote walking and cycling and linking strategic sites can help develop a sustainable transport infrastructure at the same time. Green infrastructure plays an important role in Rights of Way Improvement plans as well as delivering walking and cycling strategies. Potential conflicts in use need to be managed.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	There are cases where Green Infrastructure can be enhanced through transport schemes, for example, Leigh Guided Busway.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
17. Sustainable Economy	Supports the implementation of measures to tackle and prepare for climate change, and this may involve the development of the environmental services sector in the borough. For example, sustainable drainage, green roofs, conservation and enhancement of greenspace, and other elements of Green Infrastructure improvements. In the context of the sustainability objective, the impacts are mainly negligible, but nevertheless an important contribution.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
18. Economy and employment	Helps to create attractive, safe environments for business activity, which may attract investment. 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. A strong network of green infrastructure can also improve resilience to climate change impacts such as flooding, which would be beneficial to businesses located within the Borough. Safeguarding of some strategic landscapes from development of energy schemes could affect the ability of the borough to adapt to changing energy markets in the longer term. In the short term, enhancement measures sought as part of development may be seen as a burden and could be seen to hamper recovery.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Business development based on strong environmental assets can be very attractive for further investment, staff retention etc Ensure that improvements to green infrastructure within and surrounding new development is secured as an integral feature. Make allowances for energy schemes in open space and landscape other than for those that are protected.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

### Policy CP10 - Design

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
1. Biodiversity	High quality, sustainable design can contribute to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity. Protection of landscape value and historic buildings can also have positive synergies. There is no explicit mention of biodiversity though as this is covered in other policies.	Impacts identified	identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	identified	Impacts identified
2. Air quality	Could have minor knock on benefits in terms of air quality in the longer term if improved accessibility includes provision for walking and cycling. Consideration of national sustainability measures through design standards could also help to improve local air quality and help to tackle climate change.	impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts
3. Soil and mir	Implicitly promotes the use of construction materials that have a low environmental impact (conservation of natural resources and design standards), which could be positive in terms of minerals and other resources. High quality design that protects landscape character could also have a knock on benefit for agricultural land as the two can be linked. The impacts are likely to be minor and				Explicit policy clause on the use of materials with low embodied energy and low social / environmental impact.			
minerals	there is uncertainty as they depend upon strong application of these policy clauses.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	pacts
54	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement:	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	im	Im	Im	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	im	Im	Im
	other policy principles. Policy also seeks to ensure developments adapt to climate change - this includes flood risk and water efficiency measures.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	produced - a sustainability SPD would be an appropriate vehicle.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
5. L	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	?	?	?		?	?	?
Landscapes	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	pacts
JA	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement :	short	med	long
7. Community	Could help to create more attractive and pedestrian friendly streets and public open space, which can improve actual and perceived levels of safety. Directly supports the objective by aiming to use design, layout and function to create a safe and vibrant public realm. Design needs to ensure that the introduction of greenery				We need to include secure by design elements in design codes. Ensure our town centres and neighbourhoods appear safe (use environmental criminology best practice to inform negotiation of secure by design measures). A tailored approach to secure by design and crime reduction measures should be taken to take account of different issues.			
Safety	does not affect community safety and surveillance.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	However, a clear framework is required to ensure the policies are applied strongly and consistently. It might be appropriate to develop guidance on community safety issues / approaches.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
8. Neighbourhood	Supports aspects of the sustainability objective by promoting person-friendly streets and public spaces (notably in town centres and residential areas), and introducing greenery. The policy mentions waste storage facilities, which could help to ameliorate future issues of amenity. However, this will not help to address issues for existing communities as it will largely apply to new developments. A cluttered street environment can create obstructions, difficult to reach areas and restrict ability for quality				Greenery needs to be appropriate so as not to harbour litter or restrict view of CCTV. Guidance on materials to use may be useful and could link to a wider design guide that			
od quality	cleansing. Features such as fencing trap litter too. Minimising street clutter could therefore help improve amenity. Impacts are only deemed minor, because a range of other factors (including behavioural) affect neighbourhood quality.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	included issues of safety too.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
9. W	This policy encourages development to use resources efficiently - which should include provision for waste management. Improving the streetscape can reduce the opportunities for fly-tipping. This policy specifically requires adequate provision for waste storage and collection. However, as with most development, there is likely				Ensure that whatever waste is produced is dealt with sustainably. Waste facilities should			
Waste	to be an increase in waste produced (cumulative impact over time). Reuse of building materials and sustainably sourced materials can minimise construction waste - however, this is not an explicit requirement of the policy and would depend upon the negotiation skills of officers.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	not be presumed to cause detrimental impacts on amenity and the street scene.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	idual in	npacts
JA	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement :	short	med	long
10. He	Indirectly supports the sustainability objective as it aims to create an attractive, safe, public realm - this could have knock on positive impacts on wellbeing (although the impacts are minor). Also promotes more active lifestyles by encouraging pedestrian and cycling access. Requiring sustainability measures can also contribute to better quality environments and help tackle issues such as fuel poverty, and impacts associated with climate change			?	Improved internal environments can lead to better quality working environments and reduce the potential for indoor air pollution - this			
Health	(which can contribute towards or cause health problems). The impacts are only determined as minor in the medium term and moderately positive in the long term, because the policy does not contribute to all aspects of the sustainability policy and benefits will take time to accrue. Furthermore, the policy is unlikely to have a positive impact on existing communities.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	should be acknowledged through design.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
11. Recreation	Helps to create better quality environments, which may encourage increased outdoor recreation. The impacts are determined as minor in the short term, potentially rising to moderate in longer term as the benefits from enhancement activities begin to accrue. This policy approach supports existing functions and strategies (WLCT).	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts     identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts     identified
12. Housing	Ensuring that dwellings are well designed with attractive surroundings should have positive impacts in terms of achieving desirable housing. However, should there be increased costs associated with achieving high quality, aesthetically pleasing, sustainable developments then there may be difficulty in providing for affordable housing and sufficient housing to help tackle homelessness. The same can also be said for delivering sustainability measures, so there is a degree of conflict between the policy and aspects of the sustainability objective, albeit minor in terms of impacts. A well-designed environment with sustainably designed and constructed housing would also assist in achieving more sustainable communities, however, it is uncertain as to how far this would be achieved in practice as the policy does not set out any strict requirements.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	npacts
UA		short	med	long		short	med	long
13. Education and	An improved built environment and strengthened landscape character could help to enhance local well-being and confidence and so increase aspirations. Also an opportunity to help improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development (for example, Learning through Landscapes). Requiring all development to incorporate sustainability measures would help to develop locally the sustainable design and construction skills and qualifications which will be increasingly in demand. This could also attract additional skilled workers to the borough. However,	ā –	ā –	?	No further measures identified.	īd —	īd —	?
and learning	the policy is not explicit or particularly challenging in this respect, so the impacts cannot be determined as more than minor. The use of public space for art is an addition to the policy which would also have a positive effect.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
14. Community development	Sympathetic small-scale / infill developments could help preserve community identity, and design policy should help to ensure this happens in practice. Inclusive design is also positive for equality of access and cohesion of different social groups. Vibrant, person- friendly and safe public realm provides opportunities for people to come together - and promotes community pride. Strengthening landscape character and protecting / enhancing valued buildings and open spaces directly encourages a sense of community identity and pride.	Impacts identified	identified	Impacts identified	Opportunities through Masterplans for strategic sites to encourage community development and influence.	Impacts identified	identified	Impacts identified
15. Energy	Sustainability measures in new development are implicitly required through reference to natural resources and standards, which is a positive impact. However, it is not possible to be certain how significant these impacts will be as there are no solid requirements set out here. Good design should not have to cost significantly more, but there is also potential for a range of measures to add to the cost of projects and there could be knock-on effects on the opportunities to secure higher levels of sustainability and carbon emissions. This is a particular issue in the short to medium term. The requirement for the use of locally distinct materials may not necessarily be the most sustainable option. Although there is a clause relating to the use of natural resources efficiently, this will not necessarily ensure that materials with lower environmental impact are chosen.		? Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Character should not be the only factor in the selection of building materials. Materials with low environmental and social impacts should be encouraged through further guidance. For example as part of a wider sustainability SPD.	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual impa	acts
		short med long		short med I	long
16. Accessibility	Ensuring the built environment is inclusive to all will provide for a safer environment for walking and cycling as well as those with a disability. A vibrant public realm will only be achieved through more people walking. National standards for sustainability can also encourage walking and cycling. Impacts can only be determined as minor as the issues of access are only touched		Ensure that design takes into account the need for sustainable travel and that design lines are considered in new developments.		
oility	upon implicitly in this policy.	Impacts Impacts identified Impacts identified		Impacts identified Impacts identified	Impacts
17. Sustainable Economy	Requiring sustainability measures in new developments supports the growth of 'environmental sectors'. The efficient use of resources may also relate tot the use of materials that are sustainably and ethically sourced, which could involve greater use of local materials. The magnitude of impact is difficult to ascertain at this stage as the policy does not set out specific standards and is not strong with regards to these issues.	n ? ? ?	No further measures identified.	Impacts     identified     identified	? Impacts
18. Economy and employment	work The would potentially improve the image and databe		No further measures identified.	Identified	Impacts

Assessment tables for Core Policies

### Policy CP11 - Historic Environment

<b>C</b> A		Imp	acts ov	ver time	Mitingtion (only on one of 2	Resi	idual in	npacts
SA	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement?	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.	identified	identified	identified	No further measures identified.	identified	identified	Impacts identified
2. Air quality	Negligible impacts on air quality.	impacts	impacts	Negligible impacts	No further measures identified.	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.	Impacts		Negligible impacts	No further measures identified.	Impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts
4. Water	Some historic buildings may have poor water efficiency. Impacts are negligible.	impacts	impacts	Negligible impacts	No further measures identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Res	idual i	mpacts
	Hattire of impacts	short	med	long	mitigation / enhancement:	short	med	long
5. Landscapes	Requiring high quality design could help to ensure that development respects and 'fits' the character of surrounding areas. This would help to preserve the distinctiveness of rural-urban fringe settlements and the quality of open space within and around new developments in urban areas. The impacts are fairly positive, even in the short and medium term, because the policy accounts for the cumulative impacts of small scale and infill				No further measures identified.			
ipes	development, which can often have a negative impact on existing settlements and their surrounding landscapes. Protection of the historic environment has positive impacts on geodiversity too.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
6. Built environment	Directly supports aspects of the sustainability objective by aiming to protect and enhance the historic environment.				A character-led approach would better help to ensure that local distinctiveness is retained. This is mentioned in the supporting text and delivery table for the policy, but there is an uncertainty that character will be the basis of	o identified	?	
nment		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	the approach.	Impacts dentified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
7. Community	Little direct impact against objectives for community safety. Encouraging the use and reuse of buildings may improve the appearance of areas that are 'run down'. Which could have knock-			?	No further measures identified.			?
ity Safety	on benefits in terms of reduced criminality.	. Negligible impacts		Negligible impacts				. Negligible impacts

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Res	idual in	npacts
		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'.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible     impacts	No further measures identified.	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.	identified	identified	identified	No further measures identified.	identified	identified	identified
10. Health	Negligible impact on health objectives, although protecting local heritage could help to strengthen community pride and a 'sense of belonging'.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	No further measures identified.	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.	i	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	no further measures identified.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	idual in	npacts
34	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement /	short	med	long
12. Housing	Retaining and enhancing existing buildings and built heritage can be costly and add to development cost or even deter development from areas. However, these features can also be used as a positive selling point in new developments and for investment in an area. Some historic buildings such as mills can provide attractive housing developments within a historic setting.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts
 13. Education and	An improved built environment and strengthened landscape character could help to enhance local well-being and confidence and so increase aspirations. Signage and public art that references and teaches about local heritage is also of educational value.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
 14. Community	Strengthening landscape character and protecting / enhancing historic and valued buildings and open spaces can encourage a sense of community identity and pride. Policy also encourages enhanced community consultation and a character led approach which would help to engage communities and maintain local identities.	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	In	npa	cts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	pacts
	Nature of impacts	sh	nort	med	long	mitigation / enhancement :	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 technoligies is also an issue in conservation areas, so there may be resistance.		Impacts	Impacts identified	identified	Impacts of many energy schemes on historic environment can often be mitigated. See Natural England guidance. '.	? identified	r Impacts identified	r Impacts
16. Accessibility	Negligible impact on accessibility.	impacts	Negligible	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	No further measures identified.	impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts
Economy		impacts	Negligible	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	Negligible impacts
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.	identified	Impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	no further measures identified.	identified	identified	Impacts identified

Assessment tables for Core Policies

#### Policy CP12 - Wildlife habitats and Species

SA		Impacts over time				Resi	dual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
1. Biodiversity	Directly supports the sustainability appraisal objective strongly. The positive impacts of the policy will be moderate in the short term, getting greater over time as more enhancement activities take place.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Consideration of climate change has been added since the previous appraisal enhancing the longer term positive impacts.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
2. Air quality	Natural habitats can act as 'green lungs', helping to mitigate pollution. However, not all natural habitats are close to urban areas where the majority of air quality issues are prevalent. Overall, the impacts of this policy on air quality is likely to be minor.	Negligible impacts	identified	Impacts	No further measures identified since preferred options appraisal.	impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts
3. Soil and minerals	Areas of interest for wildlife may overlap with areas containing good quality soil and mineral resources and protection for wildlife may be mutually beneficial. (For example, the Manchester Mosslands Special Area of Conservation overlaps with areas of peat resources). In other circumstances, preservation for wildlife value may restrict use for agriculture and / or mineral extraction if such uses are sought in the future (the negative impacts are only likely in the longer term). Invasive species can have a negative impact on soil resources - a focused approach should help minimise the negative impacts associated with invasive species.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Promote multi-functional use of open space / green infrastructure. (Strong application of policy CP 9 should facilitate this).	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts ? identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	r time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual im	pacts
JA	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement :	short	med	long
	There are some positive synergies between the policy for biodiversity and the sustainability objective. Protecting important species and their habitats should have knock-on positive impacts for water quality, and flood risk (particularly through the use of ecosystem services/SUDs). It also encourages access to wildlife, which makes use of the borough's 'water assets' such as the Flashes, and canals. in the short term the impacts are only determined as moderately positive, because the policy will mainly deliver protection for existing sites and features of importance. However the impacts over the longer term will grow as habitats and associated water resources are strengthened and proactively enhanced. The policy specifically aims to protect and enhance the borough's water resources. It also aims to tackle invasive species which can help to protect the quality of water resources. Consideraton of cliamtic changes should ensure the most appropriate species to be selected in terms of water conservation - for example for landscaping elements.							
4. Water		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
5. Landscapes	Strongly supports and complements the sustainability objective. Areas of landscape value, green and open space overlap with areas of value for biodiversity. For example, the Greenheart Regional Park and mosslands. Impacts will be moderately to majorly positive in the short to medium term, with major positive impacts expected over the longer-term as habitats are enhanced, diversified, better connected and / or restored. With the inclusion of the clause on climate change, it may be necessary to accept that some landscapes need to change over time to adapt to the anticipated impacts of climate change. Some people may perceive such changes as negative. The impacts in the short term would be restricted by the level of development likely to occur.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

ſ	SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	pacts
			short	med	long		short	med	long
	6. Built environment	Supports sustainable design objectives. There are also positive synergies between biodiversity and the built environment.	i, Ze	ir Ze	ir Ne	None identified.	ir Ir	ir No	
	ent		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts
,	7. Community Safetv	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	Impacts identified	identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts
-	y 8.	period and beyond.	acts ified	acts ified	acts ified		acts ified	acts ified	acts ified
-	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				Support community level biodiversity initiatives, particularly at community			
	burhood tv	some occasions there will be neighbourhood involvement in their reclamation. Impacts are at the community level only.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	engagement and clean up stage.	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		?	?	Ensure that policies are mindful of the impact		?	?
	ste	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	on our ability to deal with waste.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts ove	r time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Res	idua	lim	pacts
	Hattire of impacts	short	med	long	mitigation / enhancement :	short	me	ed	long
10. Health	Supports aspects of the sustainability objective indirectly. Access to wildlife and 'natural environments' has been shown to have a positive impact on health and wellbeing. The impacts are only determined as minor as other aspects of the objective would not be affected. Encouraging and creating habitats are responsive to climate change also ensures that communities can experience wildlife in the longer term.	Impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts	identified	Impacts	Impacts
11. Recreation	Directly supports aspects of the sustainability objective. Helps to improve access to the countryside and promotes outdoor recreation and interaction with wildlife. Also promotes active management of natural areas rather than just protection, which should improve people's experience in these areas. In the short to medium term, the impacts are moderately positive, rising slightly in the long term as biodiversity resources are enhanced over time.	identified	Impacts	Impacts identified	None identified.	identified	identified	Impacts	Impacts
12. Housing	Maintenance of bio diverse sites may clash with the desire for residential developments and their supporting infrastructure. The need for mitigation and / or compensation could also affect the viability / attractiveness of some developments. However, areas of natural beauty are desirable locations for residential developers and other investors. Environmental quality is also an attractive feature to would-be residents and businesses. A balance needs to be struck.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Make-use of environmental quality as a 'unique selling point'.	identified	identified	Impacts	Impacts
13. Education and learning	Opportunity to help improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development through improved facilities for learning about biodiversity, for example Greenheart at Wigan Flashes, Haigh Country Park, Amberswood, Bickershaw and Pennington Flash. More widespread facilities to enjoy healthy biodiversity within the borough could help to enhance local well-being and confidence and so increase aspirations. Facilitates increased opportunities for outdoor education / volunteering etc	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	identified	identified	Impacts	Impacts

	SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	npacts
	<b>3</b> A	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement /	short	med	long
development	14. Community	Sense of community and belonging could be enhanced through community-based nature conservation schemes, which could provide a focus for wider community development. 'Active management' of nature reserves and other wildlife habitats could involve community groups and the third sector.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Involve local communities in ownership, maintenance and planning of biodiversity / nature conservation schemes. Make strong links with community facilities (Links to Policy CP3).	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified
	15. Energy	Biodiversity habitats (for example, forests and those reliant on peat) can play an important role in sequestering carbon. Although the local contribution to carbon 'reductions' is negligible, the cumulative impacts in the long term are significant and it is important to send out the 'right message'. However, protected sites for biodiversity can be a considerable constraint on renewable energy schemes and development is likely to be prohibited or resisted strongly in such areas, even if schemes are feasible. Having said this, the most important habitats are protected through national legislation, so the impacts of these policy principles in this respect is only minor. We have identified that managed forestry and agriculture for biomass fuels could be positive or negative dependant upon the schemes proposed.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Avoid monoculture if energy crops are grown. Ensure that the environmental impacts of biomass schemes are fully explored.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
	16. Accessibility	Encouraging more attractive areas and protecting current green areas can encourage walking and cycling for leisure and commuting purposes. Providing opportunities for people to learn and enjoy wildlife needs to be done with regards to sustainable travel. However, it is entirely possible that conservation may need to prevent human access to certain areas (a minor negative impact in the longer-term).	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Ensure that where conservation objectives prevents access, alternative appropriate facilities are put into place. Other policy principles should facilitate this.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

Assessment tables for Core Policies

SA	Noturo of imposto	Impa	cts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual im	pacts
<b>5</b> A	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	long
Economy	Environmental quality can be an attractor for knowledge-based industries.				None identified.			
nable ny		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts		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.	Impact	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

Assessment tables for Core Policies

#### Policy CP13 - Low Carbon Infrastructure

SA		Impa	icts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	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.	Impacts     identified	Impacts r identified	Impacts ? identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts     identified	Impacts r identified	r 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).	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	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.	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.	impacts	Negligible impacts	? Impacts identified	None identified.	impacts	Negligible impacts	? Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	pacts
34	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement :	short	Negligible     Impacts       impacts     identified       Negligible     Impacts	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				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			
ter	impact on the potential for these schemes to b brought forward.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	at risk of flooding now or in the future. Covered to an extent by Core Policy for flooding.	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts <u>~</u> 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
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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts ? identified	Impacts ? identified	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 c identified
Safety		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts

	SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts ove	r time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual im	pacts
	57	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Miligation / enhancement :	short	med	long
quaiity	8. Neighbourhood	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		?	?	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		?	?
/	rhood	forward as an alternative - these would cause greater amenity concerns to neighbourhoods.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	desirable than many small scale schemes.	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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts ? identified	Impacts ?	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 compliment national policy.	Negligible impacts	? identified	? 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.	Negligible impacts	<pre>     Negligible     impacts </pre>	Negligible impacts	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	? identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual im	pacts
		short	med	long	initigation / enhancements	short	med	long
11. Recreation	Wind development could have some minor adverse impacts on recreation by changing the setting of open space, or through direct land take. In the context of the objective, impacts are only considered to be minor and would not be an issue in the short term.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts
12. Housing	The policy does not build upon national policy, so the potential positive impacts would be negligible. In the long term, the ability to develop zero carbon housing may also be restricted due to a lack of strategic energy planning. This amounts to a minor negative impact.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	The policy should promote infrastructure projects that can be tapped into by new development. This would allow developers to meet requirements for lower carbon housing without having a detrimental affect on viability. The cost of infrastructure schemes would not be borne solely by developers, so the impacts would be deemed positive rather than negative as the policy is enabling. Supporting energy network upgrades and requiring master plans for strategic sites would also help to support new housing development. Linking energy schemes to existing buildings would also help to tackle fuel poverty.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
13. Education and learning	The policy is not proactive, so there is a missed opportunity to improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development through learning about energy. There is also a lost opportunity to develop locally those skills and qualifications which will be increasingly in demand within / for the clean energy industry.	? Impacts identified	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	The policy needs to be more proactive in supporting the development of energy schemes.	identified	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified

e	A	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	r time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	pacts
•	A	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement /	short	med	long
development	14. Community	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.	•	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	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
гэ. спегуу	л	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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts	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.		Impacts identified	Impacts identified
Id. 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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Transport energy is covered by a dedicated accessibility policy.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	cts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual im	pacts
SA	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Miligation / enhancement ?	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.	Negligible     impacts	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	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.	Impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts
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 technoligies 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.	Impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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

### Policy CP14- Low Carbon Development

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement? (Including from other policies)	short	med	Overall / long term
1. Biodiversity	Indirectly supports the objective by contributing to climate change mitigation efforts. Climate change is anticipated to have serious implications for biodiversity globally. The impacts of the policy in isolation are negligible, but it makes an important contribution. By providing a mechanism for off-site works in lieu of on site carbon reduction targets, there is a greater potential for impacts			?	Environmental Impact Assessment should help to mitigate any impacts at the site level. Strategic impacts are limited.			
ersity	due to larger scale schemes such as wind turbines. However, on the other hand, it allows for solutions away from areas that may be sensitive due to wildlife.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Strategic impacts are innited.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	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. However, the policy does promote a switch to local energy generation, which would be likely to involve biomass fuel in the longer term. This could lead to localised air quality issues, although the impact on air quality is likely to be minor as the policy allows for district schemes rather than many dispersed schemes (links to CP13). On the other hand, a switch to low carbon sources of energy will reduce overall levels of air pollutants and greenhouse gases in the longer term. It will be important to monitor indoor air conditions as increased efficiencies could affect ventilation and have a negative impact on health.		?	?	Appropriate environmental impact assessment should be carried out for any local generation schemes that burn fuel. Specifying the latest,			?
ıality		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	most 'clean' technology can significantly reduce the air quality implications of biomass.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified
3. Soil and	Unlikely to have a significant impact. However, if biomass is pursued as an option there are potential negative impacts on the							
d minerals	use of agricultural land (for fuel production rather than food) in the longer term. Having said this, there is no direct support for Combined Heat and Power schemes.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	cts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual im	pacts
		short	med	long		short	med	long
4. Water	The need to secure more energy efficient developments could have a positive knock-on effect on the way that water efficiency is approached by developers. Overall, impacts are minor, because the links are indirect and uncertain.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	None identified. Ensure that carbon emission reduction are not pursued at the expense of water efficiency measures.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified
5. Landscapes	The policy promotes efficiency as a priority when reducing carbon emissions from development (although the target for carbon reductions contradicts this somewhat). There would be no impact on landscape from efficiency measures. Microgeneration technologies would also have minimal impact on the wider landscape as many are not visible or have mainly street scene implications. The ability to secure carbon reductions through allowable solutions off site (in line with CP13) could have an impact on landscape character but the extent of the impact would depend on location and technology.	le Negligible impacts	le Impacts s identified	s Impacts d identified	None identified.	le Negligible impacts	le Impacts s identified	s Impacts d identified
6. Built environment	The policy could help to stimulate the market for renewable and low carbon energy technologies and help to tackle the resource efficiency existing buildings through allowable solutions. The cumulative impacts in the longer term would amount to a minor/moderate positive in terms of this objective. Some people may have concerns about the potential impact of efficiency measures and low carbon technologies on historic buildings and areas, however, the impacts overall would be negligible as this policy deals more with new development and there are also sustainable solutions for historic assets. As the carbon target is inflexible (i.e. states that reductions must come from low carbon technologies) the policy may discourage effective efficiency measures, which is a potential negative impact in the short term.	Impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Ensure that the reuse of buildings is required as a priority if life cycle analysis reveals that this would lead to greater carbon savings than new build. Policy for carbon reduction should be more flexible.	Impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

Assessment tables for Core Policies

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	npacts
	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	mitigation / enhancement i	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.	Impacts ?	Impacts r identified	Negligible impacts	Design policy should ensure that community safety issues are considered.	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.	? Impacts	Impacts ?	Impacts ?	None 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.	Negligible impacts	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	None identified.	Negligible impacts	? Impacts identified	Impacts     identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	idual in	npacts
		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.	7			Non identified.			
5	Buildings that are more energy efficient create better environments for occupants.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified
11. Rec	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				None identified. Measures identified at preferred options appraisal of the energy policy			
Recreation	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.	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	Impacts	have been incorporated into revised polices. (CP13 and CP14).		? 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 efficnecy measures may be discarded as the policy demands reductions in carbon through low carbon technologies.	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	Impacts identified	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

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	cts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	pacts
		short	med	long		short	med	long
 13. Education and	The policy provides a rationale for the development of skills and experience in sustainable construction techniques. Could also attract additional skilled workers to the borough. Skill levels and understanding can fluctuate. so there is a need to embed sustainability into education, business to achieve longer term impacts. If there was more certainly around the development of these industries the positive impacts would be stronger. Buildings that are sustainably designed offer more comfortable and interesting environments for learning.	Impacts identified	identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	identified	identified	Impacts identified
14. Community	Sense of community and belonging could be enhanced by community energy schemes (ESCOs, district heating) and other community-based efforts to tackle climate change. Allowable solutions may also include improvements to the existing stock. Energy efficiency measures would be especially positive for low- income groups and the elderly. There is a danger that new homes built near deprived areas would be much higher standard than those in surrounding areas, creating a disparity in energy performance and fuel costs.	Negligible impacts	Impacts     identified	Impacts     identified	Create a mechanism for improving the energy performance of existing stock as a priority when establishing allowable solutions. This would reduce negative impacts.	Negligible impacts	Impacts	Impacts     identified
15. Energy	The carbon reduction target goes beyond the minimum taregets for energy / carbon performance stipulated in the building regulations. If implemented successfully the policy should therefore have enhanced positive impacts in terms of establishing a more secure energy supply and reducing carbon emissions from new development. The flexibility of the policy in terms of allowable solutions means that feasibility should never be an issue and existing homes can be improved too. However, viability may still remain an issue, which would be a barrier to major positive impacts. The intention is for third party investors to support developers and achieve carbon reductions and high quality design in partnership - this would overcome some of the viability issues. The policy prepares Wigan for future changes in legislation. As the policy does not apply to all homes, a significant amount (20%) would not be covered. The impacts on commercial buildings are less of an issue. The omission of heat networks could affect our ability to reduce carbon.	Impacts identified	P Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Apply the policy to all homes above 5 units - this would increase the positive impact in the longer term. Include heat networks as an integral part of the policy.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

	SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	Impacts over time		Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	npacts
			short	med	long	intigation / crinancement.	short	med	long
	16. Accessibility	Energy for buildings is inextricably linked with liquid fuels. Making areas more "energy literate" with regards to buildings is likely to have a positive knock-on effect on how liquid fuels are used as well. There is likely to be a complementary effect arising from alternative fuel provision on site if there is a move toward electric vehicles. However, if there is an inability for energy production to complement travel desires then there may be a negative effect on accessibility. we should also note that reducing the need to travel can have a knock on effect for energy use in the home and vice versa.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Savings made in one energy area need to maintained and not simply passed onto another energy area.	impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
	17. Sustainable Economy	Positive impact for businesses that are equipped to deliver sustainable construction and low carbon technology installations. There are opportunities to build upon our strengths in this area. Skilled vocations such as electricians, plumbers, bricklayers and joiners could all benefit through skills development.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Greater positive impacts could be achieved if the policy was strengthened to include district heating networks.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
-	18. Economy and employment	Positive impact for businesses that are equipped to deliver sustainable construction and low carbon technology installations. There are opportunities to build upon our strengths in this area. In the short term, there may be some resistance to the policy due to cost concerns. However, the attractiveness of sustainably designed buildings will become a key market factor in the longer term, so higher standards of energy performance would be attractive. Furthermore, the policy only applies above a certain threshold and is subject to viability, so the impacts are only minor. Early action will have greater benefits in the longer term.	? Impacts	Impacts ?	Impacts identified		? Impacts identified	? Impacts	Impacts identified

#### Policy CP15 - Waste

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
1. Biodiversity	A reduction in waste is generally positive for environmental objectives, including biodiversity. For example, there would be less waste sent to landfill. Although waste facilities can have a localised impact on biodiversity, this is a site specific issue that cannot be determined at this level. Currently, landfill tax funds contribute towards biodiversity schemes.	? identified	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	Site waste facilities in non-sensitive areas (for example, industrial areas). Ensure appropriate management of waste facilities when operational	? identified	? identified	? Impacts identified
2. Air quality	Certain waste management facilities (E.G. Incinerators, CHP) may present localised air quality issues of their own if not sited and managed effectively. Site waste management plans should help to reduce the impact of construction on air quality; again, the overall impact is likely to be minor. Overall reductions in the creation, transport and reuse of waste should have a positive impact on climate change objectives in the longer term. Managing waste close to source would reduce the need for transportation, therefore reducing the amount of emissions and local air quality issues. In the context of overall levels of travel, the impact on air quality would be minor. These impacts are uncertain as the policy does not deal with locations specifically.		Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	Carry out Strategic Environmental Assessment of waste management facilities.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified
3. Soil and minerals	Promotes efficient use and reuse of mineral resources. Waste reduction also has an indirect positive impact on soil resources as there is less need for treatment and disposal. Organic wastes may also be returned to land to restore or increase soil fertility. Site waste management plans will encourage reduced transport of waste.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	We need to define waste streams in further guidance.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	npacts	
		short	med	long		short	med	long
4. Water	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				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			
er	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).	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	regulation of waste facilities required to ensure no pollution is caused.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
5. Landscapes	New waste treatment, transfer facilities and recycling operations can generate significant heavy goods traffic and local amenity issues that affect the character of places. This could have a negative impact on landscape, particularly in the long-term as it becomes less attractive to dispose of waste via landfill. However, there is probably scope to mitigate impacts through appropriate siting and design. On the other hand, the policy is positive in that it promotes reduced waste production overall and discourages landfilling (which has significant landscape implications of its own).	Impacts identified	Impacts	Impacts identified	Waste facilities can be located in urban areas close to the source of waste to reduce the impact on sensitive landscapes from heavy traffic and industrial facilities. Only locate facilities in areas where the landscape has high capacity to absorb such uses - refer to landscape character appraisal to ensure minimal environmental impacts. Waste facilities do not necessarily result in negative impacts on landscape - well designed sites can be integrated into industrial areas quite easily for example.	Impacts identified	Impacts	Impacts
6. Built environment	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.		Impacts identified	Impacts	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.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts		icts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual impact				
		short	med	long	5	short	med	long		
7. Community	Improved facilities for recycling larger household items/waste could help to reduce the levels of flytipping (with knock on impacts on community safety). Although, stronger restrictions on waste disposal could have the opposite effect. Environmental quality is linked to social cohesion and has knock on effects on crime / disorder.				None identified.					
ity Safety		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts		
8. Neighbourhood	Promoting the waste hierarchy means focusing on waste prevention, recycling and providing better Waste Treatment facilities. Given current arrangements, this could mean increased kerbside recycling and storage of waste, which could have a negative impact on street scene amenity and neighbourhood quality (i.e. street clutter). Although greater education, and community awareness of Waste Issues will reduce this impact (i.e. litter) along with co ordinating collections to be				Design policy takes account of waste storage issues. This would reduce potential negatives.					
d quality	this impact (i.e. litter) along with co-ordinating collections to be done on the same day. Tighter restrictions on waste disposal may also result in greater levels of flytipping and litter from both domestic and commercial sources.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		
	This policy aims to reduce the amount of waste produced as well as deal with the waste that does arise in line with the waste			?						
9. Waste	as deal with the waste that does arise in line with the waste hierarchy. It advocates site waste management plans as well as making use of waste as a resource. Locational issues are not dealt with specifically in this policy, so there are uncertainties as to whether the treatment of waste will be close to source. The greater Manchester Joint Waste Plan should promote this principle.				Encourage the treatment of waste close to source. Set targets for the percentage of recycled materials to be used in new developments (CP15 encourages recycling of waste but no targets)	Impacts identifiec				
		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	waste, but no targets)		Impacts identified	Impacts identified		

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	npacts
	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement :	short	med	long
10. Health	Reducing waste has an overall positive impact as it reduces the need for treatment and disposal (and the potential health impacts associated with this). There could also be reduced instances of flytipping as a result of better facilities for waste. Increased kerbside recycling also has the potential to create local problems if higher numbers of bins are left on streets unsecured. These impacts are minor negatives and could be anticipated in the		?	?	Careful siting of waste facilities to ensure minimum impact on amenity. Innovative waste management / collection services. Promote involvement of local enterprise in waste management. Manage perceptions of risk		?	?
th	medium to long term. Managing waste closer to source has the potential to create local environmental problems that could adversely affect health or quality of life (e.g. noise, smell). These impacts re uncertain as locations are not discussed.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	associated with waste - as this can affect recycling. Consider clinical waste and disposal - ensure ADET compliance.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
11. Recreation	Green Flag assesses against 'sustainability' criteria, including waste. Policy supports sustainable waste management., which should help assist organisations in the borough to manage their waste more sustainably. Indirectly, this could help in the push for Green Flag parks, which are more attractive for visitors. Could also encourage better use of waste from parks and countryside's. However, the impacts are indirect and only minor over the medium to long term.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
12. Housing	The home is where a lot of waste decisions are dealt with - what to do with it and its collection for instance. Ensuring that waste is dealt with at source will place an emphasis on housing being designed in an appropriate way to allow for easy waste disposal, recycling and composting. This may be a challenge in multi- occupancy dwellings. The impacts are uncertain, because the policy does not specify a preference for dealing with waste at source.	P Impacts     identified	? Impacts identified	Impacts	Ensure that principles underlying how we deal with waste promote more sustainable housing design and construction (This is covered by other policy principles to an extent but could be strengthened to ensure a greater positive impact overall)	? Impacts identified	Impacts	? Impacts

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	pacts
54	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement :	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.	identifie	identifie	Impacts identifie	None identified.	identifie	identifie d	identifie d
14. Community development	Sense of community and belonging could potentially be enhanced through community-based efforts to tackle waste.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts	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.	in	Impacts ?	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.	impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	cts ove	r time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual im	pacts
UN		short	med	long	magation / emancement.	short	med	long
16. Accessibility	Managing waste close to source can reduce HGV miles and therefore contribute towards reducing the impact of traffic. However, dealing with waste at locations away from the home relying on homeowner trips may also increase car miles. As commercial waste is dealt with differently, dealing with waste close to source may not always be possible. These impacts are uncertain, because locations are not discussed in the policy or how these relate to significant new development. The promotion of rail and canal as alternative transport for waste would be positive.	Negligible impacts	Impacts	? Impacts	Waste recycling locations need to located at places that are convenient for people to use without them relying on motor vehicles. Likewise, waste collection should help reduce vehicle miles. Needs considering for individual schemes.	Negligible impacts	Impacts	? Impacts identified
17. Sustainable Economy	Supports sustainable business practices, which could help to stimulate local businesses to manage their environmental impacts more sustainably. (although, there is an economic incentive to tackle waste anyway). Could lead to increased management of waste locally through the development of new facilities (with associated local economic benefits), but this would depend on the availability of suitable sites.	Negligible impacts	identified	Impacts identified	Make the most of waste streams by developing strong local facilities to manage and profit from waste. For example, recycling/composting, sorting, energy from waste etc. This would support growth in environmental services and related sectors, and reduce the need to transport certain waste long distances.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
18. Economy and employment	It is important that the borough's businesses can manage waste sustainably, as Landfill tax and other waste Directives will act as an increasing burden upon businesses. This policy helps support the Greater Manchester Waste Plan in securing appropriate facilities across Greater Manchester and promoting the principles of the waste hierarchy. This will help businesses who want to operate as sustainably (and cost effectively) as possible.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Make the most of opportunities to exploit waste streams for economic gain. For example encourage energy from waste, recyclates etc	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

#### Policy CP16 - Coal, rock, sand and gravel

<b>C</b> A		Impa	icts ove	er time	Mitiretien / enkensement?	Resi	dual in	npacts
SA	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	long
1. Biodiversity	Former extraction sites may have value for biodiversity (or potential to be restored/enhanced), the policy recognises this. Maximising the use of secondary materials will also help to reduce the impacts that new extraction sites can have on biodiversity. However, in the longer-term, there may be concerns about land set aside for minerals extraction that might have biodiversity value. Whilst a focus on previously developed/degraded land should divert pressure away from areas of importance for				No further measures identified at this stage.			
sity	biodiversity, It should be noted that sites will have value for biodiversity. There are potential impacts on peat as a result of minerals extraction, but conserving the integrity of remnant mosslands and other areas should minimise these.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
2. Air quality	Conserving primary mineral resources and maximising the use of secondary / recycled aggregates would help to reduce overall levels of greenhouse gas emissions, but there would be limited impact on local air quality, which is mainly influenced by road transport. There could be significant localised impacts on air quality as a result of waste facilities and mineral extraction (for example dust, and transport of materials). However, these			?	Ensure that any air quality impacts associated with waste facilities and minerals extraction sites are mitigated.			?
ality	impacts can be mitigated through design and operational controls - for example covers on lorries. In the context of the SA objective these impacts are minor. In the longer term the extraction and use of coal and CBM as a fuel could contradict efforts to move to low carbon energy supply.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	5	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
3. Soil and minerals	This policy should help to ensure that the borough preserves its best mineral resources and uses them efficiently and effectively. Positive impacts are only minor/ moderate as agriculture and soil				No further measures identified at this stage.			
minerals	quality are covered by a different policy.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Im	pa	cts ov	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	npacts
		sho	ort	med	long		short	med	long
4. Water	The preservation of peat resources will help to maintain the drainage patterns of mosslands. The cumulative impact over time					No further measures identified.			
ter	would only be a minor positive.	impacts	Nealiaible	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified
5. La	Safeguarding mineral resources and encouraging the use of secondary materials would have a knock on positive impact on landscapes, particularly for the outer parts of the borough where there a peat resources. The impacts are minor over all				?	,,			?
Landscapes	timescales. However, when these areas are eventually mined for resources, the negative impacts on landscape could be significant. There may also be a minor negative impact on landscapes associated with facilities for minerals extraction and recycling.	?		?	?	Ensure siting of recycling facilities is in areas where the landscape will not be adversely affected.	?	?	?
pes	These impacts would not be permanent as the policy requires appropriate aftercare and restoration. Having said this, the long term nature of minerals workings needs to be taken into account.	identified	Impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
6. Bu									
iilt er	Could help to maintain character and distinctiveness in rural-			_		The historic value of safeguarded mineral			
Iviro	urban fringe areas. The historic value of sites needs to be recognised or there could be impacts during extraction.	?		?	?	zones needs to be recognised.	?	?	?
Built environment		identified	Impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Im	pac	ts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual in	pacts
54	Nature of impacts	sho	rt	med	long		short	med	long
7. Community Safetv	Negligible impacts. The restoration of degraded land could improve the appearance of some neighbourhoods, having a slight positive impact on community safety objectives.	impacts	Nenlinihle	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	No further measures identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts
8. Neighbourhood quality	Making use of degraded land could improve the physical appearance of some neighbourhoods. However, overall impacts on neighbourhood quality are negligible, as minerals resources are mostly located away from the urban centres and neighbourhoods.	impacts	Nenlinihle	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	No further measures identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts
9. Waste	Exploitation of natural resources may produce large amounts of waste and would need to be dealt with accordingly. Making use of degraded land may reduce fly-tipping. On a minor positive note, policy promotes the use of waste as a 'resource' - for example, to restore extraction sites / recycling. It should also be noted that an element of landfill would be required for restoration of mineral extraction sites.	identified	Impacte	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Reusing topsoil and aggregates can help reduce the need for landfill from development. Site waste management plans need to be in place and monitored accordingly. Making green waste available for processing and use as fertiliser - links to Wigan Leisure and Culture Trust Greenspace Services.	identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
10. Health	Minerals extraction may have localised impacts on health/wellbeing though dust, noise etc However, these impacts can be mitigated to an extent through measures identified at project level through EIA or other policy principles.	identified	Imnante	? identified	Impacts ridentified	No further measures identified.	Impacts           ?           identified	Impacts ridentified	Impacts ridentified

ſ	SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	acts o	ver	time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dua	l im	pacts
	SA	Nature of impacts	short	med	1	long	Miligation / enhancement /	short	m	ed	long
	11. Recreation	The could be some minor positive impacts for recreation opportunities through the restoration of former extraction sites for biodiversity and/or recreation. If coal becomes an attractive option for extraction in the future, there could be a potential negative impact on areas of open space used for informal recreation. We are uncertain of the timescales these impacts might occur, although it is likely to be longer term.	Negligible	impacts	Noaliaibo	? identified	No further measures identified.	Negligible impacts	impacts	Negligible	<pre> Impacts  identified</pre>
	12. Housing	Extraction of particular minerals can have a detrimental effect on residential areas, even with mitigation measures in place due to air quality problems, traffic (especially HGVs) and image issues. The impacts would only be likely to occur in the longer term, but may persist for considerable time. Encouraging the use of secondary materials would help the market for sustainable housing to grow.	Negligible	identified		Impacts	Exploitation of natural resources needs to take into account the pollution that may be created both in initial extraction and in end use.	Negligible impacts	identified	Impacts	Impacts identified
	13. Education and	Presents minor opportunity to develop locally those skills and qualifications which will be increasingly in demand within the environmental sector (for example, recycling of aggregates and mineral extraction sites). Could also attract additional skilled workers to the borough in the longer term.	Negligible	identified	Importo	Impacts	Historic environment policy seeks to protect heritage assets. This should include natural resources of the past.	Negligible impacts	identified	Impacts	Impacts identified
	14. Community	Redeveloping previously developed / degraded land would benefit deprived communities most, and could enhance community pride and identity, but impacts not likely to be significant.	Negligible	impacts	Nipplinible	Impacts	No further measures identified.	Negligible impacts	impacts	Negligible	Negligible impacts

	SA	Nature of impacts	Impa	icts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	dual im	pacts
	07		short	med	long	initigation / cimanocinent i	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.		Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	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	n 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.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	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	? identified
ссопотну	17. Sustainable	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.	Negligible impacts	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	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	? identified	? identified
empioyment	18. Economy and	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).	impacts	Impacts identified	? Impacts	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	? identified

Assessment tables for Core Policies

### Policy CP17 - Flooding

SA		Impa	icts ove	er time		Resi	dual in	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	Overall / long term
1. Biodiversity	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.		Impacts ? identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
2. Air quality	No impacts identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts
3. Soil and minerals	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.		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

	SA	Nature of impacts	Im	pa	cts c	ove	r tim	е	Mitigation / enhancement?	Res	idua	al im	pacts
			sho	ort	me	d	long	J	intigation, enhancement.	short	n	ned	long
	4. Water	Directly supports aspects of the sustainability objective by tackling flood risk and seeking to manage surface water run off.							Critical infrastructure needs to be carefully planned in terms of flood risk. The sequential approach should help to ensure that inappropriate new development does not occur, but there may be a need to plan for existing				
	Ÿ		identified	Impacts	identified	Impacts	identified	20000to	areas (i.e. improvements).	Impacts identified	identified	Impacts	Impacts identified
	5. Landscapes	The use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems could in some instances enhance landscape character and use of open space. For example, the use of reed beds. Ensuring that development does not increase surface water run off also has knock-on benefits											
		for landscape integrity.	identified	Impacts	identified	Impacts	identified	mpooto		Impacts identified	identified	Impacts	Impacts identified
	6. Built environment	The policy ensures that development makes use of sustainable urban drainage systems, especially on brownfield land were a reduction in surface water run off will be sought. This has positive impacts in terms of the overall sustainability of developments.							No further measures identified.				
	onment	The impacts only amount to a minor positive in the longer term.	impacts	Nealiaible	impacts	Nealiaible	identified	Imposto		Negligible impacts	impacts	Negligible	Impacts identified
J	7. Con												
odiety	Community	Negligible impacts.	impacts	Nealiaible	impacts	Nealiaible	impacts		None identified.	Negligible impacts	impacts	Negligible	Negligible impacts

Assessment tables for Core Policies

SA	Nature of impacts		-	cts ov			Mitigation / enhancement?		1		pacts
		sho	ort	med		ong		short	me	8	long E
8. Neighbourhood quality	Negligible impacts.	impacts	Negligible	Negligible impacts	Impacts	Negligible	None identified.	Negligible impacts	impacts	Nenlin	Negligible impacts
d		ots	ible	ible cts	SIC	ible		ible cts	ots	<u>ה</u> ס	ible cts
9. Waste	Will help to ensure that new waste facilities are appropriately located in terms of flood risk.	impacts	Negligible	Impacts	Impacts	Negligible	None identified.	Negligible impacts	impacts	Neclinihle	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.	impacts	Negligible	Impacts	Identilled	Impacts	No further issues identified.	Negligible impacts	impacts	Nealinihle	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.		Negligible	identified	Identified	Impacts	Links to green infrastructure and design policies which seek to establish multifunctional use of green and open space.	impacts	identified	Impacts	Impacts identified

S	Nature of impacts	Impacts over time	Mitigation / enhancement?		dual im	pacts
		short med long		short	med	long
12. Housing	In the longer term, reducing flood risk helps to creates 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.	Impacts identified identified identified	No further issues identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts
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.	Negligible impacts Negligible impacts impacts	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
development	Helps to ensure that communities are more resilient to the effects of flooding.	Impacts identified Negligible impacts impacts	No further measures 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.	k. k.	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	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

	SA	Nature of impacts	In	npa	icts ov	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi	idual in	npacts
			sh	ort	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			
	ility		impacts	Negligible	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified		Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified
Leononi	17. Sustainable	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.	impacts	Negligible	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	No further measures identified	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts
	18. Economy and	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.		Negligible	Impacts	Impacts identified	No further measures identified	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified

Assessment tables for Core Policies

#### Policy CP18 - Environmental Protection

SA		Impa	acts ove	er time		Resi	idual In	npacts
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement? (Including from other policies)	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.	? identified	Impacts ?	? identified	Assess biodiversity value on contaminated sites before carrying out remediation.	identified	Impacts ?	Providentified
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.		Impacts identified	Impacts	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts 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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

Assessment tables for Core Policies

SA	Noture of improved	Impa	icts ove	er time	Million / on honormant?	Resi	dual in	pacts
SA	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	long
4. Water	Directly supports aspects of the sustainability objective (i.e. water quality). Impacts are likely to be minor, even over the long term, because water quality is determined by a wider range of factors than this policy can influence. The policy is not worded strongly enough to be highly confident that water quality will be improved significantly, rather it concentrates on mitigation. Remediation of land that is 'contaminated' can have knock on benefits to water resources in the longer term too.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Need a clearer definition and understanding of the measures that will be implemented to 'improve water quality'.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
5. Landscapes	Remediation of 'contaminated land' encourages the efficient use and reuse of land and buildings, which can help to relieve pressure for development that would affect open space and landscape character elsewhere. Remediation/reclamation schemes may also help to restore or improve landscape character in some parts of the Borough. However, the positive impacts of remediation would be dependant on developer contributions. There are minor positives in the medium term and major positives in the long-term as more sites are reused and / or restored. Improving water quality also adds to the quality of landscapes in the longer term. It should be noted that In the short term, remediation measures could actually have a negative impact on character, but this is usually temporary.		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures are required.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
6. Built environment	Could potentially improve liveability in areas currently affected by poor air quality. This might mean that some buildings / areas of historic interest become more attractive places. Consideration of amenity impacts should also help to ensure that the built environment is a more attractive. The combined impacts are minor.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Measures notes in the previous appraisal have been integrate into the draft policy. No further measures have been identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

Assessment tables for Core Policies

SA	Nature of impacts				er time	Mitigation / enhancement?		dual in	pacts
54	Nature of impacts	short	t	med	long	mitigation / enhancement:	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.	impacts	Nipaliaibio	Negligible	Negligible impacts	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts
8. Neighbourhood quality		identified		Impacts	Impacts identified	None identified.	identified	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.	identified		Impacts	Impacts identified	Potential to reclaim derelict land through infilling with residual waste.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts
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.	identified		? Impacts	? Impacts identified	None identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts     identified	? Impacts identified

S	Α	Nature of impacts	Impa short	acts ove med	r time	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi short	dual in med	npacts long
		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.	Negligible impacts	identified	? Impacts identified	None identified.	Negligible impacts	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified
וביי הטתצוווק	ა	Air Quality is a particular issue for more deprived areas. This is because they trend 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.	Impacts identified	identified	Impacts	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
learning	13. Education and	Reducing pollution in more deprived areas could help to enhance local well-being and confidence and so increase aspirations. Opportunity to use pollution reduction to help improve knowledge and understanding of sustainable development.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts	Opportunity to develop skills relating to environmental sciences / pollution management	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts
development	14. Community	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	identified	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

SA	Nature of impacts		icts ove		Mitigation / enhancement?		idual in	
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?.	identified	med ? Impacts	long Parts Impacts	Impacts identified.	short Impacts	Impacts	Impacts
16. Accessibility	Tackling air quality has some potential knock on benefits in terms of accessibility. This depends upon the measures proposed.	Negligible impacts	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	No further measures 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.	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	Negligible impacts	None identified.	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.	Impacts identified	identified	Impacts identified	No further measures identified.	identified	identified	identified

#### **Policy CP19 - Developer Contributions**

SA		Impa	icts ove	er time		Resi	npacts	
Obje ctive	Nature of impacts	short	med	Overall / long term	Further mitigation / enhancement?	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.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	No further measures 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.	? Impacts	? identified	? Impacts	No further measures identified.	Impacts identified	? identified	? 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.	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	Establish a hierarchy for contributions to resolve potential conflicts.	? Impacts identified	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	Impa short	cts ove med	er time long	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi short	i <b>dual in</b> med	npacts 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.	Impacts     identified	? Impacts identified	identified	Establish a hierarchy for contributions to resolve potential conflicts.	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified
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.	Impacts · · · · identified	Impacts r identified	Impacts r identified	None identified.	Impacts identified	Impacts ?	Impacts 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.	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	P Impacts identified	Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts.	Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified

Assessment tables for Core Policies

	SA	Noture of imposto	Imp	acts ove	er time	Mitigation / enhancement?		Residual impact		
	SA	Nature of impacts	shor	med	long	witigation / enhancement /	short	med	lor	ng
	7. Community	There are currently few explicit contributions towards community safety. There are implicit links through neighbourhood street scene improvements, but these contributions are mainly aimed towards waste and other amenity issues. There are also implicit links through play provision - which have a diversionary function. The policy could therefore improve the situation in terms of explicit crime prevention measures. However, because there is such a	? 1	> <mark>?</mark> ?	??	Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts.	??	?	??	?
	Safety	wide range of measures that may be sought at once, the magnitude of the impacts is difficult to determine, and other aspects such as play (which is positive in terms of diversionary measures) may suffer.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	identified	identified	Impacts
quality	8. Neighbourhood	Currently there are contributions towards neighbourhood improvements but these are a small proportion of the total received. However, the new policy does not explicitly refer to neighbourhood improvement measures, although community infrastructure could be interpreted this way. The wider menu of measures that may be sought could also mean that contributions are spread more thinly and this could affect the ability to tackle neighbourhood cleanliness issues.	impacts identified	? identified	Impacts r identified	Design policy seeks to ensure that neighbourhood quality is considered earlier in the process as a preventative measure rather than reactive.	Negligible impacts	impacts	impacts	Negligible
	9. Waste	There are currently some minor contributions towards waste measures. There are implicit links through neighbourhood improvement schemes for example. The policy improves the situation as there is now explicit mention of waste measures. 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 and there may be conflicts.	identified		Impacts     identified	Design policy seeks to ensure that waste measures are considered earlier in the development process, which may help to reduce the need for contributions towards specific waste measures.	? Impacts identified	identified	? identified	? Impacts

SA	Nature of impacts		cts ove		Mitigation / enhancement?	Residual im		pacts
	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	mitigation / enhancement :	short	med	long
10.	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.		?	?			?	?
. Health		?	?	· ?	Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts.	?	?	· ?
Ŧ		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified			Impacts identified	Impacts identified
11. Recr	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.	?	?	?	Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve	?	?	?
Recreation		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	potential conflicts.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

	•	Network of immedia	Impa	icts ove	r time	Mitigation / onbancoment2		idual in	npacts
	SA	Nature of impacts	short	med	long	Mitigation / enhancement?	short	med	long
	1:	per sought to help improve various aspects of housing such as open space, play and neighbourhood qulaity, as well as affordable housing (though this is usually delivered directly onsite). It is already possible to seek these measures thorugh current arrangements, but this policy allows for some greater flexibility around affordable housing. This is a slight positive. Negative	?	??	?		?	??	?
	2. Housing		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts.	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
learning	13. Education and	Currently, contributions towards education can be sought through existing policy. However, it is very rare that this occurs. Although the new policy specifically states that infrastructure for education is a potential option, it is not possible to determine whether or not the impacts would be significant or whether it would simply be a continuation of the current situation.	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	lmpacts identified	Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts.	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified	? Impacts identified
development	14. Community	The current system sees contributions mainly going towards open space and play. Whilst these contribute to community development, the impacts are not direct. The new policy makes provision for community facilities, and linked to policy CP3 could have a particularly positive impact. However, the policy also increases the menu of contributions that may be sought, which could mean that contributions towards other areas may take precedence or could be spread more thinly across several topic	?	?	?	Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts. Develop monitoring indicator.	?	?	?
ient	unity	precedence or could be spread more thinly across several topic areas in the future. 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.		Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified

SA	Nature of impacts	lm sho	-	cts ove med	er time long	Mitigation / enhancement?	Resi short	dual in 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		? ?	? ?	?	Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts. Develop monitoring indicator.		? ?	?
gу	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.	identified	Impacts	Impacts identified	Impacts identified		Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts identified
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.	f	Impacts	Impacts     identified	Impacts     identified	If highways contributions are being sought as a key aspect of strategic development, reduce contributions from elsewhere (and vice versa).	Impacts identified	Impacts identified	Impacts     identified
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.			Impacts     identified	Impacts     identified	Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts. Develop monitoring indicator.	Impacts     identified	Impacts     identified	? Impacts identified
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.	? identified	? Impacts	Impacts	Impacts	Establish a hierarchy for contributions to increase certainty about impacts and to resolve potential conflicts. Develop monitoring indicator.	? Impacts identified	Impacts	? Impacts identified