

Appendix L: Document / policy review for the sustainability appraisal

International Context - The objectives, principles, requirements and targets of international documents are mostly relevant on a national or regional basis. They are also reflected in lower tier documents. Upon review of these documents and by reference to other authority scoping reports we noticed that information gathered from a review of international documents had little bearing on the appraisal process. Therefore, it was deemed unnecessary to include the results from the detailed review of these documents for this scoping report. Nevertheless, a list of relevant documents has been provided below.

The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (United Nations 2002)
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Bureau 1971)
Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent (2000)
European Sustainable Development Strategy - A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development (2001)
European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) (1999)
European Biodiversity Strategy
EU Sixth Environmental Action Plan (2002) Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice
EU Directive on the Conservation of Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC as amended by 97/62/EC)
EU Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC as amended by 97/49/EC)
EU Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC as amended by 1999/30/EC and 2002/3/EC)
EU Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
EU Noise Directive 2000/14/EC
Waste Framework Directives (2006/12/EC and daughter directives such as landfill).
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change (1999)
The European Landscape Convention

National policy context	Key issues, requirements, messages and objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal	Potential sub-questions, indicators and targets relevant to the sustainability appraisal	Covered by draft objectives and questions?	Implications for the LDF / sustainability appraisal
Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (2005)	Sets out the recommended approach for undertaking Sustainability appraisal of LDF documents. Contains a comprehensive list of headline objectives that have been used to help inform the draft sustainability framework.	Contains a comprehensive list of sub-questions and indicators that have been used to help inform the sustainability appraisal framework.	Yes. This document was influential in determining the draft objectives and question.	The Council is following this guidance document to carry out sustainability appraisals of the Local Development Framework.
Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1 (<i>Consultation</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the need to travel, particularly by car. • Developments / buildings should be resilient to the climate change impacts expected over their lifetime. • Avoid social exclusion. • Provision of public open space for accessibility and urban cooling. • Encourage decentralised energy supply systems based on renewable and low-carbon energy. • Expect substantial new development to gain a significant proportion of energy from renewable sources on site. 	Minimum Standard of 10% energy production from renewables on site in new developments	Yes. But consider expanding criteria to ensure that the lifetime impacts of developments / buildings are considered.	Requirements for monitoring and producing carbon trajectories.
Changes to Permitted Development: Consultation Paper 1 - Permitted Development Rights for Householder Microgeneration (2007)	This consultation paper sets out the Government's proposals for changes to the planning system in relation to the installation of microgeneration equipment for domestic properties. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homeowners should be advised to consider making basic energy efficiency savings before seeking to generate their own energy. • A range of technologies should be permitted without planning consent so long as they do not exceed certain thresholds. 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria relevant for appraisal.	Yes.	Encourage the installation of micro renewable technologies by writing appropriate policies and guidance.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the increased use of microgeneration to contribute greatly to meeting our future energy needs in a sustainable way. 30-40% of the United Kingdom's electricity demands could be met through the use of these technologies by 2050 			
PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life. • Ensure that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to jobs and key services for all members of the community. • Ensure the provision of sufficient good quality new homes in suitable locations that reduce the need to travel. • Seek to minimise the need to consume natural resources. 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria relevant for appraisal.	Yes.	<p>Ensure a robust data-set is collected for the sustainability baseline.</p> <p>Sustainability Appraisal to ensure planning is underpinned by sustainable development.</p>
PPG 2 Green Belts	<p>Green Belt land-use objectives are outlined and the presumption against inappropriate development is set out. Aims to prevent urban sprawl and assist in urban regeneration.</p> <p>It confirms that Green Belts must be protected as far as can be seen ahead, advises on defining boundaries and on safeguarding land for longer-term development needs.</p>	No specific targets, indicators or criteria relevant for appraisal.	More appropriately covered by the relevant LDF policies. However, Draft Objectives on Landscape and biodiversity share similar aims.	The LDF to reassess but largely maintain green belt boundaries, taking into account the objectives of PPG 2.
PPS 3 Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out the level of housing provision for the plan period in accordance with the regional spatial strategy and local evidence base. • Emphasis on quality sustainable design and affordability. • Make effective use of land and existing infrastructure when locating development. Priority is previously developed land with options for mixed use development. 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria relevant for appraisal.	Yes.	Carry out SHMA to inform policies and allocations for housing provision. Have regional spatial targets and provisions in mind too.

PPS 6 Planning for town centres	Promote and enhance existing centres, by focusing development in centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all.	No specific indicators or targets identified.	Partly, no mention of town centres.	Consider adding sub criteria relating to town centres.
PPS 7 Sustainable development in rural areas	Requires continued protection of the open countryside for the benefit of all, with the highest level of protection for our most valued landscapes and environmental resources.	No specific indicators or targets identified.	Yes.	
PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	The Government's objectives for conserving and enhancing biological diversity are to promote sustainable development, conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology and contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and ensuring that developments take account of the role and value of biodiversity.	No specific indicators or targets identified.	Yes.	Requirements are covered by legislation, planning policies and relevant objectives / criteria in the sustainability appraisal. LDF to ensure the protection of biodiversity and geological conservation.
PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management	To protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.	No specific indicators or targets identified.	Yes	The appraisal framework should support the Government's planning objectives for waste management as set out in PPS 10.
PPG 13 Transport	Sets out to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level. Key sustainability messages are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design for road safety and personal security • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. • Promote accessibility for jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. • Encourage a modal shift to sustainable modes of transport 	No specific indicators or targets identified.	Yes.	Objectives, questions and indicators for the sustainability framework will ensure that the key messages are taken into account.

PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment	Identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment is important. (Also see PPG 16)	No specific indicators or targets identified.	Yes.	LDF and appraisal framework to ensure protection of historic areas, buildings and other features.
PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning	<p>This PPG sets out the government's policy on archaeological remains on land and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological remains are a finite, non-renewable resource that should be identified, recorded & in some cases preserved from development. • A balance must be considered between the need for development and the importance of archaeological remains. When nationally important remains and their settings are affected there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. 	No specific indicators or targets identified.	Yes.	LDF and Appraisal framework to ensure sites and monuments of importance (including their settings) are protected from development; or mitigated for when it is unavoidable and deemed the favourable option.
PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	<p>Local authorities should set local standards for open space, sports and recreation based on assessments of local need and audits of existing facilities. Local standards should include quantitative, qualitative and accessibility issues.</p> <p>No net loss of open space and playing fields, and aim to improve quality.</p> <p>New areas for open space, sports and recreational facilities should contribute to a range of sustainability objectives including neighbourhood renewal, regeneration, urban and rural renaissance, community safety, tourism and sustainable transport.</p>	No specific indicators or targets identified.	Yes.	Include criteria in the appraisal framework that ensure adequate open space, sport and recreational activities are encouraged in both urban and rural areas.
PPS 22 Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local planning authorities should specifically encourage small scale renewables schemes through positively 	At least 10% of energy to be supplied on site through	Yes.	Targets for renewable energy supply to be

	<p>expressed policies in local development documents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local planning authorities and developers should consider the opportunity for incorporating renewable energy projects in all new developments. Local development documents should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict the development of renewable energy sources. 	<p>renewables for new developments over a certain threshold. Not a statutory requirement, but standard best-practice since 'The Merton Rule'. Aspiration for 20% by 2020</p>		<p>considered in policy development. SA framework to include indicators for monitoring renewables. Potential conflict with landscape and biodiversity objectives.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 23 – Planning and Pollution Control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planning system plays a key role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or indirectly, and in ensuring that other uses and developments are not, as far as possible, affected by major existing or potential sources of pollution. Opportunities should be taken wherever possible to use the development process to assist and encourage the remediation of land already affected by contamination. 	<p>No specific indicators or targets identified.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Policy requirement to properly consider and address impacts of a land use development within sustainability framework and applying the precautionary principle.</p>
<p>PPG 24 Planning and Noise</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where noise policies apply to the plan area as a whole, they should be set out in the same way as other general policies. Plans should contain policies designed to ensure as far as possible, that noise sensitive developments are located away from existing sources of significant noise. Where it is not possible to achieve separation, it should be considered whether it is possible to control, reduce or mitigate noise levels through planning conditions / obligations. 	<p>Thresholds for acceptable noise levels for various noise categories. Not relevant for strategic appraisal.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Development plans to implement policies regarding control, reduction and mitigation of noise. Important that the sustainability appraisal considers cumulative impacts of noise and sensitivity of receptors.</p>
<p>PPS 25 (Draft) Development and Flood Risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify land at risk from flooding and the degree of risk involved at all stages of the planning process. Frame policies for the location of development that avoid flood risk as far as possible and manage any residual risk. 	<p>No specific indicators or targets.</p>	<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to be undertaken either as part of the</p>	<p>Flood risk needs to be assessed and managed at all stages of the planning process.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the sequential approach at a site level to minimise risk by directing the most vulnerable development to areas of lower flood risk, matching vulnerability of land-use to flood risk. • Ensure spatial planning supports flood risk management and emergency planning. • Only permit development in areas of flood risk when there are no suitable alternative sites in areas of lower flood risk and the benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding (using Exception test following Sequential test) • Safeguard land from development that is required for current and future flood management. • A new “Exception Test” to be applied to Local Development Document land allocations and drafting of criteria-based policies, which provides a method of managing flood risk while still allowing necessary development to occur. 		<p>Sustainability Appraisal, or as a separate assessment that informs the Sustainability Appraisal. The framework will need to incorporate the requirements of PPS 25. The draft framework is not robust enough in this area.</p>	<p>Expand the coverage of integrated water management in the appraisal framework.</p>
<p>The England Biodiversity Strategy and progress report (2002-2006)</p>	<p>Key messages - Embedding biodiversity in all sectors of policy and decision-making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the recovery of declining species and habitats. • Protecting the best wildlife sites. • Holistic approach to water management and biodiversity. • Biodiversity in new developments and urban settings. • Adaptation to climate change must be considered. • Enthusing people and developing the evidence base. <p>Issues: - There is a lack of trend data and information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strain on environmental infrastructure from new housing allocations must be managed. 	<p>More relevant targets and indicators exist at regional and local level. However, we should ensure that there are no data gaps in our evidence base.</p>	<p>Yes. Strengthen sub- questions to promote the role of biodiversity in urban design, water management and in adaptatng to climate change.</p>	<p>LDF should provide recognition of the main public sector policy areas that go beyond traditional planning related sectors and how they can help achieve protection of wildlife and their habitats.</p> <p>The appraisal framework should promote a proactive and holistic approach to biodiversity protection and enhancement.</p>

Securing the Future - UK Government sustainable development strategy (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Progress which recognises the needs of everyone. • The need for better understanding of environmental limits, the need for environmental enhancement where the environment is most degraded, the need to ensure a decent environment for everyone, and the need for a more integrated policy framework to deliver this. • Prudent use of natural resources. • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. 	A range of national indicators are available. More relevant strategies exist at regional and local levels.	Draft objectives cover the broad range of issues outlined.	Consideration of environmental limits for the appraisal framework. Ensure the government's aims for sustainable development are reflected in the framework.
Climate Change, The UK Programme, 2006	<p>The climate change programme sets out the governments commitments both at international and domestic levels to meet the challenges of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply, drainage and flooding issues need to be tackled. • Local Authorities should set high standards for energy efficiency and encourage renewable energy supply. • Adaptation is required for anticipated climate shifts. These should be anticipatory rather than reactive. 	To reduce domestic carbon emissions by 20% of 1990 levels by 2010. (60% by 2050).	Yes.	Tackling and adapting to climate change to form a key part of the appraisal.
The Future of Air Transport – Aviation White paper (2003)	<p>Urbanisation sometimes associated with airport development can also have adverse impacts on landscape and habitats.</p> <p>At the global level, the greenhouse gases emitted from aircraft engines into the atmosphere make a significant, and growing, contribution to climate change.</p>	None Identified.	Not that relevant to the LDF. SA framework can encourage sustainable lifestyles though.	
Stern Review: The Economics of Climate Change (2006)	<p>Need a strong commitment to reducing CO2 emissions and adapting to climate change. Achieved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging increased energy efficiency. • Avoiding deforestation. 	None identified.	Yes - Objectives on climate change and sustainable economy. Sub-	Expand climate change considerations into the appraisal framework - links with PPS 1 on Climate

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting a switch to lower-carbon technologies for power, heat and transport. • Exploiting the potential growth market in environmentally sound (low carbon) technologies, products and services. 		questions covering energy efficiency and growth of environmental technologies and services.	Change.
Making the Connexions: Final Report on Transport and Social Exclusion	<p>To overcome problems experienced by people facing social exclusion in reaching work and key services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop services with attention to accessibility. • To join up service provision to improve accessibility (buses and schools, patients and social services transport) 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria relevant for appraisal.	Yes	Assess accessibility.
Water for life and livelihoods – A framework for river basin planning in England and Wales (Environment Agency, 2006)	<p>This document sets out the Environment Agency's approach for implementing the European Water Framework Directive through integrated river basin management plans. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce the effects of floods and droughts. • Promote the sustainable use of water. • Reduce pollution, prevent deterioration and improve the condition of aquatic ecosystems, including wetlands. 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria relevant for appraisal.	Partly. Draft framework covers water quality and flooding, but in separate sections.	<p>Integrated management of water important for LDF and appraisal.</p> <p>Expand sub questions, and / or consider creating a separate headline objective on "Water" that draws together all the relevant issues.</p>
Sustainable Communities – building for the future (2003)	<p>The document sets out a programme to tackle pressing problems in communities in England, through addressing the unbalance of housing markets and issues of affordability.</p> <p><u>Key issues</u> - affordable housing, good public transport, well designed public and green space, minimising use of resources, good quality local services and a strong local economy.</p>	No specific targets, indicators or criteria relevant for appraisal.	Yes.	LDF and SA to take account of key messages and exploit opportunities.
Air Quality Strategy for England Scotland Wales and Northern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the best practicable protection to human health and the environment by setting evidence based objectives for the main air pollutants. 	Contains a number of air quality targets and limit values. Consider for baseline information.	Yes.	Air quality to be a key sustainability objective in the appraisal framework.

Ireland, (2000) & Consultation document on options for further improvements in air quality (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentration on the most troublesome air pollutants such as nitrogen dioxide and particulates. • Improved protection for our Sites of Special Scientific Interest and other designated sites by strengthening the application of the current ecosystem and vegetation objectives for those sites. 			
National Waste Strategy (2000) & Review "Waste not, Want not" (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to break the link between economic growth and increased waste. • The way England manages its waste harms the environment and squanders resources. • Need to develop new and stronger markets for recycled materials. • England has a growing waste mountain. • Make use of the Waste hierarchy to tackle issues. 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria relevant for appraisal.	Yes.	Core Strategy needs to take account of these general principles. Specific policy responses and site allocations will be taken up in the Joint Waste DPD.
Living Places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener (ODPM, 2002)	<p>The quality of public spaces matter to people. People are typically concerned about::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dirty streets and public spaces strewn with litter, dog mess, abandoned cars and graffiti. • Unsafe streets and public spaces that foster anti-social behaviour, crime and the fear of crime. • Unattractive and inaccessible parks, play areas and open spaces with poor provision for children and young people, older people and disabled people. • Not enough activities for children and young people. • Improving the street infrastructure including paving, lighting etc... • The benefits of active involvement of local people can outweigh the additional efforts required. Spaces also need to be designed so that they are accessible to everyone. 	Contains a range of monitoring indicators that are reflected in local documents / monitoring systems.	Yes.	Environmental quality of neighbourhoods a sustainability objective.

<p>Firm Foundations: The Governments Framework for Community Capacity Building (2004)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The active involvement of citizens and communities with public bodies to improve their quality of life is crucial to the achievement of a wide range of Government objectives. • Embrace diversity and recognise solutions are needed which respond to local circumstances, rather than taking a 'one size fits all' approach. • The promotion of local action-planning as a way of providing the crucial link between 'bottom up' community participation and the range of planning processes based around the Community Strategy and the new Local Development Framework. • Need to recognise both geographical communities – neighbourhoods, parishes – and communities of people with a common interest or identity. 	<p>No specific targets, indicators or criteria relevant for appraisal.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Explore the potential links between local action-planning and the spatial planning processes Reaching some groups, particularly the most marginalised, will mean working with and supporting communities of interest and identity, rather than focusing entirely on geographical communities.</p>
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National documents reviewed after consultation on the Scoping Report (as a result of comments and policy developments)

National policy context	Key issues, requirements, messages and objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal	Potential indicators, targets and criteria relevant to the sustainability appraisal	Covered by draft objectives and questions?	Implications for the LDF / sustainability appraisal
<p>Minerals Planning Statement 1: Planning and Minerals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment, assessed through sustainability appraisal, without irreversible damage • To make the best use of them we need to adopt a hierarchical approach to minerals supply, which aims firstly to reduce as far as practicable the quantity of material used and waste generated, then to use as much recycled and secondary material as possible, before finally securing the remainder of material needed through extraction. 	<p>No specific indicators or targets identified.</p>	<p>Minerals not covered by draft framework.</p>	<p>Consider key issues for minerals extraction and adjust the sustainability appraisal framework as necessary.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote the sustainable transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways; 			
Minerals Planning Statement 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet the needs of society; • Ensure that the environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are kept to an acceptable minimum; • Minimise production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high-quality materials, and recycling of waste; • Encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices during minerals extraction and to conserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased; • Safeguard the long-term capability of best and most versatile agricultural land, and conserve soil resources for use in a sustainable way; • Protect areas of nationally-designated landscape or archaeological value, cultural heritage or nature conservation from mineral development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that the proposed development is in the public interest. 	No specific indicators or targets identified.	Minerals extraction not covered explicitly in the draft appraisal framework.	Consider key issues for minerals extraction and adjust the sustainability appraisal framework as necessary.
Planning Policy Guidance 4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth and a high-quality environment have to be pursued together. • Ensure there is sufficient land available which is readily capable of development and a variety of sites to meet differing needs • Encourage new development in locations which minimise the length and number of trips, especially by motor vehicles 	No specific indicators or targets identified.	Not covered explicitly by the draft framework.	Ensure that the framework decouples economic growth with environmental degradation. Consider sub-questions that explicitly cover the key issues in PPG4. PPG 4 is regarded as out of date.

<p>Planning for economic development (2004)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve high and stable levels of growth and employment, while ensuring that the benefits of that economic growth can be shared by everyone and so deliver a better quality of life. • Link economic development with urban renaissance and social inclusion, minimising the need to travel and promoting sustainable development. • Safeguard employment land. • Make provision for attracting inward investment and not being insular. • The primary consideration is the tension between balancing the social and environmental elements of sustainability with the argument that economic growth is essential to sustainability despite it's' impact on the natural environment. 	<p>No specific indicators or targets identified.</p>	<p>Not covered explicitly by the draft framework.</p>	<p>Expand the appraisal framework to reflect the requirement for high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</p> <p>Make more specific reference to attracting inward investment.</p>
<p>Waste Strategy for England 2007</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite major progress since 2000, England's performance on waste still lags behind many European countries. All parts of society will have to share responsibility: • Decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; • Stimulate investment in collection, recycling and recovery infrastructure, and markets for recovered materials that will maximise the value of materials and energy recovered; • Continue to follow the waste hierarchy. • Investment in infrastructure to deliver improved waste management. 	<p>Recycling and composting of household waste – at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020.</p> <p>Recovery of municipal waste – 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.</p> <p>Targets for other waste streams being finalised.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Ensure the appraisal framework promotes the waste hierarchy as a key principle.</p>

<p>By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System: Towards Better Practice (2000)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place that is easy to get to and move through. Putting people before traffic. • A place with variety and choice • To promote adaptability through development that can respond to changing social, technological and economic conditions. • To promote public spaces and routes that are attractive, safe, uncluttered and work effectively for all in society, including disabled and elderly people. • To promote character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape and culture. 	<p>No specific indicators or targets identified.</p>	<p>Yes. Although not in such detail.</p>	<p>Design principles are important for the local development framework.</p>
<p>Natural Environment and rural communities Act (NERCA) 2006 & Guidance for Local Authorities on implementing the Biodiversity Duty</p>	<p>Conserving and enhancing places and nature and helping people to enjoy them – taking a wider view, pursuing environmental management which encompasses access and recreation, and aiming where possible to achieve economic and social outcomes alongside conservation goals.</p> <p><u>Biodiversity Duty for local authorities</u> - To raise the profile and visibility of biodiversity, to clarify existing commitments with regard to biodiversity, and to make it a natural and integral part of policy and decision making.</p> <p><u>LDF checklist for Biodiversity.</u></p> <p>Any sites of nature conservation importance? Any BAP species or protected species present? Any irreplaceable habitats? Any important habitat networks in the area? Areas with potential for enhancement or restoration? Where are green spaces located? Any previously developed land with biodiversity value? Trends in habitat extent and condition; and species distribution and abundance?</p>	<p>No specific indicators or targets identified.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity is a key sustainability issue that needs to be reflected strongly in the appraisal framework.</p> <p>Evidence base to consider key points from the LDF checklist.</p>

<p>Accessible Natural Green Space Standards in Towns and Cities (English Nature / Natural England)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of accessible natural green space for the enjoyment of nature, informal children's play gentle exercise and environmental education as well as for conserving wildlife and geological features. • Green spaces can also contribute to natural drainage processes, improving air quality and moderating urban micro-climates. • Model provides a broad inclusive approach to ensuring that people in urban areas have the opportunity to experience nature. • Natural greenspace includes: sites awaiting redevelopment that have been colonised, land alongside transport and service corridors that have been colonised, "encapsulated countryside", ponds, ditches, rivers, lakes and reservoirs, less intensively managed parts of parks, school grounds, sports pitches, golf courses etc., incidental pocket sized plots along residential and commercial roads and car parks, and allotments and gardens. • Important to view greenspace as multifunctional. 	<p>Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards Model</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>LDF and SA to take account of key messages and exploit opportunities.</p>
<p>Code for Sustainable Homes – A step change in sustainable home building practice (2006)</p>	<p>The Code for Sustainable Homes has been developed to enable a step change in sustainable building practice for new homes. In the short-term, Code compliance is voluntary but home builders are encouraged to follow Code principles set out in this publication because the Government is considering making assessment under Code standards mandatory in the future. Therefore the Local Development Framework process may wish to consider including policies on 'Code for Sustainable Homes' early on in the process.</p>	<p>The design categories included within the Code are: energy/CO2, pollution, water, health and well-being, materials, management, surface water run-off, ecology, waste.</p> <p>Household water consumption of less than 120 litres per day per person (as a minimum).</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Ensuring homes are sustainable designed is considered by the appraisal framework.</p>

<p>White Paper <i>Heritage Protection for the 21st Century</i> (2007)</p>	<p>Levels of public participation in the historic environment are high, and are rising. While participation rates are lower amongst people from ethnic minorities, with disabilities or from lower socio-economic groups, levels of engagement are good compared to other parts of the cultural sector, and improving them further remains a top priority for Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities and local communities to identify and protect their local heritage. • Support of sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. • Improve the heritage protection system by raising the profile of the historic environment, promoting a more joined-up approach, and increasing capacity at local level. 	<p>No specific indicators or targets identified.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Heritage included as part of the appraisal framework.</p>
<p>Streets for All North West – a regional English Heritage guide to the management of streets and public open spaces (2005)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underlying principles are to reduce clutter co-ordinate design and to reinforce local character, whilst maintaining safety for all. • In some instances, Wigan Town Centre is recognized as having poor public realm features. However, There may be funding issues in enhancing the public realm of Wigan. 	<p>No specific indicators or targets identified.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>High quality design is considered as part of the appraisal framework.</p>
<p>Homes for the future: more affordable, more sustainable (2007)</p>	<p>This section of the ‘Homes for the future’ report aims to ensure that new homes are built to the highest standard, both in terms of design and environmental impact, and that they are part of communities with excellent local facilities. The report also targets improvements to the quality of existing social homes, so that everybody has decent housing.</p> <p>Delivering the necessary infrastructure is critical to delivering housing. Roads unlock sites and make</p>	<p>No specific indicators or targets identified.</p>		

	<p>developments viable. Successful communities require access to schools, health care, roads, public transport, water, energy sources and public spaces.</p> <p>The Government said as part of its response to Kate Barker's Review of Housing Supply it was committed to ensuring that housing growth is accompanied by the social, transport, and environmental infrastructure needed to deliver sustainable development at the local level.</p> <p>New growth does bring environmental pressures and these need to be planned for in a strategic way to minimise undesired impacts.</p>			
Sustainable Communities: Homes for All	<p>The aims of this strategy include helping more people own their own home and created mixed sustainable communities in urban and rural areas which must be reflected in the Local Development Framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that older less popular housing is not left abandoned after movement into modern homes. • Encourage mixed communities to reduce deprivation-prevention of concentrations of poorer people. • Address affordability issues in terms of relationship between house prices and income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposals to build an extra 10000 social housing by 2008. • Paper proposes that by 2010 80,000 households will be helped into home ownership. • Prevention of low density housing in areas of high demand, target of 60% of all new housing development on Brownfield Land. 		

Regional policy context	Key issues, requirements, messages and objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal	Potential indicators, targets and criteria relevant to the sustainability appraisal	Covered by draft objectives and questions?	Implications for the appraisal
Integrated Appraisal Toolkit for the North West (2005)	The Integrated Appraisal Toolkit has been developed to ensure that policies and projects in the North-West integrate fully economic, social and environmental objectives to ensure sustainable development. It has been developed taking into account the regional context and is therefore a useful starting point for Wigan's appraisal framework.	Whole range of objectives and questions considered and included as part of the draft appraisal framework. Acted as a starting point for the draft appraisal framework.	Yes. Although sub-questions that were deemed irrelevant to Wigan were not included.	Check that no relevant sub questions have been omitted by cross-reference with emerging sustainability issues (<i>from contextual review and baseline</i>) and via consultation exercises.
Draft SA Framework for the Regional Spatial Strategy	A range of objectives, sub-questions, indicators, baseline information and appraisal methodologies are included within the appraisal documents for the Draft Regional Spatial Strategy.	Similar to integrated appraisal toolkit. Use appropriate indicators and targets as identified in this document.	Similar to integrated appraisal toolkit.	Consider utilising similar appraisal and assessment techniques to ensure a degree of consistency with the regional context.
Regional Spatial Strategy (draft) (2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 900 new houses per year (at least 80% on Brownfield) • Reduction of inequalities. • Make town and city centres the focus of retail, leisure and office development. Retail should be enhanced and encouraged in Wigan. • Ensuring that a forward supply of business land is identified to ensure the growth of the economy is not constrained. • Significant increase in housing required. • Good access to health, education and training. • Public transport and other modes of travel to provide alternatives to provide car use. • Integrated water management. • Tackling and adapting to climate change is an urgent priority. 	New development to incorporate renewable energy production to provide at least 10% of the developments predicted energy requirements. (Non residential above 1000m2) (residential more than 10 units)	Integrated water management and town centres are not represented by the initial draft framework.	<p>Appraisal framework to take account of the key messages</p> <p>LDF produced in context of Spatial Strategy</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the energy hierarchy. • Proposals & schemes must demonstrate quality sustainable design. 			
Regional Spatial Strategy – Report of the Panel (2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create multi-functional networks of green spaces; • Break the link between economic growth and resource use. • Promote and exploit low carbon & renewable energy technologies and increase the amount of electricity from renewable sources. • To achieve integrated water management. • Conserve and enhance the historic environment supporting conservation-led regeneration in areas rich in historic interest, and in particular exploiting regeneration potential. • Encourage a steady targeted expansion of tree and woodland cover. In addition, plans should promote sustainable management of existing woodland resources to enable the delivery of multiple benefits to society. • <u>Accessibility</u> - reduce emissions and adapt to Climate Change. • Make the Best Use of Existing Resources and Infrastructure. 	10% figure for onsite renewables rising to 15% in 2015 and 20% by 2020. Recommend that the threshold should be reduced to 5 dwellings and 500 sq metres of commercial development	Yes.	Update key message in the appraisal framework.
North West Regional Economic Strategy (2006)	<u>Vision</u> - A dynamic, sustainable international economy which competes on the basis of knowledge, advanced technology and an excellent quality of life for all where:	Local Economic Strategy contains many indicators and targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R & D Spend (private and public) as a % of GVA • Energy Consumption • CO2 Emissions 	Draft framework addresses most of these

- Productivity and Enterprise levels are high, in a low carbon economy, driven by innovation, leadership excellence and high skills.
- Manchester and Liverpool are vibrant European Cities and, with Preston, are key drivers of city-regional growth.
- Growth opportunities around Crewe, Chester, Warrington, Lancaster and Carlisle are fully developed.
- Key Growth Assets are fully utilised (Priority Sectors, the Higher Education and Science Base,
- Ports/Airports, Strategic Regional Sites, the Natural environment especially The Lake District, and the Rural Economy).
- The economies of East Lancashire, Blackpool, Barrow and West Cumbria are regenerated.
- Employment rates are high and concentrations of low employment are eliminated.

The vision will be delivered by a range of 122 separate actions.

Key actions relevant for Wigan

- Realise and nurture the natural and built heritage assets such as Wigan Greenheart.
- Development of a portfolio of sub-regionally important employment sites.

Other messages

- Need to increase skills of workforce.
- Need to bring more people into employment.
- Increase the number of businesses, particularly knowledge based.
- Develop the economic benefit of the regions natural environment.
- Invest in quality public realm greenspace.

- GVA Headline
- GVA per Head
- GVA per Hour Worked
- GVA By Sector
- Full-time/Part-time Jobs Created
- Male/Female Jobs Created
- Employment Rates
- Employment Rates for Disadvantaged Groups
- Self employment rates in deprived areas
- Incapacity Benefit Claimants as a % of working age population
- Income Support Claimants as a % of working age population
- Sickness and Absence from work (hours lost)
- Working age people with no qualifications
- Working age people with Level 2 qualifications
- Working age people with Level 3 qualifications
- Economically active working age people with Level 4+ qualifications
- Adults with basic skills needs
- % of employers providing further training
- Management and

- Waste Levels
- % of energy use from renewables
- Previously Developed Land Regional
- English Index of Multiple Deprivation
- Housing Affordability
- Number of districts where house prices are substantially lower than Sub-regional
- Average (Median) Wage Levels
- Household Incomes (average, and households below average) Regional
- Number of DEFRA "Lagging Districts"
- Mean taxpayer income earned by rural district
- Population and population structure
- Net In-Migration
- Net In-Migration, By Broad Age Group
- Public transport usage
- Congestion Regional
- ICT usage and take-up
- Crime Rates R
- Number of major events, and their economic impact
- International and domestic visitor numbers

issues. However, it needs strengthening in terms of promoting the knowledge base.

LDF and SA to take account of key messages.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public transport and reduce peak traffic volumes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enterprise skills Regional • VAT Registrations & Deregistrations • Stock of VAT-registered companies • Business Survival Rates • Number of exporters 		
Regional Planning Guidance 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to achieve greater economic competitiveness and growth, with associated social progress; • to secure an urban renaissance in the cities and towns • to sustain and revive the Region's rural communities and the rural economy; • to ensure active management of the Region's environmental and cultural assets; • to secure a better image for the Region and high environmental and design quality ; and • To create an accessible Region, with an efficient and fully integrated transport system. 		Yes.	Appraisal framework to take account of the key messages
Moving Forward - The Northern Way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to tackling the £29 billion gap between North and South. • Need to market the North better in a global context. • More people need to be brought into employment. • Need to exploit the knowledge base. 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria relevant for appraisal.	Yes. But no specific reference to knowledge base in draft framework.	To ensure that sustainable economic development is a key objective of the SEA/ SA framework. Consider sub-question about exploiting the knowledge base for SA

				framework.
North West Sustainable Energy Strategy (2006)	<p><u>Making the North West a leading region for sustainable energy by meeting the following goals:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving energy efficiency and eliminating energy wastage in all areas of activity across the region. • Accelerating the transition to sustainable forms of energy and achieving regional renewable energy deployment targets. • Setting the region on a course to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 60% by 2050 • Eliminating fuel poverty by ensuring that all householders have access to affordable warmth and decent housing. • Contributing to the region's economy by harnessing business innovation and employment opportunities arising from sustainable energy practices. 	<p>The region aspires to deploy sufficient renewable electricity generating capacity to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10% of final demand by 2010 - 15% of final demand by 2015 - 20% of final demand by 2020 <p>At least 10% of energy supply for new developments to be provided on site through renewable technologies (for residential and non-residential and major refurbishment schemes)</p>	Yes.	<p>Preparation of the Core Strategy and potentially a future SPD to ensure that a reduction of CO2 emissions through sustainable development including a reduced need to travel and increase in Renewable Energy production is achieved.</p> <p>Appraisal to take account of targets for the framework and baseline position. Ensure energy hierarchy is promoted through the appraisal framework objectives and sub-questions.</p>

Regional Housing Strategy for the North West	<p>The North West should be a region that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involves people and communities in planning their futures. • Invests in sustainable neighbourhoods. • Provides a range of high quality properties for sale and rent. • Supports the development of mixed communities. • Rejuvenates our urban areas so they are the first choice for all kinds of households. • Promotes sustainable rural communities. • Replaces obsolete housing and promotes new development in a planned and balanced way to support economic growth • Affordability is a major problem. 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Yes.	High quality and affordable housing are key elements of regeneration to provide attractive communities to live in.
Regional Waste Strategy for the North West	To contribute to the sustainable development of the North West region by developing waste management systems that will reduce waste generation, lessen the environmental impacts of waste production, improve resource efficiency, stimulate investment and maximise the economic opportunities arising from waste in line with specific targets.	More relevant targets and indicators at local level.	Yes.	For the SA framework objectives to have full regard to the principles of the Waste Strategy.
Rising to the Challenge - A Climate Change Action Plan for England's Northwest 2007-2009	<p><u>The key actions in the plan include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building awareness, evidence and co-ordinated delivery. • Increasing the region's energy efficiency. • Adapting to the impacts of climate change. • Securing major carbon emissions at source. • Increasing low carbon energy supplies. • Support sustainable building design and construction. 	<p>Possible relevant indicators to be considered for appraisal framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non car based travel to school % • Number of workplace travel plans deployed • Number of microgeneration installations 	Yes.	Tackling and adapting to climate change is key to the sustainability appraisal and LDF.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the installation of microgeneration and energy efficient technologies <p><u>Key issues</u> - Whilst emissions from industrial and commercial sectors are reducing, residential and road transport emissions are increasing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The region is a major producer and consumer of energy produced from conventional methods 			
The North West Plan for Sport and Physical Activity 2004 - 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies to promote the benefits of and increase participation in sport and physical activity. • Increase capacity of sport, physical activity and health sectors. • Highlight priorities for sport and physical activity as identified by inequality and health needs. • Create the conditions to empower a thriving network of sporting and non- sporting agencies to help position sport to deliver increased participation, sporting success and a cultural shift in the way organisations and communities perceive sport and physical activity. 	Target - Increase participation in 30 minutes of moderate exercise 5 times a week.	Yes. Covered under objectives on health, landscape and transport.	LDF to consider policies that promote the benefits of and increase participation in sport and physical activity.
Wild About the North West: A Biodiversity Audit of North West England	Show the distribution of species and habitats so that those agencies, authorities, and managers, with responsibility for land management and planning can readily identify those species and habitats that need to be considered within their sphere of responsibility.	No specific targets, indicators or criteria relevant for local appraisal.	Yes.	SA framework and monitoring framework are developed with regard to the present and updated indicators and information from this and future audits.
Sustainable Communities in the North West	This regional plan sets out proposals for implementing the national plan of action (Sustainable communities: Building for the future) in the North West. Highlights actions to provide more and better jobs, foster innovation, address housing issues, safeguard the countryside and drive neighbourhood renewal.	No specific targets, indicators or criteria relevant for local appraisal.	Yes.	LDF / SA to take account of key messages and encourage intra - generational equity.

<p>Low Carbon Housing and Fuel Poverty Activity Plan 2007 - 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the installation of micro-generation and energy efficient technologies. • Planners need to be informed about microgeneration technologies so that they do not withhold planning permission and so that they enforce the requirement for 10% of the anticipated energy use in domestic developments to be generated by renewable sources. • Tackling fuel poverty is an important issue if we are to reduce levels of deprivation. 	<p><u>Indicators for measuring low carbon housing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAP rating of existing housing – Measured when refurbished, or when householders complete home energy surveys. • Numbers of energy efficiency measures installed under grant schemes • Numbers of microgeneration grants issued. • Number of “hard to treat” homes treated 	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>LDF policies and allocations to encourage the uptake of micro-renewables, energy reduction and efficiency measures in all domestic developments.</p> <p>Consider training for planning officers to improve their understanding and knowledge of micro-renewables. Also, consider providing guidance for developers.</p>
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Sub-regional policy context	Key issues, requirements, messages and objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal	Potential indicators, targets and criteria relevant to the sustainability appraisal	Covered by draft objectives and questions?	Implications for the LDF / SA
River Douglas Catchment Flood Management Plan (2006)	<p>Reduce the risk of flooding and harm caused by floods to people, the natural, historic and built environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The biggest disruption to communities is likely to happen in Wigan where there is a risk of flooding of areas with socially vulnerable groups, community buildings and businesses and homes. • To maximise opportunities to work with natural processes and to bring about a range of benefits from flood risk management. For example; opportunities for habitat creation or improvement and for recreation. 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Partly.	Consider integrated water management as a headline objective in the appraisal framework.
Greater Manchester Derelict Land Strategy 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wigan has the highest proportion of derelict sites in Greater Manchester with 624 of 3227 sites identified. • Enhance biodiversity, forestry initiatives and recreational facilities, with particular emphasis upon regional and sub-regional assets. • It is envisaged that new sites will be continually identified through the monitoring of derelict land. • help address deprivation, including unemployment, by job creation and provision of services. 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Yes.	LDF and SA to encourage reuse of Brownfield sites and reclamation of derelict land.
Greater Manchester Economic Development Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting people educated, trained and employed. • Increase support for new businesses. • Address inequalities. • Exploit the growth in employment in the area and ensure youth unemployment in particular is tackled. • Exploit and grow the strength of the knowledge economy. 	More relevant indicators and targets at local level.	Yes. But no specific mention of youth unemployment and <u>Support</u> for new businesses	For the Core Strategy to exploit the key opportunities such as health, provision of cultural sporting and visitor infrastructure, connectivity and people and places etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transport infrastructure, while a major asset, also presents significant challenges for the future because of congestion, fragmented local public transport, and under-investment in the rail network. • The combination of cultural and sport assets, affordable housing, and economic opportunities offer the high quality of life needed make Greater Manchester a leading place to live and work. 			Draft sustainability objectives cover most issues and opportunities identified. Consider criteria with a specific focus on youths and support for new businesses.
Greater Manchester City Region Development Programme	Getting people educated, trained and employed and reducing inequalities.	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Yes.	LDF and SA to consider key messages.
Air Quality Strategy and Action Plan (2004) - Greater Manchester LTP2	To sustainably reduce the negative impact of local transport related emissions to a minimum; in doing so contribute towards meeting national health based air quality objectives and national greenhouse gas reduction commitments. Opportunity to reduce or minimise air pollution. Sustainable transport a key issue for Wigan.		Yes.	SA framework to be backed up by relevant targets and thresholds for air quality. LDF to Promote the highest feasible standards for new development.
Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (2003)	Wigan contains a number of important habitats including areas of ancient broadleaved forest, a network of wetland habitats and reedbeds and neutral grasslands. Habitats and species identified as important and priority should be protected and managed appropriately.	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Yes.	That the SA framework and monitoring framework has regard to the monitoring of action plans.
GMP Policing Strategy (2005-2008) (3rd year)	Build stronger and safer communities by reducing crime and the fear of crime, building community cohesion, reducing race inequalities, tackling anti-social behaviour and having a greater neighbourhood presence / focus.	Includes a number of indicators and targets but these are replicated in local strategies and plans that we have reviewed.	Yes.	Include objectives in the appraisal framework that ensure stronger and safer communities.

<p>Greater Manchester Municipal Joint Waste Development Plan Document (Scoping Report) (2006)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population – An increasing population will mean there may be more waste. • Air Quality – There are a number of air quality management areas (AQMA) in Greater Manchester which could be impacted upon by waste development. • Groundwater – The presence of major and minor aquifers across Greater Manchester may affect the siting of some waste management facilities. • Flood Risk Areas – Siting of waste management facilities upon flood plains may increase the risk of flooding. • Designated sites for nature conservation may affect the location of waste facilities. • Health – Of the 50 most deprived authorities in England in 2004, 6 were located in Greater Manchester. • Waste – New developments in Greater Manchester may result in an increase in waste produced - Greater Manchester currently relies on landfill for disposal of waste. 	<p>No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>LDF and SA to consider key messages.</p>
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<p>Greater Manchester Local Transport Plan 2 (2006-07 – 2010-11)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve rail • Make buses more attractive • Develop corridor partnerships • Encourage more short trips by walking and cycling • Traffic management improvements • Develop school and workplace Travel Plans • Direct development generating a large number of trips to locations where it can be accessed by a range of modes. • Improve safety and security for road and public transport • Improve air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road safety – Total killed or seriously injured. • Air quality – NO2 Concentrations at worst case receptor points within AQMA. • Public rights of way – ease of use of PROW by the public (BV178) • Accessible infrastructure – Pedestrian crossings (BV165) 	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Sustainable transport a headline sustainability objective.</p>
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Local policy context	Key issues, requirements, messages and objectives relevant to the Local Development Framework and Sustainability Appraisal	Potential indicators, targets and criteria relevant to the sustainability appraisal	Covered by draft objectives and questions?	Implications for the LDF / Sustainability Appraisal
Wigan Community Plan 2005 – 2010	<p>The plan offers an overview of the council’s progress to date. It defines key issues facing the Borough - as well as many of the targets we want to meet. It reaffirms commitments, and offers information about how individuals, groups, community networks and Townships can contribute. It focuses on long term thinking.</p> <p><u>Key issues/ objectives to address have been identified as:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to encourage sustainable modes of transport. (low use) • Increasing the number of jobs with prospects and training. • Tackle deprivation and inequalities between communities. • Plan facilities and services that are equally accessible to as many people as possible. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many low skilled, low paid and low quality jobs. • Low life expectancy and health problems. • Crime lowest in the region - build on this by tackling disproportionate fear of crime. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many residents use the Boroughs parks, open spaces and green spaces. Build on the Boroughs assets by protecting and enhancing these resources. • Equality and Diversity a key principle. 	The community plan and related monitoring documents contain many targets, indicators and baseline information that will be utilised for the Sustainability Appraisal.	Yes - Objectives within the Community plan and draft sustainability strategy for Wigan were used as a starting point to devise the draft sustainability appraisal framework. These were compared alongside the NorthWest Integrated Toolkit objectives and sub-questions, and those contained within government guidance on sustainability appraisal / SEA.	<p>The LDF must have regard to the Community Plan. The Core Strategy will be the main DPD for providing a delivery vehicle for the aims and objectives of the Community Plan and provide the “spatial expression” of the document.</p> <p>The preparation process for the LDF will involve extensive consultation with the Wigan Borough Partnership, Township Forums and ECOMPASS. The SA Framework will draw heavily from the objectives, indicators and targets contained within the Community Plan monitoring system.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of sustainability and encourage sustainable business practices. 			
Wigan Corporate Plan 2006 – 2007	<p>The corporate plan mirrors the goals and objectives laid out in the Community Plan. It will be updated.</p> <p>In addition to these goals several issues are highlighted in the plan as a priority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel around the borough is difficult. • Housing is becoming less affordable. • Fear of crime is a big issue for local people. • Deprivation gap between areas. • Lack of youth facilities. • Poor qualifications and low local wages. • Equality and Diversity a key principle. 	<p>A range of targets, indicators and qualitative baseline information is present in the plan. The following are relevant targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -By 2010 ten key crime types (BCS 10) will have reduced by 25% - By 2010 the street cleanliness index will have improved to 18. - Year on year we aim to increase the average wage by a figure in excess of UK wage inflation. 	<p>The draft objectives and sub-questions in the appraisal framework cover all these goals, objectives and issues. With the exception of youth facilities.</p>	<p>Draft appraisal framework takes account of issues and goals outlined in the corporate plan. Make use of relevant indicators, targets and data.</p> <p>Local Development framework to have regard to issues regarding poor travel and housing affordability. To a lesser extent policies can influence educational achievement and community safety.</p>
Local Area Agreement	Wigan's local area agreement (LAA) has several aims and objectives that are reflected in the Corporate Plan.	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Yes	LDF and SA to consider key messages.
Wigan Improvement Programme	<p>The document is an appendix to the Corporate Plan 2006 – 2007 and sets out the key issues and strategies to be implemented in order to meet the key priorities set out in the Corporate Plan.</p> <p>Improve the built and natural environment, health and well being of communities in the borough by focusing on borough wide priorities, renewing our focus on customers, including equality and diversity, joining up services better to meet customer needs.</p>	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Objectives and sub-questions include criteria to reduce inequalities. Waste covered as a specific objective with detailed sub-questions.	For Local Development Framework to ensure that issues such as waste management, recycling and reducing inequality and deprivation are key objectives. SA framework already covers these issues.
Wigan Economic Development Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor transport network • Low levels of education, employment and skills. • Lack of quality housing 	A range of economic and quality of life indicators in this document. Consider relevant	Yes - objectives and sub-questions cover	SA appraisal to take account of conflicts between environmental

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough development land without causing environmental damage. 	indicators for appraisal framework.	transport, quality and affordability of houses and land availability.	objectives and lack of development land.
Wigan Tourism Strategy 2004 - 2009 (Draft)	<p>To document aims to build on the borough's inherent strengths and character and provide a clear focus for progressing tourism locally through until 2009.</p> <p>The Borough will seek to build on sports and business tourism as well as exploiting opportunities from rail and bus improvements and "piggy-backing" onto strategies in Liverpool and Manchester. The strategy aims to increase use of public transport for visitors and improve access to countryside and wetlands for enjoyment.</p>	<p>Draft targets identified are as follows. By the start of 2009 we will achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.4 million tourism visits per annum. -£225.5 M visitor spend per annum - 7400 people directly employed in local tourism. 	No specific objectives or sub criteria related to tourism.	<p>Consider including tourism as a sub-question to economic objectives. Including access to environmental resources. Ensure that the Core Strategy and related DPDs provide specific scope for tourism to help drive the development and regeneration of the borough.</p>
Community Safety Strategy 2005 - 2008	<p>The plan is based on a growing evidence base which is helping partnership understand the causes of crime, disorder and drug misuse and how best to address them. Priorities identified are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority neighbourhoods • Resettling prolific offenders • Tackling vehicle crime • Tackling house burglary • Tackling anti-social behaviour • Drugs • Cleaner, safer, greener 	<p>Relevant targets have been listed below. A number of indicators accompany these in a separate report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce recorded crime by 22% - Produce cleaner streets, better green spaces and better homes in safer neighbourhoods by achieving improvements in 3/4 of the measures set. 	Yes Objectives on "Community Safety" and "Healthy communities" cover these issues fully.	<p>SA framework to include relevant targets and indicators identified. Ensure LDF can help deliver living and working conditions that help reduce drug abuse and instances of crime and ASB. Further SPDs may be required to address issues such as designing out crime etc.</p>

Alcohol Strategy 2005/08	Strategy aims to Increase health and well being and reduce alcohol abuse.	Not directly relevant to spatial planning.	Yes. SA addresses health and wellbeing. Limited scope to influence alcohol consumption.	Ensure DPDs (Core Strategy and Allocations & Infrastructure DPD) can help deliver living and working conditions that help reduce alcohol abuse.
Wigan Carbon Management Programme (Strategy and Implementation Plan) 2007	This is the strategy and implementation plan for reducing "in-house" emissions of carbon dioxide. The potential impact is significant due to the large amount of buildings and staff the Council operates. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include energy and carbon reduction considerations into our decision making process so that it becomes part of everything we do. • Minimise emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases resulting from our activities or the services we provide. • Maximise the use of renewable and sustainable technology. 	Council committed to reducing Carbon dioxide by 15% by 2011 (against a 2005-06 baseline). This only accounts for our own "in-house" emissions (includes road transport, building stock and street lighting)	Yes.	LDF and SA to take account of key messages.
Children and Young People's Plan 2006 - 2009 for the Wigan Borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The knowledge economy is the route to full employment, better jobs and other attributes in the workforce. • Locate services in places where children, young people and their families can easily get to. • Improve the health and fitness levels of young people • Ensure access to safe areas for leisure and recreation. • The need for good quality homes and neighbourhoods • The importance of road safety 	A range of baseline data and indicators are present in the document. Consider for appraisal framework monitoring and topic papers.	Yes. But no specific mention of the knowledge economy. No mention of specific facilities for young people.	That SEA/ SA framework to have full regard to the key messages. Consider modifying the criteria to take account of specific facilities for youths.
Wigan's Strategy For School Places and Buildings 2005/06 - 2009/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide greater spatial planning of locality of schools in relation to residential areas and commuter patterns. • Education of the borough's population and provision of high quality facilities is central to delivering sustainable development. 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Yes. But does not specify access to education directly.	LDF to take account of key messages relating to school location. Consider including a sub question detailing access to

				education.
Wigan LEA Access Initiative and Strategy	To improve education accessibility by increasing access to the physical environment; the curriculum and to written communication.	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Does not cover access to education directly.	Ensure provision of education facilities in DPDs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the physical environment of schools to increase the extent to which disabled pupils can take advantage of education and related services. 		Or facilities for disabled. These can be picked up in objective about "access to services"	Access to facilities and educational attainment should be a key sustainability objective.
Wigan Local Agenda 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging businesses to be environmentally and socially responsible • Achieving local development and regeneration which is more sustainable. • Improving town centres • Reducing the need to travel, particularly by private transport and encouraging the use of more sustainable forms of transport • Providing sustainable housing and neighbourhoods • Reducing crime and improving community heritage • Encouraging sustainable leisure and culture • Protecting the built and architectural heritage 	A range of indicators linked to the community plan.	Yes. Objectives and sub questions take account of all objectives in Local Agenda 21 Plan.	LDF and SA to consider key messages.
Wigan Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources and regeneration activity should be focused in the areas of highest need. • Need to improve educational achievement. • Reduce the gap in health and other inequalities. • The importance of improving housing and the physical environment of neighbourhoods as a catalyst for renewal. • Fear of crime is a problem. 	Local Area Agreement provides the monitoring framework for the neighbourhood renewal strategy. A number of floor targets may be relevant to sustainability appraisal.	Yes.	<p>Resources and regeneration activity should be focused in the areas of highest need.</p> <p>Ensure appraisal framework encourages a reduction in the "gap" between the most deprived</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased emphasis on the economic development and renewal of neighbourhoods, with more emphasis on providing opportunities to involve the private sector in regeneration. 			areas and the rest of the borough / country.
Wigan Heritage Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Wigan's heritage as an investment opportunity and tourism resource. Ecological resources present a particular opportunity for wildlife interest and tourism Promote the conservation and presentation of major sites and monuments and the creation of new heritage assets for the Borough. 	<p>No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.</p> <p>Target to increase participation in cultural activities.</p>	Yes.	For the SEA/ SA framework to include the protection of built and social heritage in the borough.
Wigan Waste Management Strategy (2006)	<p>Provides a framework for managing municipal solid waste between now and 2020. Key messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenging waste targets confounded by growing waste streams. Need to enable and promote recycling and composting of many waste streams at home / kerbside. Energy from Waste could promote income stream from sale of energy. Need to identify sites for waste management facilities. 	<p>Reduce municipal waste growth to 1% by 2010 and to 0% by 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve statutory recycling and composting standards for 2005/6 Recycle or compost 30% of waste by 2009/10, 33% in 2015/16 and 50% by 2020 Recover 45% of waste by 2009/10 and 67% in 2015/16 Increase recycling at HWRCs to 60%+ by 2010 Serve all households with a recycling collection of at least two materials by 2010 to meet the requirements of the Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 	Yes.	<p>Joint Waste DPD will identify sites and locations for waste management facilities.</p> <p>Ensure waste hierarchy is promoted through the objectives and criteria of the appraisal framework.</p> <p>Appraisal framework and baseline information to take account of the targets and indicators highlighted in the document.</p>
Wigan Grass	<u>Relevant strategic aims:</u>	Council standard for	Yes - However,	LDF to take account of key

<p>Playing Pitch Strategy</p>	<p>To increase and enhance the number and quality of sports pitches within the Borough.</p> <p>To protect existing land for playing field provision against development, where there is an identifiable need/demand.</p> <p><u>Key issues</u></p> <p>There is a current shortfall in the area of playing field provision currently available for community use of 67.45 Hectares (based upon 1.21 Hectares per thousand population).</p> <p>Over use of playing fields. Poor condition of some.</p> <p>Lack of changing facilities at playing pitches</p>	<p>provision of open space is 3.2 hectares per 1000 people. (1.7 per 1000 playing fields and sports pitches) (0.8 ha per 1000 of formal non-active open space) (0.7 ha per 1000 of children's play space).</p> <p>All dwellings should be within 0.5km of open space.</p>	<p>could include more detail via a detailed question.</p>	<p>messages relating to open space and sports pitch provision.</p> <p>Sustainability framework to include sub-criteria ensuring access to quality sports pitches and open space.</p>
<p>Wigan Cycling Strategy (2001)</p>	<p>To develop a transport infrastructure which makes cycling safer, more convenient and attractive.</p>	<p>No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>Encourage sustainable modes of transport as an alternative to private car use.</p>
<p>Wigan's Biodiversity Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the moment extinction is running at more than 1000 times its natural rate. • Development pressure will continue to have direct or indirect impacts on natural habitats. • Focus attention on the most important biodiversity priorities in the borough. • Community access to 'biodiversity' through Wigan's formal and informal greenspaces although amongst the highest in Greater Manchester still falls short in achieving the recommendations for minimum provision of natural greenspace produced by English Nature. • Provide opportunities for the enhancement and creation of habitats and to foster species conservation and diversity 	<p>Some baseline information is present that will be used in the Biodiversity topic paper.</p>	<p>Yes.</p>	<p>That the SA framework and monitoring framework has regard to the monitoring of biodiversity action plans.</p>

Wigan Derelict Land Survey 2005	Reduction in derelict land since last survey. 1998: 563 hectares 2005: 442 hectares Only 2.2% of land stock derelict. (Target of 3%)	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Yes.	Appraisal framework to ensure that the reclamation of derelict land is encouraged.
Migrant Workers Report (Jan, 2007)	Estimated 2000 economic immigrants in the Borough at present, which is likely to increase. Some living in poor conditions, and struggling to integrate into communities.	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Partly.	Expand framework to make specific reference to economic migrants if considered necessary.
Second Round Detailed Review and Assessment of Air Quality (2004)	Potential exceedance of annual mean air quality objective for NO2 at various locations across the borough. These places are predominantly along and in the vicinity of principal roadways across the borough.	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Yes.	Air quality a sustainability objective.
Wigan Council's Comprehensive Equality Policy (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To champion equality of opportunity; address issues of diversity; challenge all forms of discrimination and contribute to making Wigan a place where people live together safely, in respect and friendship. • Encourage and enable the involvement of people in decisions which affect them. • To promote equality of access for all in all development opportunities and regeneration schemes. 	<u>Potential Indicator:</u> Number of buildings accessible to people with a disability.	Yes.	Sustainability appraisal framework to incorporate equality and diversity.
Taking SHAPE for the future: 2006-2012	<p>This is a WLCT Policy for sport, health, education, culture, social care, stronger and safer communities, and economic development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To lead the delivery of cleaner, safer and greener public spaces and improvement of the quality of the built environment in deprived areas and across the country. • Reduce Inequalities. • High levels of inactivity, which are closely linked with 	Increase levels of participation in physical activity and sport to 70% of individuals undertaking 30 minutes of physical activity five days a week by 2020 Quadruple the number of journeys made by bicycle between 1996 and 2012 halt the year-on-year	Yes.	Make use of baseline contained within this document for SA baseline and LDF evidence base.

	high levels of deprivation	increase in obesity among children under 11 by 2010 The percentage of 5-16 year olds engaged in 2 hours a week minimum on high quality PE and school sport within and beyond the curriculum (Wigan's initial target is 90% by 2008)		
Wigan Borough Health and Lifestyle Survey (2005-2006)	<p>Residents living in more deprived areas are more likely to report poorer health, including dental health. Ince, Norley, Newtown and Whelley consistently reported poor health across a spectrum of areas (e.g. mental, physical pain, general wellbeing).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical activity is fairly infrequent in Wigan. Three in five only take part in a low level or no physical activity. • In terms of access to services, residents think leisure facilities and the nearest hospital with a casualty department are hardest to access (a particular issue in Leigh Central). • Residents feel that their homes are well placed to access public transport and schools (78% and 77% respectively say their homes are very or fairly well placed for these). • Prevalence of smoking, and related, chronic respiratory disease, have dropped since last survey in 2001. • Around one in five residents are distressed or have severe problems and psychological distress. • The biggest perceived problems in residents' neighbourhoods are teenagers hanging around on the street and rubbish or litter lying around. 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Yes.	<p>Make use of survey information contained within this report for SA baseline.</p> <p>Focus on tackling inequalities.</p>

Wigan Housing Strategy (2002-2007)	<p>Three themes have been identified to structure the objectives, these are 'People and Choice', 'Neighbourhood Renewal' and Quality Homes'. Problems centre on crime and anti-social behaviour affecting the attractiveness of neighbourhoods and resulting in low demand, homelessness and vulnerable people and poor housing conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple deprivation, decline and abandonment are major problems. • Homelessness and vulnerable people are a major concern. • 41% of Council homes fail to meet the Governments Decency Standard. • Local housing market is weak with the lowest average house prices in the North West. 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Yes.	
Wigan Housing Needs Survey (Update, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increase in house prices in the Borough is in excess of wage inflation since 2003 and thus access to market housing is more difficult. • Focus more on needs of over 65s as the population increases dramatically. • Provide a balance of housing stock. 	A need for 106 affordable housing units per annum from 2005-2011.	Yes. Although focus on the needs of over 65s not mentioned explicitly.	
Wigan's Affordable Housing SPD	This Supplementary Planning Document relates to policy R1H of the Replacement Unitary Development Plan which is the Council's planning policy in respect of affordable housing. It is used by the Council as a basis for negotiating with developers prior to the determination of planning applications.	20% of housing on suitable sites should be affordable.	Yes.	
Wigan Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify and remediate land where contamination is causing unacceptable risks to health or the wider environment and to prevent contamination in the first place' • The issue of contamination is a material consideration to be taken into account during development or redevelopment. Redevelopment of brownfield sites is 	No specific targets, indicators or criteria identified.	Contamination not considered explicitly by the framework.	Include sub questions about contamination in the appraisal framework.

	a major issue for local authorities such as Wigan MBC			
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