

Salford City Council
Design and Crime Supplementary Planning Document
Sustainability Appraisal Final Report
January 2006

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Components that make up the SEA Environmental Report

This sustainability Appraisal report incorporates the requirements for an Environmental Report under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. These Regulations transpose the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (European Directive 2001/42/EC) into English law.

The places in the Sustainability Appraisal Report where the components which are required in relation to the Environmental Report are signposted in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Signpost of where in this report the different aspects of SEA Directive have been satisfied

Information to be included in an Environmental Report under the SEA Regulations	Relevant Sections in the SA Report
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	3.4 - 3.6 4.1 - 4.3
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan.	4.4 - 4.10
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	4.4 - 4.10 4.16
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan, including in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.	4.4 - 4.10 4.16
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	4.1 - 4.3
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soils, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage, landscape, and the interrelationship between the above factors.	Section 6 Appendix 3
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan.	Section 6 Appendix 3
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties.	Section 2 Section 4 Section 5
A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring.	Section 7
A non-technical summary of the information provided above.	Section 1

1. SUMMARY AND OUTCOMES

- 1.1 This section provides a non-technical summary of the Sustainability Appraisal report, setting out the process and the difference that this process has made. Contact details are also provided, with information about how to comment on the Report during the consultation period.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.2 The SPD has been prepared to give guidance on the design and layout of the physical environment so as to reduce crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour for the whole of Salford, expanding on the policies of the City's Draft Replacement Unitary Development Plan¹ (UDP) which is due to be adopted in June 2006. The SPD does not have the same status as the development plan but, once adopted, will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. It will also ensure consistent and transparent decision-making.
- 1.3 The purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through the integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of the SPD. The SA considers the SPD's implications, from a social, economic and environmental perspective, by assessing options and the draft SPD against available baseline data and sustainability objectives.
- 1.4 SA is mandatory for SPDs under the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). SAs of SPDs should also fully incorporate the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC, known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. This Directive is transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 – the SEA Regulations.

THE APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

- 1.5 The approach adopted to undertake the SA was based on the process set out in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) Guidance Paper "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents" November 2005.
- 1.6 The level of detail and the scope that the SA covered was agreed by key stakeholders involved in the SA process as part of consultation on SA Scoping

¹ Salford Unitary Development Plan, revised deposit draft, Salford City Council, 2003.
[www.salford.gov.uk/udpproposed]

Report. This report was produced to set out the initial context and findings of the SA and the proposed approach to the appraisal process.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.7 The purpose of reviewing other plans and programmes and sustainability objectives is to ensure that the relationship between these Documents and the draft SPD has been fully explored. This will in turn ensure that Salford City Council is able to act on any identified inconsistencies between international, national, regional and local objectives.
- 1.8 A range of national, regional and local strategies were reviewed as part of the SA process and no major inconsistencies were found between policies. The key links identified were with Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1): Delivering Sustainable Development; North West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS13); North West Regional Assembly's Regional Sustainable Development Framework – 'Action for Sustainability' (AfS); and the City of Salford Unitary Development Plan - Revised Deposit Draft Replacement Plan 2003–2016.

BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS

- 1.9 The collection and assessment of information and data about the current and likely future state of the policy area (City of Salford) was used within the SA to help identify sustainability problems and predict the SPD's effects. Where available, comparators, key trends and targets were identified.
- 1.10 Sources for the baseline data included: Health Inequalities in Salford – a local strategy for action (2004); Salford PCT Annual Report (2003/2004); Neighbourhood Statistics website (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>); Indices of Deprivation (2004); Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (2000); Salford City Council Resident's Survey (2003/2004); and the Salford Annual Baseline Review (2004).
- 1.11 Issues and trends identified included that the population of the City has decreased rapidly since 1992 and that many parts of Salford are amongst the most deprived in the country. Also, the general health of the population is below the national average and crime is much higher than the national average. Average earning levels are also below the national average. However, the City is well endowed with natural and cultural assets.

THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

- 1.12 The establishment of SA objectives and criteria is central to the SA process and provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, assessed and

compared. The sustainability objectives used for the SA of the SPD were drawn from the sustainability issues identified through analysis of the baseline data and review of other plans and strategies.

- 1.13 There were 16 objectives used in total, organised under the three dimensions of sustainability: social; environmental and economic. The objectives covered a broad range of issues, including: to improve the health of the population; to improve safety and security for people and property; to reduce deprivation within the city; to ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs; to improve accessibility for all the community; to maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna; to reduce vulnerability to climate change; and to maximize economic growth.

APPRAISAL OF STRATEGIC OPTIONS

- 1.14 A key requirement of the SA is to consider reasonable alternatives as part of the assessment process. The options that were assessed were formulated from the Unitary Development Plan process and the Council's intention to provide transparent guidance for developers about what types of crime reduction and security measures should be incorporated into new developments. The options assessed were thus:

- **Provide clear guidance for developers by way of SPD:** By developing an SPD on Design and Crime the City Council will be able to offer advice and guidance relating to the provision of security features within existing developments and factors that need to be considered during the design stage of new developments. This would have a positive impact on reducing crime and the fear of crime within the City.
- **Do nothing / business as usual:** This option would result in decreased levels of security for both people and property due to a lack of clear guidance needed to assist developers with crime reduction and crime prevention measures.

- 1.15 The key changes and the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of each option were identified. This concluded that the preferred option was to provide transparent guidance for developers about what types of crime reduction and security measures should be incorporated into new developments, the option delivered by the draft SPD.

APPRAISAL OF THE PLAN'S EFFECTS

- 1.16 The SA provides a record of the prediction and assessment of the potential effects of the preferred option (provide SPD) and the 'do nothing' option. These were assessed against each of the 16 sustainability objectives and were given a score based on a five-point scale with one uncertain category:

++	MAJOR POSITIVE
+	MINOR POSITIVE
0	NEUTRAL
-	MINOR NEGATIVE
--	MAJOR NEGATIVE
?	UNCERTAIN

In addition, the effects of the plan were described in terms of the time period over which they will occur, whether they are probable or improbable, their geographical scale, and whether effects are permanent or temporary.

1.17 Generally the draft SPD performed very well against the sustainability objectives and the majority of effects identified were positive. For example, the SPD would represent a key tool in improving safety and security for people and property, which can have positive benefits for the places where people live, the general health and well-being of the population, as well as improving the image of the City as a place to invest. The challenge of the SPD has been to provide necessary guidance that would not result in poor quality development that has a detrimental impact on the visual quality of the townscape.

1.18 To ensure new security features do not detract from the visual appearance of an area, requirements for the powder coating of roller shutters and fencing has been included, for example.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

1.19 A key part of the SA process is establishing how any significant sustainability effects of implementing the SPD will be monitored. Some potential indicators have been proposed as a starting point for developing the SPD and sustainability-monitoring programme. The indicators proposed are based on data already collected by the Council. It is envisaged that the monitoring will be on an annual basis, although updates of some indicators may not be available with this frequency.

1.20 Details are provided in the SA Report of the process that will follow the period of public consultation alongside the draft SPD.

DIFFERENCE THE PROCESS HAS MADE

1.21 The SA process and the preparation of the SPD have been initiated to build upon the Council's stated ambitions in the replacement Unitary Development Plan. Therefore the SA has found that implementing the draft SPD will have overall positive benefits on sustainability.

1.22 However some opportunities for further enhancement have been identified through the SA process and these recommendations have been incorporated in the consultation draft of the SPD. These include:

- The inclusion of an introductory section which sets out key principles of sustainable development with regard to crime prevention.
- The replacement of the general guidance found in the existing Supplementary Planning Guidance Document with more concise and user friendly, policy based content.
- The inclusion of policies which have regard for the various principles of sustainable development.

HOW TO COMMENT ON THIS REPORT

1.23 Public consultation on the draft SPD: Design and Crime and its Sustainability Appraisal Report runs from 17/02/2006 to 30/03/2006.

1.24 All comments must be received by 4:30pm on 31/03/2006. Comments can be submitted by:

Post to: Design and Crime Draft SPD
 Development Control Section
 Urban Vision Partnership Ltd
 Emerson House
 Eccles
 Salford
 M30 OTE

Email to: spd.consultation@salford.gov.uk

Via the web through: www.salford.gov.uk/spdconsultation

2. APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

APPROACH ADOPTED

- 2.1 The approach adopted to undertake the SA was based on the process set out in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) guidance paper "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents" November 2005.
- 2.2 Table 2 below sets out the SA stages and tasks, based on those listed in the Government guidance. This SA Report represents the completion of up to Stage C of the SA process.

Table 2: Sustainability Appraisal stages and tasks

PRE-PRODUCTION
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding the scope.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and review other relevant plans, programmes and sustainable development objectives that will affect or influence the SPD. Collect relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information. Identify key sustainability issues for the SA to address. Develop the SA framework, consisting of the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets. Test the SPD objectives against the sustainability objectives and whether the SPD objectives are consistent with one another. Produce Scoping Report and carry out necessary consultation with key stakeholders on the scope of the appraisal and the key issues and possible options for solutions.
PRODUCTION
Stage B: Developing and Refining Options
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out appraisal of the SPD options and make recommendations for improvement.
Stage C: Appraising the effects of the draft SPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predict the effects and carry out detailed assessment of the effects of the draft SPD. Propose measures to maximize beneficial effects and mitigate adverse effects. Develop proposals for monitoring. Prepare the final SA Report along with the draft SPD.
Stage D: Consultation on the SA Report and Draft SPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult on the final SA Report along with the draft SPD. Carry out, where necessary, appraisal of any significant changes made as a result of representations.
ADOPTION AND MONITORING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform consultees that SPD has been adopted. Issue statement summarizing information on how the SA results and consultees' opinions were taken into account, reasons for choice of options and proposals for monitoring, including in relation to any recommended changes. Make SPD and SA Report available for public viewing.
Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the SPD
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor significant effects of the SPD to identify at an early stage any unforeseen adverse effects. Undertake appropriate remedial action where necessary.

TIMETABLE AND RESPONSIBILITY

- 2.3 The timing of key SA outputs and tasks is set out in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Timetable of SA outputs and tasks

TASK	TIMETABLE
Preparation of the SA Scoping Report	August 2005

Consultation on SA Scoping Report	September - October 2005
Preparation of responses to comments from consultees	November 2005
Appraisal of strategic options	December 2005 and January 2006
Preparation of SA Report	January 2006

2.4 A team of planning officers from Salford City Council undertook the SA.

CONSULTATION ARRANGEMENTS

2.5 In August 2005 a SA Scoping Report was produced to set out the initial context and findings of the SA and the proposed approach to the rest of the appraisal. The aim was to ensure that the SA was comprehensive and would address all relevant issues and objectives, by enabling input from key stakeholders and consultation bodies at an early stage in the process.

2.6 The Scoping Report set out an initial assessment of:

- The relationship between the SPD and other relevant plans and programmes.
- Relevant sustainability objectives established at the national, regional and local level.
- The current environmental, social and economic baseline and any trends.
- The likely key sustainability issues.

2.7 The Report also set out the proposed methodology for the SA, giving details of its proposed level of detail and scope.

2.8 Comments on the Scoping Report were invited from the four consultation bodies required by the SEA Regulations (English Nature, English Heritage, Environment Agency, Countryside Agency) together with other key consultees representing social, economic and environmental interests in the City of Salford, namely CABE, GONW, NWRA, GMP, Community Safety Team, Multi-Agency Security Group and the Community Safety Forum.

3. Background

PURPOSE OF SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- 3.1 The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. The objective of this SA is to inform the development of the *Supplementary Planning Document: Design and Crime* (D&CSPD). The SA considers the SPD's implications from a social, economic and environmental perspective, by assessing options and the draft SPD against available baseline data and sustainability objectives.
- 3.2 SA is mandatory for Local Development Documents (LDD) under the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. These Documents include Development Plan Documents (DPD) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD).
- 3.3 This SA Report is the key output of the SA process, documenting the work carried out during the appraisal of the SPD.

PLAN OBJECTIVES AND CONTENT

- 3.4 The City Council recognise that crime is an important issue for both homeowners and businesses, and that through appropriate design, it can be reduced. Accordingly, in seeking to meet these needs the City Council also has to consider the impact of such works on immediate neighbours and the local environment. To ensure consistency and fairness the draft D&CSPD has been produced.
- 3.5 There are 3 key objectives of the draft D&CSPD:
1. To secure good design.
 2. To provide design solutions to reduce crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour
 3. To ensure security as an inherent part of the design process.
- 3.6 The draft D&CSPD is split into 12 sections:

- Introduction
- Design and Crime and the need for this document
- Process for producing this document
- General Principles
- Layout
- Building Design
- Lighting

- Boundary Treatments and Alley Gating
- Parking and Traffic Calming
- Closed Circuit Television CCTV
- Further Help and Advice
- Useful Contacts

COMPLIANCE WITH THE SEA DIRECTIVE/REGULATIONS

- 3.7 In accordance with the Government's draft guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), SAs of SPDs should also fully incorporate the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC, known as the SEA Directive. This Directive is transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 – the SEA Regulations. While SEA and SA are distinct processes, the intention of this SA is to adopt an approach to appraisal, which also meets the requirements of the SEA Directive and Regulations.

4. SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, BASELINE AND CONTEXT

LINKS TO OTHER STRATEGIES, PLANS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The purpose of reviewing other plans and programmes and sustainability objectives is to ensure that the relationship between these documents and the draft SPD has been fully explored. This will in turn ensure that Salford City Council is able to act on any identified inconsistencies between international, national, regional and local objectives.
- 4.2 Table 4 below shows a list of the plans and strategies that were reviewed as part of the SA.

Table 4: List of all Plans, Programmes and Strategies reviewed as part of the SA.

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Directive - Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC. • EC Directive - Establishing a framework for the Community action in the Field of Water Policy. • Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity (A 5-year Plan from the ODPM) 2005. • Sustainable Communities: Homes for all (A 5-year Plan from the ODPM) 2005. • PPG 2 Green Belts. • PPG3 Housing. • PPG 13 Transport. • PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment. • PPG 25 Development and Flood Risk. • PPS 1 – Delivering Sustainable Development. • PPS 6 Planning for Town Centres. • PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas. • PPS 9 Biodiversity Geological Conservation. • PPS 12 Local Development Frameworks. • PPS 22 Renewable Energy. • PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control. • Safer Places The Planning System and Crime Prevention. • Waste Strategy for England and Wales 2000. • Community Leadership and Climate Change – Guidance for LAs. • Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2000. • The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. • Climate Change: The UK Programme. • Environment Act 1995. • Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). • Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. • Securing The Future: delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005. • Quality of Life Counts: Indicators for a Strategy for Sustainable Development for the United Kingdom. • UK Biodiversity Action Plan. • Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England 2002. • Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy.
REGIONAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Strategy towards 2020 (The Regional Economic Strategy for the NW). • Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (RPG13) • NWRA's Regional Sustainable Development Framework – 'Action for Sustainability' (AfS). • North West Regional Housing Strategy 2003. • Regional Waste Strategy for the North West 2004.
LOCAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Salford Unitary Development Plan - Revised Deposit Draft Replacement Plan 2003–2016. • Making the future happen in Salford • City of Salford Housing Market Demand Study (2003) • City of Salford 2003 Housing Market Demand Study.

- Community Plan – Our Vision for Salford 2001-2006.
- Salford Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008

- 4.3 No inconsistencies between policies were found. The key links identified were with Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development; North West Regional Spatial Strategy; North West Regional Assembly's Regional Sustainable Development Framework – 'Action for Sustainability' (AfS); and the City of Salford Unitary Development Plan - Revised Deposit Draft Replacement Plan 2003–2016.

BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS AND THE FUTURE BASELINE

- 4.4 According to the latest mid-2003 population statistics, there were 216,400 people living in Salford of whom 49.7% were male and 50.3% were female. Children under five accounted for approximately 6% of the population. Between 1992 and 2002 the population of Salford decreased by 12.6%. This was the 2nd greatest decrease in the UK. In Salford 6 out of 20 of the wards are in the 5% most deprived wards and 9 are in the 10% most deprived wards. In 2003, the Gross weekly wage rate for Salford was £424, which is marginally lower than the average for the northwest (£437) and the national average (£438). The level of unemployment in the City (3.9%) is also above the national average (3.3%).
- 4.5 Life expectancy in Salford is the lowest in the whole of Greater Manchester. Male life expectancy in Salford is on average 2.9 years less than the national average. For women, the difference is 2.4 years. The main killers are heart disease and cancers. With regard to other health considerations, according to a 1998 survey, there were approximately 6,500 diabetics in Salford. It was thought that this figure may double by 2008. In 2001, 27,846 (22.8%) of people suffered with a limiting long-term illness.
- 4.6 Crime in the City is significantly higher than the national average. Table 5 below, which relates to crimes recorded by the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships across the country, compares the crime rates in Salford to the national average. In particular, it highlights that burglary rates are more than double the national average.

Table 5: Comparison of Crime rates in Salford and England

Key Offences	England (2002/2003)	Salford (2002/2003)
Violence against the person (per 1000 population)	16.0	18.3
Sexual offences (per 1000 population)	0.9	1.1
Robbery offences (per 1000 population)	2.1	4.7
Burglary offences (per 1000 population)	20.2	43.7
Vehicle crime offences (per 1000 population)	18.7	33.4

- 4.7 The City of Salford is made up of a number of diverse landscapes. To the east of the City is central Salford, which forms part of the regional centre. This area is largely

urbanised. The western fringes of the City are more rural in character and include large areas of green belt. The majority of this green belt also forms the Cities mosslands area, which is a valuable conservation and nature resource of international importance. Habitats across the city are also highly diverse and include wet woodlands, lowland hay meadow, lowland dry acid grassland, lowland heath, and lowland raised bog. Within Salford there are 32 Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs), some of which include priority habitats as identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

- 4.8 Pollutant levels in Salford (ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide) are all classified as being low, meaning that their effects are unlikely to be noticed by individuals with sensitivity to air pollution. With regard to the River Irwell, its chemistry and biology is classed as poor with fish largely absent.
- 4.9 With regard to the city's cultural and landscape heritage, there are 273 Listed Buildings, 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 2 Historic Parks, 16 Conservation Areas and over 300 Tree Preservation Orders in Salford.
- 4.10 Sources for the baseline data included: Health Inequalities in Salford – a local strategy for action (2004); Salford PCT Annual Report (2003/2004); Neighbourhood Statistics website (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>); Indices of Deprivation (2004); Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (2000); Salford City Council Resident's Survey (2003/2004); and the Salford Annual Baseline Review (2004).

DATA COLLECTION LIMITATIONS

- 4.11 The collection of some of the baseline data is infrequent or is not specific to the City, which can distort slightly the baseline situation. Also, the collection of baseline data is ongoing. New information may emerge, therefore, with relevance to the appraisal.

THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

- 4.12 The establishment of SA objectives and criteria is central to the SA process. The SA framework, based on these objectives provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, assessed and compared. Sustainability objectives are distinct from those of the SPD, but in some cases will overlap.
- 4.13 The sustainability objectives used for the SA of the SPD were drawn from the sustainability issues identified through analysis of the baseline data and review of other plans and strategies.
- 4.14 There were 16 objectives used in total, organised under the three dimensions of sustainability: social; environmental and economic. The objectives covered a broad

range of issues, including: to improve the health of the population; to improve safety and security for people and property; to reduce deprivation within the city; to ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs; to improve accessibility for all the community; to maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna; to reduce vulnerability to climate change; and to maximize economic growth.

- 4.15 The SA Framework can be found at appendix 1.

KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

- 4.16 The Issues and trends identified are summarized in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Key Sustainability Issues

KEY ISSUES
Social
The City's population has decreased rapidly since 1992. According to the Indices of Deprivation, 2004, Salford has 45% (9 out of 20) of Salford's wards are in the lowest 10% of wards for deprivation.
As a City, Salford's population generally suffers from poor health with both men and women having a lower life expectancy than others in Greater Manchester.
Crime in Salford is significantly higher than the national average. In particular, burglary is more than double the national average and vehicle crime is close to double the national average.
There are a significant number of people in Salford who are temporarily or permanently disabled.
Environmental
Salford has a significant number of natural environmental assets including vast areas of Greenbelt and Mosslands, SBIs, TPOs and water resources such as lakes, rivers and ponds. These natural assets must be protected and enhanced for the benefit of the City and local biodiversity.
The level of water pollution in Salford is significant and restricts the development of biodiversity. In addition the UK has pledged to reduce its emissions of greenhouse gases by 15% below 1990 levels by 2010.
Salford also has an impressive array of cultural heritage assets which must be preserved and enhanced. These assets include Listed Buildings, Ancient Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Historic Parks
Large parts of Salford are susceptible to flooding (0.5% - 1.3% chance of flooding, except in extreme conditions)
Economic
Earning levels in Salford are marginally lower than the national average. However, unemployment is higher (3.9% in Salford, 3.3% national average).

5. APPRAISAL OF STRATEGIC OPTIONS

- 5.1 One of the key requirements of SA is to consider reasonable alternatives as part of the assessment process. During the development of the draft SPD, a range of options were considered, assessed and debated.
- 5.2 The aim of options appraisal is to assess the sustainability of all options against the sustainability framework. This process enables comparison between options, highlighting any potential implications on sustainability. The appraisal of options also enables recommendations for mitigation of negative impacts and suggestions for modifications to the preferred option, as presented by the draft SPD.
- 5.3 The preferred approach, presented by the draft SPD, is to give guidance to inform the design and layout of the physical environment so as to reduce crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. Clearly within this option, there are a number of sub-options around its detailed implementation, for example, what types of security features should be considered unacceptable by reason of the impact on the street scene. However, given the specificity and number of potential options, it is considered more appropriate to consider these matters as part of the discussion and consultation on the policy document, and not as part of the SA process. Thus the only other viable alternative available was the “do nothing” approach of failing to provide guidance.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPTIONS

- 5.4 **Option A: Do nothing / business as usual.**
- 5.5 Although Supplementary Planning Guidance exists for Design and Crime, this will cease to be effective when the Replacement UDP is adopted. Therefore, option A assumes the future scenario when no such guidance will exist. Option B, therefore, would result poorer quality developments with regard to crime reduction. Decisions would also be less consistent resulting in a potentially unfair system. Summary of key changes:
- Poorer quality developments with regard to crime reduction.
 - Uncertainty about the types of developments that would usually be acceptable.
 - More inconsistent decision-making.
- 5.6 **Option B: Provide clear guidance by way of SPD.**

5.7 Option B would involve the preparation of a document, which would provide clear guidance to inform the design and layout of the physical environment so as to reduce crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. Summary of key changes:

- Deliver higher quality schemes that have greater regard for designing out crime.
- Ensure that the process is fair and transparent.
- Ensure consistency of decision-making.

SUMMARY OF THE APPRAISAL OF STRATEGIC OPTIONS

5.8 The matrix in appendix 2 confirms that the option to prepare a SPD on Design and Crime performs well in terms of sustainability in comparison with the option to do nothing:

- **Provide clear guidance for developers by way of SPD:** By developing an SPD on Design and Crime the City Council will be able to offer advice and guidance relating to the provision of security features within existing developments and factors that need to be considered during the design stage of new developments. This would have a positive impact on reducing crime and the fear of crime within the City.
- **Do nothing / business as usual:** This option would result in decreased levels of security for both people and property due to a lack of clear guidance needed to assist developers with crime reduction and crime prevention measures.

5.9 The preferred option is thus to provide clear guidance to inform the design and layout of the physical environment so as to reduce crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. This option is delivered by the draft SPD.

6. APPRAISAL OF PLAN'S EFFECTS

- 6.1 The appraisal of the plan's effects can be found in the matrix at appendix 3 which provides a record of the prediction and assessment of the potential effects of the draft SPD and the 'do nothing' option. The plan objectives were scored on a five-point scale with one uncertain category against each of the sustainability objectives:

++	MAJOR POSITIVE
+	MINOR POSITIVE
0	NEUTRAL
-	MINOR NEGATIVE
--	MAJOR NEGATIVE
?	UNCERTAIN

In addition, the effects of the plan were described in terms of the time period over which they will occur, whether they are probable or improbable, their geographical scale, and whether effects are permanent or temporary.

POTENTIAL OVERALL EFFECTS OF THE DRAFT SPD

- 6.2 The matrix at appendix 3 shows that a significant number of the sustainability objectives are affected either positively or very positively by the implementation of the SPD.
- 6.3 The draft SPD policies would provide design guidance which is not provided in any other documents (e.g. roller shutters, boundary treatments). Therefore, better quality developments would be secured as a direct result of these policies which would have knock-on impacts for a number of the sustainability objectives (e.g. quality of landscapes and townscapes, enhance the historic environment). In discouraging crime and contributing towards good quality townscapes, the SPD could improve the image of the city as a place to live, work and invest. These in turn can improve the well-being of the population which has positive health benefits.
- 6.4 In addition, production of the policies within SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place which ensures ownership of the policies for residents and refinement of those policies so that they are representative of the views of residents.

SECONDARY, CUMMULATIVE AND SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS

- 6.5 Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects were considered during the assessment. No potential negative cumulative effects were identified.

- 6.6 The preferred option of producing SPD shows that the cumulative, secondary and synergistic impacts are generally positive. For example, allowing well-designed buildings that promote natural surveillance can reduce casual crime that improve the image of the city as a place to work, live and invest. Also, creating safer communities allows people to meet their housing needs, which could halt outward migration from the city. Safer communities may promote health life styles by encouraging people to walk. With regard to accessibility, in areas of high levels of development (e.g. Salford Quays), the SPD could result in a complete network of good quality routes – in other areas of the city where development rates are lower, route networks can be undermined by a limited number of bottlenecks where the routes are unsafe/poor.

THE DIFFERENCE THE SUSTAINABILTY APPRAISAL PROCESS HAS MADE

- 6.7 The SA process and the preparation of the SPD have been initiated to build upon the Council's stated ambitions in the replacement Unitary Development Plan. Therefore the SA has found that implementing the draft SPD will have overall positive benefits on sustainability.
- 6.8 Some opportunities for further enhancement and mitigation have been identified through the SA process and these recommendations have been incorporated in the consultation draft of the SPD. These include:
- The inclusion of an introductory section which sets out key principles of sustainable development with regard to crime prevention.
 - The replacement of the general guidance found in the existing Supplementary Planning Guidance Document with more concise and user friendly, policy based content.
 - The inclusion of policies which have regard for the various principles of sustainable development.

7. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

- 7.1 The significant sustainability effects of implementing the draft SPD will be monitored to help identify unforeseen adverse effects and to enable remedial action to be taken.
- 7.2 The Council is required to prepare Annual Monitoring Reports to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in the Local Development Documents are being achieved. The SPD will be included in this process.
- 7.3 Table 7 below shows the indicators that form part of the SA Framework.

Table 7: Potential Indicators

• “Percentage of people who like the neighbourhood they live in” to act as a proxy.
• Burglary offences per 1000 population.
• Vehicle crime offences per 1000 population.
• Violence against the person (per 1000 population)

NEXT STEPS

- 7.4 The key next steps of the SA once the formal consultation on the SA Report along with the draft SPD is complete will involve:
- Appraisal of any significant changes proposed to the draft SPD not already considered.
 - Publishing a statement following adoption of the SPD setting out the changes to the SPD in response to the SA process, the ways in which responses to consultation have been taken into account and confirmation of monitoring arrangements.
 - Monitoring the significant effects.

**APPENDIX 1:
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK**

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Indicators	Data Source
SOCIAL				
Human Health	To improve the health of the population	Does the D&CSPD encourage high quality developments that discourage criminal activity, which in turn will make a contribution to the health and well being of the population?	"% Of people who like the neighbourhood they live in" to act as a proxy	Quality of Life Survey
Education	To improve the education and skills of the population	Will the D&CSPD provide opportunities for skills development?	N/A	
Crime & Safety	To improve safety and security for people and property	Does the D&CSPD include links to other SPDs such as house extensions, which will minimise crime and the fear of crime? Does the D&CSPD encourage safety and security for people, buildings and vehicles?	Burglary (per 1000 population) Vehicle Crimes (per 1000 population) Robbery (per 1000 population) Violence against the person (per 1000 population)	Salford Baseline Review
Deprivation and Poverty	To reduce deprivation within the city	Does the D&CSPD support an increase in household incomes/wealth?	N/A	
Housing	To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	Will the D&CSPD maximise the quality and design of the existing and new housing stock by promoting crime reduction measures and good design principles?	N/A	

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Indicators	Data Source
Neighbourhoods and Community	To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	Will all sections of the local community have the opportunity to be involved in the preparation of the D&CSPD? Will it improve neighbourhood satisfaction?	% Of people who like the neighbourhood they live in	Quality of Life Survey
Accessibility	To improve accessibility for all the community	Does the D&CSPD improve access for disabled persons? Does the D&CSPD encourage access by more sustainable forms of transport?	N/A	
ENVIRONMENTAL				
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	Will the D&CSPD help conserve and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna?	N/A	
Water	To improve the quality of waterways	Will the D&CSPD make a positive contribution towards the improvement of the City's waterways? Will the D&CSPD minimise the amount of surface water runoff?	N/A	

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Indicators	Data Source
		Will the D&CSPD minimise the level of pollution entering the water table?		
Climatic Factors	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Will the D&CSPD make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions? Will the D&CSPD minimise the risk of flooding? Will the D&CSPD minimise the amount of surface water runoff?	N/A	
Material Assets	Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	Does the D&CSPD encourage energy efficiency for new developments? Does the D&CSPD maximise the use of recycled materials?	N/A	
Cultural Heritage	To protect and enhance the historic environment	Will the D&CSPD protect and enhance sites, features, buildings and areas of historical interest? Will the D&CSPD enhance the setting of sites, features, buildings and areas of historical interest?	N/A	
Landscape and Townscape	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes	Will the D&CSPD protect and enhance sites, features,	The above indicator on “% of people who like the neighbourhood	Quality of Life Survey

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Indicators	Data Source
	and townscapes	buildings and areas of architectural interest and their setting? Will the D&CSPD make a positive contribution to design?	they live in" acts as proxy	
ECONOMIC				
Economic Health	To maximise sustainable economic growth To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	Will the D&CSPD improve the image of the area as a place to invest? Will the D&CSPD encourage local employment opportunities?	Total unemployment in Salford	Salford Baseline Review

**APPENDIX 2:
APPRAISAL OF STRATEGIC OPTIONS**

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	OPTION A (Do nothing)		OPTION B (Develop SPD to provide guidance for developers)	
	Effect	Comments/ Mitigation	Effect	Comments/ Mitigation
To improve the health of the population	-	Having no SPD could result in poorly designed developments that can contribute to crime and reduce the health of the population.	+	Good quality design can improve the health of the population by creating safe and attractive places for people to live and work.
To improve the education and skills of the population	○	No significant impact	○	No significant impact
To improve safety and security for people and property	--	No SPD could result in poorly designed development that does not generate a safe environment for people to live and work.	++	Having a SPD could provide detailed guidance to assist development to contribute towards creating safe and attractive places where people live.
To reduce deprivation within the city	-	No SPD would not assist in the regeneration of the deprived communities of the city, resulting in continuous deprivation	+	Having an SPD would assist in the regeneration of the deprived communities of the city, resulting in improvements to the levels of deprivation
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	-	No SPD equals a less secure environment and does not meet peoples housing needs.	+	Having an SPD equals a more secure environment and helps meet peoples housing needs.
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	-	Although, the planning process would allow an opportunity for people to comment on applications when they are submitted, the production of an SPD would give people a further opportunity to shape the policies that guide decisions.	+	Although, the planning process would allow an opportunity for people to comment on applications when they are submitted, the production of an SPD would give people a further opportunity to shape the policies that guide decisions.
To improve accessibility for all the community	-	Poorer quality pedestrian routes, nothing specific for mobility impaired	+	Having an SPD will assist in improving and providing accessibility for all. See DC2, DC9, DC18 & DC19. Consider more detailed guidance for disabled users
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	○	Negligible impact	○	Negligible impact although planting is encouraged as boundary treatments.
To improve the quality of watercourses	○	Negligible impact	○/+	Negligible, but possibility for inclusion of SUDS information, link to Sustainable Design and Construction SPD
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	○	Negligible impact	○	Negligible impact however a link to Sustainable Design and Construction SPD and British Standards
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	○	Negligible impact	○/+	Negligible impact however a link to Sustainable Design and Construction SPD and British Standards
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	○	Negligible impact	○/+	Negligible impact however a link to Sustainable Design and Construction SPD
To protect and enhance the historic environment	○	Negligible due to sufficient policies within the UDP	○/+	Negligible impact due to other policies within the UDP, however having additional guidance can contribute to the historic environment.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	○	Negligible due to sufficient policies within the UDP	+	By having an SPD it would contribute towards improving the design of the townscape however this is a by-product as the primary function of the document is to reduce crime.
To maximise sustainable economic growth	-	By not having any crime prevention SPD the City's image and crime ratios will not improve	+	By having an SPD crime reduction measures will contribute to improving the City and attract investment and people to live, this can result in sustainable economic growth.
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	-	By not having any crime prevention SPD the City's image and crime ratios will not improve	+	By having an SPD crime reduction measures will contribute to improving the City and attract investment and people to live, this can result in sustainable economic growth.

**SUSTAINABILITY
SUMMARY**

The above appendix shows that the potential 'do nothing' option would result decreased levels of security to both people and property due to the lack of clear guidance need to assist developers with crime reduction and crime prevention measures.

By developing an SPD on Design and Crime the City Council will be able to offer advice and policies relating to the provision of security features and factors to be considered at the concept stage of a development where crime issues can most successfully be taken into account.

**APPENDIX 3:
SUMMARY OF THE EFFECTS OF THE DRAFT SPD**

'DO NOTHING'

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	Timescale			Certainty	Scale	Permanent ?	Secondary, cumulative, synergistic	Comments	Mitigation
	0-3 years	3-10 years	10+ years						
Social Objectives									
To improve the health of the population	-	-	--	High	City	Long Term	Secondary: - Concentration of poor developments that contribute to crime and retain crime areas	Having no SPD could result in poorly designed developments that can contribute to crime and reduce the health of the population.	Provide SPD to contribute to improving health.
To improve the education and skills of the population	○	○	○	High	N/A	N/A	Secondary: - poorly designed education facilities resulting in lower learning levels	Any impact on education is likely to be negligible.	
To improve safety and security for people and property	-	--	--	High	City	Long Term	Secondary- an increased fear of crime is developed from actual crime taking places due to poorly designed developments. Cumulative effect of doing nothing would have a direct impact on people's health because their safety and security would be diminished. Where highly levels of development take place (eg Chapel Street, Greengate), there would likely be high level of crime resulting from the opportunities for crime presented by poorly designed developments.	By providing no specific guidance on crime reduction there is likely to be a direct impact on the safety and security of new developments that come forward which in the context of a city as a whole would get continuously worse over time.	Provide SPD
To reduce deprivation within the city	-	-	--	High	City	Long Term	Cumulative impact- areas of high development will likely suffer as a result of crime due to poor design and opportunities for crime.	Having no SPD will fail to contribute to reducing deprivation in an in-direct manner due to increased levels of crime.	
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	-	-	--	High	City	Long Term	Secondary impact – would result in an unattractive area for people to relocate further exacerbating the decline in population and failing to meet the housing needs of the City or potential residents.	No SPD would result in less safe areas due less safe developments resulting in housing that does not meet the needs of the City.	
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	-	-	-	High	City	Long-term	Reduction in ownership of planning process as	Communities unable to influence detailed planning policies although they will still be able to comment on applications.	Produce SPD with extensive consultation.
To improve accessibility for all the community	-	-	--	High	City	Long Term	Cumulative and Synergistic impacts compound the problems.	Poorer quality pedestrian routes, nothing specific for mobility impaired. Having no SPD fails to meet the needs of the population by not improving accessibility	Develop an SPD

									for all.
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	○	○	○	High	N/A		Negligible impact	Impact is likely to be negligible as is the impact on Biodiversity.	
To improve the quality of watercourses	○	○	○	High	N/A		Negligible impact	This document does not have a significant impact on the City's Waterways. Other SPDs are to be produced to contribute to improving the waterways.	
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	○	○	○	High	N/A		Negligible impact	There is a negligible impact on CO2 emissions	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	○	○	○	High	N/A		Negligible impact		
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	○	○	○	High	N/A		Negligible impact		
To protect and enhance the historic environment	○	○	○	High	N/A			Negligible impact due to sufficient policies within the UDP	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	○	○	○	High	N/A			Negligible impact due to sufficient policies within the UDP	
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	-	-	--	High	City	Long Term	Synergistic impact is increased unemployment	No SPD would result in increased crime. That results in a places that is unattractive for investment	Have an SPD
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	-	-	--	High	City	Long Term	Secondary impact in slower economic growth	Poor employment opportunities result in a decrease in sustainable economic	Produce an SPD
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	It is evident that the 'do nothing approach' could have several negative impacts on the sustainability objectives. By allowing poorer quality developments that could provide opportunities for criminal activity, the impact could be to reduce the well-being and health of the population, reduce the quality of the environments in which people live and work, to reduce accessibility throughout the City, and to harm the image of the city as a place to invest.								

POLICIES DC1, DC2, DC3, DC4, DC5, DC6, DC8, DC9, DC10, DC11, DC12, DC18, DC19 – DESIGN OF DEVELOPMENTS

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	Timescale			Certainty	Scale	Permanent ?	Secondary, cumulative, synergistic	Comments	Mitigation
	0-3 years	3-10 years	10+ years						
Social Objectives									
To improve the health of the population	+	+	++	High	City	Long Term	Secondary/Cumulative/Synergistic – The health and well being of the population will increase over time as more developments incorporate crime reduction measures.	These policies result in improved design that contributes to crime reduction, which in turn will contribute, to improving the health and well being of the population.	
To improve the education and skills of the population	○	○	○	High	N/A	N/A	It could result in more secure and better education facilities to promote learning	Any impact is likely to be negligible	
To improve safety and security for people and property	+	++	++	High	City	Long Term	There will be cumulative benefits over time as more developments take on board the advice and guidance contained within these policies.	This SPD directly contributes to safety and security of people, buildings, places and vehicles. These policies guide at conception stage of the development in relation to safety and security issues.	
To reduce deprivation within the city	+	+	++	High	City	Long Term	Secondary impacts – in areas of high levels of development concentrations of good quality development would result which could help reduce deprivation.	These policies will promote securely designed developments that will reduce opportunities for crime, which will reduce deprivation in the City.	
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	+	+	++	High	City	Long Term	Secondary and Cumulative Impacts of the SPD will be more desirable residential locations.	These policies will result in more secure residential developments that will result in less crime in residential areas. Accordingly the SPD is able to contribute to meeting the housing needs of the City.	
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	+	+	High	City	Long-term	Increased ownership of policies.	Communities able to influence detailed planning policies as well as being able to comment on applications.	Ensure extensive consultation.
To improve accessibility for all the community	+	+	++	High	City	Long Term	Concentrations of development with good access can have major benefits when a complete network is developed for an area – weak links in the system can undermine the whole.	These policies will contribute to better designed footpath, cycle routes and walkways (DC2) which makes a positive contribution to accessibility in the City.	
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	○	○	○	High	N/A	N/A	Negligible Impact envisaged	Impact is likely to be negligible	Potential link to Nature Conservation/Biodiversity SPD
To improve the quality of watercourses	○	○	○	High	N/A	N/A	Negligible Impact envisaged	Impact is likely to be negligible	Potential link to Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (SUDS)
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and	○	○	○	High	N/A	N/A	Negligible Impact envisaged	Impact is likely to be negligible	Potential link to Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (SUDS)

improve air quality									
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	○	○	○	High	N/A	N/A	Negligible Impact envisaged	Impact is likely to be negligible	Potential link to Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (SUDS)
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	○	○	○	High	N/A	N/A	Negligible Impact envisaged	Impact is likely to be negligible	Potential link to Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (SUDS)
To protect and enhance the historic environment	○/ +	○/+	○/ +	High	N/A	N/A		Although design is dealt with primarily in the Design chapter of the replacement UDP, some additional specific guidance is provided by these policies which is of relevance to the historic environment in some instances.	Consider inclusion of a section relating to the historic environment.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	High	N/A	N/A	A cumulative benefit of design layout policies would be the improved townscapes that are attractive for people to live and work in thus retaining the population of the City.	Although design is dealt with primarily in the Design chapter of the replacement UDP, some additional specific guidance is provided by these policies.	
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	+	+	++	High	City	Long Term	More economic investment will result in increased employment opportunities within the City.	These policies will result in more secure developments that will discourage crime, which in turn will promote economic investment into the City.	
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	+	+	++	High	City	Long Term	If people want to work within the City this will attract economic investment.	These policies will result in more secure developments that will discourage crime, which in turn will promote a place where people want to work.	
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	<p>These policies can be seen to have significant positive benefits for a number of the sustainability objectives. They provide guidance, at the conception stage of the development process, which would improve the quality of developments and reduce opportunities for criminal activity. This in turn can have positive benefits for the health and well-being off the population and can improve the residential and commercial environments in which people live and work. By improving the image of the City, it is likely to have positive benefits with regard to attracting increased investments for the City.</p> <p>In addition, production of the policies within SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place which ensures ownership of the policies for residents and refinement of those policies so that they are representative of the views of residents.</p>								

POLICIES DC7, DC13, DC14, DC15, DC16, DC17 – ADDITIONAL SECURITY FEATURES

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	Timescale			Certainty	Scale	Permanent ?	Secondary, cumulative, synergistic	Comments	Mitigation
	0-3 years	3-10 years	10+ years						
Social Objectives									
To improve the health of the population	+	+	+	High	City	Long Term	Marginal secondary and cumulative effect is provided by the policies which would promote a sense of security amongst people living and working in these developments	The additional security provided by the policies would promote a sense of security amongst people living and working in these developments	
To improve the education and skills of the population	○	○	○	High	N/A	N/A		N/A	
To improve safety and security for people and property	+	++	++	High	City	Long Term	There will be cumulative benefits over time as more developments take on board the advice and guidance contained within these policies.	This SPD directly contributes to safety and security of people, buildings, places and vehicles. These policies guide at both conception stage and post development of the development in relation to safety and security issues.	
To reduce deprivation within the city	○	○	○	High	City	Long Term	There will be cumulative benefits over time as more developments take on board the advice and guidance contained within these policies.	These policies will promote securely designed developments that will reduce opportunities for crime, which will reduce deprivation in the City.	
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	+	+	++	High	City	Long Term	Secondary and Cumulative Impacts of the SPD will be more desirable residential locations. The Synergistic effect- as more developments incorporate these additional security features the appearance of the City will improve.	These policies will result in more secure residential developments that will result in less crime in residential areas. Accordingly the SPD is able to contribute to meeting the housing needs of the City.	
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	+	+	High	City	Long-term	Increased ownership of policies.	Communities able to influence detailed planning policies as well as being able to comment on applications.	Ensure extensive consultation.
To improve accessibility for all the community	+	+	++	High	City	Long Term	Secondary effect- contributes to general enhancements and a better area to live. Synergistic and Cumulative impact of concentration of developments is positive.	These policies promote accessibility due to the removal of unsafe access routes, which in turn promotes the better-lit routes that are afforded natural surveillance and are well used.	
Environmental Objectives									

To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	○	○	○	High	N/A	NA		Impact is likely to be negligible	Cross reference to Biodiversity/Natural Conservation SPD
To improve the quality of waterways	○	○	○	High	N/A	N/A		Impact is likely to be negligible	Cross reference to Sustainable Construction SPD
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	○	○	○	High	N/A	N/A		Impact is likely to be negligible	Cross reference to Sustainable Construction SPD
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	○	○	○	High	N/A	NA		Impact is likely to be negligible	Cross reference to Sustainable Construction SPD
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	○	○	○	High	N/A	NA		Impact is likely to be negligible	Cross reference to Sustainable Construction SPD
To protect and enhance the historic environment	○/+	○/+	○/+	High	N/A	N/A		Although design is dealt with primarily in the Design chapter of the replacement UDP, some additional specific guidance is provided by these policies which is of relevance to the historic environment in some instances.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	High	N/A	N/A	Cumulative and Synergistic effect of these policies would have a positive impact over time on the townscapes.	Although design is dealt with primarily in the Design chapter of the replacement UDP, some additional specific guidance is provided by these policies (e.g. roller shutter, boundary treatments)	
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	+	+	++	High	City	Long Term	These policies will contribute to investment and increased employment opportunities within the City.	These policies will result in more secure developments that will discourage crime, which in turn will promote economic investment into the City.	
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	+	+	++	High	City	Long Term	N/A	These policies will assist in more secure developments that will discourage crime, which in turn will promote a place where people want to work.	

**SUSTAINABILITY
SUMMARY**

These policies can be seen to have significant positive benefits for a number of the sustainability objectives. They provide guidance relating to additional security features such as fences and roller shutters, which would significantly improve security throughout the City without compromising design quality. Better quality environments and reduced crime levels can in turn have positive benefits for the health and well-being of the population and can improve the residential and commercial environments in which people live and work. By improving the image of the City, it is likely to have positive benefits with regard to attracting increased investments for the City.

In addition, production of the policies within SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place which ensures ownership of the policies for residents and refinement of those policies so that they are representative of the views of residents.