

Salford City Council
Design Supplementary Planning Document
Sustainability Appraisal Final Report
January 2008

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Components that make up the SEA Environmental Report	1
1. SUMMARY AND OUTCOMES	2
Non-technical Summary	2
Difference the process has made	5
How to comment	6
2. APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY	7
Approach adopted	7
Timetable and responsibility	8
Consultation arrangements	8
3. BACKGROUND	9
Purpose of Sustainability Appraisal	9
Plan objectives and content	9
Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations	10
4. SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, BASELINE AND CONTEXT	11
Links to other strategies, plans and objectives	11
Baseline characteristics and the future baseline	12
Data collection limitations	14
The Sustainability Appraisal framework	14
Key sustainability issues and problems	15
5. APPRAISAL OF STRATEGIC OPTIONS	16
Characteristics of the options	16
Summary of the appraisal of strategic options	17
6. APPRAISAL OF PLAN'S EFFECTS	18
Potential overall effects of the SPD	18
Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects	19
7. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING	21
Next Steps	21
 <u>APPENDICES</u>	
Appendix 1: Sustainability Appraisal Framework	22
Appendix 2: Appraisal of Strategic Options	27
Appendix 3: Summary of the Effects of the SPD	29
 <u>LIST OF TABLES</u>	
Table 1: SEA Directive Signpost Table	1
Table 2: Sustainability Appraisal Stages and Tasks	7
Table 3: Timetable of SA Outputs and Tasks	8
Table 4: List of all Plans, Programmes and Strategies reviewed	11
Table 5: Comparison of Crime Rates in Salford and England	13
Table 6: Key Sustainability Issues	14
Table 7: Potential Indicators	21

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 Design Supplementary Planning Document (DSPD) will set out key guidelines to enhance the quality and distinctiveness of places when building in Salford. The document seeks to raise the quality of the built environment and ensure that high standards of design are achieved throughout the city. The document will form a starting point for design discussions and will act as a reference resource to be used in the development control process and in the determination of applications for planning permission.
- 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 a SA Scoping 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 2004–2016.

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 (2005).
- 1.11 Issues and trends identified included that although the total population of Salford has stabilised over the last three years, it has decreased rapidly from 1992 and the city is still experiencing a net loss of families. 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 maximise sustainable 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 clear planning policy guidance on design issues. The options assessed were thus:

- **Do nothing / business as usual (option A):** This option is likely to have a significant negative impact on a number of the sustainability objectives. A lack of clear guidance on securing high quality design in all new developments could result in poorly designed buildings and spaces that have an adverse impact on the well-being and health of the population, community safety, accessibility, the quality of the environments in which people live and work, economic growth and the image of the city.
- **Provide clear guidance to raise the quality of the built environment and ensure that high standards of design are achieved throughout the city (option B):** This option will provide a key tool to enhance the quality of new development and distinctiveness of places in Salford.

- 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 clear guidance to raise the quality of the built environment and ensure that high standards of design are achieved throughout the city (option B).

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, direct benefits for the City's townscapes would result from providing guidance on improving the quality of open spaces and landscaping. Incorporating guidance on designing streets and developments to encourage the uptake of walking, cycling and public transport should result in significant benefits for the health of the population, deprivation and accessibility.

1.18 Furthermore, production of the SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place, which ensures ownership of the document for residents and refinement of the guidance so that it is representative of the views of residents. This promotes more vibrant communities.

MAIN ISSUES RAISE FROM STATUTORY CONSULTATION

1.19 The main issues raised during formal consultation, prompting revision to the draft SPD were:

Chapter 1

Greater clarity as to the status and purpose of the document and its context within the wider planning system are required. The diagram provided in Chapter 1 must be revised to demonstrate this.

Chapter 2

Use Building for Life criteria as part of the assessment of planning applications for residential development and lower the suggested threshold at which point applications must be assessed against the Building for Life criteria from 10 units to 5 units. Replace existing title of chapter 2 'National Design Guidance' with 'Design Toolkit' to better explain the contents of this section. Provide clear

guidance to assist the provision of design information submitted as part of a planning application.

Chapter 3

A greater emphasis on the distinctive characteristics of Salford should inform the information in Chapter 3. A review of the guidance in Chapter 3 should be undertaken to ensure consistency of tone and appropriateness of information.

Chapter 4

A greater emphasis on urban design analysis, rather than a descriptive list of local characteristics should be provided throughout Chapter 4. A review of the guidance in Chapter 3 should be undertaken to ensure consistency of tone and appropriateness of information.

Chapter 5

All relevant design documents should be clearly referenced in Chapter 5 and at appropriate points in the document.

General comments

A review of all images to ensure their relevance and support to the design guidance should be undertaken. Annotations should be provided to explain the importance of the images selected.

- 1.20 In addition, to comments received regarding the content of the SPD, one representation questioned the content of the SA. This stated that:

In the Sustainability Appraisal – Final Report Key Sustainability Issues and Problems Paragraph 4.16 Table 6 Environmental, United Utilities agrees with the comments that “large parts of Salford are susceptible to flooding”. In addition to the primary, fluvial sources of flooding there are secondary flooding sources with public sewers at risk of flooding. It is very important that this is taken into account by the Development Control team when determining if they are to consult United Utilities on development applications.

- 1.21 Paragraph 4.16 Table 6 Environmental has been changed to reflect this point.

MAIN CHANGES MADE TO THE SPD

- 1.22 Changes to the document have been made in accordance with the issues raised above.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

- 1.23 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.
- 1.24 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

- 1.25 The SA process and the preparation of the SPD have been initiated to build upon the Council's stated ambitions in the Draft Replacement Unitary Development Plan. Therefore the SA has found that implementing the draft SPD will have overall positive benefits on sustainability.
- 1.26 However some opportunities for further enhancement have been identified through the SA process and these recommendations have been incorporated in the SPD. These include:
- The incorporation of a section on orientating buildings to make optimum use of passive solar energy.
 - The inclusion of guidance on the use of recycled/locally-sourced materials.
 - The incorporation of additional linkages to other plans and strategies

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
<p>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding the scope.</p> <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
<p>Stage B: Developing and Refining Options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out appraisal of the SPD options and make recommendations for improvement.
<p>Stage C: Appraising the effects of the draft SPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predict the effects and carry out detailed assessment of the effects of the draft SPD. • Propose measures to maximise beneficial effects and mitigate adverse effects. • Develop proposals for monitoring. • Prepare the final SA Report along with the draft SPD.
<p>Stage D: Consultation on the SA Report and Draft SPD</p> <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 summarising 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.
<p>Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the SPD</p> <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	December – January 2007
Consultation on SA Scoping Report	March – April 2007
Appraisal of strategic options	May 2007
Preparation of responses to comments from consultees	May 2007
Preparation of SA Report	July 2007
Statutory Consultation	September – October 2007
Appraisal of changes to SPD where necessary	November – December 2007
Adoption of the SPD and publishing of the SA report	March 2008
Monitor effects of the guidance to identify adverse outcomes.	Ongoing

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

CONSULTATION ARRANGEMENTS

2.5 In January 2007 an 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 Nature¹, English Heritage, Environment Agency, Countryside Agency¹) together with other key consultees representing social, economic and environmental interests in the City of Salford, namely GONW and NWRA.

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 Design Supplementary Planning Document (DSPD). 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 recognises that the securing a well-designed built environment can make a positive contribution to peoples' lives by creating better places to live, work and play. The SPD explains good design at different spatial scales from broad themes, through principles specific to Salford, to those particular to individual neighbourhoods. The SPD will provide a starting point for design discussions and will act as a reference resource to be used in the development control process and in the determination of applications for planning permission
- 3.5 There are 5 key objectives of the draft DSPD:

1. To enhance the image of the city.
2. To protect and positively develop the character of the city and its

¹ A new agency, Natural England, was created when the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act received Royal Assent on 30th March 2006. The Countryside Agency and English Nature have now been integrated into Natural England.

individual neighbourhoods.

3. To improve the aesthetic quality and attractiveness of the city.

4. To improve the efficient functioning of the city

5. To reduce contributions towards, and mitigate impacts of, climate change

3.6 The draft DSPD is split into 5 sections. These are:

- Introduction
- Design Toolkit
- Citywide Guidance
- Local Guidance
- References

COMPLIANCE WITH THE SEA DIRECTIVE/REGULATIONS

3.7 In accordance with the Government's 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. • PPG 13 Transport. • PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment. • PPG 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation • PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development. • PPS 3 Housing • PPS 6 Planning For Town Centres • PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas. • PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation • PPS12 Local Development Frameworks • PPS 22 Renewable Energy. • PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control. • PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk • Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention. • Places, Streets & Movement: A companion guide to Design Bulletin 32 Residential roads and footpaths • Planning for Town Centres: Guidance on Design and Implementation tools • By Design: Urban design in the planning system - towards better practice • Urban Design Compendium, English Partnerships. • Towards a Strong Urban Renaissance, Urban Task Force • Streets For All, North West, English Heritage • Waste Strategy for England and Wales 2000. • Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland 2000. • Climate Change: The UK Programme. • Community Leadership and Climate Change – Guidance for Local Authorities. • The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. • 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. • Designed with Care: design with neighbourhood healthcare buildings – CABE • The principles of inclusive design – CABE • Making contracts work for wildlife: how to encourage biodiversity in urban parks – CABE • Better places to work – CABE • Start with the park: creating sustainable urban green spaces in areas of housing growth and renewal

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CABE • Decent parks? Decent behaviour? The link between the quality of parks and user behaviour – CABE • What are we scared of? The value of risk in designing public space – CABE • The value of public space: how high quality parks and public spaces create economic, social and environmental value – CABE • Creating successful masterplans: a guide for clients – CABE • Building sustainable communities: actions for housing market renewal – CABE • Winning housing designs: lessons from an Anglo-French housing initiative – CABE • Design and access statements: how to write, read and use them - CABE
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 2004–2016. • Ellesmere Park SPD • Lower Broughton Design Code SPD • Design and Crime SPD • Greenspace Strategy SPD • Making the future happen in Salford: Our strategy for housing in Salford 2004-2006. • City of Salford 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 2004–2016.

BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS AND THE FUTURE BASELINE

- 4.4 According to the latest mid-2003 population statistics, there were 216,200 people living in Salford of whom 49.1% were male and 50.9% were female. Children under five accounted for approximately 6% of the population. Between 1982 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 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 (3.2%).
- 4.5 Life expectancy in Salford is the lowest in the whole of Greater Manchester. Male life expectancy in Salford is on average 3.1 years less than the national average. For women, the difference is 2.5 years. The main killers are heart disease and cancers. With regard to other health considerations, according to a 2004 survey, there were approximately 8,000 diabetics in Salford. It was thought that this figure may double over the next 10 years. In 2001, 49,312 (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 that 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 City's mossland 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 33 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 275 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 (2005).

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 maximise 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 total population of Salford has stabilised over the last three years, however, it has decreased rapidly from 1992 and the city is still experiencing a net loss of families.
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) including secondary flooding.

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, two 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 SPD, is to provide clear guidance to raise the quality of the built environment and ensure that high standards of design are achieved throughout the city (option B). Clearly within this option, there are a number of sub-options around its detailed implementation, for example, what guidance should be provided to ensure streets and public spaces are appropriately designed. 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. However, an alternative option was also considered: “do nothing/ business as usual” (i.e. have no guidance).

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OPTIONS

- 5.4 **Option A: Do nothing / business as usual.**
- 5.5 Option A would result in a lack of clear guidance on securing high quality design in all new developments could give rise to poorly designed buildings and spaces. This could act as a barrier to securing a high quality physical environment within the City and could also have an adverse impact on residential amenity, economic growth, greenhouse gas emissions and the quality of the environments in which people live and work.
- 5.6 **Option B: Provide clear guidance to raise the quality of the built environment and ensure that high standards of design are achieved throughout the city.**
- 5.7 Option B would deliver would deliver a key tool to enhance the quality and distinctiveness of places when building in Salford and would provide a key resource to be used in the development control process and in the determination of applications for planning permission

SUMMARY OF THE APPRAISAL OF STRATEGIC OPTIONS

5.8 The matrix in appendix 2 confirms that Option B performs best in terms of sustainability in comparison with the other options:

- **Do nothing / business as usual (option A):** This option is likely to have a significant negative impact on a high proportion of the social, environmental and economic sustainability objectives. Whilst the policies of the UDP would continue to provide some control over the design of new developments, not producing a SPD could reduce the well-being and health of the population, reduce the quality of the environments in which people live and work, reduce accessibility throughout the City, and harm the image of the city as a place to invest. A more detailed explanation of how this option will affect each of the sustainability objectives is included at appendix 2.
- **Provide clear guidance to raise the quality of the built environment and ensure that high standards of design are achieved throughout the city (option B):** This option would deliver a key tool to enhance the quality and distinctiveness of places when building in Salford. Again, a detailed explanation of how this option will affect each of the sustainability objectives is included at appendix 2.

5.9 The preferred option is to provide clear guidance to raise the quality of the built environment and ensure that high standards of design are achieved throughout the city. This option is delivered by the 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 SPD

- 6.2 The matrix at appendix 3 shows that the majority of the sustainability objectives are affected positively by the implementation of the SPD.
- 6.3 The guidance in the SPD that seeks to ensure that the built environment is designed to encourage the uptake of walking, cycling and public transport should result in significant benefits for the health of the population, deprivation and accessibility. Direct improvements to air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and the quality of watercourses could be achieved as a result of this guidance.
- 6.4 The guidance in the SPD that seek to secure the highest possible quality of design for spaces and landscapes would have significant positive impacts on the majority of sustainability objectives. In particular, direct benefits for the City's townscapes and landscapes would result from the designing of high quality open spaces. Similarly, open spaces sometimes form the setting for Listed Buildings, Listed structures and ancient monuments, and hence direct benefits for the historic environment could be secured. Indirect benefits to security, deprivation, accessibility and the economy would also result from the creation of open spaces that are designed to a high quality both aesthetically and functionally. The health of the community could also improve as better open spaces could encourage their use and increase exercise as well as improve well-being.

- 6.5 Furthermore, production of the SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place, which ensures ownership of the document for residents and refinement of the guidance so that they are representative of the views of residents. This promotes more vibrant communities.
- 6.6 Mitigation and enhancements to the Design SPD to improve how the document performs against the sustainability objectives are limited. The SPD seeks to raise the quality of the built environment and ensure that high standards of design are achieved throughout the City. It is acknowledged that offering more detailed and specific guidance could provide greater control over the design quality of new developments, however, this approach could stifle creativity and have a detrimental impact on levels of investment into the City. It is considered that the guidance in the SPD strikes the correct balance. Incorporating sections on designing buildings to make optimum use of passive solar gains and natural light will enhance the contribution the document makes to deprivation, greenhouse gas emissions and the prudent use of natural resources. Including a section on material selection and sourcing will also deliver benefits to greenhouse gas emissions, air quality and the prudent use of natural resources.

SECONDARY, CUMMULATIVE AND SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS

- 6.7 Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects were considered during the assessment.
- 6.8 The cumulative, secondary and synergistic impacts of the SPD are generally positive. For example, enhancing the quality of landscapes and townscapes, by providing guidance to improve the design and quality of the built form could improve the attractiveness of the City as a place to live, work or visit. In addition, the consultation exercises that support the production of the SPD could help to develop better community relationships for other projects.

MAIN ISSUES RAISE FROM STATUTORY CONSULTATION

- 6.9 The main issues raised during formal consultation, prompting revision to the draft SPD were:

Chapter 1

Greater clarity as to the status and purpose of the document and its context within the wider planning system are required. The diagram provided in Chapter 1 must be revised to demonstrate this.

Chapter 2

Use Building for Life criteria as part of the assessment of planning applications for residential development and lower the suggested threshold at which point applications must be assessed against the Building for Life criteria from 10 units to 5 units. Replace existing title of chapter 2 'National Design Guidance' with 'Design Toolkit' to better explain the contents of this section. Provide clear guidance to assist the provision of design information submitted as part of a planning application.

Chapter 3

A greater emphasis on the distinctive characteristics of Salford should inform the information in Chapter 3. A review of the guidance in Chapter 3 should be undertaken to ensure consistency of tone and appropriateness of information.

Chapter 4

A greater emphasis on urban design analysis, rather than a descriptive list of local characteristics should be provided throughout Chapter 4. A review of the guidance in Chapter 3 should be undertaken to ensure consistency of tone and appropriateness of information.

Chapter 5

All relevant design documents should be clearly referenced in Chapter 5 and at appropriate points in the document.

General comments

A review of all images to ensure their relevance and support to the design guidance should be undertaken. Annotations should be provided to explain the importance of the images selected.

- 6.10 In addition, to comments received regarding the content of the SPD, one representation questioned the content of the SA. This stated that:

In the Sustainability Appraisal – Final Report Key Sustainability Issues and Problems Paragraph 4.16 Table 6 Environmental, United Utilities agrees with the comments that “large parts of Salford are susceptible to flooding”. In addition to the primary, fluvial sources of flooding there are secondary flooding sources with public sewers at risk of flooding. It is very important that this is taken into account by the Development Control team when determining if they are to consult United Utilities on development applications.

- 6.11 Paragraph 4.16 Table 6 Environmental has been changed to reflect this point.

MAIN CHANGES MADE TO THE SPD

- 6.12 Changes to the document have been made in accordance with the issues raised above.

THE DIFFERENCE THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS HAS MADE

- 6.13 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.

- 6.14 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 incorporation of a section on orientating buildings to make optimum use of passive solar energy.
- The inclusion of guidance on the use of recycled/locally-sourced materials.
- The incorporation of additional linkages to other plans and strategies

7. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

- 7.1 The significant sustainability effects of implementing the 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.
• % Change in total number of VAT registered businesses in the area
• Average gross weekly wage.
• Pollutant levels in Salford (Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide)
• Total unemployment in Salford.
• % of households within 1000m of greenspace that is at least 2 hectares in size.
• % of households within 400m of a play area for young children
• % of households within 500m of a greenspace connecting route
• % of households within 1,200m of a neighbourhood park
• Total area of green space known to be of natural/semi natural value
• Total area of woodland per 1,000 residents
• Quality of River Irwell (chemistry, biology, phosphates, nitrates)
• Burglary offences per 1000 population
• Vehicle crime offences per 1000 population
• Violence against the person (per 1000 population)

**APPENDIX 1:
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK**

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Potential Indicators	Data Source
Social				
Human Health	To improve the health of the population	Does the DSPD ensure high quality environments throughout the City, 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 DSPD provide opportunities for skills development or improve educational standards?	No significant impact.	
Crime & Safety	To improve safety and security for people and property	Does the DSPD encourage safety and security for people, buildings and/or vehicles?	Burglary (per 1000 population) Vehicle Crimes (per 1000 population) Robbery (per 1000 population) Violence against the person (per 1000 population) % of residents who feel safe in parks and formally managed open spaces/play areas. Total number of recorded incidents of crime in parks and formally managed open spaces/play areas.	Salford Baseline Review
Deprivation and Poverty	To reduce deprivation within the city	Does the DSPD support an increase in household	Average gross weekly wage	

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Potential Indicators	Data Source
		<p>incomes/wealth?</p> <p>Does the DSPD encourage the provision of better basic facilities that the general population can use?</p>		
Housing	To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	Will the DSPD ensure an adequate supply of a diverse range of housing types appropriate to the needs of the community?	"% of people who like the neighbourhood they live in" to act as a proxy	Quality of Life Survey
Neighbourhoods and Community	To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	<p>Will all sections of the local community have the opportunity to be involved in the preparation of the DSPD?</p> <p>Will it improve neighbourhood satisfaction?</p>	"% of people who like the neighbourhood they live in" to act as a proxy	Quality of Life Survey
Accessibility	To improve accessibility for all the community	<p>Does the DSPD support improved accessibility (e.g. for disabled people)?</p> <p>Does the DSPD support the development of more sustainable forms of transport?</p>	<p>% of households within 1,000m of greenspace that is at least 2 hectares in size.</p> <p>% of households within 400m of a play area for young children.</p> <p>% of households within 500m of a greenspace connecting route.</p> <p>% of households within 1,200m of a neighbourhood park.</p>	

Environmental				
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	Will DSPD help conserve and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna?	Total area of green space known to be of natural/semi natural value. Total area of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 residents. Total area of woodland per 1,000 residents.	
Water	To improve the quality of waterways	Will the DSPD make a positive contribution to the improvement of the City's waterways? Will DSPD minimise the amount of surface water runoff?	Quality of River Irwell (chemistry, biology, phosphates, nitrates)	Environment Agency
Climatic Factors	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Will the DSPD make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions? Will the DSPD minimise surface water runoff and susceptibility to flooding?	Pollutant levels in Salford (Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide) Susceptibility of City to flooding	Air quality archive website: http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/bulletin.php?type=Current
Material Assets	Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	Does the DSPD encourage more green modes of travel? Does DSPD encourage developments to be designed so as to minimise the need to travel?	Pollutant levels in Salford (Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide)	Air quality archive website: http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/bulletin.php?type=Current
Cultural Heritage	To protect and enhance the historic environment	Will the DSPD protect and enhance sites, features, buildings and areas of	"% of people who like the neighbourhood they live in" acts as proxy	Quality of Life Survey

		historical interest? Will the DSPD enhance the setting of sites, features, buildings and areas of historical interest?		
Landscape and Townscape	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Will the DSPD support the improvement of townscapes and landscapes?	"% of people who like the neighbourhood they live in" acts as proxy	Quality of Life Survey
Economic				
Economic Health	To maximise sustainable economic growth To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	Will the DSPD improve the image of the area as a place to invest?	Total unemployment in Salford % change in total number of VAT registered businesses in the area	Salford Baseline Review Audit Commission website / NOMIS

**APPENDIX 2:
APPRAISAL OF STRATEGIC OPTIONS**

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	OPTION A (Do nothing)		OPTION B (Design SPD)	
	Effect	Comments / Mitigation	Effect	Comments / Mitigation
To improve the health of the population	-	Having no guidance on designing streets and neighbourhoods to encourage walking and cycling would mean that an opportunity to encourage the uptake of physical activity had been missed.	+	Having an SPD provides an opportunity to provide guidance on designing pedestrian friendly streets and neighbourhoods. This could potentially lead to healthier lifestyles by encouraging more trips to be made on foot.
To improve the education and skills of the population	0	Unlikely to have a significant impact	0	Unlikely to have a significant impact
To improve safety and security for people and property	0/-	Not producing an SPD could mean there is a lack of clear guidance on designing streets and spaces so as to minimise the risk of crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. However, it is recognised that advice on these issues is provided in the Design and Crime SPD.	0/+	Producing an SPD will provide an opportunity to offer additional guidance on ensuring that streets and spaces are designed to reduce the risk of crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. However, it is recognised that advice on these issues is provided in the Design and Crime SPD.
To reduce deprivation within the city	-	Not producing an SPD could mean there is a lack of clear guidance on securing well designed streets and spaces. This could result in poor quality neighbourhoods with poor connections to public transport and services. As a consequence, pockets of social exclusion and deprivation within the City may persist.	+	Producing an SPD offers an opportunity to provide additional guidance on securing well designed buildings, streets, spaces and neighbourhoods which form attractive places to live and work. This can improve the economic vitality of an area and reduce deprivation. In addition, the SPD could offer guidance on improving accessibility to services and public transport which can also reduce social exclusion and deprivation.
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	-	Without clear guidance on design quality, residential developments may be of a low quality and fail to meet the needs of their occupants. However, it is recognised that the policies of the UDP and Housing Planning Guidance should prevent developments that would provide future occupiers with a poor level of amenity.	+	By providing guidance on improving the design quality of all elements of the built environment, including housing, the SPD could help ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs.
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	-	The production of the Design SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what guidance should be incorporated into the document.	+	The production of the Design SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what guidance should be incorporated into the document.
To improve accessibility for all the community	-	Not producing an SPD may mean that there is a lack of clear guidance about ensuring 'access for all' in new developments.	+	Producing a SPD provides the opportunity to offer guidance on accessibility and how this can be improved through appropriate design. This should benefit groups who have impaired mobility by enabling these groups to have equal access with the population as a whole.
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	0/-	Without providing clear guidance on the integration of greenspaces and landscaping into new development the biodiversity of the City could be adversely affected. However, it is recognised that the policies of the UDP and Biodiversity SPD should prevent developments that would have an unacceptable impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna.	0/+	The production of a SPD provides the opportunity to encourage the development of green networks and spaces which can make a valuable contribution to biodiversity.
To improve the quality of watercourses		A lack of clear guidance on the design of spaces and landscaping may mean that new developments increase the speed and quantity of surface water runoff, which could have a negative impact on the quality of watercourses in the City.	+	The production of a SPD provides the opportunity to encourage the development of spaces with permeable surfaces. This reduces the speed and quantity of surface water run-off, which can have positive benefits for the quality of watercourses in the City.

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	-	Not providing guidance on designing streets/neighbourhoods to encourage walking and cycling could mean that reliance on private motor vehicles is maintained. This could have an adverse effect on greenhouse gas emissions and air quality.	+	Producing an SPD provides an opportunity to encourage forms of development that reduce reliance on private motor vehicles and encourages the uptake of alternative modes, such as walking and cycling. This can deliver benefits in terms of reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality. Producing an SPD also provides an opportunity to encourage appropriate tree planting in new developments, which would also reduce contributions to climate change and absorb some airborne pollutants.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	-	A lack of clear guidance on integrating public and private open space into new developments may mean that occupiers of new developments do not have easy access to spaces that provide shade and shelter from the more extreme weather expected as a result of climate change, particularly higher summer temperatures.	+	Developing a SPD provides an opportunity to encourage the provision of open spaces and tree-lined streets, which could offer shade and provide a more comfortable environment during summer heat waves that are expected to occur as a consequence of climate change.
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	-	Not providing guidance on designing streets/neighbourhoods to encourage walking and cycling could mean that reliance on private motor vehicles is maintained. This could have an adverse impact on the prudent use of natural resources.	+	Producing an SPD provides an opportunity to encourage forms of development that reduce reliance on private motor vehicles. A more prudent use of energy/natural resources could ensue as a consequence.
To protect and enhance the historic environment	-	A lack of guidance on respecting context when designing new developments in conservation areas or within the setting of a listed building could lead to inappropriate development that has an adverse impact on the historic environment. However, the policies of the UDP should ensure that the City's cultural heritage is protected from unsympathetic development.	+	Developing a SPD provides an opportunity to reinforce local character and cultural heritage by providing guidance on the design of development in Conservation Areas or within the setting of a Listed Building.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	-	Not providing clear guidance on design quality may result in poorly designed developments that detract from landscapes and townscapes. However, the policies of the UDP should prevent development that has an unacceptable impact on the appearance or character of an area.	+	Developing a SPD that offers clear guidance to improve the design quality of new developments would have a positive impact on the quality of landscapes and townscapes.
To maximise sustainable economic growth	-	A lack of clear guidance on achieving high quality design in new developments may result in a poor quality built environment. This could adversely affect the image of Salford and subsequently reduce investment and economic growth.	+	Producing an SPD offers an opportunity to provide additional guidance on securing a high quality, well designed built environment with good accessibility to open space and a choice of means of transport. This could lead to the creation of areas in which people want to live and work, encouraging investment into Salford and stimulating economic growth.
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	-	Not producing an SPD may mean there is a lack of clear guidance on achieving high quality design in new developments. This may result in a poor quality built environment and adversely affect the image of Salford. This could have a negative impact on investment and, subsequently, employment opportunities.	+	Producing an SPD offers an opportunity to provide additional guidance on securing a high quality, well designed built environment with good accessibility to open space and a choice of means of transport. This can create areas in which people want to live and work and have a positive impact on investment, economic growth and employment opportunities.
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	The Design SPD is likely to have a significant positive impact on a high proportion of the sustainability objectives above. It will provide a key tool in enhancing the quality and distinctiveness of design in Salford and has the potential to deliver significant economic, social and environmental benefits for the City.			

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

'DO NOTHING'

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	Timescale			Certainty	Scale	Permanen t?	Secondary, cumulative, synergistic	Comments	Mitigation
	0-3 years	3-10 years	10+ years						
Social Objectives									
To improve the health of the population	0	0	-	High	Citywide	Long term		Having no SPD would mean there is a lack of clear guidance on designing streets/neighbourhoods to encourage walking and cycling. This would be a missed opportunity to promote physical activity by encouraging a greater the number of trips to be made by foot or bicycle.	Provide a SPD that encourages streets and neighbourhoods to be designed so as to create a pleasant environment for pedestrians and cyclists
To improve the education and skills of the population	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have a significant effect	
To improve safety and security for people and property	-	-	-	Medium	Citywide	Long term	An increased fear of crime would be a secondary impact of not providing any specific guidance.	By providing no specific guidance on designing buildings, streets and public spaces to reduce the likelihood of crime, there is likely to be a direct impact on the safety and security of new developments. However, guidance in the Design and Crime SPD should ensure that issues of crime reduction are afforded due consideration in the design process.	Provide a SPD that offers guidance on designing development to minimise the risk of crime.
To reduce deprivation within the city	-	-	--	Medium	Citywide but especially manifest in some areas	Long term	Increased deprivation can result in out migration which can augment deprivation for remaining residents by leading to facilities closing down	Not producing an SPD could mean there is a lack of clear guidance on the design of new buildings, streets and spaces. This could result in poor quality neighbourhoods with poor connections to public transport and services. As a consequence, pockets of social exclusion and deprivation within the City may develop.	Provide a SPD that incorporates guidance on securing high quality design in all elements of the physical environment
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	-	-	-	Medium	Citywide but especially manifest in some areas	Long term	The development of areas of housing that does not meet the needs of occupiers could lead to vacant properties and areas of deprivation	Without clear guidance on improving design, residential developments may be of a low quality. However, it is recognised that the policies of the UDP and Housing Planning Guidance should prevent developments that would provide future occupiers with a poor level of amenity.	Provide a SPD that offers guidance on securing high quality design in all elements of the physical environment, including residential developments
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	-	-	-	High	City wide	Long-term	Reduction in ownership of the planning process	The production of the Design SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what guidance should be incorporated into the document.	Produce a SPD with extensive consultation.
To improve accessibility for all the community	-	-	-	Medium	Citywide	Long term	Increased social exclusion for people with disabilities could	Lack of guidance may mean that minority groups, such as people with disabilities, are not given due consideration in the design of new development.	Produce a SPD that incorporates guidance on securing 'access for all' in new development.

							be a secondary consequence		
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	-	-	-	Medium	Citywide	Long term		Having no SPD may mean there is a lack of clear guidance on the need for developments to provide gardens, green spaces and links to existing open spaces. This could adversely affect the biodiversity, flora and fauna of the City. However, it is recognised that some guidance is already provided in the UDP, Biodiversity and Nature SPD and Greenspace SPD.	Provide an SPD that includes guidance on the incorporation of greenspaces into new development.
To improve the quality of watercourses	-	-	-	Medium	Citywide	Long term	Improving the quality of watercourse may result in waterside developments that improve the visual quality of the City's waterways.	A lack of clear guidance on the design of spaces and landscaping may mean that new developments increase the speed and quantity of surface water runoff, which could have a negative impact on the quality of watercourses in the City.	Provide a SPD that contains guidance on the incorporation of greenspaces into new development.
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	-	-	-	High	Citywide	Long term	Continued emissions of greenhouse gases could induce future climate change and increase the occurrence of exceptional weather events, such as heat waves or flash flooding	Not providing guidance on designing streets/neighbourhoods to encourage walking and cycling could mean that current reliance on private motor vehicles is maintained. This would have an adverse effect on efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality.	Provide a SPD that offers guidance to ensure that streets and neighbourhoods are designed so as to create a pleasant environment for pedestrians and cyclists
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	-	-	-	High	Citywide	Long term	Developments that do not meet the needs of occupiers could become vacant and have a negative impact on the image of an area	Not producing an SPD may lead to a lack of clear guidance on integrating public and private open space into new developments. This may mean that occupiers do not have easy access to spaces that provide shade and shelter from the more extreme weather expected as a result of climate change, particularly higher summer temperatures.	Produce a SPD that provides guidance on the incorporation of greenspaces and links to existing open spaces in new development.
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	-	-	-	High	Citywide	Long term		Not providing guidance on designing streets/neighbourhoods to encourage walking and cycling could mean that reliance on private motor vehicles is maintained. This would have an adverse impact on the prudent use of natural resources.	Develop a SPD that provides guidance to ensure that streets and neighbourhoods are designed so as to create a pleasant environment for pedestrians and cyclists
To protect and enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	Medium	Citywide	Long term		A lack of guidance on respecting context when designing new developments in conservation areas or within the setting of a listed building could lead to inappropriate development that has an adverse impact on the historic environment. However, the	Produce a SPD with guidance on respecting cultural heritage

								policies of the UDP should ensure that the City's cultural heritage is protected from unsympathetic development.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	-	--	--	High	Citywide	Long term	A cumulative impact of poor quality developments can be that areas develop a poor image and become unpopular with residents and businesses	Not providing clear guidance on design may result in poor quality developments that detract from landscapes and townscapes. However, the policies of the UDP should prevent development that has an unacceptable impact on the appearance or character of an area.	Provide a SPD with guidance on securing high quality design in all elements of the physical environment
To maximise sustainable economic growth	0	-	--	High	Citywide	Long term	A lack of sustainable economic growth could adversely affect employment opportunities and deprivation	A lack of clear guidance on achieving high quality design in new developments may result in a poor quality built environment. This could adversely affect the image of Salford and subsequently reduce investment and economic growth. However, the policies of the UDP should prevent development that has an unacceptable impact on the appearance or character of an area.	Produce a SPD that provides guidance on securing high quality design in all elements of the physical environment
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	0	-	--	High	Citywide	Long term	Reduced employment opportunities would have a negative affect on deprivation	Not producing an SPD may mean there is a lack of clear guidance on achieving high quality design in new developments. This may result in a poor quality built environment and adversely affect the image of Salford, which could have a negative impact on investment and, subsequently, employment opportunities.	Provide a SPD that offers guidance on securing high quality design in all elements of the physical environment
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	It is evident that the 'do nothing approach' could have several negative impacts on the sustainability objectives. Whilst the policies of the UDP would continue to provide some control over the design of new developments, not producing a SPD could reduce the well-being and health of the population, reduce the quality of the environments in which people live and work, reduce accessibility throughout the City, and harm the image of the city as a place to invest.								

Movement

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	Timescale			Certainty	Scale	Permanen t?	Secondary, cumulative, synergistic	Comments	Mitigation
	0-3 years	3-10 years	10+ years						
Social Objectives									
To improve the health of the population	0	+	++	High	Citywide	Long term	The health and well being of the population will increase over time as more developments incorporate measures to promote walking and cycling	Producing an SPD that encourages the provision of routes through developments and the design of streets so as to encourage walking and cycling could encourage people to undertake more exercise.	Guidance has been provided.
To improve the education and skills of the population	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
To improve safety and security for people and property	+	++	++	High	Citywide	Long term	The creation of safer routes can reduce fear of crime and social exclusion	By providing guidance on designing streets to ensure that pedestrians have priority over vehicles, the SPD can create a safer environment for pedestrians. The SPD will encourages the use of shared surfaces for pedestrians and motorists as a means to encourage low vehicle speeds; create an environment in which pedestrians can walk, or stop and chat, without feeling intimidated by motor traffic; and make it easier for people to move around an area. The SPD will also include guidance to ensure that routes benefit from suitable natural surveillance.	The document has been amended to ensure that shared surfaces are encouraged in residential areas primarily and in conjunction with other traffic calming measures. Linkages to the Crime and Design SPD have also been made.
To reduce deprivation within the city	+	++	++	High	Citywide	Long term		Encouraging new developments to be accessible by a range of modes of travel (including walking, cycling and public transport) can improve accessibility to jobs and services, thereby reducing social exclusion and deprivation.	
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long-term	The consultation exercise could increase ownership of the planning process.	The production of the Design SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what guidance should be incorporated into the document.	Consultation has formed an integral part of the process of preparing the SPD as outlined in the accompanying consultation statement.
To improve accessibility for all the community	+	++	++	High	Citywide	Long term	The creation of safer routes can reduce social exclusion	Improving accessibility for all sectors of society will help in promoting use of more sustainable movement modes.	The document has been amended to ensure that shared surfaces are encouraged in residential areas primarily and in conjunction with other traffic calming measures.

									Linkages to the Crime and Design SPD have also been made.
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	0	0	+	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	The SPD has done this.
To improve the quality of watercourses	-/0	0/+	+	Medium	Citywide	Long-term	Improving the quality of watercourse may result in waterside developments that improve the visual quality of the City's waterways.	Providing guidance on designing streets to encourage walking and cycling could reduce the proportion of trips that are undertaken by private motor vehicles, which would decrease the amount of pollutants entering watercourses.	Linkages to the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD have been made.
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	+	++	++	Medium	Citywide	Long term	Reduced greenhouse gas emissions would decrease the likelihood of future climate change	Providing guidance on designing streets to encourage walking and cycling could reduce the proportion of trips that are undertaken by private motor vehicles, which would deliver benefits in terms of reduced greenhouse gas emissions and air quality.	Linkages to the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD have been made.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	Reference to the orientation of buildings and solar gain has been made. Linkages to Flood Risk Guidance have been made. Linkages to the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD have been made.
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	+	+	+	Medium	Citywide	Long term		Providing guidance on designing streets to encourage walking and cycling could reduce the proportion of trips that are undertaken by private motor vehicles, which would lead to a more prudent use of resources.	
To protect and enhance the historic environment	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have a significant impact	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	++	Medium	Citywide	Long term	Underused car parks could be redeveloped to improve townscapes	The promotion of a range of car parking solutions that could contribute to improved quality landscapes and townscapes.	The SPD promotes measures that seek to reduce the reliance on private motor vehicles and additional guidance on car parking solutions has now been added.
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	0	+	+	High	Citywide	Long term	Improved economic growth could stimulate further investment	Providing clear guidance to ensure that developments are designed / located to encourage the uptake of walking, cycling and public transport can reduce congestion, which is damaging to economic growth.	Guidance has been provided in the SPD.
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	0	+	++	High	Citywide	Long term	Improved access to employment opportunities would have a positive impact on	By providing a physical environment that is designed to encourage walking and cycling, physical accessibility to services and employment opportunities can be improved.	Guidance has been provided in the SPD.

						deprivation		
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	<p>The guidance on movement can be seen to have significant positive benefits for a number of the sustainability objectives. Providing guidance to encourage the uptake of walking, cycling and public transport should result in significant benefits for the health of the population, deprivation and accessibility. With regard to the environmental objectives direct improvements to air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and the quality of watercourses could be achieved</p> <p>In addition, production of the guidance within SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place, which ensures ownership of the document for residents and refinement of the guidance so that it is representative of the views of residents.</p>							

Built Form

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	+	+	+	Medium	Citywide	Long-term		The general well being of the population may improve as a consequence of providing guidance that improves the built form and creates more pleasant environments.	Guidance has been provided.
To improve the education and skills of the population	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant effect	
To improve safety and security for people and property	+	+	+	Medium	Citywide	Long-term		The SPD provides guidance on designing the built form to reduce the likelihood of crime. However, it is recognised that more detailed guidance is provided in the Design and Crime SPD which, together with the policies of the UDP, should prevent inappropriately designed developments.	Guidance has been provided and linkages to the Crime and Design SPD have been made.
To reduce deprivation within the city	+	++	++	High	Citywide	Long-term		By providing guidance to secure well-designed buildings, the SPD can help to secure areas where people want to live, work and visit. This can improve the image of the City; increase investment and sustainable economic development and promote job creation.	Guidance has been provided and linkages to the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD have been made.
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	+	++	++	High	Citywide	Long-term		By providing guidance on improving the design quality of all elements of the built environment, including housing, the SPD can help increase the ability for everyone to have access to a good home that meets their needs.	Guidance has been provided and linkages have been made to the UDP, Housing and Planning Guidance and the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long-term	The consultation exercise could increase ownership of the planning process.	The production of the Design SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what guidance should be incorporated into the document.	Consultation has formed an integral part of the process of preparing the SPD as outlined in the accompanying consultation statement.
To improve accessibility for all the community	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long-term	Reduced social exclusion	The SPD provides guidance to ensure that the built environment is accessible for all sections of society. This should benefit groups who have impaired mobility by enabling them to have equal access with the population as a whole.	Guidance has been provided and reference has been made to the Disability Discrimination Acts.
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	+	+	+	Medium	Citywide	Long-term		Producing an SPD provides the opportunity to offer guidance on mitigating the impact of new development on existing habitats and the incorporation of new habitats into the built	The SPD does this.

								environment.	
To improve the quality of watercourses	+	+	+	Medium	Within the vicinity of water courses	Long-term		The SPD provides guidance to improve the quality of waterside development. This would enhance the visual quality of waterways.	
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	+	++	++	High	Citywide	Long-term		The SPD will provide an opportunity to minimise the adverse impacts of developments on the environment by encouraging a built form makes a reduced contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.	Guidance has been provided and linkages to the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD have been made.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	++	High	Citywide	Long-term		The design of the built environment has a key influence upon vulnerability to the predicted impacts of climate change, such as higher summer temperatures and increased incidence of flood events. The SPD provides advice to ensure that new developments are more responsive to changing climatic conditions. However, it is recognised that Flood Risk Guidance and the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD also provide advice on these issues.	Reference to the orientation of buildings and solar gain has been made. Linkages to Flood Risk Guidance have been made. Linkages to Sustainable Design and Construction SPD have been made.
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	+	+	++	High	Citywide	Long-term		Providing clear guidance to encourage a built form that maximises the conservation of resources could minimise the adverse impacts of developments on the environment.	Reference has been made to promoting the use of recycled and locally sourced materials. Linkages have been made to the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
To protect and enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long-term	Improvements to the setting of historic assets could increase their recognition and highlight their importance to the community.	Providing guidance to ensure that new developments recognise the existing character of an area can ensure that developments respect and enhance existing historic environments. However, it is recognised that the policies of the UDP should protect Conservation Areas and the setting of Listed Buildings from unsympathetic development.	Reference has been made to the historic environment and links to appropriate UDP policies and other guidance has been made.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	High	Citywide	Long-term	A cumulative benefit would be the improved townscapes that are attractive for people to live and work in thus retaining the population of the City	The SPD incorporates guidance to ensure that new developments respect the character of the surrounding area. This should mean that new developments make a positive contribution to existing townscapes and landscapes.	The SPD strikes a balance between providing guidance to improve the standard of design and being overly prescriptive and potentially stifling economic innovation and creativity.
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	+	+	++	High	Citywide	Long-term	Improved economic growth could stimulate further investment and growth	By providing guidance to secure well-designed buildings, the SPD can help to secure areas where people want to live, work and visit. This can improve the image of the City; increase investment and sustainable	The SPD strikes a balance between providing guidance to improve the standard of design and being overly prescriptive and potentially stifling economic innovation and creativity.

								economic development and promote job creation. However, overly prescriptive guidance may restrict creativity, which could have an adverse impact on investment in the City.	
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	+	+	++	High	Citywide	Long-term	Improved employment opportunities can have a positive impact on deprivation and social exclusion	By providing guidance to secure well-designed buildings, the SPD can help to secure areas where people want to live, work and visit. This can improve the image of the City and increase economic growth and employment opportunities. However, overly prescriptive guidance may restrict creativity, which could have an adverse impact on investment in the City.	The SPD strikes a balance between providing guidance to improve the standard of design and being overly prescriptive and potentially stifling economic innovation and creativity.
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	<p>The guidance on built form can be seen to have significant positive benefits for a number of the sustainability objectives. It provides advice, at the conception stage of the development process, which would improve the quality of new developments. This in turn can have positive benefits on the health and well-being of the population, deprivation within the City and accessibility for all the sections of the community. It can also improve the residential and commercial environments in which people live and work.</p> <p>By improving the image of the City, the guidance 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.</p>								

Space and Landscape

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	Citywide	Long-term		Producing a SPD that provides guidance to ensure public spaces are accessible and of a high quality both aesthetically and functionally should increase their usage. This can provide opportunities for recreation and physical activity (walking, cycling etc), which may improve the health of the population. The general well being of the population may also improve as a consequence of providing more pleasant environments.	Guidance has been provided and linkages to the Greenspace SPD have been made.
To improve the education and skills of the population	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant effect	
To improve safety and security for people and property	+	+	+	Medium	Citywide	Long-term		Providing clear guidance on designing public spaces to take account of the need to create safe and secure places can reduce the incidence of crime and fear of crime. However, it is recognised that the policies of the UDP and the Design and Crime SPD should prevent inappropriately designed spaces.	Guidance has been provided and linkages to the Crime and Design SPD have been made.
To reduce deprivation within the city	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long-term		Producing a SPD that provides guidance to ensure public space is accessible and of a high quality can improve the image of an area, fostering investment and reducing deprivation within the city.	Guidance has been provided.
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long-term	Provision of high quality homes can attract people to an area and foster sustainable economic growth.	Producing the Design SPD provides an opportunity to encourage the provision of gardens, courtyards and green spaces in new developments. These features can contribute to residential amenity and ensure that homes meet the needs of the occupants.	Guidance has been provided.
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long-term	The consultation exercise could increase ownership of the planning process.	The production of the Design SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what guidance should be incorporated into the document.	Consultation has formed an integral part of the process of preparing the SPD as outlined in the accompanying consultation statement.
To improve accessibility for all the community	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long-term	Reduced social exclusion	The SPD provides additional guidance to encourage the provision of open spaces that are designed to take account of the needs of all sections of the community, including the elderly and people with disabilities.	The additional guidance has been provided.
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity,	+	++	++	High	Citywide	Long-term		Salford's greenspaces provide an important resource, which supports a wide range of	Guidance has been provided and linkages to the Biodiversity and Nature Conservation SPD have

flora and fauna								flora and fauna. Producing an SPD provides an opportunity to encourage the development of a 'garden city' that comprises of tree-lined streets, leafy squares and quality parks. These spaces and features would provide a range of habitats and improve biodiversity.	been made.
To improve the quality of watercourses	0/+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long-term	Improving the quality of watercourse may result in waterside developments that improve the visual quality of the City's waterways.	Producing an SPD that encourages the development of a 'garden city' of tree-lined streets, leafy squares and quality parks could increase the proportion of permeable surfaces. This would help to reduce the speed and volume of surface water run-off, which would enhance the quality of watercourses. In addition, the setting of watercourses could be improved.	Watercourses have been identified as important elements of the public realm and linkages to the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (SUDS) have been made.
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	0	+	++	High	Citywide	Long-term		Producing an SPD provides an opportunity to encourage tree-lined streets, leafy squares and quality parks all of which can filter air pollution and help absorb carbon dioxide, therefore reducing Greenhouse gases.	Guidance has been provided and linkages to the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD have been made.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	++	High	Citywide	Long-term	Developments that incorporate accessible public and private spaces that offer shade and shelter from higher summer temperatures are likely to become popular places to live and work. This can improve the image of the City and increase investment.	By encouraging the provision of tree-lined streets and the integration of public and private open space into new developments, the SPD can ensure that the occupiers have easy access to spaces that provide shade and shelter from the more extreme weather expected as a result of climate change, particularly higher summer temperatures.	Linkages to Flood Risk Guidance and the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD have been made.
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	+	+	+	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have a significant impact	
To protect and enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long-term	Improvements to the setting of historic assets could increase their recognition and highlight their importance to the community.	The City's public realms provide the setting for the majority of its historical and cultural assets. Therefore, providing guidance to improve the quality of public spaces could deliver improvements to the setting and the quality of these historical features.	Reference has been made to the historic environment and links to appropriate UDP policies and other guidance has been made.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	High	Citywide	Long-term	Delivering high quality spaces and landscaping could encourage investment in the surrounding areas	Public and private spaces and landscaping are key influences on the quality of the City's townscapes and landscapes. Consequently, providing guidance to enhance the quality of public spaces could deliver improvements to the City's townscapes and landscapes.	Guidance has been included in the revised SPD.

							which would result in further enhancements to the townscape.		
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	0	+	+	High	Citywide	Long term	Improved economic growth could stimulate further investment	Producing a SPD that provides clear guidance on securing high quality, well-designed public spaces could improve the quality of the physical environment and the image of an area. This could help attract investment to the City and maximise sustainable economic growth.	The SPD strikes a balance between providing guidance to improve the standard of design and being overly prescriptive and potentially stifling economic innovation and creativity.
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	0	+	+	High	Citywide	Long term		Producing a SPD that provides clear guidance on securing high quality, well-designed public spaces could improve the quality of the physical environment and the image of an area. This could help attract investment to the City and increase employment opportunities.	The SPD strikes a balance between providing guidance to improve the standard of design and being overly prescriptive and potentially stifling economic innovation and creativity.
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	<p>The guidance on space and landscape within the Design SPD would have significant positive impacts on the majority of sustainability objectives. In particular, direct benefits for the City's townscapes and landscapes would result from the designing of high quality open spaces. Similarly, open spaces sometimes form the setting for Listed Buildings, Listed structures and ancient monuments, and hence direct benefits for the historic environment could be secured.</p> <p>Indirect benefits to security, deprivation, accessibility and the economy would also result from the creation of open spaces that are designed to a high quality both aesthetically and functionally. The health of the community could also improve as better open spaces could encourage their use and increase exercise as well as improve well-being.</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>								