

Salford City Council
Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning
Document
Sustainability Appraisal Final Report
May 2006

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	7
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	13
The Sustainability Appraisal framework	13
Key sustainability issues and problems	14
5. APPRAISAL OF STRATEGIC OPTIONS	15
Characteristics of the options	15
Summary of the appraisal of strategic options	16
6. APPRAISAL OF PLAN'S EFFECTS	17
Potential overall effects of the draft SPD	17
Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects	18
7. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING	19
Next Steps	19
 <u>APPENDICES</u>	
Appendix 1: Sustainability Appraisal Framework	20
Appendix 2: Appraisal of Strategic Options	25
Appendix 3: Summary of the Effects of the Draft SPD	30
 <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	12
Table 6: Key Sustainability Issues	14
Table 7: Potential Indicators	19

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 Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (POSPD) sets out the City Council's approach to planning obligations when considering planning applications for development in Salford. It provides clarity to developers, development control officers, stakeholders and local residents regarding the basis on which planning obligations will be sought and will assist in securing both local and national objectives in respect of the provision of sustainable development across the City.
- 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 - Revised Deposit Draft Replacement Plan 2003–2016.

BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS

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

THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

- 1.12 The establishment of SA objectives and criteria is central to the SA process and provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, assessed and compared. The sustainability objectives used for the SA of the SPD were drawn from the sustainability issues identified through analysis of the baseline data and review of other plans and strategies.

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

- **Do nothing / business as usual (option A):** This option is likely to have a significant negative impact on all of the sustainability objectives. A lack of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected would act as a barrier to securing the necessary investment for a variety of priority projects. Therefore, apart from the new development itself that comes forward, minimal benefits would be secured for the local communities. Infact, new development could have negative impacts which are not adequately mitigated. For example, a lack of investment into open spaces would result in increased pressure on them as new developments come forward.
- **Provide clear guidance for landowners, developers and other interested parties about when planning obligations will be sought to ensure that the process of determining planning obligations is fair and transparent (option B):** This option would deliver a key tool for focusing investment into appropriate areas to mitigate the impact of new development in a way which maximises benefits to the local community.

- 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 for landowners, developers and other interested parties about when planning obligations will be sought to ensure that the process of determining planning obligations is fair and transparent the option delivered by the draft SPD (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 very positive. For example, direct benefits for the City's townscapes and landscapes would result from focused investment into the City' open spaces and public realm. Similarly, these areas often 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 improvements to the City's open spaces and public realm through targeted investment. The health of the community could also improve as better public spaces could encourage their use and increase exercise as well as improve well-being.

1.18 With regard to the local employment supply chapter, direct improvements to the skills base (education) of the City would be delivered which would result in the creation of more local employment which in turn would reduce deprivation. Therefore, the SPD would have a positive impact on both social and economic objectives.

1.19 In terms of the Climate change chapter, by encouraging both tree planting and more energy efficient housing, the quality of the townscape would increase and the financial burden on residents would reduce (through reduced energy bills). Both of these could help improve well-being, reduce stress and ultimately improve health. Such benefits could also help reduce deprivation and ensure that homes are created that meet peoples needs. With regard to environmental objectives, there would be an immediate effect on the carbon impact of new development as new houses are built with a smaller carbon footprint and/or that impact is compensated for by tree planting.

This would help improve air quality, reduce vulnerability to climate change and ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and resources (energy efficient housing).

- 1.20 Furthermore, production of the SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place, which ensures ownership for residents and refinement of the guidance so that they are representative of the views of residents. This promotes more vibrant communities.
- 1.21 Mitigation and enhancements to the Planning Obligations SPD to improve how the document performs against the sustainability objectives are limited as its primary function is to inform levels of contribution from developers. Therefore, the obvious enhancement could be to increase contributions. However, the level of contribution would be informed by the scale and nature of new developments. Circular 05/2005 makes it clear in one of the five tests that it sets out that contributions should be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development. However, it is important to ensure that contributions are spent in a way that meets the communities aspirations. Therefore community involvement to identify particular projects for investment is important. How the community will be engaged in the process will be set out in the introduction to the SPD. In addition linkages to related guidance is very important to encourage good practice (e.g. Design and Crime SPD, Sustainable Design and Construction SPD).

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

- 1.22 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.
- 1.23 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

- 1.24 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.

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

- The inclusion of a section on how the community will be involved in the planning obligations process and how their priorities will be highlighted and used to inform negotiations with developers.
- An increase from 'PASS' to 'VERY GOOD' in the BREEAM standard to be achieved within the Climate Change Chapter.
- Additional cross-referencing of associated guidance documents to promote best practice (e.g. Design and Crime SPD, Sustainable Design and Construction SPD).

HOW TO COMMENT ON THIS REPORT

1.26 Public consultation on the draft Planning Obligations SPD and its Sustainability Appraisal Report runs from the 19/05/2006 to 29/06/2006.

1.27 All comments must be received by 4:30pm on 29/06/2006. Comments can be submitted by:

Post to: Draft Planning Obligations SPD
 Development Control Section
 Urban Vision Partnership Ltd
 Emerson House
 Albert Street
 Eccles
 Salford
 M30 OTE

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

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

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 maximize 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 summarizing information on how the SA results and consultees' opinions were taken into account, reasons for choice of options and proposals for monitoring, including in relation to any recommended changes. Make SPD and SA Report available for public viewing.
<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	November 2005

Consultation on SA Scoping Report	November – December 2005
Appraisal of strategic options	April 2006
Preparation of responses to comments from consultees	April 2006
Preparation of SA Report	April 2006

- 2.4 The SA was undertaken by a team of planning officers from Salford City Council and Urban Vision.

CONSULTATION ARRANGEMENTS

- 2.5 In November 2005 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 Nature, English Heritage, Environment Agency, Countryside Agency) 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 *Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document* (POSPD). 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 new development can have negative, as well as positive, impacts on the surrounding area. Where this is the case, planning obligations can be used to mitigate that negative impact. For example, new residential development can add pressure to an area's open space provision, an impact that could be mitigated through improvements to existing open space or the creation of new open space. The POSPD provides clarity to developers, development control officers, stakeholders and local residents regarding the basis on which planning obligations will be sought and will assist in securing both local and national objectives in respect of the provision of sustainable development across the City.

- 3.5 There are 6 key objectives of the draft POSPD:

1. To ensure appropriate mitigation of, or compensation for, the impacts of new development.
2. To ensure that the nature of new development is acceptable in planning terms.
3. To maximise the benefit of planning obligations for local communities.
4. To identify priorities for, and coordinate the use of planning obligations.
5. To provide clarity for landowners, developers and other interested parties.
6. To ensure that the process of determining planning obligations is fair and transparent.

3.6 The draft POSPD is split into two parts. The first part sets the context for planning obligations and how Salford intends to manage the process of securing and delivering planning obligations. The second part provides guidance relating to 6 particular areas where planning obligations will normally be sought. These are:

- Provision of Open Space and Recreation Space
- Associated with New Residential Development
- Transportation and Travel
- Local Employment Supply
- Public Realm, Infrastructure and Heritage
- Climate Change
- Affordable Housing

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. • Circular 05/2005: Planning Obligations • PPG 2 Green Belts. • PPG3 Housing. • PPG 13 Transport. • PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment. • PPG 25 Development and Flood Risk. • PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development. • PPS 6 Planning For Town Centres • PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas. • PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation • PPS12 Local Development Frameworks • PPS 22 Renewable Energy. • PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control. • Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention. • Waste Strategy for England and Wales 2000. • 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.
REGIONAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Strategy towards 2020 (The Regional Economic Strategy for the NW). • Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (RPG13) • NWRA's Regional Sustainable Development Framework – 'Action for Sustainability' (AfS). • North West Regional Housing Strategy 2003. • Regional Waste Strategy for the North West 2004.
LOCAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Salford Unitary Development Plan - Revised Deposit Draft Replacement Plan 2003–2016. • Making the future happen in Salford: Our strategy for housing in Salford 2004-2006. • Community Plan – Our Vision for Salford 2001-2006. • Salford Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008

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

BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS AND THE FUTURE BASELINE

- 4.4 According to the latest mid-2003 population statistics, there were 216,200 people living in Salford of whom 49.7% were male and 50.3% were female. Children under five accounted for approximately 6% of the population. Between 1992 and 2002 the population of Salford decreased by 12.6%. This was the 2nd greatest decrease in the UK. In Salford 6 out of 20 of the wards are in the 5% most deprived wards and 9 are in the 10% most deprived wards. In 2003, the Gross weekly wage rate for Salford was £424, which is marginally lower than the average for the northwest (£437) and the national average (£438). The level of unemployment in the City (3.9%) is also above the national average (3.3%).
- 4.5 Life expectancy in Salford is the lowest in the whole of Greater Manchester. Male life expectancy in Salford is on average 2.9 years less than the national average. For women, the difference is 2.4 years. The main killers are heart disease and cancers. With regard to other health considerations, according to a 1998 survey, there were approximately 6,500 diabetics in Salford. It was thought that this figure may double by 2008. In 2001, 27,846 (22.8%) of people suffered with a limiting long term illness.
- 4.6 Crime in the City is significantly higher than the national average. Table 5 below, which relates to crimes recorded by the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships across the country, compares the crime rates in Salford to the national average. In particular, it highlights that burglary rates are more than double the national average.

Table 5: Comparison of Crime rates in Salford and England

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

- 4.7 The City of Salford is made up of a number of diverse landscapes. To the east of the City is central Salford which forms part of the regional centre. This area is largely urbanised. The western fringes of the City are more rural in character and include

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

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

DATA COLLECTION LIMITATIONS

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

THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

5. APPRAISAL OF STRATEGIC OPTIONS

- 5.1 One of the key requirements of SA is to consider reasonable alternatives as part of the assessment process. During the development of the draft SPD, 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 draft SPD, is to provide clear guidance for landowners, developers and other interested parties about when planning obligations will be sought to ensure that the process of determining planning obligations is fair and transparent the option delivered by the draft SPD (option B). Clearly within this option, there are a number of sub-options around its detailed implementation, for example, the level of contribution that will be sought to mitigate the impact of development. 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 when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected. This would act as a barrier to securing the necessary investment for a variety of priority projects. Therefore, apart from the new development itself that comes forward, minimal benefits would be secured for the local communities. Infact, new development could have negative impacts which are not adequately mitigated. For example, a lack of investment into open spaces would result in increased pressure on them as new developments come forward.
- 5.6 **Option B: Provide clear guidance for landowners, developers and other interested parties about when planning obligations will be sought to ensure that the process of determining planning obligations is fair and transparent.**

- 5.7 Option B would deliver a key tool for focusing investment into appropriate areas to mitigate the impact of new development in a way which maximises benefits to the local community.

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 all of the social, environmental and economic sustainability objectives. A lack of guidance to inform negotiations and target investment could result in new development adding to the pressure that is exerted on existing resources. For example, new development requires a quality public realm and public open space for it to function effectively. If this is not contributed towards by new development, the effect would be for it to become inadequate. A more detailed explanation of how this option will affect each of the sustainability objectives is included at appendix 1.
- **Provide clear guidance for landowners, developers and other interested parties about when planning obligations will be sought to ensure that the process of determining planning obligations is fair and transparent (option B):** This option would deliver a key tool for focusing investment into appropriate areas to mitigate the impact of new development in a way which maximises benefits to the local community. Given the scope of the SPD, this option is likely to have a positive impact on all of the social, environmental and economic sustainability objectives. Following on from the example above, the SPD should ensure that adequate investment is made into public open spaces and the public realm which would play a significant role in alleviating the likelihood of crime and would encourage their greater use encouraging exercise and supporting health and well-being. Again, a detailed explanation of how this option will affect each of the sustainability objectives is included at appendix 1

- 5.9 The preferred option is thus to provide clear guidance for landowners, developers and other interested parties about when planning obligations will be sought to ensure that the process of determining planning obligations is fair and transparent. This option is delivered by the draft SPD.

6. APPRAISAL OF PLAN'S EFFECTS

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

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

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

POTENTIAL OVERALL EFFECTS OF THE DRAFT SPD

- 6.2 The matrix at appendix 3 shows that the majority of the sustainability objectives are affected either positively or very positively by the implementation of the SPD.
- 6.3 Direct benefits for the City's townscapes and landscapes would result from focused investment into the City's open spaces and public realm. Similarly, these areas often 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 improvements to the City's open spaces and public realm through targeted investment. The health of the community could also improve as better public spaces could encourage their use and increase exercise as well as improve well-being.
- 6.4 With regard to the local employment supply chapter, direct improvements to the skills base (education) of the City would be delivered which would result in the creation of more local employment which in turn would reduce deprivation. Therefore, the SPD would have a positive impact on both social and economic objectives.
- 6.5 In terms of the Climate change chapter, by encouraging both tree planting and more energy efficient housing, the quality of the townscape would increase and the financial burden on residents would reduce (through reduced energy bills). Both of these could help improve well-being, reduce stress and ultimately improve health.

Such benefits could also help reduce deprivation and ensure that homes are created that meet peoples needs. With regard to environmental objectives, there would be an immediate effect on the carbon impact of new development as new houses are built with a smaller carbon footprint and/or that impact is compensated for by tree planting. This would help improve air quality, reduce vulnerability to climate change and ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and resources (energy efficient housing).

- 6.6 Furthermore, production of the SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place, which ensures ownership for residents and refinement of the guidance so that they are representative of the views of residents. This promotes more vibrant communities.
- 6.7 Mitigation and enhancements to the Planning Obligations SPD to improve how the document performs against the sustainability objectives are limited as its primary function is to inform levels of contribution from developers. Therefore, the obvious enhancement could be to increase contributions. However, the level of contribution would be informed by the scale and nature of new developments. Circular 05/2005 makes it clear in one of the five tests that it sets out that contributions should be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development. However, it is important to ensure that contributions are spent in a way that meets the communities aspirations. Therefore community involvement to identify particular projects for investment is important. How the community will be engaged in the process will be set out in the introduction to the SPD. In addition linkages to related guidance is very important to encourage good practice (e.g. Design and Crime SPD, Sustainable Design and Construction SPD).

SECONDARY, CUMMULATIVE AND SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS

- 6.8 Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects were considered during the assessment.
- 6.9 The cumulative, secondary and synergistic impacts of the SPD are generally positive. For example, an improvement in the quality of open space could support additional species of flora and fauna and as biodiversity strengthens, it is likely to support even more species, and hence an even greater biodiversity. Improvements to open spaces could encourage more investment in the surrounding areas which would result in enhancements to the townscape. Improvements to the setting of historic assets through public realm improvements could increase their recognition and highlight them to the community. In addition, the consultation exercises that support

the production of the SPD could help to develop better community relationships for other projects.

THE DIFFERENCE THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS HAS MADE

6.6 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.

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

- The inclusion of a section on how the community will be involved in the planning obligations process and how their priorities will be highlighted and used to inform negotiations with developers.
- An increase from 'PASS' to 'VERY GOOD' in the BREEAM standard to be achieved within the Climate Change Chapter.
- Additional cross-referencing of associated guidance documents to promote best practice (e.g. Design and Crime SPD, Sustainable Design and Construction SPD).

7. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

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

Table 7: Potential Indicators

• "Percentage of people who like the neighbourhood they live in" to act as a proxy.
• % 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/playareas.
• Average gross weekly wage.
• % 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 1200m of a neighbourhood park
• Total area of woodland per 1000 residents
• Quality of River Irwell (chemistry, biology, phosphates, nitrates)
• Pollutant levels in Salford (Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulpur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide)
• Susceptability of City to Flooding
• Total unemployment in Salford.

NEXT STEPS

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

**APPENDIX 1:
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK**

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Indicators	Data Source
SOCIAL				
Human Health	To improve the health of the population	Does the POSPD ensure high quality environments throughout the City, which in turn will make a contribution to the health and well-being of the population? Does the POSPD secure improvements to health care facilities?	"% 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 POSPD provide opportunities for skills development or improve educational standards?	N/A	
Crime & Safety	To improve safety and security for people and property	Does the POSPD encourage safety and security for people, buildings and/or vehicles?	% 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 POSPD support an increase in household incomes/wealth? Does the POSPD encourage	Average gross weekly wage	New Earnings Survey: workplace based statistics by SOC

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Indicators	Data Source
		the provision of better basic facilities that the general population can use?		
Housing	To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	Will the POSPD contribute to a more appropriate mix of housing that is affordable?	"% 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	Will all sections of the local community have the opportunity to be involved in the preparation of the POSPD? Will it improve neighbourhood satisfaction?	"% 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	Does the POSPD support improved accessibility (e.g. for disabled people)? Does the POSPD support the development of more sustainable forms of transport?	% of households within 1,000m 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.	
ENVIRONMENTAL				
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	Will the POSPD help conserve and enhance biodiversity, flora	Total area of woodland per 1,000 residents.	

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Indicators	Data Source
		and fauna?		
Water	To improve the quality of waterways	Will the POSPD support the improvement of the City's waterways? Will the POSPD minimise or help reduce the level of pollution entering the water table?	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 POSPD make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions? Will the POSPD minimise susceptibility to flooding?	Pollutant levels in Salford (Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide) Susceptibility of City to flooding	Air quality archive website: www.airquality.co.uk/archive/Current_Bulletin.php Environment Agency
Material Assets	Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	Does the POSPD encourage energy efficiency for new developments? Does the POSPD encourage the use of renewable energy?	Pollutant levels in Salford (Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide)	Air quality archive website: www.airquality.co.uk/archive/Current_Bulletin.php
Cultural Heritage	To protect and enhance the historic environment	Will the POSPD protect and enhance sites, features, buildings and areas of historical interest? Will the POSPD enhance the setting of sites, features, buildings and areas of	"% of people who like the neighbourhood they live in" acts as proxy	

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Indicators	Data Source
		historical interest?		
Landscape and Townscape	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Will the POSPD 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	Will the POSPD improve the image of the area as a place to invest?	Total unemployment in Salford	Salford Baseline Review
	To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	Will the POSPD encourage local employment and/or training opportunities?		

**APPENDIX 2:
APPRAISAL OF STRATEGIC OPTIONS**

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	OPTION A (Do nothing)		OPTION B (Planning Obligations SPD)	
	Effect	Comments / Mitigation	Effect	Comments / Mitigation
To improve the health of the population	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely be a lack of investment into areas such as the public realm, open space and climate change initiatives. This would result in poor local environments which could have a negative impact on the health of the population.	+	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment into areas such as the public realm, open space and climate change initiatives. This would result in better quality local environments which could have a positive impact on the health of the population.
To improve the education and skills of the population	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there would be reduced investment for training workers for the construction industry. This could result in a skills shortage.	+	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment for training workers for the construction industry. This would help improve skills development within the City.
To improve safety and security for people and property	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely be a lack of investment into areas such as the public realm and open space. This could result in a lack of investment for schemes which are designed to help reduce crime in those areas.	+	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment into areas such as the public realm and open space. This could result in more investment for schemes which are designed to help reduce crime in those areas.
To reduce deprivation within the city	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there would be reduced investment for training workers for the construction industry as well as reduced investment for the public realm and public open space. A lack of investment in these areas could contribute to increased deprivation within the City.	+	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment for training workers for the construction industry as well as focus investment for the public realm and public open space. This could help reduce deprivation within the City.
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely be a lack of investment into areas such as the public realm, open space and climate change initiatives. This would result in poor local environments which are a key asset affecting the quality of residential areas.	+	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment for the public realm, open space and climate change initiatives. This would result in improved local environments which are a key asset affecting the quality of residential areas.
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	-	The production of the Planning Obligations SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what the priorities for investment should be from new development.	+	The production of the Planning Obligations SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what the priorities for investment should be from new development
To improve accessibility for all the community	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely be a lack of investment into areas such as the public realm and open space. This could result in a lack of investment for schemes that could improve accessibility in those areas.	+	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment into areas such as the public realm and open space. This could result in increased investment for schemes that could improve accessibility in those areas.
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely be a lack of investment into public open space which is an important natural asset that supports biodiversity, flora and fauna.	+	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment into open spaces which is an important natural asset that supports biodiversity, flora and fauna.
To improve the quality of watercourses	-	Improvements to water courses could be delivered through contributions from the 'Public Realm, Infrastructure and heritage' chapter.	+	Improvements to water courses could be delivered through contributions from the 'Public Realm, Infrastructure and heritage' chapter.

To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought to reduce the impact of development on climate change, investment into eco-friendly initiatives and consideration to reducing the carbon impact of new development would be reduced.		Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment for eco-friendly initiatives and will encourage consideration of reducing the carbon impact of new development.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought to reduce the impact of development on climate change, investment into eco-friendly initiatives and consideration to reducing the carbon impact of new development would be reduced.	+	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment for eco-friendly initiatives and will encourage consideration of reducing the carbon impact of new development.
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought to reduce the impact of development on climate change, investment into eco-friendly initiatives and consideration to reducing the carbon impact of new development would be reduced.	+	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment for eco-friendly initiatives and will encourage consideration of reducing the carbon impact of new development.
To protect and enhance the historic environment	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely be a lack of investment into the Public Realm which includes a large number of historical assets.	+	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment into the Public Realm which includes a large number of historical assets.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely be a lack of investment into areas such as the public realm and open space. This would result in poor local environments.	+	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment into areas such as the public realm and open space. This would result in better quality local environments.
To maximise sustainable economic growth	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there would be reduced investment for training workers for the construction industry. This could result in a skills shortage. Furthermore, as explained above, there could be a lack of investments into the public realm which is an essential component of the City's image which can attract investment.	+	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment for training workers for the construction industry. This would help improve skills development within the City. Furthermore, increased investment could be focused on improvements to the public realm which is an essential component of the City's image which can attract investment.
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	-	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there would be reduced investment for training workers for the construction industry. This could result in a skills shortage.	+	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment for training workers for the construction industry. This would help improve skills development within the City.
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	It is clear that the Planning Obligations SPD is likely to have a significant positive impact on all the sustainability objectives above. It will provide a key tool in focusing investment into appropriate areas to mitigate the impact of new development in a way which maximises benefits to the local community.			

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

‘DO NOTHING’

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	Timescale			Certainty	Scale	Permanent ?	Secondary, cumulative, synergistic	Comments	Mitigation
	0-3 years	3-10 years	10+ years						
Social Objectives									
To improve the health of the population	-	-	--	high	Citywide	Long-term	Gradual demise of open space over time (cumulative) affecting health.	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely be a lack of investment into areas such as the public realm, open space and climate change initiatives. This would result in poor local environments which could have a negative impact on the health of the population.	Produce SPD to focus investment
To improve the education and skills of the population	-	-	-	high	Citywide	Long-term		Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there would be reduced investment for training workers for the construction industry. This could result in a skills shortage.	Produce SPD to focus investment
To improve safety and security for people and property	-	-	-	medium	Citywide	Long-term		Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely be a lack of investment into areas such as the public realm and open space. This could result in a lack of investment for schemes which are designed to help reduce crime in those areas.	Produce SPD to focus investment
To reduce deprivation within the city	-	-	--	high	Citywide	Long-term	If the image of the city is one of deprivation, this could lead to less inward investment, inward migration which can have a compound impact on deprivation.	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there would be reduced investment for training workers for the construction industry as well as reduced investment for the public realm and public open space. A lack of investment in these areas could contribute to increased deprivation within the City.	Produce SPD to focus investment
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	-	-	--	high	Citywide	Long-term	Gradual demise of open space, for example, over time (cumulative) affecting the amenities available to residents.	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely be a lack of investment into areas such as the public realm, open space and climate change initiatives. This would result in poor local environments which are a key asset affecting the quality of residential areas.	Produce SPD to focus investment
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	-	-	-	high	Citywide	Short term	The consultation exercise could help to develop better community relationships for other projects.	The production of the Planning Obligations SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what the priorities for investment should be from new development.	Produce SPD to focus investment

To improve accessibility for all the community	-	-	-	medium	Citywide	Long term		Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely be a lack of investment into areas such as the public realm and open space. This could result in a lack of investment for schemes that could improve accessibility in those areas.	Produce SPD to focus investment
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	-	-	--	high	Citywide	Long-term	A reduction in the quality of open space may not initially effect biodiversity (due to its resilience), but at a certain point would result in a collapse of elements of the natural environment that relied on that open space (synergistic)	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely be a lack of investment into public open space which is an important natural asset that supports biodiversity, flora and fauna.	Produce SPD to focus investment
To improve the quality of watercourses	-	-	-	medium	Where there are watercourses	Long term		Improvements to water courses could be delivered through contributions from the 'Public Realm, Infrastructure and heritage' chapter.	Produce SPD to focus investment
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	-	-	--	high	Global/local	Long term	Cumulative impact as proportion of new development does not achieve carbon neutrality/reduction.	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought to reduce the impact of development on climate change, investment into eco-friendly initiatives and consideration to reducing the carbon impact of new development would be reduced.	Produce SPD to focus investment
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	-	-	--	high	Global/local	Long term	Potential increased incidence of flooding due to poorer climate.	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought to reduce the impact of development on climate change, investment into eco-friendly initiatives and consideration to reducing the carbon impact of new development would be reduced.	Produce SPD to focus investment
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	-	-	--	high	Global/local	Long term	Cumulative impact as proportion of new development does not achieve carbon neutrality/reduction	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought to reduce the impact of development on climate change, investment into eco-friendly initiatives and consideration to reducing the carbon impact of new development would be reduced.	Produce SPD to focus investment
To protect and enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	medium	Citywide	Long term		Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely be a lack of investment into the Public Realm which includes a large number of historical assets.	Produce SPD to focus investment

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	-	-	--	high	Citywide	Long term	Gradual demise of open space / public realm over time (cumulative). Quality of one area can affect the image of neighbouring areas.	Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there is likely to be a lack of investment into areas such as the public realm and open space. This would result in poor local environments.	Produce SPD to focus investment
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	-	-	-	high	Citywide	Long term		Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there would be reduced investment for training workers for the construction industry. This could result in a skills shortage. Furthermore, as explained above, there could be a lack of investments into the public realm which is an essential component of the City's image which can attract investment.	Produce SPD to focus investment
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	-	-	-	high	Citywide	Long term		Without clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected, there would be reduced investment for training workers for the construction industry. This could result in a skills shortage.	Produce SPD to focus investment
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	It is clear that the 'do nothing' approach is likely to have a significant negative impact on all of the sustainability objectives above. A lack of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought, and the level of contribution that will be expected would act as a barrier to securing the necessary investment for a variety of priority projects. Therefore, apart from the new development itself that comes forward, minimal benefits would be secured for the local communities. In fact, new development could have negative impacts which are not adequately mitigated. For example, a lack of investment into open spaces would result in increased pressure on them as new developments come forward without mitigating the impact by investing in the open spaces or providing new open space provision. The best way to mitigate these negative impacts would be to produce a clear guide by way of SPD.								

PROVISION OF OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION SPACE ASSOCIATED WITH NEW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

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		Contributions and improvement to the City's open spaces will provide a valuable resource for resident's. Their improvement will encourage more people to use them which in turn encourages more walking etc and exercise which improves health. General well-being would also improve.	Ensure contributions are spent in a way that meets the communities aspirations – more community involvement to identify particular projects. This would also help promote their use as people would feel as though they have a greater ownership over projects that they have contributed towards.
To improve the education and skills of the population	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impacts on the education and skills of the population. There may be some residual benefits as a result of improved resource for nature trails (e.g.)	
To improve safety and security for people and property	+	+	+	Medium	citywide	longterm		Improvements to greenspaces would take account of the creation of safe and secure places (e.g. footpath upgrades, lighting etc)	Linkages to Crime and Design SPD for advice.
To reduce deprivation within the city	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long term		Open spaces are a valuable resource for the City's residents without which would lead to greater deprivation.	Ensure contributions are spent in a way that meets the communities aspirations – more community involvement to identify particular projects. This would also help promote their use as people would feel as though they have a greater ownership over projects that they have contributed towards.
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long term		Open spaces are an essential component of the City's urban fabric and have a central role in the quality of residential environments. Therefore, improvements to the open spaces have direct benefits on the quality of residential environments.	Ensure contributions are spent in a way that meets the communities aspirations – more community involvement to identify particular projects.
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Short term	The consultation exercise could help to develop better community relationships for other projects.	The production of the Planning Obligations SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what the priorities for investment should be from new development.	More intensive consultation.
To improve accessibility for all the community	+	+	+	High	Citywide	long term		Improvements to open spaces would need to take account of vulnerable sections of the community such as the elderly – hence investment into openspaces should improve their accessibility.	See points above.
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	+	+	++	High	Citywide	long term	As biodiversity strengthens, it is likely to support even more species, and hence	Salford's greenspaces provide an important resource which supports a wide range of flora and fauna. Therefore, improvements to and maintenance of these greenspaces will help to support the City's biodiversity. As	Further guidance and advice will be contained in the Green Spaces Strategy and the Nature and Conservation SPDs.

							a even wider biodiversity.	new spaces are created this will become more significant in the long term.	
To improve the quality of watercourses	0/+	0/+	0/+	Medium	local	Long term		Improvements to open spaces could help reduced run-off which can contribute to the quality of water courses. The impact may only be limited however. In addition, the setting of water courses could be improved.	
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	0/+	0/+	0/+	Medium	Global/local	Long term		Tree planting in open spaces can help absorb carbon in the atmosphere and in turn improve air quality.	Encourage more tree planting in open spaces, although the Green Spaces strategy would be better placed to consider this.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Medium	Citywide	longterm		Tree planting in open spaces can absorb carbon and can increase infiltration (reduce run-off). This can help reduce the occurrence of disasters associated with the climate such as flooding.	Encourage more tree planting in open spaces, although the Green Spaces strategy would be better placed to consider this.
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter of the SPD is unlikely to have any significant impact on the use of energy and natural resources.	
To protect and enhance the historic environment	+	+	++	High	Citywide	Long term	Improvements to the setting of historic assets could increase their recognition and highlight them to the community.	The City's parks and greenspaces are an important historical asset which would be improved and maintained through this chapter. In addition, open spaces sometimes form the setting for Listed Buildings, Listed structures and ancient monuments.	Ensure key historical assets are recognised in any improvement plans for parks and open spaces. However, the Green Spaces strategy is best placed to consider this.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	High	Citywide	Long term	Improvements to open spaces could encourage more investment in the surrounding areas which would result in further enhancements to the townscape.	Open spaces form a key element of the City's townscape and landscape. Therefore, their improvement has a direct impact on this objective. In the long term the impact will be more apparent as the proportion of quality open spaces increases.	Ensure that contributions are spent in an efficient way – consultation with the community is important.
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Longterm	As new investment is attracted to the City, this in turn is likely to attract even more investment	Improvements to open spaces would help improve the image of the City which in turn could attract new investment and support economic growth.	Marketing and communication of improvements to the community would help raise the profile of the City. This could be done by involving the community in identify and delivering projects that are brought forward.
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	+	+	+	High	Citywide	longterm	As new investment is attracted to the City, this in turn is likely to attract even more investment	Improvements to open spaces would help improve the image of the City which in turn could attract new investment and support new employment opportunities.	Marketing and communication of improvements to the community would help raise the profile of the City. This could be done by involving the community in identify and delivering projects that are brought forward.

**SUSTAINABILITY
SUMMARY**

This chapter of the Planning Obligations 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 focused investment into the City's 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. Secondary benefits could also result. For example, improvements to open spaces could encourage more investment in the surrounding areas which would result in further enhancements to the townscape.

Indirect benefits to security, deprivation, accessibility and the economy would also result from improvements to the City's open spaces through targeted investment. 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.

Mitigation and enhancements to the Planning Obligations SPD to improve how the document performs against the sustainability objectives are limited as its primary function is to inform levels of contribution from developers. Therefore, the obvious enhancement could be to increase contributions. However, the level of contribution would be informed by the scale and nature of new developments. Circular 05/2005 makes it clear in one of the five tests that it sets out that contributions should be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development. However, it is important to ensure that contributions are spent in a way that meets the communities aspirations. Therefore community involvement to identify particular projects for investment is important. How the community will be engaged in the process will be set out in the introduction to the SPD. In addition linkages to related guidance is very important to encourage good practice (e.g. Design and Crime SPD, Sustainable Design and Construction SPD)

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT SUPPLY

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	0/+	0/+	0/+	medium	City wide	Long term		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on health, although reduced employment opportunities could increase stress levels.	
To improve the education and skills of the population	+	+	++	high	City wide	Long term	As the skills base widens, further opportunities could be created.	This chapter seeks to directly support the development of skills within the construction industry.	Ask for greater contributions to skills development for the construction industry or for contributions to other skills training.
To improve safety and security for people and property	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on safety and security.	
To reduce deprivation within the city	+	+	++	high	City wide	Long term	As the skills base widens, further opportunities could be created.	The creation of new employment opportunities is a key factor in reducing deprivation.	Ask for greater contributions to skills development for the construction industry or for contributions to other skills training.
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on housing.	
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	+	+	high	Citywide	Short term	The consultation exercise could help to develop better community relationships for other projects.	The production of the Planning Obligations SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what the priorities for investment should be from new development.	More extensive consultation.
To improve accessibility for all the community	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on accessibility.	
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on biodiversity, flora and fauna.	
To improve the quality of watercourses	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on watercourses.	
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air quality.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on the climate.	
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on safety and security, although supporting local jobs for local people would reduce the need for people to travel long distances to work (energy consumption).	
To protect and enhance the historic environment	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on the historic environment.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on landscapes and townscapes.	

Economic Objectives

To maximise sustainable economic growth	+	+	++	high	City wide	Long term	As the skills base widens, further opportunities could be created.	This chapter seeks to directly support the development of skills within the construction industry. This in turn will help support economic growth.	Ask for greater contributions to skills development for the construction industry or for contributions to other skills training.
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	+	+	++	high	City wide	Long term	As the skills base widens, further opportunities could be created.	This chapter seeks to directly support the development of skills within the construction industry. This in turn will help provide good employment opportunities	Ask for greater contributions to skills development for the construction industry or for contributions to other skills training.

SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY

This chapter of the SPD would have positive benefits for a number of the social objectives. For example direct improvements to the skills base (education) of the City would be delivered which would result in the creation of more local employment which in turn would reduce deprivation. In addition the production of the Planning Obligations SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what the priorities for investment should be from new development which could help to develop better community relationships and a more vibrant community. With regard to the economic objectives, this chapter seeks to directly support the development of skills within the construction industry which will in turn help support economic growth and provide more local employment opportunities.

Mitigation and enhancements to the Planning Obligations SPD to improve how the document performs against the sustainability objectives are limited as its primary function is to inform levels of contribution from developers. Therefore, the obvious enhancement could be to increase contributions. However, the level of contribution would be informed by the scale and nature of new developments. Circular 05/2005 makes it clear in one of the five tests that it sets out that contributions should be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development. However, it is important to ensure that contributions are spent in a way that meets the communities aspirations. Therefore community involvement to identify particular projects for investment is important. How the community will be engaged in the process will be set out in the introduction to the SPD.

PUBLIC REALM IMPROVEMENTS AND PUBLIC ART

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		The City's public realms are what bind the character in an area. By improving the public realms both aesthetically and functionally, it is likely to increase the usage. This has two effects: increased exercise (walking, cycling etc) and increased well being as people feel safer and are in more pleasant surroundings.	Ensure contributions are spent in a way that meets the communities aspirations – more community involvement to identify particular projects. This would also help promote their use as people would feel as though they have a greater ownership over projects that they have contributed towards.
To improve the education and skills of the population	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impacts on the education and skills of the population. There may be some residual benefits as a result of improved study resource (e.g. public art projects)	
To improve safety and security for people and property	+	+	+	Medium	citywide	longterm		Improvements to public realms would take account of the creation of safe and secure places (e.g. footpath upgrades, lighting etc)	Linkages to Crime and Design SPD for advice.
To reduce deprivation within the city	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long term		The City's public realms are what bind the character in an area without which would lead to greater deprivation.	Ensure contributions are spent in a way that meets the communities aspirations – more community involvement to identify particular projects.
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Long term		The City's public realms are an essential component of the City's urban fabric and have a central role in the quality of residential environments. Therefore, improvements to the public realm have direct benefits on the quality of residential environments.	Ensure contributions are spent in a way that meets the communities aspirations – more community involvement to identify particular projects.
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Short term	The consultation exercise could help to develop better community relationships for other projects.	The production of the Planning Obligations SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what the priorities for investment should be from new development.	More intensive consultation.
To improve accessibility for all the community	+	+	+	High	Citywide	long term		Improvements to the public realm would need to take account of the needs of vulnerable sections of the community. Therefore, investment into the public realm could help improve accessibility. In addition, specific projects could be delivered for the creation of new access routes and new urban squares which has significant benefits in terms of accessibility.	Highlight accessibility as a key consideration in the creation of new public realm and improvements to existing public realm.
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impacts on biodiversity, flora and fauna.	
To improve the quality of watercourses	+	+	+	High	local	Long term		The City's watercourses, particularly the River Irwell and Ship Canal, are very important	Identify watercourses as important elements of the public realm.

								elements of the City's public realm. Therefore, it is expected that some contributions will be invested into improving the access to and the quality of these watercourses to encourage their use and take advantage of the opportunities they present.	
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter is unlikely to have any significant impacts on greenhouse gas emissions and air quality.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Medium	Citywide	longterm		Improvements to the public realm should take account of sustainable construction methods and hence reduce vulnerability to climate change. For example the use of SUDS.	Cross reference SPD to Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	0	0	0	na	na	na		This chapter of the SPD is unlikely to have any significant impact on the use of energy and natural resources.	
To protect and enhance the historic environment	+	+	++	High	Citywide	Long term	Improvements to the setting of historic assets could increase their recognition and highlight them to the community.	The City's public realms provide the setting for the majority of historical and cultural assets. Therefore, their improvement would enhance this setting and the quality of the historic environment. Over time, as more public realm schemes are delivered, greater benefit would be realised for the historic environment.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	High	Citywide	Long term	Improvements to the public realm could encourage more investment in the surrounding areas which would result in further enhancements to the townscape.	The City's public realms form a key element of the City's townscape and landscape. Therefore, their improvement has a direct impact on this objective. In the long term the impact will be more apparent as the proportion of quality public realm increases.	Ensure that contributions are spent in an efficient way – consultation with the community is important. This would also help promote their use as people would feel as though they have a greater ownership over projects that they have contributed towards.
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	+	+	+	High	Citywide	Longterm	As new investment is attracted to the City, this in turn is likely to attract even more investment	Improvements to the public realm would help improve the image of the City which in turn could attract new investment and support economic growth.	Marketing and communication of improvements to the community would help raise the profile of the City. This could be done by involving the community in identify and delivering projects that are brought forward.
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	+	+	+	High	Citywide	longterm	As new investment is attracted to the City, this in turn is likely to attract even more investment	Improvements to the public realm would help improve the image of the City which in turn could attract new investment and support new employment opportunities.	Marketing and communication of improvements to the community would help raise the profile of the City. This could be done by involving the community in identify and delivering projects that are brought forward.

**SUSTAINABILITY
SUMMARY**

This chapter of the Planning Obligations 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 focused investment into the City public realms, for example improvements to the City's waterways such as the River Irwell and the Ship Canal. Similarly, the public realm often forms the setting for Listed Buildings, Listed structures and ancient monuments, and hence direct benefits for the historic environment could be secured. Secondary benefits could also result. For example, improvements to open spaces could encourage more investment in the surrounding areas which would result in further enhancements to the townscape.

Indirect benefits to security, deprivation, accessibility and the economy would also result from improvements to the City's open spaces through targeted investment. The health of the community could also improve as better public realms spaces could encourage their use and increase exercise as well as improve well-being.

Mitigation and enhancements to the Planning Obligations SPD to improve how the document performs against the sustainability objectives are limited as its primary function is to inform levels of contribution from developers. Therefore, the obvious enhancement could be to increase contributions. However, the level of contribution would be informed by the scale and nature of new developments. Circular 05/2005 makes it clear in one of the five tests that it sets out that contributions should be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development. However, it is important to ensure that contributions are spent in a way that meets the communities aspirations. Therefore community involvement to identify particular projects for investment is important. How the community will be engaged in the process will be set out in the introduction to the SPD. In addition linkages to related guidance is very important to encourage good practice (e.g. Design and Crime SPD, Sustainable Design and Construction SPD)

CLIMATE CHANGE

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	Increased proportion of energy efficient housing/ carbon reduced development.	Provision of clear guidance on when planning obligations will be sought and the level of contribution that will be expected will help focus investment into tree planting and energy efficient housing. This would result in better quality local environments / housing which will have a positive impact on the health/ well-being of the population.	Could increase requirement to achieve 'Very Good' BREEAM standard to 'Excellent' standard. Could decide not to waive contributions unless carbon neutrality is achieved.
To improve the education and skills of the population	0	0	0	na	na	na		The climate change chapter in unlikely to have any significant direct impact on education. However, it could improve the populations knowledge of energy efficiency and how to achieve it.	
To improve safety and security for people and property	0	0	+	na	na	na		The climate change chapter in unlikely to have any significant direct short term impacts on safety and security. However, a poorer climate could result in more flooding which affects property security.	
To reduce deprivation within the city	+	+	++	high	Citywide	Long term		More energy efficient housing (cost) and tree planting (visual amenity) can help reduce deprivation.	Could increase requirement to achieve 'Very Good' BREEAM standard to 'Excellent' standard. Could decide not to waive contributions unless carbon neutrality is achieved.
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	+	+	++	high	Citywide	Long term		More energy efficient housing (cost) and tree planting (visual amenity) can help improve residential environments.	Could increase requirement to achieve 'Very Good' BREEAM standard to 'Excellent' standard. Could decide not to waive contributions unless carbon neutrality is achieved.
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	+	+	high	Citywide	Short term	The consultation exercise could help to develop better community relationships for other projects.	The production of the Planning Obligations SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what the priorities for investment should be from new development.	More intensive consultation.
To improve accessibility for all the community	0	0	0	na	na	na		The climate change chapter in unlikely to have any significant direct impact on accessibility.	
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	0	0	++	high	Citywide	Long term		An improved/moderated climate is likely to support a wider range of biodiversity.	Could increase requirement to achieve 'Very Good' BREEAM standard to 'Excellent' standard. Could decide not to waive contributions unless carbon neutrality is achieved. Could require contribution to bog restoration or other natural assets that contribute to carbon reduction.

To improve the quality of watercourses	0	0	0/+	medium	local	Long term		In the long term, an improved climate is likely to lead to fewer detrimental impacts on water courses.	
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	+	+	++	high	City wide	Long term	Over time the proportion of new houses with reduced carbon footprints would increase.	There would be an immediate effect on the carbon impact of new development as new houses are built with a smaller carbon footprint.	Could increase requirement to achieve 'Very Good' BREEAM standard to 'Excellent' standard. Could decide not to waive contributions unless carbon neutrality is achieved.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	++	high	City wide	Long term	Over time the proportion of new houses with reduced carbon footprints would increase.	There would be an immediate effect on the carbon impact of new development as new houses are built with a smaller carbon footprint. This in turn would reduce the likelihood of natural disaster (e.g. flooding)	Could increase requirement to achieve 'Very Good' BREEAM standard to 'Excellent' standard. Could decide not to waive contributions unless carbon neutrality is achieved.
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	+	+	++	high	City wide	Long term	Over time the proportion of energy efficient housing would increase.	There would be an immediate effect on energy efficiency as more new houses are built to the 'Very Good' standard of BREEAM.	Could increase requirement to achieve 'Very Good' BREEAM standard to 'Excellent' standard.
To protect and enhance the historic environment	0	0	0	na	na	na		The climate change chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on the historic environment.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	medium	City wide	Long term		This chapter is likely to result in more tree planting which is key asset of landscape and townscape.	Require more tree planting. Provide advice on the types of trees that should be planted – linkages to Trees and Development SPD.
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	0	0	0	na	na	na		The climate change chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on the sustainable economic growth.	
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	0	0	0	na	na	na		The climate change chapter is unlikely to have any significant impact on the quality of employment opportunities.	
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	<p>This chapter would have positive benefits for a number of social and environmental objectives, but little impact on economic objectives. By encouraging both tree planting and more energy efficient housing, the quality of the townscape would increase and the financial burden on residents would reduce (through reduced energy bills). Both of these could help improve well-being, reduce stress and ultimately improve health. Such benefits could also help reduce deprivation and ensure that homes are created that meet peoples needs.</p> <p>In addition the production of the Planning Obligations SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what the priorities for investment should be from new development which could help to develop better community relationships and a more vibrant community.</p> <p>With regard to environmental objectives, there would be an immediate effect on the carbon impact of new development as new houses are built with a smaller carbon footprint and/or that impact is compensated for by tree planting. This would help improve air quality, reduce vulnerability to climate change and ensure the prudent and efficient use of energy and resources (energy efficient housing).</p> <p>Mitigation and enhancements to the Planning Obligations SPD to improve how the document performs against the sustainability objectives are limited as its primary function is to inform levels of contribution from developers. Therefore, the obvious enhancement could be to increase contributions. However, the level of contribution would be informed by the scale and nature of new developments. Circular 05/2005 makes it clear in one of the five tests that it sets out that contributions should be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development. However, increased energy efficiency could be delivered by increasing the BREEAM requirement from the 'PASS' standard to a higher standard (e.g. 'VERY GOOD' or 'EXCELLENT').</p>								