

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

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Components that make up the SEA Environmental Report

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

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

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

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

1. SUMMARY AND OUTCOMES

- 1.1 This section provides a non-technical summary of the Sustainability Appraisal report, setting out the process and the difference that this process has made.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.2 The Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document (SDCSPD) offers additional guidance for developers on the integration of sustainable design and construction measures in new developments, including energy efficiency, rainwater recycling, and the provision of waste recycling facilities. It promotes the design and construction of buildings that minimise their environmental footprint, are economic to run over its whole life cycle, and fit well with the needs of the local community.
- 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 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 SPD has been fully explored. This will in turn ensure that Salford City Council is able to act on any identified inconsistencies between international, national, regional and local objectives.
- 1.8 A range of national, regional and local strategies were reviewed as part of the SA process and no major inconsistencies were found between policies. The key links identified were with Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1): Delivering Sustainable Development; North West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS13); North West Regional Assembly's Regional Sustainable Development Framework – 'Action for Sustainability' (AfS); and the City of Salford Unitary Development Plan 2004–2016.

BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS

- 1.9 The collection and assessment of information and data about the current and likely future state of the policy area (City of Salford) was used within the SA to help identify sustainability problems and predict the SPD's effects. Where available, comparators, key trends and targets were identified.
- 1.10 Sources for the baseline data included: Health Inequalities in Salford – a local strategy for action (2004); Salford PCT Annual Report (2003/2004); Neighbourhood Statistics website (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>); Indices of Deprivation (2004); Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (2000); Salford City Council Resident's Survey (2003/2004); and the Salford Annual Baseline Review (2005).
- 1.11 Issues and trends identified included that although the total population of Salford has stabilised over the last three years, it has decreased rapidly from 1992 and the city is still experiencing a net loss of families. Many parts of Salford are amongst the most deprived in the country. Also, the general health of the population is below the national average and crime is much higher than the national average. Average earning levels are also below the national average. However, the City is well endowed with natural and cultural assets.

THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

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

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

APPRAISAL OF STRATEGIC OPTIONS

- 1.14 A key requirement of the SA is to consider reasonable alternatives as part of the assessment process. The options that were assessed were formulated from the Unitary Development Plan process and the Council's intention to provide clear guidelines on the integration of sustainable design and construction measures in new developments. The options assessed were thus:

- **Do nothing / business as usual (option A):** This option is likely to have a significant negative impact on a number of the sustainability objectives. Whilst the policies of the UDP would continue to deliver some improvements to the sustainability of new development, a lack of detailed guidance could have an adverse impact on biodiversity, the quality of watercourses, greenhouse gas emissions and the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources. Not producing a SPD may also have a detrimental impact on the health of the population, safety and security for people and property, and on ensuring that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs.
- **Provide clear guidance for those involved in the planning and design of new development on the integration of sustainable design and construction measures in new developments, including energy efficiency, rainwater recycling, and the provision of waste recycling facilities (option B):** This option will provide a key tool to promote the design and construction of buildings that minimise their environmental footprint, are economic to run over its whole lifecycle, and fit well with the needs of 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 those involved in the planning and design of new development on the integration of sustainable design and construction measures in new developments, including energy efficiency, rainwater recycling, and the provision of waste recycling facilities (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 SPD performed very well against the sustainability objectives and the majority of effects identified were positive. For example, direct benefits for the City's vulnerability to climate change would result from providing guidance to reduce the risk of flash flooding by incorporating sustainable drainage techniques into new development. Incorporating guidance on minimising energy consumption will reduce the cost of heating buildings, which can deliver benefits for deprivation, the health of the population and can improve economic competitiveness and increase employment opportunities.
- 1.18 Furthermore, production of the SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place, which ensures ownership of the document for residents and refinement of the guidance so that it is representative of the views of residents. This promotes more vibrant communities.

MAIN ISSUES RAISED FROM STATUTORY CONSULTATION

- 1.19 Although comments were received on the content of the SPD, none of the representations questioned the content of the SA. The key main issues raised were as follows:

Minimising Energy Consumption/Renewable Energy

- Concern was raised that the SPD must balance the need to design buildings so that they benefit from natural daylight and passive solar gain but do not

suffer from over-heating during warmer summers expected as a consequence of climate change;

- Respondents questioned the appropriateness of the requirement for 10% of a developments energy supply to come from on-site renewable energy sources;
- Concern was raised that the SPD seeks to impose standards related to the Code for Sustainable Homes which are premature and difficult to achieve;
- A number of respondents considered that Sections 6 and 7 should be merged as both energy conservation measures and renewable energy technologies cannot be considered in isolation from one another;

Surface run-off Considerations

- Concern was raised that Sustainable Drainage Techniques (SUDS) should be encouraged rather than required as a matter of course;

Minimising water consumption

- A number of respondents noted that the water conservation measures aimed at reducing consumption to 105 litres per day per person was not realistic;
- The sustainability credential of grey water recycling schemes were questioned by United Utilities;

Waste Management and Re-cycling Issues

- Reservations were raised about the requirement for new residential developments to provide external storage space for up to 4 wheeled bins;
- A number of respondents stated that the requirement for at least 10% of the total value of materials used in new developments to be derived from recycled content should be removed;

Policy Context Issues

- More substantial reference needs to be made to the new PPS1 – Planning and Climate Change and the policies of the draft RSS.

MAIN CHANGES MADE TO THE SPD

- 1.20 The requirement for 10% of a developments energy supply to come from on-site renewable energy sources has been removed from the SPD. However, the document still encourages developments to integrate appropriate renewable energy/low-carbon technologies.

- 1.21 The requirement for developers to achieve energy efficiency standards at least 25% more efficient than Part L of the Building Regulations, in line with Code Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes, has been removed from the SPD. However, the SPD still encourages the incorporation of measures to improve the energy efficiency of new developments and the integration of appropriate renewable energy technologies.
- 1.22 The water consumption target was revised in light of the consultation responses from 105 litres per person per day to 120 litres per person per day.
- 1.23 The recycling facilities chapter has been revised to provide greater flexibility over the number of household recycling bins that must be provided.
- 1.24 The requirement for at least 10% of the total value of materials used in new developments to be derived from recycled content has been removed.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

- 1.25 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.

DIFFERENCE THE PROCESS HAS MADE

- 1.26 The SA process and the preparation of the SPD have been initiated to build upon the Council's stated ambitions in the Unitary Development Plan. Therefore the SA has found that implementing the SPD will have overall positive benefits on sustainability.
- 1.27 However some opportunities for further enhancement have been identified through the SA process and these recommendations have been incorporated into the SPD. These include:
- The incorporation of a section to provide guidance on improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings in Salford.
 - The provision of guidance on which SUDS measures deliver benefits for water quality by facilitating absorption and filtration of surface water run-off.
 - The inclusion of guidance to ensure that waste recycling facilities are adequately screened and positioned in appropriate locations where they do not have an unacceptable impact on the street scene.
 - The incorporation of information on the kerbside recycling scheme offered in Salford.

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.

Table 2: Sustainability Appraisal stages and tasks

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

TIMETABLE AND RESPONSIBILITY

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

Table 3: Timetable of SA outputs and tasks

TASK	TIMETABLE
Preparation of the SA Scoping Report	December – January 2007
Consultation on SA Scoping Report	March – April 2007
Appraisal of strategic options	May 2007
Preparation of responses to comments from consultees	May 2007
Preparation of SA Report	July 2007
Statutory Consultation	September – October 2007
Appraisal of changes to SPD where necessary	November – December 2007
Adoption of the SPD and publishing of the SA report	March 2008
Monitor effects of the guidance to identify adverse outcomes.	Ongoing

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

CONSULTATION ARRANGEMENTS

2.5 In January 2007 an SA Scoping Report was produced to set out the initial context and findings of the SA and the proposed approach to the rest of the appraisal. The aim was to ensure that the SA was comprehensive and would address all relevant issues and objectives, by enabling input from key stakeholders and consultation bodies at an early stage in the process.

2.6 The Scoping Report set out an initial assessment of:

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

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

2.8 Comments on the Scoping Report were invited from the four consultation bodies required by the SEA Regulations (Countryside Agency¹, English Nature¹, English

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

Heritage, Environment 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 Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document (SDCSPD). The SA considers the SPD's implications from a social, economic and environmental perspective, by assessing options and the 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 there is a need to improve the sustainability of buildings to reduce contributions to climate change, adapt to climate change that is regarded as inevitable and decrease the amount of waste generated. The Sustainable Design and Construction SPD seeks to promote the design and construction of buildings that minimise their environmental footprint, are economic to run over its whole life cycle, and fit well with the needs of the local community.
- 3.5 There are 8 key objectives of the SDCSPD:

1. To promote the highest practicable standard of resource and energy efficiency in new developments.
2. To provide clear guidance for developers about adapting to or mitigating the harmful impacts of climate change.
3. To improve construction techniques to reduce waste and adverse environmental impacts.
4. To encourage the use of renewable energy and reduce the dependency on non-renewable energy sources.
5. To reduce the proportion of waste that goes to landfill.
6. To enhance the biodiversity and nature conservation interest of Salford.
7. To maximise the benefits for the occupiers of new developments.
8. To promote sustainable forms of travel by encouraging the provision of high quality cycling facilities and a safe and convenient walking environment in new developments.

3.6 The SDCSPD is split into 20 sections. These are:

- Introduction
- Process for Producing this Document
- Sustainable Design and Construction and the need for this document
- Policy Context and SPD Objectives
- Planning Policies
- Minimising Energy Consumption
- Maximising the Provision of On Site Renewable Energy Supply and/or Connections to a Decentralised Low-Carbon Energy Supply
- Incorporating Public and Private Open Spaces that offer Shade and Shelter from Increasing Temperatures
- Minimising the Impacts of Ambient Air and Noise Pollution
- Minimising Water Consumption
- Minimising the Speed and Quantity of Surface Water Run Off
- Minimising the Impact of Flood Events
- Maximising the Use of Responsibly Sourced and/or Recycled Building Materials
- Minimising Construction Waste
- Incorporating Adequate Waste Recycling Facilities
- Maximising the Provision of Wildlife Habitats
- Incorporating Appropriate Facilities for Cyclists and Pedestrians
- Summary Checklist
- Implementation, Monitoring and Review
- Annex A – The Sustainability of Existing Buildings

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

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

INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Directive - Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC. • EC Directive - Establishing a framework for the Community action in the Field of Water Policy • Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity (A 5-year Plan from the ODPM) 2005. • Sustainable Communities: Homes for all (A 5-year Plan from the ODPM) 2005. • PPG 2 Green Belts. • PPG3 Housing. • PPG 13 Transport. • PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment. • PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development. • PPS3 Housing • PPS 6 Planning For Town Centres • PPS 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas. • PPS 9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation • PPS 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management • PPS12 Local Development Frameworks • PPS 22 Renewable Energy. • PPS 23 Planning and Pollution Control. • PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk. • Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006 • Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention. • Waste Strategy for England and Wales 2000. • DEFRA Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies for local authorities. • 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. • Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006 • Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy. • Winning housing designs: lessons from an Anglo-French housing initiative - CABE
REGIONAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Strategy towards 2020 (The Regional Economic Strategy for the NW). • NW Green Infrastructure Guide – Consultation Draft • Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) (RPG13) • Draft Replacement Regional spatial Strategy (RSS) for the North West • NWRA's Regional Sustainable Development Framework – 'Action for Sustainability' (AfS).

- North West Regional Housing Strategy 2003.
- North West Innovation Strategy
- Regional Waste Strategy for the North West 2004.

LOCAL

- City of Salford Unitary Development Plan 2004–2016.
- Making the future happen in Salford: Our strategy for housing in Salford 2004-2006.
- City of Salford Housing Market Demand Study
- Community Plan – Our Vision for Salford 2001-2006.
- Salford Community Safety Strategy 2005-2008
- City of Salford Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), November 2005.
- River Irwell Catchment Flood Management Plan Pilot Study – Consultation Draft April 2005
- Lower Broughton Design Code

- 4.3 No inconsistencies between policies were found. The key links identified were with Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development; North West Regional Spatial Strategy; North West Regional Assembly's Regional Sustainable Development Framework – 'Action for Sustainability' (AfS); and the City of Salford Unitary Development Plan 2004–2016.

BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS AND THE FUTURE BASELINE

- 4.4 According to the latest mid-2003 population statistics, there were 216,200 people living in Salford of whom 49.1% were male and 50.9% were female. Children under five accounted for approximately 6% of the population. Between 1982 and 2002 the population of Salford decreased by 12.6%. This was the 2nd greatest decrease in the UK. In Salford, 6 out of 20 wards are in the 5% most deprived wards and 9 are in the 10% most deprived wards. In 2003, the Gross weekly wage rate for Salford was £424, which is marginally lower than the average for the northwest (£437) and the national average (£438). The level of unemployment in the City (3.9%) is also above the national average (3.2%).
- 4.5 Life expectancy in Salford is the lowest in the whole of Greater Manchester. Male life expectancy in Salford is on average 3.1 years less than the national average. For women, the difference is 2.5 years. The main killers are heart disease and cancers. With regard to other health considerations, according to a 2004 survey, there were approximately 8,000 diabetics in Salford. It was thought that this figure may double over the next 10 years. In 2001, 49,312 (22.8%) of people suffered with a limiting long term illness.
- 4.6 Crime in the City is significantly higher than the national average. Table 5 below, which relates to crimes recorded by the Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships across the country, compares the crime rates in Salford to the national average. In particular, it highlights that burglary rates are more than double the national average.

Table 5: Comparison of Crime rates in Salford and England

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

- 4.7 The City of Salford is made up of a number of diverse landscapes. To the east of the City is central Salford that forms part of the regional centre. This area is largely urbanised. The western fringes of the City are more rural in character and include large areas of green belt. The majority of this green belt also forms the City's mossland area, which is a valuable conservation and nature resource of international importance. Habitats across the city are also highly diverse and include wet woodlands, lowland hay meadow, lowland dry acid grassland, lowland heath, and lowland raised bog. Within Salford there are 33 Sites of Biological Importance (SBIs), some of which include priority habitats as identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.
- 4.8 Pollutant levels in Salford (ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide) are all classified as being low, meaning that their effects are unlikely to be noticed by individuals with sensitivity to air pollution. With regard to the River Irwell, its chemistry and biology is classed as poor with fish largely absent.
- 4.9 With regard to the city's cultural and landscape heritage, there are 275 Listed Buildings, 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 2 Historic Parks, 16 Conservation Areas and over 300 Tree Preservation Orders in Salford.
- 4.10 Sources for the baseline data included: Health Inequalities in Salford – a local strategy for action (2004); Salford PCT Annual Report (2003/2004); Neighbourhood Statistics website (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>); Indices of Deprivation (2004); Greater Manchester Biodiversity Action Plan (2000); Salford City Council Resident's Survey (2003/2004); and the Salford Annual Baseline Review (2005).

DATA COLLECTION LIMITATIONS

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

THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

- 4.12 The establishment of SA objectives and criteria is central to the SA process. The SA framework, based on these objectives provides a way in which sustainability effects

can be described, assessed and compared. Sustainability objectives are distinct from those of the SPD, but in some cases will overlap.

- 4.13 The sustainability objectives used for the SA of the SPD were drawn from the sustainability issues identified through analysis of the baseline data and review of other plans and strategies.
- 4.14 There were 16 objectives used in total, organised under the three dimensions of sustainability: social; environmental and economic. The objectives covered a broad range of issues, including: to improve the health of the population; to improve safety and security for people and property; to reduce deprivation within the city; to ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs; to improve accessibility for all the community; to maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna; to reduce vulnerability to climate change; and to maximise economic growth.
- 4.15 The SA Framework can be found at appendix 1.

KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

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

Table 6: Key Sustainability Issues

KEY ISSUES
Social
The total population of Salford has stabilised over the last three years, however, it has decreased rapidly from 1992 and the city is still experiencing a net loss of families.
According to the Indices of Deprivation, 2004, 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 SPD.
- 5.3 The preferred approach, presented by the SPD, is to provide clear guidance for those involved in the planning and design of new development on the integration of sustainable design and construction measures in new developments, including energy efficiency, rainwater recycling, and the provision of waste recycling facilities (option B). Clearly within this option, there are a number of sub-options around its detailed implementation, for example, what measures should be encouraged in order to ensure new developments do not exacerbate the risk of flooding, 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 detailed guidance could about improving the sustainability of new development in Salford. This could have an adverse impact on biodiversity, the quality of watercourses, greenhouse gas emissions and the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources. Not producing a SPD may also have a detrimental impact on the health of the population, safety and security for people and property, and on ensuring that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs.
- 5.6 **Option B: Provide clear guidance for those involved in the planning and design of new development on the integration of sustainable design and construction measures in new developments, including energy efficiency, rainwater recycling, and the provision of waste recycling facilities.**

- 5.7 Option B would deliver a key tool to promote the design and construction of buildings that minimise their environmental footprint, are economic to run over its whole lifecycle, and fit well with the needs of 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 option:

- **Do nothing / business as usual (option A):** This option is likely to have a significant negative impact on a high proportion of the social, environmental and economic sustainability objectives. A lack of detailed guidance on improving the sustainability of new development in Salford could have an adverse impact on biodiversity, the quality of watercourses, greenhouse gas emissions and the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources. Not producing a SPD may also have a detrimental impact on the health of the population, safety and security for people and property, and on ensuring that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs.
- **Provide clear guidance for those involved in the planning and design of new development on the integration of sustainable design and construction measures in new developments, including energy efficiency, rainwater recycling, and the provision of waste recycling facilities (option B):** This option would deliver a key tool to promote the design and construction of buildings that minimise their environmental footprint, are economic to run over its whole lifecycle, and fit well with the needs of the local community.

- 5.9 The preferred option is to provide clear guidance for those involved in the planning and design of new development on the integration of sustainable design and construction measures in new developments. This option is delivered by the SPD.

6. APPRAISAL OF PLAN'S EFFECTS

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

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

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

POTENTIAL OVERALL EFFECTS OF THE SPD

- 6.2 The matrix at appendix 3 shows that the majority of the sustainability objectives are affected positively by the implementation of the SPD.
- 6.3 The policies of the SPD that seek to ensure that new buildings are designed and constructed to minimise their environmental footprint, are economic to run over its whole lifecycle, and fit well with the needs of the local community.
- 6.4 The guidance in the SPD that seeks to ensure energy consumption is minimised and that opportunities for integrating renewable energy technologies are maximised will result in significant benefits for air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, vulnerability to climate change and the prudent use of energy and natural resources could be achieved. Direct improvements to the health of the population, deprivation and the provision of homes that meet the needs of the occupiers could also be achieved as a result of this guidance.
- 6.5 The guidance on adapting to the impacts of climate change provides advice on adapting to higher summer temperatures, less reliable patterns of rainfall and increased incidence of flash flooding as a result of short duration, high intensity rainfall events. This can be seen to have positive benefits on the health and well-being of the population and ensuring that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs. Significant benefits could also be delivered to biodiversity, the

quality of watercourses and the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources.

- 6.6 Furthermore, production of the SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place, which ensures ownership of the document for residents and refinement of the guidance so that they are representative of the views of residents. This promotes more vibrant communities.
- 6.7 Mitigation and enhancements to the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD to improve how the document performs against the sustainability objectives are limited. The SPD seeks to minimise energy consumption and maximise the generation of energy from renewable sources. It is acknowledged that requiring more demanding standards would lead to further improvements to the sustainability of buildings; however, this could compromise the viability of developments. It is considered that the SPD strikes the correct balance between improving the environmental performance of buildings without placing overly onerous requirements on developers.

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, incorporating green roofs to improve the thermal efficiency of buildings could also improve biodiversity in the city by providing wildlife habitats within developments. In addition, the consultation exercises that support the production of the SPD could help to develop better community relationships for other projects.

MAIN ISSUES RAISED FROM STATUTORY CONSULTATION

- 6.10 Although comments were received on the content of the SPD, none of the representations questioned the content of the SA. The key main issues raised were as follows:

Minimising Energy Consumption/Renewable Energy

- Concern was raised that the SPD must balance the need to design buildings so that they benefit from natural daylight and passive solar gain but do not suffer from over-heating during warmer summers expected as a consequence of climate change;
- Respondents questioned the appropriateness of the requirement for 10% of a developments energy supply to come from on-site renewable energy sources;

- Concern was raised that the SPD seeks to impose standards related to the Code for Sustainable Homes which are premature and difficult to achieve;
- A number of respondents considered that Sections 6 and 7 should be merged as both energy conservation measures and renewable energy technologies cannot be considered in isolation from one another;

Surface run-off Considerations

- Concern was raised that Sustainable Drainage Techniques (SUDS) should be encouraged rather than required as a matter of course;

Minimising water consumption

- A number of respondents noted that the water conservation measures aimed at reducing consumption to 105 litres per day per person was not realistic;
- The sustainability credential of grey water recycling schemes were questioned by United Utilities;

Waste Management and Re-cycling Issues

- Reservations were raised about the requirement for new residential developments to provide external storage space for up to 4 wheeled bins;
- A number of respondents stated that the requirement for at least 10% of the total value of materials used in new developments to be derived from recycled content should be removed;

Policy Context Issues

- More substantial reference needs to be made to the new PPS1 – Planning and Climate Change and the policies of the draft RSS.

MAIN CHANGES MADE TO THE SPD

- 6.11 The requirement for 10% of a developments energy supply to come from on-site renewable energy sources has been removed from the SPD. However, the document still encourages developments to integrate appropriate renewable energy/low-carbon technologies.
- 6.12 The requirement for developers to achieve energy efficiency standards at least 25% more efficient than Part L of the Building Regulations, in line with Code Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes, has been removed from the SPD. However, the SPD still encourages the incorporation of measures to improve the energy efficiency of new developments and the integration of appropriate renewable energy technologies.

- 6.13 The water consumption target was revised in light of the consultation responses from 105 litres per person per day to 120 litres per person per day.
- 6.14 The recycling facilities chapter has been revised to provide greater flexibility over the number of household recycling bins that must be provided.
- 6.15 The requirement for at least 10% of the total value of materials used in new developments to be derived from recycled content has been removed.

THE DIFFERENCE THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL PROCESS HAS MADE

- 6.16 The SA process and the preparation of the SPD have been initiated to build upon the Council's stated ambitions in the Unitary Development Plan. Therefore the SA has found that implementing the draft SPD will have overall positive benefits on sustainability.
- 6.17 However some opportunities for further enhancement have been identified through the SA process and these recommendations have been incorporated into the SPD. These include:
- The incorporation of a section to provide guidance on improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings in Salford.
 - The provision of guidance on which SUDS measures deliver benefits for water quality by facilitating absorption and filtration of surface water run-off.
 - The inclusion of guidance to ensure that waste recycling facilities are adequately screened and positioned in appropriate locations where they do not have an unacceptable impact on the street scene.
 - The incorporation of information on the kerbside recycling scheme offered in Salford.

7. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

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

Table 7: Indicators

• "Percentage of people who like the neighbourhood they live in" to act as a proxy.
• % Change in total number of VAT registered businesses in the area
• Average gross weekly wage.
• Pollutant levels in Salford (Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide)
• Total unemployment in Salford.
• Total area of green space known to be of natural/semi natural value.
• Total area of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 residents.
• Total area of woodland per 1,000 residents.
• Quality of River Irwell (chemistry, biology, phosphates, nitrates)
• Susceptibility of City to flooding

**APPENDIX 1:
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK**

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Potential Indicators	Data Source
Social				
Human Health	To improve the health of the population	Does the SD&CSPD ensure high quality environments throughout the City, which in turn will make a contribution to the health and well-being of the population?	“% of people who like the neighbourhood they live in” to act as a proxy.	Quality of Life Survey
Education	To improve the education and skills of the population	Will the SD&CSPD provide opportunities for skills development or improve educational standards?	No significant impact.	
Crime & Safety	To improve safety and security for people and property	Does the SD&CSPD encourage safety and security for people, buildings and/or vehicles?	No significant impact.	
Deprivation and Poverty	To reduce deprivation within the city	Does the SD&CSPD support an increase in household incomes/wealth?	No significant impact.	
Housing	To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	Will the SD&CSPD ensure an adequate supply of a diverse range of housing types appropriate to the needs of the community?	No significant impact	
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 SD&CSPD?	“% of people who like the neighbourhood they live in” to act as a proxy	Quality of Life Survey

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Potential Indicators	Data Source
		Will it improve neighbourhood satisfaction?		
Accessibility	To improve accessibility for all the community	Does the SD&CSPD support improved accessibility (e.g. for disabled people)? Does the SD&CSPD support the development of more sustainable forms of transport?	No significant impact.	
Environmental				
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	Will SD&CSPD help conserve and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna?	Total area of green space known to be of natural/semi natural value. Total area of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 residents. Total area of woodland per 1,000 residents.	
Water	To improve the quality of waterways	Will the SD&CSPD make a positive contribution to the improvement of the City's waterways? Will SD&CSPD minimise the amount of surface water runoff? Will the SD&CSPD make a positive contribution to the water efficiency of buildings?	Quality of River Irwell (chemistry, biology, phosphates, nitrates)	Environment Agency

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Potential Indicators	Data Source
Climatic Factors	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	Will the SD&CSPD make a positive contribution towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions?	Pollutant levels in Salford (Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide)	Air quality archive website: http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/bulletin.php?type=Current
	To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Will the SD&CSPD minimise surface water runoff and susceptibility to flooding?	Susceptibility of City to flooding	
Material Assets	Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	<p>Does the SD&CSPD encourage the use of green construction methods?</p> <p>Does the SD&CSPD encourage energy efficiency for new developments?</p> <p>Does the SD&CSPD encourage the use of renewable energy?</p> <p>Does the SD&CSPD maximise the use of recycled materials?</p>	Pollutant levels in Salford (Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide)	Air quality archive website: http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/bulletin.php?type=Current
Cultural Heritage	To protect and enhance the historic environment	<p>Will the SD&CSPD protect and enhance sites, features, buildings and areas of historical interest?</p> <p>Will the SD&CSPD enhance the setting of sites, features, buildings and areas of historical interest?</p>	"% of people who like the neighbourhood they live in" acts as proxy	Quality of Life Survey
Landscape and Townscape	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Will the SD&CSPD support the improvement of townscapes and landscapes?	"% of people who like the neighbourhood they live in" acts as proxy	Quality of Life Survey

Topic Area	Objective	Key Criteria	Potential Indicators	Data Source
		Will SD&CSPD make a positive contribution to improving design?		
Economic				
Economic Health	<p>To maximise sustainable economic growth</p> <p>To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all</p>	<p>Will the SD&CSPD improve the image of the area as a place to invest?</p> <p>Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</p>	<p>Total unemployment in Salford</p> <p>% change in total number of VAT registered businesses in the area</p>	<p>Salford Baseline Review</p> <p>Audit Commission website / NOMIS</p>

**APPENDIX 2:
APPRAISAL OF STRATEGIC OPTIONS**

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	OPTION A (Do nothing)		OPTION B (Sustainable Design and Construction SPD)	
	Effect	Comments / Mitigation	Effect	Comments / Mitigation
To improve the health of the population	-	Not providing guidance on adapting to climate change may mean that new developments are poorly equipped to deal with higher summer temperatures. This could have a detrimental impact on the health of the occupiers of these developments.	+	Heat waves have been found to have an adverse impact on morbidity, particularly in vulnerable groups. Consequently, producing a SPD that seeks to ensure new developments maintain a comfortable internal temperature could have a beneficial impact on the health of the population. The production of a SPD also provides the opportunity to require developments to incorporate facilities to encourage walking and cycling. This could result in an increased proportion of trips being undertaken on foot or by bicycle, which could result in improvements to the health of the population.
To improve the education and skills of the population	-	Not producing a SPD to require developments to integrate features to improve their sustainability may mean that a demand is not created for new skills.	+	Producing a SPD that requires developments to integrate new features to improve their sustainability. This will create a demand for new skills.
To improve safety and security for people and property	-	Climate change is predicted to result in increased incidence of high intensity, short duration rainfall events. These are expected to augment the occurrence of flash flooding. Not producing a SPD may mean that developers do not incorporate sustainable drainage techniques that reduce the likelihood of flooding. Consequently, the risk of flooding may increase, which would have a detrimental impact on safety and security for both people and property. However, it is recognised that the Council's Flood Risk Planning Guidance is being produced to provide advice on minimising the impact of flood events.	+	Climate change is predicted to result in increased incidence of high intensity, short duration rainfall events. These are expected to augment the occurrence of flash flooding. Developing a SPD that provides guidance on the use of sustainable drainage techniques that reduce the likelihood of flooding could have positive benefits on safety and security for both people and property. However, it is recognised that the Council's Flood Risk Planning Guidance will provide advice on minimising the impact of flood events.
To reduce deprivation within the city	-	Not producing a SPD may mean that the energy efficiency of new homes does not improve. This could have a detrimental impact on fuel poverty and deprivation within the city. However, it is recognised that the Government policies may deliver improvements in the energy efficiency of new residential developments irrespective of whether a SPD is produced.	+	Producing a SPD presents an opportunity to strongly encourage developers to improve the energy efficiency of new housing. This could have a positive impact on deprivation by reducing the numbers of people who experience fuel poverty.
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	-	A lack of guidance on designing new residential developments to cope with higher temperatures expected as a consequence of climate change may mean that new developments do not have comfortable internal temperatures during summer heat waves. A lack of guidance on minimising the impact of flood events may also mean that some new housing is at risk of flooding. However, the policies of the UDP and Planning and Flood Risk Guidance note should ensure that new housing is not unduly at risk from flooding.	+	By providing guidance to ensure that new residential developments are economic to run, have comfortable internal temperatures, enjoy access to public and private open space and are not unduly at risk from flooding, the SPD can ensure that all new homes meet the needs of the occupiers
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	-	The production of the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what guidance should be incorporated into the document.	+	The production of an SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place, which ensures ownership of the document for residents and refinement of the guidance so that they are representative of the views of residents. This promotes more vibrant communities.
To improve accessibility for all the community	-	Not producing a SPD may mean that new developments are not designed to encourage walking and cycling. This could have a detrimental impact on accessibility for those who do not have access to private motor vehicles.	+	By providing guidance to encourage developments to incorporate appropriate facilities for pedestrians and cyclists accessibility by non-motorised forms of travel could be enhanced

To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	-	Not producing a SPD may mean that opportunities to incorporate habitats into new developments are missed.	+	The policies of the UDP and the Nature Conservation and Biodiversity SPD should ensure that new developments do not have an unacceptable impact on existing habitats. However, the production of a SPD provides the opportunity to offer guidance to encourage the incorporation of habitats into new developments.
To improve the quality of watercourses	-	Not providing guidance on the use of sustainable drainage systems may mean that developments continue to use conventional approaches to drainage, which create a direct pathway for pollutants from urban areas to pass into watercourses and groundwater.	+	The production of a SPD provides an opportunity to encourage the use of sustainable drainage systems to minimise the speed and quantity of surface water run-off. Many of these techniques lead to the removal of pollutants through absorption and filtering. As a consequence, levels of pollutants reaching watercourses are reduced.
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	-	Not producing a SPD may mean there is a lack of clear guidance on minimising energy consumption and maximising the use of renewable energy technologies. This could mean that the sustainability of new developments does not improve and, as a consequence, emissions of greenhouse gases would not be reduced.	+	Developing a SPD that incorporates guidance to encourage developers to maximise the energy efficiency of new developments and incorporate renewable energy technologies could reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Furthermore, producing a SPD provides an opportunity to encourage greener modes of travel which could also lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and secure improvements to air quality.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	-	Without clear guidance on designing developments to cope with higher summer temperatures and less predictable patterns of rainfall, vulnerability to climate change may increase.	+	Climate change is expected to lead to hotter summers, reduced summer rainfall and the increased incidence of flash flooding. Writing a SPD presents an opportunity to encourage developments to incorporate public and private open space that provides shade and shelter from the more extreme weather expected as a result of climate change, particularly higher summer temperatures. The document could also offer guidance on minimising water consumption and could advocate the use of sustainable drainage techniques that reduce the likelihood of flooding by minimising the speed and quantity of surface water run-off.
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	-	Not producing a SPD may mean that there is a lack of clear guidance on the incorporation of renewable energy technologies into new developments. As a consequence, dependence on non-renewable resources would continue. Furthermore, not producing the document may mean that the energy efficiency of new buildings does not improve and the inefficient use of energy would continue as a consequence.	+	Developing a SPD which offers advice on improving energy efficiency and maximising the provision of on-site renewable energy supplies can have a positive impact on both the conservation of non-renewable resources and the efficiency with which resources are used. Producing a SPD that offers guidance on the incorporation of adequate recycling facilities in new developments could also help secure a more efficient use of natural resources.
To protect and enhance the historic environment	-	A lack of guidance to emphasise that measures to improve the sustainability of new buildings cannot be considered in isolation from all other design considerations may result in developments that detract from the historic environment. However, the policies of the UDP should ensure that city's cultural heritage is protected from unsympathetic development.	+	Producing a SPD provides an opportunity to emphasise that measures to improve the sustainability of new buildings cannot be considered in isolation from all other design considerations. This should ensure that the new developments do not detract from conservation areas and listed buildings.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	-	A lack of guidance to emphasise that measures to improve the sustainability of new buildings cannot be considered in isolation from all other design considerations may result in developments that detract from landscapes and townscapes. However, the policies of the UDP and the Development Control process should ensure that city's landscapes and townscapes are protected from unsympathetic development.	+	Producing a SPD provides an opportunity to emphasise that measures to improve the sustainability of new buildings cannot be considered in isolation from all other design considerations. This should ensure that new developments do not detract from the quality of landscapes and townscapes.

To maximise sustainable economic growth	-	A lack of guidance on improving the environmental performance of new developments may have an adverse impact on the sustainability of future economic growth. Furthermore, by not encouraging the construction of energy efficient buildings, the running costs for businesses may remain relatively high and competitiveness could suffer as a consequence.	+	Providing guidance to promote the design and construction of buildings that minimise their environmental footprint, are economic to run and fit well with the needs of the local community, will improve the sustainability of economic growth. Furthermore, by providing guidance to ensure developments minimise the need to consume energy, the SPD could stimulate economic growth by reducing running costs for businesses and potentially improving competitiveness.
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	-	By not encouraging the construction of energy efficient buildings, the running costs for businesses may remain relatively high and competitiveness could suffer as a consequence. This would have an adverse impact on employment opportunities.	+	By providing guidance to encourage more energy efficient buildings, the SPD could stimulate economic growth by reducing running costs for businesses and potentially improve competitiveness. This could increase the number of employment opportunities available in the city. In addition, encouraging the uptake of renewable energy technologies may create employment opportunities in new industries. Similarly, by promoting the use of locally sourced materials, the SPD could help retain/create jobs in local and regional markets in relation to mineral extraction industries, manufacture of building products and in the supply industries.
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	The Sustainable Design and Construction SPD is likely to have a significant positive impact on a high proportion of the sustainability objectives above. It will provide a key tool to promote the design and construction of buildings that minimise their environmental footprint, are economic to run over its whole lifecycle, and fit well with the needs of the local community. As a consequence, the document has the potential to deliver significant economic, social and environmental benefits for the City.			

**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	-	-	--	Medium	City	Long Term	Cumulative improvements in health may result from improving government standards. However, producing an SPD will increase the certainty of positive changes	Not providing guidance on adapting to climate change may mean that new developments are poorly equipped to deal with higher summer temperatures. This could have a detrimental impact on the health of the occupiers of these developments.	Produce a SPD that encourages the provision of public and private open space that provides shade and shelter from extreme weather events expected as consequence of climate change
To improve the education and skills of the population	0	0/-	-	High	City	Long Term		Not producing a SPD which introduces requirements to improve the sustainability of new buildings may mean that a demand is not generated for new skills in the development of new technologies and also in their installation into developments.	Produce a SPD that encourages a range of techniques and features to improve the sustainability of new developments
To improve safety and security for people and property	-	-	--	High	City	Long Term	Effects likely to get worse with climate change A synergistic impact may be that the risk of flooding increases elsewhere	Climate change is predicted to result in increased incidence of high intensity, short duration rainfall events. These are expected to augment the occurrence of flash flooding. Not producing a SPD may mean that developers do not incorporate sustainable drainage techniques that reduce the likelihood of flooding. Consequently, the risk of flooding may increase, which would have a detrimental impact on safety and security for both people and property. However, it is recognised that the Council's Flood Risk Planning Guidance is being produced to provide advice on minimising the impact of flood events.	Produce a SPD that requires developments to incorporate measures to protect buildings from flooding.
To reduce deprivation within the city	-	-	-	Medium	City	Long Term		Not producing a SPD may mean that the energy efficiency of new homes does not improve. This could have a detrimental impact on fuel poverty and deprivation within the city. However, it is recognised that the Government legislation may deliver improvements to the energy efficiency of new residential developments.	Produce a SPD that encourages greater energy efficiency in new buildings.
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	-	-	--	Medium	City	Long Term	Effects likely to get worse as climate change progresses	A lack of guidance on designing new residential developments to cope with higher temperatures expected as a consequence of climate change may mean that the developments do not have comfortable internal temperatures. Similarly, a shortage of guidance on minimising the impact of flood events may mean that some new housing is at risk of flooding. However, the policies of the UDP and Planning and Flood Risk Guidance note should ensure that new housing is not unduly at risk from flooding.	Produce a SPD that encourages greater energy efficiency in new homes. Produce a SPD that requires developments incorporate appropriate measures to protect buildings from flooding.
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision	-	-	-	High	City wide	Long-term	Reduction in ownership of the planning process	The production of the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what guidance	Produce an SPD with extensive consultation.

making								should be incorporated into the document.	
To improve accessibility for all the community	0	0/-	-	High	N/A	N/A		Not producing a SPD may mean that new developments are not designed to encourage walking and cycling. This could have a detrimental impact on accessibility for those who do not have access to private motor vehicles.	Produce a SPD that encourages developments to integrate appropriate facilities for cyclists and pedestrians
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	-	-	-	High	City	Long Term		Not producing a SPD may mean that opportunities to incorporate habitats into new developments are missed.	Produce a SPD that encourages the provision of wildlife habitats in new developments
To improve the quality of watercourses	-	-	--	Medium	City	Long Term	Effects likely to get worse as climate change progresses	Not providing guidance on the use of sustainable drainage systems may mean that developments continue to use conventional approaches to drainage, which create direct pathways for pollutants from urban areas to pass into watercourses and groundwater.	Produce a SPD that requires developments to reduce the risk of flooding and improve water attenuation.
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	--	-	-	High	City	Long Term	Legacy of poorly designed buildings would affect the sustainability of the city for years to come	Not producing a SPD may mean there is a lack of clear guidance on minimising energy consumption and maximising the use of renewable energy technologies. This could mean that the sustainability of new developments does not improve and that emissions of greenhouse gases are unabated	Produce a SPD to encourage development to minimise the need to consume energy. Produce a SPD to encourage maximise the provision of renewable energy in new developments.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	-	-	--	High	City	Long Term	Effects likely to get worse as climate change progresses	Without clear guidance on designing developments to cope with higher summer temperatures and less predictable patterns of rainfall, vulnerability to climate change may increase.	Produce a SPD that encourages greater energy efficiency in new buildings. Produce a SPD that encourages the provision of public and private open space that provides shade and shelter from higher temperatures expected as consequence of climate change Produce a SPD to encourage measures to protect buildings from flood risk. Produce a SPD that seeks to minimise water consumption
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	-	-	-	High	City	Long Term	Increasing demand for energy due to higher summer temperatures augmenting the use of air conditioning and/or mechanical ventilation	Not providing clear guidance on improving the energy efficiency of new developments may mean that the inefficient use of energy continues. In addition, not producing a SPD may mean that there is a lack of clear guidance on the incorporation of recycling facilities in new developments, which could have a detrimental impact on the prudent use of natural resources.	Produce a SPD to encourage development to minimise the need to consume energy. Produce a SPD that provides guidance on the incorporation of recycling facilities into new developments.
To protect and enhance the historic environment	-	-	-	Medium	City	Long Term		A lack of guidance to ensure that the integration of measures to improve the sustainability of new buildings is not considered in isolation from other design considerations may result in developments that detract from the historic environment. However, the policies of the UDP should ensure that city's cultural heritage is protected from unsympathetic development.	Produce a SPD which emphasises that measures to improve the sustainability of new buildings cannot be considered in isolation from all other design considerations.
To maintain and enhance the quality of	-	-	-	Medium	City	Long Term	A cumulative impact of poor quality	A lack of guidance to ensure that the integration of measures to improve the sustainability of new	Produce a SPD which emphasises that measures to improve the sustainability of new buildings cannot be

landscapes and townscapes							developments can be that areas develop a poor image and become unpopular with residents and businesses	buildings is not considered in isolation from other design considerations may result in developments that detract from landscapes and townscapes. In addition, a lack of guidance on the integration of appropriate recycling facilities in new developments may mean that the facilities have an adverse impact on the street scene. However, the policies of the UDP and the Development Control process should ensure that city's landscapes and townscapes are protected from unsympathetic development.	considered in isolation from all other design considerations.
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	--	--	--	High	City	Long Term	Reduced employment opportunities could be a secondary consequence	A lack of guidance on improving the environmental performance of new developments may have an adverse impact on the sustainability of future economic growth. Furthermore, by not encouraging the construction of energy efficient buildings, the running costs for businesses may remain high and competitiveness could suffer as a consequence.	Produce a SPD that incorporates guidance on improving the energy efficiency of new developments
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	-	-	-	Medium	City	Long Term	Synergistic impact could be slower economic growth	By not encouraging the construction of energy efficient buildings, the running costs for businesses may remain high and competitiveness could suffer as a consequence. This would have an adverse impact on employment opportunities.	Produce a SPD that incorporates guidance on improving the energy efficiency of new developments
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	It is evident that the 'do nothing approach' could have several negative impacts on the sustainability objectives. Whilst the policies of the UDP would continue to deliver some improvements to the sustainability of new developments, not producing a SPD could have an adverse impact on biodiversity, the quality of watercourses, greenhouse gas emissions and the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources. A lack of guidance may also have a detrimental impact on the health of the population, safety and security for people and property, and ensuring that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs.								

ENERGY

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	Timescale			Certainty	Scale	Permanent ?	Secondary, cumulative, synergistic	Comments	Mitigation
	0-3 years	3-10 years	10+ years						
Social Objectives									
To improve the health of the population	+	+	++	High	City	Long Term		Heat waves have been found to have an adverse impact on morbidity, particularly in vulnerable groups. Consequently, providing guidance that seeks to ensure new developments maintain a comfortable internal temperature during extreme weather events could have a beneficial impact on the health of the population. The SPD will also require developments to incorporate facilities to encourage walking and cycling. This could have a positive impact on the health and well being of the population.	SPD could encourage higher standards of energy efficiency. However, it is considered that the SPD strikes the correct balance between improving the environmental performance of buildings without placing overly onerous requirements on developers. Incorporate linkages to the Design and Crime SPD to ensure that new cycle lanes are designed to promote safety and reduce the likelihood of crime.
To improve the education and skills of the population	0	0/+	+	Medium	City	Long Term	Raising awareness of the need to improve energy efficiency may lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions	SPD could raise the awareness about climate change and the need to minimise energy consumption. In addition, by encouraging measures to improve the sustainability of buildings, the SPD could create a demand for new skills both in the development of technologies and also in their integration in new developments.	SPD could incorporate a section to provide guidance on improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings in Salford Programmes of the city council and those of other institutions/organisations could assist in the development of the new skills that are needed in order to improve the sustainability of new developments.
To improve safety and security for people and property	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
To reduce deprivation within the city	+	+	+	High	City	Long Term	Increased deprivation can result in out migration which can augment deprivation for remaining residents by leading to the closure of remaining facilities	Producing guidance on building orientation and energy efficiency could minimise the need to consume energy and reduce the heating and lighting costs for the occupiers of new housing. This could have a positive impact on deprivation by reducing the numbers of people who experience fuel poverty.	SPD could encourage higher standards of energy efficiency. However, it is considered that the SPD strikes an appropriate balance between improving the energy efficiency of buildings without placing overly onerous requirements on developers.
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	+	+	+	High	City	Long Term	Provision of high quality homes can attract people to an area and foster sustainable economic growth.	Producing a SPD that encourages the achievement of high standards of energy efficiency in new residential developments could ensure that new housing is economic to run and benefits from comfortable internal temperatures.	As above
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	+	+	High	City wide	Long-term	The consultation exercises could increase ownership of the planning process.	The production of the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what guidance should be incorporated into the document.	More intensive consultation
To improve accessibility for all the community	+	+	+	High	City wide	Long-term		Producing a SPD with guidance on the provision of appropriate cycle provision in new developments could encourage the uptake of cycling and improve accessibility for sections of the community who do not have access to private	Incorporate linkages to Design SPD Incorporate linkages to the Design and Crime SPD to ensure that new cycle lanes are designed to promote safety and reduce the likelihood of crime

								motor vehicles.	
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	+	+	+	Medium	City	Long Term		Producing a SPD that encourages the use of green roofs as a means to improve the thermal efficiency of buildings could also help to create new habitats that benefit biodiversity, flora and fauna.	Incorporate linkages to the Nature Conservation and Biodiversity SPD for advice
To improve the quality of watercourses	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	++	++	++	High	City	Long Term	Incorporating renewable energy supplies could diversify, and bring greater security to, Salford's energy supply.	Producing a SPD that encourages new developments to minimise energy consumption and maximise the proportion of energy that is generated from renewable and/or low carbon sources could lead to a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The SPD also requires developments to incorporate appropriate facilities for pedestrians and cyclists. This could result in a reduction in the proportion of trips that are taken by private motor vehicle, which would help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality.	SPD could encourage higher standards of energy efficiency. However, it is considered that the SPD strikes an appropriate balance between improving the energy efficiency of buildings without placing overly onerous requirements on developers. Incorporate linkages to the Design and Crime SPD to ensure that new cycle lanes are designed to promote safety and reduce the likelihood of crime.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	High	City	Long Term	A cumulative benefit would be that the more comfortable buildings become attractive places for people to live and work, thus helping to retain the population of the City.	Encouraging developments to incorporate measures to improve the thermal efficiency of buildings could ensure that buildings provide a more comfortable environment for their users during summer heat waves expected as a consequence of climate change.	
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	++	++	++	High	City	Long Term	Incorporating renewable energy supplies could diversify, and bring greater security to, Salford's energy supply	Providing advice on improving energy efficiency and maximising the provision of on-site renewable energy supplies should have a positive impact on both the conservation of non-renewable resources and the efficiency with which resources are used. The SPD also requires developments to incorporate facilities for cyclists. This could result in a reduction in the proportion of trips that are taken by private motor vehicles, which could ensue a more prudent use of natural resources.	SPD could encourage higher standards of energy efficiency. However, it is considered that the SPD strikes an appropriate balance between improving the energy efficiency of buildings without placing overly onerous requirements on developers.
To protect and enhance the historic environment	+	+	+	Medium	City	Long Term		Providing guidance to ensure that measures to improve the sustainability of new buildings are not considered in isolation from all other design considerations should ensure that the incorporation of renewable energy technologies in new developments does not detract from the appearance or setting of a conservation area or listed buildings. However, the policies of the UDP should ensure that city's cultural heritage is protected from unsympathetic development.	Incorporate linkages to Design SPD for information
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Medium	City	Long Term	A cumulative benefit would be the improved townscapes that are	Providing guidance to ensure that measures to improve the sustainability of new buildings are not considered in isolation from all other design considerations should ensure that the	Incorporate linkages to Design SPD for information

townscapes							attractive for people to live and work in thus retaining the population of the City	incorporation of renewable energy technologies in new developments does not detract from landscapes and townscapes. However, the policies of the UDP should ensure that new developments do not detract from the quality of landscapes and townscapes.	
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	0	+	+	Medium	City	Long Term	Improved economic growth could stimulate further investment	By providing guidance to encourage developments to minimise energy consumption, the SPD could stimulate economic growth by reducing running costs for businesses and potentially improving competitiveness.	SPD could encourage higher standards of energy efficiency. However, it is considered that the SPD strikes an appropriate balance between improving the environmental performance of buildings without placing overly onerous requirements on developers.
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	0	+	+	Medium	City	Long Term	Improved employment opportunities can have a positive impact on deprivation and social exclusion	By providing guidance to encourage developments to minimise energy consumption, the SPD could stimulate economic growth by reducing running costs for businesses and potentially improving competitiveness. This could increase the number of employment opportunities available in the city. In addition, encouraging the uptake of renewable energy technologies may result in the creation of employment opportunities in new industries.	SPD could encourage higher standards of energy efficiency. However, it is considered that the SPD strikes an appropriate balance between improving the environmental performance of buildings without placing overly onerous requirements on developers.
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	<p>The guidance on energy can be seen to have significant positive benefits for a number of the sustainability objectives. Providing guidance that encourages developers to achieve higher standards of energy efficiency, incorporate renewable energy technologies and provide suitable facilities for cyclists could have significant benefits for the health of the population, levels of deprivation and the provision of homes that meet the needs of the occupants.</p> <p>With regards to the environmental objectives direct improvements to air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, vulnerability to climate change and the prudent use of energy and natural resources could be achieved.</p> <p>In addition, production of the guidance within SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place, which ensures ownership of the document for residents and refinement of the guidance so that it is representative of the views of residents.</p>								

ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE	Timescale			Certainty	Scale	Permanent ?	Secondary, cumulative, synergistic	Comments	Mitigation
	0-3 years	3-10 years	10+ years						
Social Objectives									
To improve the health of the population	+	+	+	High	City wide	Long-term		Climate change is predicted to lead to more extreme weather, including higher summer temperatures which have been found to have an adverse impact on morbidity, particularly in vulnerable groups. The SPD seeks to encourage developments that incorporate public and private space to provide shade and shelter from these higher temperatures. This could have a beneficial impact on the health of the population.	Incorporate linkages to the Greenspace SPD for advice.
To improve the education and skills of the population	0	0/+	+	Medium	City	Long Term		SPD may raise awareness about climate change, which could encourage lifestyle changes and reduce future contributions to climate change.	SPD could incorporate a section to provide guidance on improving the energy efficiency of existing buildings in Salford
To improve safety and security for people and property	0	0/+	+	Medium	City	Long Term		Climate change is predicted to increase the occurrence of high intensity, short duration rainfall events, which could augment the occurrence of flash flooding. Consequently, producing a SPD that encourages developments to integrate sustainable drainage techniques that reduce the likelihood of flooding could have positive benefits on safety and security for both people and property. However, it is recognised that the Council's Flood Risk Planning Guidance will provide advice on minimising the impact of flood events.	Incorporate linkages to the Flood Risk Planning Guidance for information.
To reduce deprivation within the city	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	+	+	++	High	City wide	Long-term	Provision of high quality homes can attract people to an area and foster sustainable economic growth.	Producing a SPD that encourages residential developments to incorporate public and private open space could ensure that occupants of new homes have access to shade and shelter from higher summer temperatures expected as a consequence of climate change Producing a SPD that encourages developments to integrate sustainable drainage techniques to reduce the speed and volume of surface water run-off can reduce the likelihood that new houses will experience flooding following high intensity rainfall.	Incorporate linkages to the Greenspace SPD for advice. Incorporate linkages to the Planning Flood Risk Guidance for information
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	+	+	High	City wide	Long-term	The consultation exercises could increase ownership of the planning process.	The production of the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what guidance should be incorporated into the document.	More intensive consultation
To improve accessibility for all the community	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity	+	+	+	Medium	City wide	Long-term		Producing a SPD that encourages developments to incorporate public and private open space that	Incorporate linkages to the Nature Conservation and Biodiversity SPD for advice

improve biodiversity, flora and fauna								to incorporate public and private open space that provides shade and shelter from the higher temperatures expected as a result of climate change could also lead to the creation of new habitats and improve biodiversity.	Biodiversity SPD for advice
To improve the quality of watercourses	+	+	++	High	City wide	Long-term	Improving the quality of watercourse may improve the biodiversity value of the City's waterways.	Producing a SPD provides an opportunity to encourage the use of sustainable drainage systems to minimise the speed and quantity of surface water run-off. Many of these techniques also lead to the removal of pollutants through absorption and filtering. As a consequence, levels of pollutants reaching watercourses could be reduced.	Provide guidance on which SUDS can also deliver improvements to water quality by removing pollutants through absorption and filtration.
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	+	+	++	High	City wide	Long-term		Encouraging developments to incorporate public and private open space that provides shade and shelter from the higher summer temperatures expected as a result of climate change could reduce the need for air conditioning systems, which generate high-energy demands and contribute towards greenhouse gas emissions.	Incorporate linkages to the Greenspace SPD for advice.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	++	++	High	City wide	Long-term	Improving the adaptability of developments to climate change could make buildings become attractive places for people to live and work, thus helping to retain the population of the City.	Climate change is expected to lead to hotter summers, reduced summer rainfall and the increased incidence of flash flooding. The SPD encourages developments to incorporate public and private open space that provides shade and shelter from the more extreme weather expected as a result of climate change. The document also advocates the use of sustainable drainage techniques that reduce the likelihood of flash flooding by minimising the speed and quantity of surface water run-off.	
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	+	+	++	High	City wide	Long-term		Providing guidance on incorporating measures to minimise water consumption could ensure that water is used efficiently in new developments. Encouraging developments to incorporate public and private open space that provides shade and shelter from the higher summer temperatures expected as a result of climate change could reduce the need for energy hungry air conditioning systems.	SPD could encourage higher standards of water efficiency. However, it is considered that the SPD strikes the correct balance between improving the environmental performance of buildings without placing overly onerous requirements on developers. Incorporate linkages to the Greenspace SPD for advice.
To protect and enhance the historic environment	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0/+	+	+	Medium	City wide	Long-term	A cumulative benefit would be the improved townscapes that are attractive for people to live and work in thus retaining the population of the City	Providing guidance to encourage the use of sustainable drainage techniques, such as swales, ponds and wetlands, could lead to the creation of features that enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes.	Incorporate linkages to the Design SPD
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	0	0/+	+	Medium	Citywide	Long-term	Improved economic growth could stimulate further investment and	By providing guidance to ensure that new developments are designed to cope with the predicted impacts of climate change, such as higher summer temperatures and high intensity	

							growth	rainfall events, the SPD can help to secure areas where people want to live, work and visit. This can improve the image of the City and increase investment and sustainable economic development.	
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	0	0/+	+	Medium	Citywide	Long-term	Improved employment opportunities can have a positive impact on deprivation and social exclusion	By providing guidance to ensure that new developments are designed to cope with the predicted impacts of climate change, such as higher summer temperatures and high intensity rainfall events, the SPD can help to secure areas where people want to live, work and visit. This can improve the image of the City and increase investment and employment opportunities.	
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	<p>The guidance on adapting to the impacts of climate change can be seen to have significant positive benefits for a number of the sustainability objectives. It provides advice on adapting to higher summer temperatures, less reliable patterns of rainfall and increased incidence of flash flooding as a result of short duration, high intensity rainfall events. This in turn can have positive benefits on the health and well-being of the population and ensuring that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs.</p> <p>By improving the adaptability of the City, the guidance is likely to have positive benefits with regard to vulnerability to climate change, and benefits could also deliver benefits for biodiversity, the quality of watercourses and the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources.</p> <p>In addition, production of the policies within SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place which ensures ownership of the policies for residents and refinement of those policies so that they are representative of the views of residents.</p>								

WASTE MINIMISATION AND RESOURCE USE

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	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
To improve the education and skills of the population	0	0/+	+	Medium	City	Long Term		SPD may raise awareness about the need to increase the proportion of waste that is recycled	SPD could incorporate a section to provide guidance on the kerbside recycling scheme offered in Salford
To improve safety and security for people and property	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
To reduce deprivation within the city	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
To ensure that everyone has access to a good home that meets their needs	+	+	+	High	City wide	Long-term	Provision of high quality homes can attract people to an area and foster sustainable economic growth.	Producing a SPD offers an opportunity to provide guidance on accommodating space for recycling containers in new residential developments. This could ensure that recycling is made easier for the occupants and that the containers can be easily accommodated within the home or its curtailage.	SPD could incorporate a section to provide guidance on the kerbside recycling scheme offered in Salford
To promote vibrant communities which participate in decision making	+	+	+	High	City wide	Long-term	The consultation exercises could increase ownership of the planning process.	The production of the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD would give people an opportunity to have their say on what guidance should be incorporated into the document.	More intensive consultation
To improve accessibility for all the community	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
Environmental Objectives									
To maintain and improve biodiversity, flora and fauna	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
To improve the quality of watercourses	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality	+	+	++	High	City wide	Long-term	The use of locally sourced materials could stimulate economic growth and create new employment opportunities	Producing a SPD that encourages the use of locally sourced materials can reduce the distance of transportation and associated emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants. Landfilled waste is a major source of methane, a potent greenhouse gas. Consequently, Producing a SPD that seeks to reduce the volume of waste produced can also reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	The guidance in the SPD could be more prescriptive about the use of locally sourced materials. However, it is recognised that overly rigid guidance could place a burden on architects and designers and stifle innovation.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
Prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources	++	++	++	High	City wide	Long-term		Producing a SPD that requires developments to incorporate adequate waste recycling facilities can facilitate the more efficient use of resources by encouraging recycling. Encouraging the use of locally sourced materials	

								can reduce energy consumed for transportation of materials.	
To protect and enhance the historic environment	0	0	0	High	N/A	N/A		Unlikely to have any significant impact	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	High	City wide	Long-term		Producing a SPD that encourage the provision of well-designed recycling facilities in new developments can have a positive impact on the street scene.	Incorporate guidance to ensure that waste recycling facilities are screened and sited in appropriate locations in order to ensure that they do not have an unacceptable impact on townscapes and the street scene.
Economic Objectives									
To maximise sustainable economic growth	0	0/+	+	Medium	City	Long Term	Improved economic growth could stimulate further investment and growth	Providing guidance to developers on the production of Site Waste Management Plans can decrease costs for developers by diminishing the volume of waste that needs to be disposed of and reducing the likelihood that materials will be over-ordered. This could help to deliver sustainable economic growth.	
To ensure good quality employment opportunities are available to all	0	0/+	+	Medium	City	Long Term	Improved employment opportunities can have a positive impact on deprivation and social exclusion	Providing guidance to developers on the production of Site Waste Management Plans can decrease costs for developers by diminishing the volume of waste that needs to be disposed of and reducing the likelihood that materials will be over-ordered. This could help to deliver sustainable economic growth, increase investment and deliver new employment opportunities,	
SUSTAINABILITY SUMMARY	<p>The guidance on waste minimisation and resource use within the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD would have significant positive impacts on a number of the sustainability objectives. In particular, direct benefits for greenhouse gas emissions, air quality and the prudent and efficient use of energy and natural resources could be secured.</p> <p>The SPD could deliver indirect benefits for sustainable economic growth and ensuring good quality employment opportunities security. In addition, production of the policies within SPD allows for extensive consultation to take place which ensures ownership of the policies for residents and refinement of those policies so that they are representative of the views of residents.</p>								