

**Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council
and
Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council**

Local Development Framework

**Final Sustainability Appraisal Report
for
Urban Design Guide Supplementary Planning
Document(s)**

**Adopted on 1st October 2007
by
Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council**



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વિનંતી કરવાથી, કાઉન્સિલ દ્વારા આ દસ્તાવેજ વિવિધ રૂપમાં ઉપલબ્ધ કરવામાં આવશે. દા.ત., મોટા છાપેલાં અક્ષરોમાં, સીડી કે ઓડિયો ટેઈપ પર અને વિવિધ સમાજની ભાષાઓનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. કૃપા કરી, વધારે માહિતી માટે, 0161 770 4151, 4163 અથવા 4139 નંબર પર ફોન કરો.

કાર્ડિફ, এই દલિલટિકે અનુરોધ સાપેક્ષે એવં યદિ ઉપયુક્ત હય-અન્યાન્ય ઢાવે પા઒યાર વ્યવસ્થા કરવે, યાર અસંતુષ્ટ હલ વડુ અક્ષરે, ઈલેક્ટ્રોનિકઢાવે એવં કમિયુનિટીર વિઢિન ઢા઱ાય । દયા કરે આર઒ વિસ્તારિત તથેર જન્ય ટેલિફોન કરન 0161 770 4151, 4163 અથવા 4139 ઈ નમ્બર઒લોતે ।

ઁગ્ર માંગ હોતી ઁર મનાસબ હોતુ કોન્સલ ઁસ ઢસ્તાવે઒ કોમુનિ લક઱ાં, ટીપ યાસી ઢી ઁ઒િરે ઁર કિયુનિટી કી ઒બાનો ઁ ઁ ઁ઒િ ફ્રાઁમ કરને કા ઁન઒ામ કરે઒ી-ઁ઒િ ઁલુમાત કિલેઁ 0161 770 4151 યા 0161 770 4163 યા 0161 770 4139 ફરુન કરીઁ-

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List of Abbreviations

The following is a list of abbreviations used in this report.

LDF – Local Development Framework

LDS – Local Development Scheme

DPD – Development Plan Document

LDD – Local Development Document

SCI – Statement of Community Involvement

ODPM – Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (now called the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG))

SPD – Supplementary Planning Document

SA – Sustainability Appraisal

SEA – Strategic Environmental Assessment

UDP – Unitary Development Plan

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The purpose of this non-technical summary is to provide details of key findings from a sustainability appraisal that was carried out on the possible effects of the Urban Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document(s) (SPD).

The Urban Design Guide SPD(s) has been prepared, in partnership with Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council (MBC), Rochdale Metropolitan Borough Council (MBC), and the Oldham and Rochdale Housing Market Renewal Pathfinder, by Tibbalds Planning and Urban Design Ltd,

The Urban Design Guide SPD(s) comprises a series of documents:

- The Urban Design Guide;
- The Residential Design Guide; and
- The Public Realm Design Guide.

The guidance has been prepared through joint-working by the four partners identified above. Oldham MBC has adopted the series of documents as one Supplementary Planning Document. Rochdale MBC has adopted the document as a series of the separate SPDs.

What is the Urban Design Supplementary Planning Document?

The purpose of the Urban Design Guide SPD(s) is to provide further detail to policies contained within the Oldham Metropolitan Borough Unitary Development Plan (UDP) and the Rochdale Metropolitan Borough UDP.

The Urban Design Guide SPD(s) will provide specific advice on:

- The principles of urban design and how these should be achieved;
- The implementation of high quality residential development; and
- The process of designing and constructing streets and spaces to create good quality places.

What is a Sustainability Appraisal?

As a result of the new planning system that has been introduced by the Government, local authorities must carry out a sustainability appraisal alongside any SPD that is produced. The sustainability appraisal also incorporates the requirements of the European Commission Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.

The aim of this process is to try to ensure that consideration is given to social, environmental and economic impacts of the plan that is proposed.

Stages in Sustainability Appraisal

The following are the stages in the sustainability appraisal process.

- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.
- Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects.
- Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report.
- Stage D: Consultation on the draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report.
- Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD and responding to adverse effects.

STAGE A – BASELINE AND SCOPING

Stage A of the sustainability appraisal process is undertaken before production of the SPD. It should be integrated with the evidence gathering for the SPD. This involves the following tasks:

A1: Identification of relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives

The scoping report (see Appendix 1) lists the relevant higher plans and programmes identified at this stage from the international level to the local level.

A2: Collection of baseline data

This stage involves the collection of data that provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and can help identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. The data collected should give information about the current and likely future state of the planning area. This will allow the likely effects of the SPD to be adequately predicted.

A3: Identification of sustainability issues and problems

The following social, environmental and economic issues were formed after analysis of the higher plans and baseline data:

Ensuring A Strong, Healthy and Just Society (*Social Issues*)

- Higher than regional crime statistics;
- Crime and disorder; and
- Around half of public buildings were accessible by the physically disabled.

Living Within Environmental Limits (*Environmental Issues*)

- Lack of up to date information regarding both Boroughs open space;
- Several listed buildings in both Boroughs;
- Significant numbers of sites allocated for their biodiversity importance;
- Streets identified falling below acceptable standard;

- Evidence of rivers falling below good and fair standard;
- Renewable technologies beginning to be implemented;
- Lack of information regarding flood risk;
- Significant areas of open space with accessibility issues; and
- Distinctive town and landscapes.

Achieving a Sustainable Economy (*Economic Issues*)

- Poor image in areas due to historical factors.

A4: Developing the sustainability appraisal framework

The following Plan Objectives and Sustainability Objectives were identified:

Plan Objectives

Objective 1

To provide a framework to raise the quality threshold of development activity by private sector developers and public sector agencies.

Objective 2

Provide greater certainty to developers and their designers in understanding the aspirations of the Council regarding design.

Objective 3

Create good design principles in pursuit of sustainable development.

Sustainability Objectives

Objective A

To conserve and improve where appropriate the quality of the historic environment.

Objective B

To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.

Objective C

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes.

Objective D

To improve water quality

Objective E

To improve air quality

Objective F

To ensure prudent use of natural resources

Objective G

To reduce vulnerability to climate change and reduce the potential impacts of flooding.

Objective H

To increase and improve access to public open spaces and improve the liveability of communities.

Objective I

To reduce the fear and occurrence of crime and disorder.

Objective J

To reduce the effect of traffic in the community.

Objective K

To improve access to/of local services and facilities within and beyond the immediate neighbourhood.

A5: Consulting on the scope of the sustainability appraisal

The Scoping Report (see Appendix 1) was subject to a five-week period of targeted consultation to key stakeholders between 23rd May and 23rd June 2006 (see Appendix 2 for comments received).

STAGE B – APPRAISAL FOR PLAN OPTIONS

It is essential that the objectives of the Urban Design Guide SPD(s) are sustainable. To ensure that this is the case the Plan Objectives were tested against the Sustainability Objectives. It was considered that these objectives totally concord (see Appendix 3).

The next stage was to test the sustainability of the options identified for the SPD. The options identified for the Urban Design Guide SPD(s) were:

Option 1: No Plan – Rely solely on UDP Policy, alongside any relevant policy in Regional Spatial Strategy.

Option 2: Plan – Implement the Urban Design Guide SPD(s)

A sustainability appraisal of the options was carried out on Tuesday 8th August 2006. The outcome of this appraisal was that Option 2 would bring the most positive benefits.

Whilst it was considered that Option 1 could bring positive benefits, Option 2 was considered likely to bring greater benefit and provide this more quickly. This was often thought to be brought about by the provision of more detailed guidance and allowing the Councils to set out at the earliest possible stage what it requires of applicants to satisfy the relevant policies within the UDP.

STAGE C – PREPARING SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

Following the assessment of Options 1 and 2 the draft SA Report was prepared for consultation.

STAGE D – PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ASSESSING SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Comments were invited on the draft SA during the six week period from 9th March to the 20th April 2007. Comments received on the draft SA can be found in the accompanying Consultation Statement.

At this stage the indicators were modified to remove those where there were data gaps and monitoring was not achievable and to reflect the indicators identified as part of the preparation of Oldham MBC's Core Strategy. The modification of the indicators led to the identification of a number of additional environmental issues:

- Need to maintain the quantity, range and accessibility of open space;
- To conserve the Borough's historical assets;
- Need to encourage the effective and efficient use of land;
- Need to encourage high quality design and construction;
- Increase tree coverage;
- 1 Homezone implemented and significant number of pedestrians and cyclists involved in accidents with motor vehicles;
- Need to limit the effect of new development on air quality; and
- Need for development to be located in sustainable and accessible locations.

Table 3 in the SA Report has been amended to reflect these additional environmental issues, which are considered to fall under existing SA objectives and reflect within the SPD.

Changes made to the SPD(s) and supporting documents are not significant and serve to provide technical detail, greater clarification, update and correct factual errors. It is not, therefore, considered necessary to undertake further SA of the changes made.

STAGE E - MONITORING

Monitoring has an increased importance in the new planning system. This is also reflected in sustainability appraisal. Such monitoring can help to identify unforeseen adverse effects and enable appropriate remedial action.

Once the Urban Design Guide SPD(s) is adopted, the Councils will include the indicators identified through this process in their Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report. This will ensure that the progress of the SPD(s) can be monitored.

The indicators may be subject to further change to align with those identified as part of the Oldham MBC's Core Strategy as preparation progresses, which will be informed by emerging national indicators due for publication in the autumn.

INTRODUCTION

- i In September 2004, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 came into effect. This legislation reforms the system of development planning in England. Development Plans are used to control and guide the development and use of land in the area they cover. As a consequence of the new legislation, local authorities must prepare a Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF will replace the Oldham Metropolitan Borough UDP that was adopted in July 2006 and the Rochdale Metropolitan Borough UDP that was adopted in June 2006. The UDPs along with Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West will form the Development Plan for the Boroughs.
- ii The LDF is a folder of different documents including the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), Development Plan Documents (DPD) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD). The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires a sustainability appraisal to be undertaken during the preparation of DPDs and SPDs.
- iii The sustainability appraisal process ensures that the social, environmental and economic effects of the SPD are considered during its preparation, so allowing for changes to be made to the document during the preparation process or to identify mitigation for these effects.
- iv This document is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report for the Urban Design Guide SPD. It should be read in conjunction with the SPD. The SPD expands on how the relevant design policies in the Oldham Metropolitan Borough UDP will be implemented when considering new developments in the Borough.
- v This document has been prepared to meet the requirements of the European Commission Directive 2001/42/EEC, which requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment of DPDs and SPDs.
- vi The structure of this SA report is based on advice contained in Government guidance on sustainability appraisals (*Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*, ODPM 2005).
- vii The SA report sets out the appraisal methodology, relevant baseline information, the sustainability objectives and key sustainability issues and problems. The SA report considers any significant social, environmental and economic effects and any mitigation methods. It sets out the indicators for monitoring the Urban Design Guide SPD.

1.0 SUMMARY AND OUTCOMES

1.0.1 This section of the SA report provides an overview of the processes and outcomes of the sustainability appraisal of the Urban Design Guide SPD.

1.1 Non-Technical Summary

1.1.1 A non-technical summary of the sustainability appraisal of the Urban Design Guide SPD is included at the front of this SA report.

1.2 Likely significant effects of the SPD

1.2.1 The SPD is a technical document that assists with the implementation of the relevant UDP policies relating to urban design. It aims to provide greater clarity and further information for those proposing to develop within the boroughs of Oldham and Rochdale. The SPD(s) aims to encourage high quality design of places, buildings and landscapes that meets the current and future needs of the communities that use them. The SPD(s) is likely to lead to better implementation of the relevant UDP policies and greater understanding regarding the role of urban design, hence contributing towards social, environmental and economic benefits.

1.3 Difference the process has made to date

1.3.1 The first part of the sustainability appraisal process was the preparation of and consultation on a Scoping Report. This is known as Stage A of the process. This was an initial evidence gathering stage to inform the process and identified a series of relevant Plan and Sustainability Objectives. Appendix 1 includes the Scoping Report, and incorporates any amendments resulting from the consultation exercise. Appendix 2 summarises the comments received to the consultation on the Scoping Report, and the Council's Responses.

1.3.2 Stage B of the process involved assessing the compatibility of the Plan and Sustainability Objectives (see Appendix 3). This was followed by an appraisal of the Sustainability Objectives. For this part of the process use was made of the "*Implementing Action for Sustainability: An Integrated Appraisal Toolkit for the Northwest 2003*" published by the North West Regional Assembly. This toolkit contains 26 checklist questions against which the objectives were assessed (see Appendix 4). The objectives were assessed against two options: Option 1 to rely solely on relevant UDP policies and Option 2 to implement the SPD. Appendix 5 summarises the findings of this stage.

1.3.3 The sustainability appraisal allowed the SPD(s) to be evaluated with regard to economic, environmental and social objectives. The appraisal process indicated that both Options 1 and 2 should have

positive benefits. The process highlighted Option 2 (to implement the SPD(s)) as the preferred option for the following reasons:

- It showed clear positive benefits over a period of time and cross boundary;
- It was felt that some of these positive aspects would also increase over time; and
- It was considered that by its very nature an SPD(s) related to urban design would “add value” to saved UDP design related policies. At its most limited such an SPD(s) would have similar effect to the UDP policies.

1.3.4 It is clear from this process that significant positive benefits could be gained from implementing the SPD(s) to support design policies. UDP policies in their most basic form create a framework on which to base decisions on planning applications. However implementing the SPD(s) would allow the Councils to set out more detailed advice which should enable their vision for the Borough to be integrated into planning applications at the earliest opportunity.

1.4 Consultation

1.4.1 Members of the public were able to comment on the Sustainability Appraisal during the six-week public consultation period. Responses received in relation to the Sustainability Appraisal and the Council’s responses are contained within the Consultation Statement. In summary these related to:

- The Oldham Borough Characterisation section in section 3 of the Scoping Report; and
- An amendment to issue arising for conservation related indicators in Table 2 and the subsequent Issues and Problems.
-

1.4.2 Responses received to the SPD(s) and other supporting documents are also contained in the Consultation Statement along with the Council’s responses. Changes made to the SPD(s) and supporting documents are not significant and serve to provide technical detail, greater clarification, updates or correct factual errors. It is not, therefore, considered necessary to undertake further Sustainability Appraisal of the changes made.

2.0 APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

2.0.1 This section details the approach that was used in undertaking the sustainability appraisal of the Urban Design Guide SPD(s).

2.1 Approach adopted to the Sustainability Appraisal

2.1.1 The sustainability appraisal of the SPD(s) has been undertaken in accordance with Government guidance on sustainability appraisal (*Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*, ODPM 2005). Table 1 outlines the key stages in the sustainability appraisal process and indicates which section/appendix of this SA Report relates to each stage of the sustainability appraisal process.

Table 1 Key stages in the Sustainability Appraisal Process

Stage	Task	Relevant section in this Sustainability Appraisal Report
A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives	Section 4.1
A2	Collecting baseline information.	Section 4.2
A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems.	Section 4.3
A4	Developing the SA framework.	Section 4.5
<i>Stages A1-A4 form the Scoping Report</i>		
B1	Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework.	Appendix 3
B2	Developing the SPD options.	Section 5.1
B3	Predicting the effects of the draft SPD.	Appendix 5
B4	Evaluating the effects of the draft SPD.	Section 6.1
B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.	Section 6.3
B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD.	Section 7.2
C1	Preparing SA Report	SA Report prepared.
D1	Public participation on SA Report and the draft SPD.	Consultation carried out 9 th March to 20 th April 2007.
D2	Assessing significant changes.	Responses considered. No significant changes made.
D3	Making decision and providing information.	SPD will be adopted as part of the Borough's LDF.

E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.	Monitoring will be carried out in the Council's AMR.
E2	Responding to adverse effects.	

2.1.2 The requirements of the SEA Directive have been incorporated and each requirement has been signposted through this SA report, like this



2.1.3 For ease of use Appendix 6 brings together all the points in this SA report, in which this SEA Directive requirement is met.

2.1.4 The appraisal methodology had regard to the Action for Sustainability toolkit, *Implementing Action For Sustainability: An Integrated Appraisal Toolkit for the North West 2003* (North West Regional Assembly, 2003). The sustainability appraisal framework incorporated a list of relevant questions selected from this toolkit. The questions cover a range of social, environmental and economic issues relevant to the SPD(s).

2.1.5 Appendix 4 has details of the full list of 26 questions and Appendix 5 the results of the appraisal against the relevant toolkit checklist questions.

2.2 When was the Sustainability Appraisal carried out?

2.2.1 Stage A (Scoping Report) of the Sustainability Appraisal was consulted on between 23rd May and 23rd June 2006.

2.2.2 Stage B of the Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken on Tuesday 8th August 2006.

2.3 Who carried out the Sustainability Appraisal?

2.3.1 Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal was prepared by Oldham MBC's Strategic Planning and Information section and Rochdale MBC's Policy Section.

2.3.2 The following officers undertook Stage B of the Sustainability Appraisal:

- Paul Simpson (Strategic Planning, Rochdale MBC)
- Francis Comyn (Strategic Planning, Rochdale MBC)
- Neall Bower (Strategic Planning and Information, Oldham MBC)
- Elizabeth Aitchison (Strategic Planning and Information. Oldham MBC)
- Simon Robinson (Environmental Policy, Oldham MBC)

2.4 Who was consulted when and how?

2.4.1 The following statutory bodies and organisations were consulted by letter on the Stage A Scoping Report:

- Countryside Agency
- English Heritage
- English Nature
- Environment Agency
- Government Office for the North West
- Greater Manchester Police Architectural Liaison Unit
- North West Regional Assembly
- Greater Manchester Passenger Transport Executive
- United Utilities
- Greater Manchester Geology Unit
- Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit

2.4.2 Appendix 2 summarises the comments received and the Council's Responses.

2.4.3 As part of the preparation of the Urban Design Guide SPD a number of stakeholder workshops have also been held in April/May 2005 and Wednesday 16th August 2006. Details of these and who attended can be found in the Statement of Consultation accompanying the SPD.

2.4.4 Comments were also invited on the draft Sustainability Appraisal during the six week consultation period from the 9th March to the 20th April 2007. Comments received on the draft Sustainability Appraisal can be found in the Consultation Statement accompanying the SPD(s).

2.5 Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment

2.5.1 There are currently gaps in the baseline data, which will need to be collected in the future in order to be able to monitor the effects of the SPD(s) effectively.

3.0 BACKGROUND

3.0.1 This section provides relevant background information about the sustainability appraisal.

3.1 Purpose of the SA and the SA Report



“The environmental report shall include information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, (and) its stage in the decision-making process” (Article 5.2).

Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes: “the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects” (Annex I (f) and footnote).

“an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with” (Annex I (h))

“the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme” (Annex I (g))

- 3.1.1 The European Directive 2001/42/EC requires a ‘Strategic Environmental Assessment’ (SEA) to be undertaken of any SPD.
- 3.1.2 The Directive requires the preparation of an Environmental Report on the likely significant effects of the draft document; consultation on the draft document and the accompanying Environmental Report; consideration of the Environmental Report and consultation comments and to demonstrate how the results of the environmental assessment were taken into account.
- 3.1.3 This document is the SA Report for the draft Urban Design SPD(s). Sustainability appraisal is a requirement of the new planning system and Government guidance has been issued on how local authorities should address this matter and on implementing the SEA Directive.
- 3.1.4 This SA report sets out the sustainability appraisal processes. It includes the appraisal methodology, sustainability objectives, baseline and context information, assessment of the plan options and details for the monitoring of the SPD(s).

3.2 Plan objectives and outline of contents

- 3.2.1 The Plan Objectives that have been identified for the SPD(s) were developed from the requirements set out in the brief to the consultants for the preparation of the SPD(s). The brief was prepared using the

objectives and aims of both Oldham Metropolitan Boroughs and Rochdale Metropolitan Boroughs UDP's, to ensure that the SPD was consistent with the parent document. The Plan Objectives below therefore also reflect the objectives and aims of each UDP respectively.

3.2.2 The plan objectives for the Urban Design Guide SPD(s) are:

- *To provide a framework to raise the quality threshold of development activity by private sector developers and public sector agencies.*
- *Provide greater certainty to developers and their designers in understanding the aspirations of the Council regarding design.*
- *Create good design principles in pursuit of sustainable development.*

3.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

3.3.1 This SA Report incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive. Appendix 6 indicates how the requirements of the SEA Directive have been met through the sustainability appraisal.

4.0 SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, BASELINE AND CONTEXT

4.0.1 This section provides details about the links with other plans and the baseline information relating to the sustainability appraisal.

4.1 Links to other policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives

4.1.1 The SEA Directive requires that the Sustainability Appraisal takes account of the relationships between the SPD(s) and other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives at the international, European, national and local levels. This enables relationships and synergies to be identified and exploited and ensures that any inconsistencies can be addressed/mitigated.



The Environmental Report should provide information on [inter alia]:

- the “relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans or programmes” (Annex I(a))
- “the environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or [national] level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (annex I (e))
- “relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme” and “the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I (b), (c))
- “any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC” (Annex I(d))

“...the authorities ...which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes...shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report” (Article 5.4 and 6.3)

4.1.2 The Scoping Report highlighted the main aims and objectives of other relevant documents, which were considered in the sustainability appraisal (see Appendix 1).

4.2 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline.

4.2.1 The Scoping Report (see Appendix 1) provides an overview of the social, environmental and economic characteristics of the Borough. It then presents a summary of the statistical baseline information currently available in relation to the Urban Design Guide SPD(s). The information is used to help predict and monitor possible effects. It also helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. Baseline information consists mainly of indicators although both quantitative and qualitative information can be used.

4.3 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified

4.3.1 The Scoping Report (see Appendix 1) outlines the key sustainability issues in the Borough in relation to the SPD(s) as required by the SEA Directive.

4.4 Limitations of the information and difficulties in collecting information

4.4.1 At present, there are data gaps where information is required to enable the indicators to be monitored. This information will need to be collected in the future for monitoring purposes.

4.5 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework, including objectives, targets and indicators

4.5.1 The sustainability appraisal framework is used as a tool to appraise the SPD(s). The process of developing the SA framework involves the formation of sustainability objectives. The objectives help identify any problems and issues and potential beneficial impacts of the SPD(s).

4.5.2 The sustainability objectives below have been developed from the baseline data (Table 2) and the objectives drawn from national and regional sources (Table 3) set out in Scoping Report (see Appendix 1).

4.5.3 The resultant proposed Sustainability Objectives are:

Objective A To conserve and improve where appropriate the quality of the historic environment.

Objective B To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.

Objective C To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes.

Objective D To improve water quality

Objective E To improve air quality

Objective F To ensure prudent use of natural resources

Objective G To reduce vulnerability to climate change and reduce the potential impacts of flooding.

Objective H To increase and improve access to public open spaces and improve the liveability of communities.

Objective I To reduce the fear and occurrence of crime and disorder.

Objective J To reduce the effect of traffic in the community.

Objective K To improve access to/of local services and facilities within and beyond the immediate neighbourhood.

4.5.4 Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council is developing a list of sustainability objectives for the Borough's Core Strategy. The wording

of the sustainability objectives above do vary from those identified for the Core Strategy, however, the subject matter and principles are the consistent.

5.0 ISSUES AND OPTIONS

5.0.1 This section provides details about the options that were assessed as part of the sustainability appraisal.

5.1 Main strategic options considered and how they were identified

5.1.1 Government guidance on sustainability appraisal requires that options are developed and considered to ensure that the identified objectives for the document can be met. The sustainability appraisal considered two options for the SPD(s). These were:

- **Option 1 – UDP only - rely solely on UDP Policy**

This option relies solely on the relevant policies within both the Oldham Metropolitan Borough UDP and the Rochdale Metropolitan Borough UDP.

- **Option 2 – Implement the SPD(s) on Urban Design**

This option involves the preparation and adoption of an SPD to provide further assistance on the implementation of the relevant policies within both the Oldham Metropolitan Borough UDP and the Rochdale Metropolitan Borough UDP.

5.1.2 Given the specialist and technical nature of the subject topic of the SPD(s), the options were limited to these two only.

5.1.3 Adopting the SPD(s) would supplement the Oldham Metropolitan Borough UDP/Rochdale Metropolitan Borough UDP and the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West.

5.2 Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options.

5.2.1 Both options are considered to have positive social, environmental and economic effects through the promotion of good quality urban design as an integral part of development within the Borough is of Rochdale and Oldham. However, it was considered that Option 2 would offer greater clarity and explanation on the interpretation of the relevant UDP policies and the inclusion of urban design as an integral part of the planning and development process. Appendix 5 provides the results of the appraisal of the two options against the sustainability toolkit.

- 5.2.2 It is felt that providing greater guidance on how urban design should be considered when preparing plans and the type/level of information that is required to support a planning application will improve the quality of information submitted by an applicant. Not only will this result in high quality developments it will also result in an improved development control process. Hence the SPD(s) will ensure the positive social, environmental and economic effects generated from the integration of good urban design within the development process.
- 5.2.3 The sustainability appraisal (Stage B) indicated that Option 2 scored more positively against economic, environmental and social objectives than Option 1.

5.3 How social, environmental and economic issues were considered in choosing the preferred option



“...an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated” (Article 5.1). Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes “an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with” (Annex I (h))

- 5.3.1 To ensure that social, environment and economic issues were considered when choosing the preferred option the appraisal methodology had regard to the Action for Sustainability toolkit, *Implementing Action For Sustainability: An Integrated Appraisal Toolkit for the North West 2003* (North West Regional Assembly, 2003).

Testing the Urban Design SPD options

- 5.3.2 When formulating the SPD it is necessary to develop options to ensure that the identified objectives can be met. The options that were devised for the Urban Design Guide SPD(s) reflect its technical nature. The options chosen are:

Option 1: UDP only – Rely Solely on UDP Policies

- 5.3.3 Under this approach decisions relating to applications that may relate to urban design will rely solely on policy within RSS for the North West and the Oldham Metropolitan Borough UDP/Rochdale Metropolitan Borough UDP..

Option 2: Adopt SPD on Urban Design

- 5.3.4 Under this approach an SPD(s) relating to urban design would be adopted. This would supplement existing development plan policy and

provide further, more technical advice. The SPD(s) would cover such issues as:

- The principles of urban design and how these should be achieved;
- The implementation of high quality residential development; and
- The process of designing and constructing streets and spaces to create good quality places.

5.3.5 Option 2 (implementing the SPD) overall resulted in a higher contribution to moving towards the sustainability objectives. Appendix 5 sets out the sustainability appraisal framework outlining the appraisal of both options and the supporting evidence/ justification.

5.4 Other options considered and why these were rejected

5.4.1 The options were limited to either rely on the relevant UDP policies alone or to implement the Urban Design Guide SPD(s), as the SPD(s) is a specialist, technical document that seek to assist with the implementation of the relevant UDP policies rather than making policy in its own right.

5.5 Proposed mitigation measures – plan issues and options

5.5.1 The appraisal indicated that no mitigation was required.

6.0 PLAN POLICIES

6.0.1 A requirement of the sustainability appraisal is to identify any possible negative impacts of implementing the preferred option. Where these are identified the report should set out measures to prevent, reduce or offset the adverse effects.

6.1 Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies.

6.1.1 The sustainability appraisal process did not identify any significant negative impacts of implementing the chosen option i.e. implementing the SPD(s).

6.2 How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies.

6.2.1 Sustainability appraisal was undertaken at the key stages of the review for both Rochdale Metropolitan Borough's UDP and Oldham Metropolitan Boroughs UDP. Following their review the UDP's were adopted in June 2006 and July 2006 respectively. This considered social, economic and environmental issues when preparing the SPD's parent UDP policies.

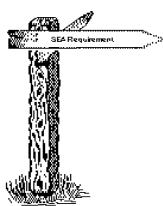
6.2.2 The SPD(s) offers further interpretation of the relevant UDP policies in order to assist with their implementation.

6.3 Proposed mitigation methods – plan policies

6.3.1 The sustainability appraisal (Stage B) indicated that it was not necessary for any changes to be made to the SPD(s). The SPD assists with the interpretation and implementation of the design related policies within Rochdale Metropolitan Borough's UDP and Oldham Metropolitan Borough's UDP, which have been subject to their own sustainability appraisal.

6.4 Uncertainties and risks

6.4.1 A risk, which could occur, is if the Urban Design Guide SPD(s) is not adopted. The consequence would be less certainty for developers in interpreting the design related policies within the relevant UDP and the risk of developments not delivering good quality design as part of their developments.

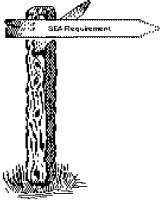


“The environmental report shall include information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, (and) its stage in the decision-making process” (Article 5.2).

Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes:
“the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects” (Annex I (f) and footnote).

“an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with” (Annex I (h))

“the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme” (Annex I (g))



The authorities [with relevant environmental responsibilities] and the public... shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme

The environmental report...the opinions expressed [in responses to consultation]...and the results of any transboundary consultations...shall be taken into account during the preparation of the plan or programme before its adoption...

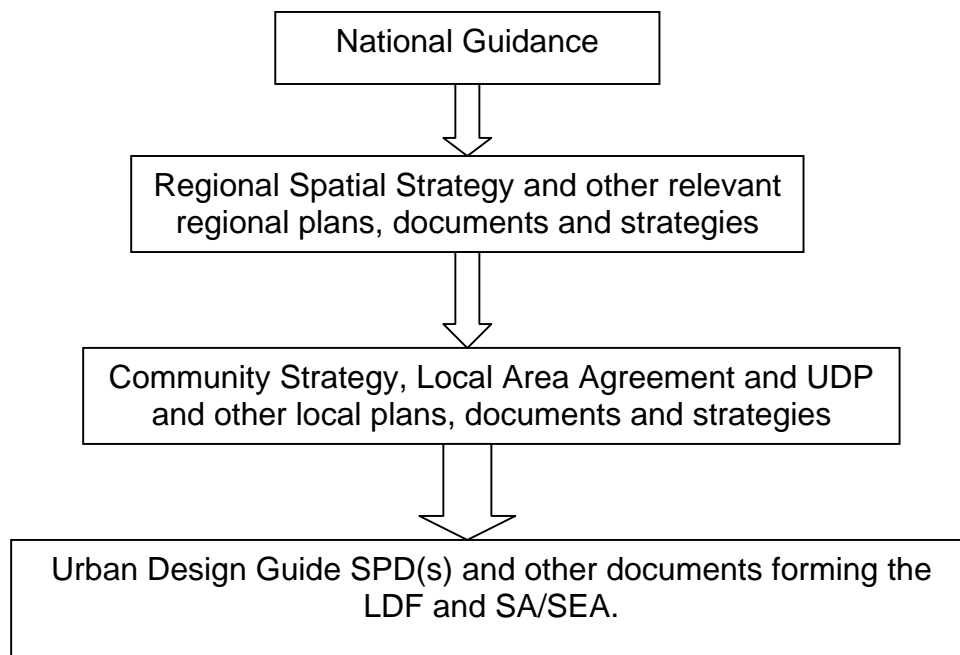
When a plan or programme is adopted, the [environmental] authorities [and] the public...are informed and the following items [shall be] made available to those so informed: (a) the plan or programme as adopted, (b) a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme ...[including] the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with, and (c) the measures decided concerning monitoring

7.0 IMPLEMENTATION

7.0.1 This section provides details relating to how the SPD(s) will be implemented and monitored, including details of the proposed indicators.

7.1 Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level

7.1.1 The Scoping Report (see Appendix 1) identified the range of national, regional and local planning guidance, strategies and plans and other documents that are relevant to urban design. The diagram below shows the relationship between other plans and programmes and the LDF.



7.2 Proposals for Monitoring



Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plans and programmes in order, *inter alia*, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action” (Article 10.1)

The Environmental Report shall include “a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring”

7.2.1 Monitoring is considered to be an important part of the new planning system and indeed of sustainability appraisal. Such monitoring will allow any unforeseen impacts of implementing the chosen option to be identified and quantified at the earliest possible opportunity. This should allow any remedial action that is considered appropriate to be carried out.

7.2.2 The collection of such information will also be a useful source of future baseline data for future documents and projects.

7.2.3 Indicators were identified through the Scoping Report (see Appendix 1). These indicators have been amended as follows:

- Where there were data gaps and we are unable to monitor the indicators they have been deleted;
- Where the information to be monitored by the indicator was consistent with those identified as part of the preparation of the Oldham MBC Core Strategy; and
- Additional indicators have been added where they are considered appropriate to reflect those identified as part of the preparation of the Oldham MBC Core Strategy Development Plan Document.

7.2.4 The amended indicators are reproduced below:

To conserve and improve where appropriate the quality of the historic environment

- Percentage/number of listed buildings at risk;
- Number/extent of conservation areas;
- Number/percentage of scheduled ancient monuments at risk; and
- Loss of listed buildings or buildings in conservation areas through new development proposals.

To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna

- Change in area and populations of biodiversity importance, including priority habitats and species, and designated sites (international through to local); and
- Tree coverage

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes

- Extent of derelict and underused land;
- Reduce the percentage of streetscapes falling below Grade B standard of cleanliness (Grade B is classed as predominantly free from litter except for small areas).
- Number and percentage of major planning applications refused on design grounds; and
- Net change in the extent of protected open space.

To improve water quality

- Percentage of rivers of good or fair quality.

To improve air quality

- Number of days of air pollution.

To ensure prudent use of natural resources

- Water consumption;

- Percentage of large developments incorporating renewable energy generation;
- Renewable energy capacity installed by type;
- Percentage of new homes meeting Lifetime Homes standards in HMR areas and non-HMR areas;
- Percentage of new homes in the pathfinder to meet Eco-homes Very Good or Excellent in HMR areas and non-HMR areas; and
- Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.

To reduce vulnerability to climate change and reduce the potential impacts of flooding.

- Number of planning permission granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality; and
- Number of new development incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDs).

To increase and improve access to public open spaces and improve the liveability of communities.

- Number of Local Nature Reserves and Country Parks; and
- Extent of cycleway/footpath provision.

To reduce the fear and occurrence of crime and disorder

- Number of domestic burglaries per 1,000 households;
- Percentage of vehicle crimes per 1000 population; and
- Percentage of residents who think that their local area, the level of crime has got better or stayed the same.

To reduce the effect of traffic in the community

- Extent of homezones, traffic calming and pedestrianisation measures;
- Number of cyclists involved in road accidents;
- Number of pedestrians involved in road accidents; and
- Extent of urban/rural footpaths in good condition.

To improve access to/of local services and facilities within and beyond the immediate area

- Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment, and a major retail centre;
- Number of travel plans secured as a conditions of planning permission; and
- Percentage of public buildings accessible to people with physical disabilities.

7.2.4 Following formal adoption of the SPD(s) the Annual Monitoring Report for the LDF will have regard to the indicators identified above where

appropriate. This report is produced in the December of each year and includes information relating to the previous financial year.

- 7.2.5 These indicators may be subject to further change to align with those identified as part of the Oldham MBC's Core Strategy as preparation progresses, which will be informed by emerging national indicators due for publication in the autumn.

Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report – Monitors the pattern of development in the Borough.

Community Strategy – This sets out a vision, strategic objectives and targets for the long-term future of the Borough.

Core Strategy - A Development Plan Document that sets out a long-term spatial vision and strategic objectives for the Borough. It also contains a spatial strategy, core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework.

Development Control Policies – These are criteria based policies that are required to ensure that all development taking place within the Borough meets the spatial vision and objectives set out in the core strategy.

Development Plan – The Development Plan for the Borough consists of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West, saved policies in the Oldham Unitary Development Plan, and/or Development Plan Documents that replace the saved policies.

Development Plan Document (DPD) - A spatial planning document that is subject to Independent Examination and forms part of the Development Plan. They can include Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations of Land and Area Action Plans.

Home Zones – Residential streets in which the road space is shared between drivers of motor vehicles and other road users, designed with the wider needs of the residents in mind.

Local Area Agreement - A Local Area Agreement is a three year agreement that sets out the priorities for a local area agreed between central government, represented by the Government Office, and a local area, represented by the local authority and Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) and other key partners at a local level.

Local Development Document (LDD) – The generic term given to all constituent documents of the Local Development Framework.

Local Development Framework (LDF) – A folder of Local Development Documents, some of which form part of the Development Plan for the Borough.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) – A project plan for the preparation of the Local Development Framework. It is a rolling three year programme which the Council should review and update each year.

Proposals Map – A map with an Ordnance Survey base that illustrates the policies and proposals of a Development Plan Document.

Public Realm – Those parts of towns and villages that are available for use by everyone free of charge, and include streets, squares, lanes and open spaces.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) – This sets out the region’s policies in relation to the development and use of land and forms part of the Development Plan for the Borough. The North West Regional Assembly prepares the RSS.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) – This sets out the standards that the Council will achieve in terms of engaging communities in the preparation of the Local Development Framework and development control decisions. It is subject to Independent Examination.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) – A Supplementary Planning Document provides additional information in respect of policies contained in the Development Plan Documents. It is not subject to Independent Examination and does not form part of the Development Plan, although it can be a material consideration when determining planning applications.

Saved policies or plans – Existing adopted plans that are saved for three years until replaced by a more up-to-date replacement plan.

Sustainable Development – Development that simultaneously meets the environmental, economic and community needs without compromising the needs of future generations.

Sustainable Urban Drainage – Surface water drainage methods that take account of quantity, quality and amenity issues are collectively referred to as Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (SUDs).

Traffic Calming – Traffic management measures designed to reduce the speed of vehicles along routes, particularly in residential areas.

Urban Design – The art of making places. Urban design involves the design of buildings, groups of buildings, spaces and landscapes, in villages, towns and cities, and the establishment of frameworks and processes which facilitate successful development.

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

February 2006

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SA Scoping Report – Design SPD

1 Introduction

What is a Sustainability Appraisal?

- 1.1 As a result of the commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is mandatory for Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD). The SA helps planning authorities to fulfil the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in the preparation of their plans.
- 1.2 The purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. Sustainability Appraisal is the process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of the plan and the extent to which implementation of the plan will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined.

The Role of the Scoping Report

- 1.3 This report is intended to compile the background information that is needed and to determine the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal. It is also intended to be a consultation document, the purpose of which is to allow organisations and individuals to comment on the proposed scope. It is intended that consultation at this stage will help to ensure that the Sustainability Appraisal is comprehensive and robust enough to support the Supplementary Planning Document during the later stages of full public consultation and examination.
- 1.4 This Scoping Report is the result of work carried out on the first stage (Stage A) of the Sustainability Appraisal process for the Urban Design Supplementary Planning Document. The Report covers:
 - A1-The key sustainability objectives of other relevant plans and programmes
 - A2 -The relevant urban design baseline data for Oldham and Rochdale
 - A3 -The key sustainability issues and problems for Oldham and Rochdale in terms of design
 - A4 - The Sustainability Framework (i.e. objectives and indicators)

Requirements of the SEA Directive

- 1.5 Sustainability Appraisal must also meet the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC. The Council will ensure that the requirements of this directive are met. The

requirements of the SEA Directive and at what stages they are met throughout this process will be signposted.



Like this:

Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.6 It is envisaged that the Sustainability Framework within this scoping report will provide the basis for appraising the Urban Design Supplementary Planning Document. The Improving Design Quality – Urban Design Principles Supplementary Planning Document (Urban design Supplementary Planning Document hereon) will take the form of three documents. One overarching document relating to general design principles and more detailed documents relating to residential design and the public realm.
- 1.7 In due course both Oldham and Rochdale Council's will produce a Sustainability Appraisal scoping report for the Local Development Framework that will provide the basis for appraising all Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents within the Local Development Framework. The scoping report for the Supplementary Planning Documents will therefore mirror the relevant parts of this document, depending upon the topic.

Consultation Requirements

- 1.8 The Government has stated that the four consultation bodies (as required by the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive) should be consulted at this stage. These bodies are the Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature and the Environment Agency. Although not a statutory consultees the Council will also consult with the following bodies:
 - The Government Office for the North West
 - The Police Architectural Liaison Officer
 - The North West Regional Assembly
 - Greater Manchester Passenger Transport Executive
 - United Utilities
 - The Greater Manchester Geology Unit
 - The Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit
- 1.9 This consultation period will last for 5 weeks as required by *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents* paper produced by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Questions to Aid Consultation

1.10 Throughout this scoping report the Council has provided specific questions to aid the consultation process. They are located in a text box at the end of each section. The questions have been devised to aid and focus discussion on outputs that will be beneficial to the Sustainability Appraisal.

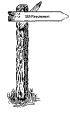
The Layout of the Scoping Report

1.11 This Scoping Report will follow the guidance set out in *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents* produced by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.

1.12 This report will therefore include the following sections:

- A1 – Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives
- A2 – collecting baseline information
- A3 - Identifying key sustainability issues
- A4 – Developing the SA framework

2. Stage 1 – Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes (A1)



An Outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes

- 2.1 The first stage in the scoping process is to identify other relevant plans and programmes. The Urban Design Supplementary Planning Document will not be produced in a vacuum and therefore this initial stage is important to ensure that all relevant Policies Plans and Programme's are taken into account, documented and key themes carried through into the Supplementary Planning Document
- 2.2 The Supplementary Planning Document may be influenced in a variety of ways by other plans and programmes. It can also be influenced by external sustainability objectives such as those encompassed in policies or legislation. As part of the review relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives have been listed. Where indicators, targets and objectives have been identified at this stage, they will facilitate the creation of the Sustainability Appraisal targets and indicators further on in the process.
- 2.3 The guidance on Sustainability Appraisal by Office of the Deputy Prime Minister indicates that scoping reports for documents such as Supplementary Planning Document's should consider the relationship of the document to plans and programmes from international level to the local level. However for the Supplementary Planning Document it is assumed that most of the higher level plans have already been fed into local plans and strategies. The following is therefore intended only to be an overview of the most relevant higher level policy documents with the more detailed implications and links of policies and programmes beginning at the national level, as there are more likely to be direct links with Planning Policy Guidance and Statements. These issues are considered more fully within table number 1.
- 2.4 In essence, by assessing how the Supplementary Planning Document may link with and be influenced by other strategies this will enable potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be identified and addressed.

International

The Earth Summit

- 2.5 In June 1992 the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development called 'The Earth Summit' was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. An important achievement of this summit was a set of

agreements between governments to mark future international co-operation on environmental and development issues.

Kyoto Protocol

2.6 This agreement was drawn up in Kyoto, Japan. It committed industrialised nations to a reduction in greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gasses.

The World Summit

2.7 Held in 2002 in Johannesburg, its role was to identify new global sustainability issues that had arisen since 1992 and develop a plan to improve sustainable development in the coming decade.

European Union

The EU Sustainable Development Strategy

2.8 This strategy was approved in June 2001 at the Gothenburg European Summit. The EU SDS highlights four priority areas and outlines objectives, targets and actions in relation to each:

- combating climate change;
- ensuring sustainable transport;
- addressing threats to public health; and
- managing natural resources more responsibly.

United Kingdom

Securing the Future – The UK Government’s Sustainable Development Strategy

2.9 The strategy highlights the renewed international push for sustainable development from the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. It creates shared priorities for UK action. These are:

- Sustainable consumption and production – achieving more with less;
- Climate change and energy – seeking to secure a profound change in the way we generate and use energy
- Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement – protecting and enhancing the environment to ensure a decent environment for everyone
- Sustainable communities – creating communities which embrace the principle of sustainable development at the local level.

Sustainable Communities Plan

2.10 Launched in February 2003, the plan aims to ensure improved liveability for all communities, including cleaner streets, improved parks and better public spaces.

The Northern Way

2.11 The Northern Way is a multi-million pound package for urban renaissance that aims to create jobs, sustainable communities, growth in the economy across the North, and to reduce disparities between the North and South. The Northern Way is the northern element of the Sustainable Communities Plan, implementing the Sustainable Communities Plan vision across the northern region.

Table 1 :National Planning Guidance, Regional and Local Plans

2.12 In the following table of other plans, programmes and policies, the proposed sustainability objectives are included retrospectively for clarity and to show how the sustainability issues formulated at the end of the process relate to this earlier stage. The numbers A-K relate to the sustainability objectives created in stage 4 of the process.

Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (ODPM 2004)

2.13 Sustainable communities are those which succeed economically, socially and environmentally, and respect the needs of future generations. They are well-designed places where people feel safe and secure; where crime and disorder, or the fear of crime, doesn't undermine quality of life or community cohesion. Safer places are therefore key to creating sustainable communities.

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM, 2005)			
Facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design, and the efficient use of resources.	No targets	This will need to be a theme running the Urban Design SPD	ALL
Plan positively for the achievement of high	No targets	This will need to be a theme running	ALL

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider development schemes.		the Urban Design SPD	
Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development	No targets	Developments should be constructed to meet ODPM guideline standards and the SPD should incorporate these	ALL
PPG2: Green Belt (DOE, 1995)			
To preserve the setting and special character of historic towns	No targets	Should be a significant to the SPD given the Borough's villages and surrounding Green Belt	A, C
To provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population	No targets	Should be a significant to the SPD given the Borough's villages and surrounding Green Belt	A, C
To retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscapes, near to where people live	No targets	Should be a significant to the SPD given the Borough's villages and surrounding Green Belt	A, C
PPG3: Housing (DETR, 2000)			
Policies should focus on the quality of places and living environments... (and) avoid inflexible planning standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of additional housing to be provided on previously developed land or through conversions 	This requirement will predominantly be instigated through the RUDP policy but indicative layouts to achieve this will need to be	C, H

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare 	provided through the SPD	
Draft PPS3: Housing (ODPM, 2005)			
Create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas. Developments should be attractive, safe and designed and built to a high quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of additional housing to be provided on previously developed land or conversions Minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare 	See above	C, H
Note: PPG3 and draft PPS3 have now been superseded by PPS3 in November 2006.			
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM, 2004)			
<p>Planning authorities should ensure that development...contributes to a sense of local identity and regional diversity and is of an appropriate design and scale for its location.</p> <p>Discourage the use of 'greenfield' land</p>	No targets	The SPD will be of significant importance to ensure that this is achieved	A, B, C

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM, 2005)			
<p>Need to maintain, or enhance or add to biodiversity and geological interests</p> <p>Promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development</p> <p>The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests</p>	No targets	SPD will need to ensure that policies within the RUPD relating to these issues are picked up and incorporated into design issues	B, C
PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM, 2004)			
Ensure the design and layout of new developments supports sustainable waste management	No targets	SPD will need to indicate how the design of developments can contribute to the reduction of waste generation and to increased levels of recycling	F
PPG13: Transport (DETR, 2001)			
Local Planning Authorities should actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport...and seek by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community safety'.	No targets	The Design SPD should incorporate transport needs and seek the most efficient use of differing modes of transport and how design can minimise the need to travel	E, J, K
PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment (DOE, 1993)			
The design of new buildings intended to stand alongside historic buildings needs very careful consideration. In	No targets	The SPD will need to impress that the historic environment can play an integral	A

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
general it is better that old buildings are not set apart, but are woven into the fabric of the living and working community		part in design and in achieving sustainable communities	
PPG16: Archaeology and Planning (DOE, 1993)			
Policies should include those for protection, enhancement and preservation of sites and archaeological interest and their settings	No targets	See above	A
PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM, 2002)			
<p>New open spaces should improve the quality of the public realm through good design</p> <p>Ensuring that open space, sport and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling</p>	No targets	An important aspect of the SPD will be the use of space surrounding developments	H, K

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
PPS22 Renewable Energy (ODPM, 2004)			
Local planning authorities should specifically encourage small scale renewable energy developments through positively expressed policies	Targets set in White Paper are referred to: To Cut carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050 and to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010 and 20% by 2020	The SPD will need to provide advice on how design can incorporate renewable technologies especially in terms or such technologies as passive solar.	F
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM, 2004)			
In the preparation of policies the possible impact of potentially polluting development (both direct and indirect) on land use, including effects on health, the natural environment or general amenity should be considered	No targets	The SPD should advise on how design of development can minimise pollution	D, E
PPG25: Development and Flood Risk (ODPM,2001)			
Give appropriate weight to information on flood-risk and how it might be affected by climate change in preparing development plans and considering individual proposals for development	No targets	The SPD should consider how design can affect flood risk	G
Draft PPS25: Development and Flood Risk (ODPM, 2005)			
Reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, including the application of a sustainable approach to drainage	No targets	See above	G

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
Regional Spatial Strategy for the North West (formerly Regional Planning Guidance 13 NWRA. 2003)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To secure and urban renaissance in the cities and towns of the North West • To secure a better image for the Region and high environmental and design quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of new dwellings to be constructed on previously developed land • To ensure no loss in area of SSSI and to ensure that 95% of the areas of SSSI in the region is maintained in or recovering towards favourable condition by 2010 • Increase the level of tree cover by at least 10% by 2010 and 15% by 2020 • 5% reduction per year in the number of listed buildings on English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register • Triple cycle trips (2000 – 2010) • Reduce Green House emissions by 12.5% by (2000-2010) 	<p>A design SPD should ensure that these objectives occur</p>	<p>All</p>

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
Taking Forward Action for Sustainability: An Action Plan for the North West			
<p>The long term goals for this document are: Sustainable transport and access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable production and consumption, • social equity • biodiversity and landscapes • active citizenship • lifelong learning • cultural distinctiveness • climate change • healthy communities • enterprise and innovation 	No targets	The SPD should encompass these goals	ALL
Second Greater Manchester Local Transport Plan (2006)			
Improving accessibility, to local facilities and making buses and rail stations more accessible for people with mobility difficulties	No Targets	The SPD should provide specific information on such issues to support RUDP policies	H & J
Greater Manchester Accessibility Strategy (2006)			
Recognition that access improves real lives.	No Targets	The SPD will need to consider accessibility issues and how design can affect these	H & J

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
Greater Manchester Derelict Land Strategy 2002			
The strategy aims to encourage sustainable reclamation programmes for derelict, underused and neglected land to improve the image and competitiveness of C & H the conurbation and provide new urban greenspaces for biodiversity, community forestry and recreation	No current target but the Pennine Edge Forest Plan has a target of reclaiming 50 hectares by 2013	SPD will help to guide the design of new greenspaces in particular in the urban fringes, river valleys and connecting urban spaces	C & H
Oldham Beyond (URBED 2004)			
Oldham Beyond is a framework for delivering regeneration across the whole Borough up to 2020 including developing quality housing, public spaces, learning facilities, employment opportunities and transport links.	No targets	The SPD will need to ensure that it is in harmony with these aspirations	ALL
Oldham Corporate Plan 2005-2008			
The most relevant corporate theme is for an improved environment.	No targets	Such an SPD will ensure this occurs	ALL
Oldham Community Strategy – Planning for Sustainable Communities 2005 – 2020			
A focus on design quality and sustainable development will have marked the Borough out for its attractive and innovative housing.	No targets	Residential design guidance within the SPD needs to ensure this aim is achieved	F

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
<p>Oldham will be a safer place in which to live and work due to a reduction in levels of crime and disorder. Residents of the Borough will not live in fear of crime.</p> <p>Maintaining and improving our buildings, streets, parks, open spaces, woodland, wider countryside and rivers through environmentally sensitive regeneration</p>	<p>National Strategic Target is to reduce domestic burglaries by 25% over 5 years based on 1999/00 data.</p> <p>Reduction in % of streets falling below Grade B standard of cleanliness (28% in July 2003 and 22% in March 2004)</p> <p>Above average % of new housing on brownfield land:85% average for 2002-4 (the target is an average of 80%)</p>	<p>Secured by design, as a theme, should be incorporated into the SPD</p> <p>The SPD as a whole will be important for achieving these objectives and should cover the relevant subject areas</p>	
<p>Address the stock mismatch in the Borough and provide more appropriate and better quality housing</p>	<p>Individual HMR Prospectuses set out targets for achieving this</p>	<p>New/refurbished housing and neighbourhood renewal proposals need to be informed by SPD promoting sustainable development principles</p>	<p>C, I</p>
Oldham RUDP 2001 - 2016			
<p>The RUDP gives a planning strategy for the Borough and also covers topics including design, transport, business, industry and the local economy, housing, retail and leisure, town centre, community facilities, open</p>	<p>Targets below</p>	<p>The framework of policies, areas for regeneration and development and areas for environmental protection and enhancement will support the</p>	<p>ALL</p>

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
space, sport and recreation facilities, open environment, conservation of the historic environment, natural resources and environmental quality, waste.		Council's stated sustainable development objectives in the Community Strategy and other policies and programmes. The SPD must acknowledge, promote and support the aims and objectives of the RUDP	
Net change in tree cover due to new development	Increase tree cover across the Borough from 3% to 5% by 2010	Landscaping and space around developments will need to be covered by the SPD	B, C
10% of energy demand to be met from integrated sustainable energy technologies and design	No target	The SPD must acknowledge that good design incorporates sustainable energy technologies and how best to achieve this	F
Pride of Place: The Community Strategy for Rochdale Borough 2003-2007			
Reducing levels of crime and the fear of crime	National Strategic Target is to reduce domestic burglaries by 25% over 5 years based on 1999/2000 data.	Secured by design as a theme should be incorporated into the SPD	I
Reducing waste and pollution and improving cleanliness of streets and neighbourhoods to make the Borough a healthier place and more attractive place to live	Local target of increasing the percentage of citizens satisfied with the overall cleanliness of the Borough from 51% (2001) to 75% (2007)	Environmental protection and management should be a key theme in the SPD	D, E, H

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
Improve parks and open spaces and access to them	Pennine Edge Forest target to increase woodland cover in the Borough from 2.5% (2002) to 3.5% (2007) Local target to regenerate 50 hectares of derelict, underused and neglected land to Natural Greenspace by 2007. Local target to achieve NPFA standard of 12 sports pitches per 1000 population by 2007	Access and the relationship of open space to development will be a key issue in the SPD.	H, K
Promoting safe, secure, good quality housing with a choice of location, size, price and tenure	No targets	New/refurbished housing and neighbourhood renewal proposals need to be informed by SPD promoting sustainable development principles	C, I
Rochdale RUDP 2001-2016			
The plan includes four key policies: KO/1 To strengthen the local economy KO/2 To foster social inclusion KO/3 To enhance the environment KO/4 To use resources prudently The plan includes a range	No targets	The framework of policies, areas for regeneration and development and areas for environmental protection and enhancement will support the Council's stated sustainable development	ALL

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
of policy approaches dealing with open space, transport and accessibility, public safety, renewable energy and energy efficiency, regeneration of brownfield land, biodiversity and built and natural conservation and other issues fundamental to sustainable development		objectives in the Community Plan and other policies and programmes. The SPD must acknowledge, promote and support the aims and objectives of the RUDP	
Housing Market Renewal Initiative			
Rochdale and Oldham contain a number of pathfinder neighbourhoods. For first wave neighbourhoods such as east central Rochdale, a physical Regeneration Framework has been produced detailing proposed physical interventions to the housing stock, highways network and public realm. A heritage Assessment is being carried out to provide a detailed urban landscape and townscape character assessment to inform regeneration proposals (due March 2006)	No targets	The SPD will be a significant document in ensuring that design is a significant aspect of this regeneration	ALL
Pennine Edge Forest Action Plan 2004-2013			
The Forest Action Plan identifies the importance of creating and regenerating community forest resources in the urban neighbourhoods and adjacent river valleys and transport corridors. Key target areas include the urban areas of	475 hectares of new woodland by 2013 in Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport and Tameside Districts. 400 hectares of	SPD can help to identify a positive role for community forestry in the street scene and through creating and enhancing accessible countryside next to urban areas.	B, C, G, H

Key objectives relevant to plan and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to plan and SA	Commentary/ Implications for plan/SA	Sustainability Objectives
Oldham and Rochdale.	under-managed and neglected woodland transformed.		

2.14 This process has shown that there are no inconsistencies between the plans or strategies identified, as although it is for differing end purposes, they are moving in the same direction i.e. a resultant improvement in the urban fabric.

? Questions to aid consultation ?

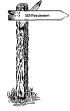
Do you agree that the plans, policies and programmes identified are relevant?

Are there any other relevant plans, policies and programmes and sustainable development objectives that will affect or influence the Urban Design SPD?

3. Stage 2 - Baseline Information (A2)



The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme



The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected

- 3.1 This stage involves the collection of data, which will be of particular relevance to the Urban Design Supplementary Planning Document. It is baseline data that provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and can help to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. The information collected at this stage should give information about the current and likely future state of the plan area. This will allow the plan's likely effects to be adequately predicted.

Oldham Borough Characterisation

- 3.2 The Borough of Oldham covers approximately 55 square miles and has around 217,000 inhabitants, as recorded at the 2001 Census.
- 3.3 Oldham Borough has a diverse landscape with the eastern part of the Borough containing significant areas of open countryside with a settlement pattern of densely settled river valleys, typical of the South Pennines, and dispersed farmsteads. However to the west, the Borough has an urban character, reflecting its position close to Manchester City Centre.
- 3.4 During the second half of the Industrial Revolution Oldham and its surrounding towns and villages grew into the most productive cotton spinning mill area in the world, with the fabric of the town illustrating the social and economic development of the Borough during this period. The multi-storey mills each with their own mill lodges (reservoirs), the forest of mill chimneys, and the associated red brick houses, giving Oldham a special character. There are also many other buildings and areas of historical heritage, whether they be listed buildings, conservations areas, or of local historical significance, which add to the distinctive local character of the Borough.
- 3.5 To add to this mix of character much of what Oldham is like today was shaped by developments in the town in the 1960's and 1970's. A series of construction projects took place during this period.
- The ring road was completed to take traffic out of the town

- The Civic Centre
 - Oldham College
 - Hobson Street car park
 - The Leisure Centre
- 3.6 This for a period led to Oldham being seen as one of the most forward thinking towns in the country. However many of the buildings from this era now look tired and unattractive compounded with several modern buildings of a similar nature that do not create a distinctive feel.
- 3.7 In short this evolution has left the Borough with a mixed character, with no particular prevalent style and without a strong overall identity.
- 3.8 Within the Borough there is an oversupply of small, poor quality terraced housing in the private sector and of smaller Council housing in particular areas. This manifests itself in low prices and high vacancy rates in some neighbourhoods and in high rates of turnover in the public sector. Within the areas defined as Housing Market Renewal areas, there is a shortage of good quality larger housing for sale.
- 3.9 The Borough currently has thirty-four Sites of Biological Importance located throughout the urban and rural area and as part of green corridors and links identified within the RUDP. The Borough has five sites allocated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). These are Lowside Brickworks, Standedge Road Cutting, Landcastle and Den Quarries, Rochdale Canal and part of the South Pennine Moors. The latter two are also Special Areas of Conservation and the South Pennine Moors are also a Special Protection Area. The Borough has one Local Nature Reserve at Glodwick lows and two Country Parks at Tandle Hill and Daisy Nook.
- 3.10 In addition part of the Borough lies within the Peak District National Park. The planning authority for this area is the Peak District National Park. However policies within the Oldham Metropolitan Borough Unitary Development Plan have regard to the need to ensure the purposes, appearance and valued characteristics of the Peak District National Park are not adversely affected.

Rochdale Borough Characterisation

- 3.11 The Borough of Rochdale covers around 159 square kilometres and at the 2001 Census had a recorded population slightly over 205,000.
- 3.12 The Borough is around two thirds countryside which to the north and east includes the foothills of the South Pennine Moors shared with East Lancashire and West Yorkshire. This high moorland provides an extensive backdrop for the industrial towns in the river valleys below. River valleys penetrate the heart of the urban centres and contain the primary transport corridors based on road, rail and the Rochdale Canal.

The M62, M60 and M66 Motorways connect Rochdale with the rest of Greater Manchester and beyond.

- 3.13 The west and south west includes a more low level landscape leading to the edges of the city of Manchester. An extensive urban and rural boundary with Oldham runs along the south and south east of the Borough between Middleton and Milnrow.
- 3.14 The main urban centres are the towns of Rochdale, Middleton and Heywood with the smaller settlements of Littleborough and Milnrow in the Pennine eastern fringes of the Borough. Inner urban neighbourhoods in Rochdale district contain large areas of terraced housing much of which dates back to the turn of the twentieth century and, with the manufacturing growth of Rochdale this provides a basic historic character and development pattern for the core urban areas i.e. mixed areas of industry and housing closely aligned with the main river valleys. Significant areas of housing in some older neighbourhoods are to a poor standard many neighbourhood open spaces both formal and informal are in a state of poor management. Large housing estates (including houses, deck access and high rise flats) built by the public sector throughout the twentieth century are now a mix of public and private housing and are similarly of varied quality of housing and environment. Housing Market Renewal Initiative Pathfinder areas have been identified where intervention is required to improve the housing and environmental standard of neighbourhoods. More diverse smaller settlements are found on the urban-rural fringes.
- 3.15 Both urban and rural areas contain a significant number of historic buildings and structures including mills, churches, transport infrastructure and houses. Many of these are individually recognised as listed buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments, as part of the Sites and Monuments Register and as part of Conservation Areas. The Borough also contains a series of historic town parks close to the main urban populations, most dating back to the nineteenth century.
- 3.16 Redevelopment of the main town centres since the 1970s has been piecemeal with more recent major developments in Middleton with new bus station and retail facilities. Proposals for extension of the Metrolink network to Rochdale will lead to new development and other regeneration opportunities in Rochdale town centre. Rochdale town centre contains a significant historic civic quarter based on the Town Hall and surrounding buildings and public spaces.
- 3.17 Rochdale's traditional industries based on textiles and manufacturing have declined significantly over time and the local economy has continued to restructure and grow in more recent years using Rochdale's excellent access to the motorway network to attract service industries. The Kingsway Business Park is being developed on land adjacent to the M62 Motorway and with specific access under construction. Industrial decline has however resulted in significant

derelict industrial sites and redundant buildings which require imaginative and sensitive regeneration in particular in older urban communities, the Rochdale Canal corridor and in adjacent river valleys.

- 3.18 The Borough's main transport gateways both road and rail have seen a decline in their physical character and quality due to a series of factors including industrial change, deteriorating housing conditions, poor environmental management and the demolition of older buildings no longer viable. As major gateways to the town centres of Rochdale District they have been identified as areas where substantial transformational change to assist regeneration and attract and retain investment can be carried out.
- 3.19 The Borough has a significant number of Sites of Biological Importance located throughout the urban and rural area and as part of greenspace corridors and networks.. The Rochdale Canal and a significant part of the South Pennine Moors are designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest which are also Special Areas of Conservation. Three Local Nature Reserves and one Country Park are located at Healey Dell, Hopwood Woods, Alkrington Woods and Hollingworth Lake respectively.
- 3.20 These Borough characterisations put into context the need for a design Supplementary Planning Document that will expand and provide further information to that contained within the policies of the Oldham and Rochdale Replacement UDP's and help to 'raise the bar' in relation to new design in the Borough.

Baseline Data

- 3.21 The following information presents an overview of the statistical information currently available in relation to urban design or the inter-related issues of this discipline. As stated earlier base line data is collected in order to help predict and monitor possible effects. It also helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them.
- 3.22 As with all studies of data it will be impossible to provide an exhaustive list. However it should also be noted that not all data will be of relevance or useable. For example a data set may be unavailable at the right scale, out of date, unreliable, partial or biased. To ensure that this risk is minimised information will be carefully chosen and must have relevance to the design topic. If incorrect information is chosen, this could lead to a document that is not focussed on the correct areas or that monitoring of the document is not as successful as it could be. For this reason it is also important that information collected is kept as up to date as possible, so the source of information also needs to be consistent and reliable.

3.23 The Urban Design Supplementary Planning Document will be informed by higher policies, plans and programmes, such as those identified at stage 1. As these are reviewed it may be necessary to identify further baseline data. Similarly baseline data that is not currently collected at the local level, but will be important to monitor the success of the Supplementary Planning Document, may also be identified, if it is feasible to collect the information.

Table 2. Baseline Data

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
To conserve and improve where appropriate the quality of the historic environment	Number / percentage of listed buildings at risk	OLDHAM: 0	Oldham MBC	None identified	None	To conserve the Boroughs historical assets.
		ROCHDALE: 4 BAR Survey 2004	Rochdale MBC			
	Number/extent of Conservation Areas	OLDHAM: 36 Conservation Areas covering 250.79 Ha.	Oldham MBC			
		ROCHDALE: 13 Conservation Areas covering 62.22 Ha.	Rochdale MBC			
	Number / percentage of Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk	OLDHAM: 0 at risk	Oldham MBC			
		ROCHDALE: awaiting results of Scheduled Monuments at Risk Survey	Rochdale MBC			

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
	Loss of listed buildings or buildings in conservation areas through new development proposals.	<p>OLDHAM: 2005-2006: 1 listed building consent approved for demolition of listed building.</p> <p>4 conservation area consents approved for demolition of buildings.</p>	Oldham MBC AMR	<p>2004-2005: 5 listed building consents relating to outbuildings and associated buildings approved.</p> <p>1 listed building consent approved (subject to referral to SoS).</p> <p>2 conservation area consents approved for demolition of buildings.</p>	Fluctuating	
		ROCHDALE: No data.	Rochdale MBC	No data.	No data.	

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	Change in area and populations of biodiversity importance, including priority habitats and species, and designated sites (international through to local).	<p>OLDHAM: 2005/06: No change to international sites – Special Protection Area (SPA's) / Special Areas of Conservation (SCA's) or national sites – Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's). Sites of Biological Importance (SBI's) – net gain 6ha.</p>	Oldham MBC AMR	<p>2004/05: No change to international sites (SPA's/SAC's) or national sites (SSSI's). SBI's – net gain 112.3ha.</p>	Constant at international / national level. SBI's fluctuate depending on new sites, boundary amendments and deletions.	To conserve and enhance the biodiversity and geology of the Boroughs.

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
		ROCHDALE: 47 SBI's covering a total area of 2341 Ha (2004)	Rochdale MBC AMR	No data	No data	
	Tree coverage	OLDHAM: 2002/04: 1.9ha of new woodland planted through 14 funded schemes.	Oldham MBC	Target to increase tree cover from 3% in 2001 to 5% by 2010.		To increase tree coverage.
		ROCHDALE: Woodland being surveyed to support management plan/funding bid	Pennine Edge Forest			

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes.	Extent of Derelict and Underused Land (DUN)	OLDHAM: 221.65Ha. (2005 survey)	Oldham MBC	414Ha. DUN land survey 1993		The SPD will need to ensure that the distinctive landscapes and townscapes of the both Borough's are maintained and where appropriate enhanced.
		ROCHDALE: 170Ha. (1993 survey)	Rochdale MBC	No data		
	Reduce the percentage of streetscapes falling below Grade B standard of cleanliness (Grade B is classed as predominantly free from litter except for small areas).	OLDHAM: 2005/06: 21% fell below Grade B.	Oldham Partnership	2004/05: 22% fell below Grade B.	Slight improvement	
		ROCHDALE: 21% of highways falling below acceptable levels of cleanliness	Rochdale MBC	No data		

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
	Number and percentage of major planning applications refused on design grounds.	OLDHAM: No data	Oldham MBC			Need to encourage high quality sustainable design and construction
		ROCHDALE: No data	Rochdale MBC			
	Net change in the extent of protected open space.	OLDHAM: Will be assessed from local needs assessment and audit (2006)	Oldham MBC AMR	No data	No data	Need to maintain the quantity, range and accessibility of open space.
		ROCHDALE: No data	Rochdale MBC	No data	No data	
To improve water quality	Percentage of rivers of good or fair quality	OLDHAM: 67.66% Good 27.89% Fair		No data	No data	The SPD should ensure that new developments do not affect the quality of the

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
		ROCHDALE: 55.93% Good 41.47% Fair (Environment Agency GQA 2004)	Environment Agency			affect the quality of the rivers in both Boroughs

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
To improve air quality	Number of days of air pollution	<p>OLDHAM: No. of days when pollution was moderate or higher for NO2 at Oldham West End House site in 2004 = 0</p> <p>No. of days when pollution was moderate or higher for PM10 at Oldham West End House site in 2004 = 2</p> <p>Annual Mean NO2 in 2004 measured at Oldham West End House site was 32µm³</p> <p>No. of exceedances of NO2 national hourly mean objective in</p>	<p>Oldham MBC</p> <p>65</p>	None	None	The SPD will need to provide guidance on limiting the effect of new development on air quality

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
		ROCHDALE: TBC	Rochdale MBC	None	None	
To ensure prudent use of natural resources	Water Consumption	OLDHAM: NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS LEVEL		Trends for unmeasured household water consumption (litres per person per day)	Both United Utilities averages and national averages although fluctuating are generally increasing	The SPD should give practical advice on how design of buildings can minimise the effect on the environment through construction and use
		ROCHDALE: NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS LEVEL		UU averages National 1997/98 141 150 1998/99 138 148 1999/00 140 151 2000/01 141 152 2001/02 142 153 2002/03 149 153 2003/04 150 158 2004/05 144 154		

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
	Percentage of large developments incorporating renewable energy generation	OLDHAM MBC: 2005/06: 24 schemes requiring 10% of energy requirements to be delivered by on site renewable sources were granted permission.	Oldham MBC AMR	Jan-March 2005 one scheme approved requiring 10% of energy requirements to be delivered by on site renewable sources	None	
		ROCHDALE MBC: No data	Rochdale MBC			
	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	OLDHAM MBC: 2004-05: approximately 4.036MW	Oldham MBC AMR	2004/05: Stockport – 0.08MW Manchester – 0.0025MW Bolton – 0.026MW Bury – 8.374MW	None	

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
		ROCHDALE MBC: 2004/06: 103,840 Kwh	Rochdale MBC			
	Percentage of new homes meeting Lifetime Homes standards in HMR areas and non-HMR areas.	Baseline: HMR – 30% Non HMR – new piece of work to be developed over the next 12 months.	Oldham Partnership, LAA, 2007 Refresh	2006/07: HMR – 30% Non-HMR – no data 2007/08: HMR – 30% Non-HMR – no data 2008/09: HMR – 30% Non HMR – no data	No data available	

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
	Percentage of new homes meeting Lifetime Homes standards in HMR areas and non-HMR areas.	Baseline: HMR – 100% Non HMR – new piece of work to be developed over the next 12 months.	Oldham Partnership, LAA, 2007 Refresh	2006/07: HMR – 100% Non HMR – no data 2007/08: HMR – 100% Non HMR – no data 2008/09: HMR – 100% No data	No data available	
	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.	OLDHAM: 2005/06: 82%	Oldham MBC AMR	2004/05: 92.6% 2003/04: 84% 2002/03: 86.5% 2001/02: 76% RSS TARGET 80%	Fluctuation but getting better and above RSS target for past 3 years	
		ROCHDALE: 2004/05: 57.6%	Rochdale MBC	2003/04: 77.2% 2002/03: 65.9% 2001/02: 79.2% RSS TARGET 80%	Fluctuating but getting worse and below RSS target	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change and	Number of planning permission granted contrary	OLDHAM MBC: 2005/06: None	Oldham MBC AMR	2004/05: None	Constant	The SPD will need to give advice on how design can reduce potential flooding

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
change and reduce the potential impacts of flooding	granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	ROCHDALE MBC: 2005/06: None	Rochdale MBC Development Control	None		
	No of new developments incorporating SUDS	OLDHAM MBC: No data				
		ROCHDALE MBC: No data.				
To increase and improve access to public open spaces and improve the liveability of communities	No. of Local Nature Reserves and Country Parks	OLDHAM: 1LNR – Glodwick Lows, 2 Country Parks Daisy Nook and Tandle Hill	Oldham MBC	None	None	Need to maintain the quantity, range and accessibility of open space.

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
		ROCHDALE: 3 LNRs – Alkrington Woods, Hopwood Woods, Healey Dell	Rochdale MBC	None	None	
	Extent of cycleway/footpath provision	OLDHAM: PROW that is signed and accessible 49% (2003/4)	Oldham MBC			
		ROCHDALE: 552km of PROW, 42% in satisfactory condition (2005)	Rochdale MBC			

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
To reduce the fear an occurrence of crime and disorder	Number of domestic burglaries per 1,000 households	OLDHAM MBC: 22 crimes per 1,000 households in Oldham Borough	Audit Commission	2003/04: 35 crimes per 1,000 households in Oldham Borough. 2005/06: 11 crimes per 1,000 households recorded for England.	Downward	The SPD will need to ensure Secured by Design is a theme
		ROCHDALE MBC: 20.8%		No data	No data	
	Percentage of vehicle crimes per 1000 population	OLDHAM: 5.8% (2003/4)				
		ROCHDALE: 21.2% (2005)				
	Percentage of residents who think that for their	OLDHAM MBC: 2003/04: 35%	Audit Commission	2003/04:43% recorded nationally		

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
	local area, the level of crime has got better or stayed the same.	ROCHDALE MBC: 2005/07: 36.7%	Citizens Panel			
To reduce the effect of traffic in the community	Extent of homezones, traffic calming and pedestrianisation measures.	OLDHAM: Homezones not yet implemented, number of residential properties in all Traffic Calmed areas 33617, number of these residential properties in 20mph zones 27092	Oldham MBC	None	None	The SPD will need to show how design can reduce the effects of traffic and influence choice of transport
		ROCHDALE: 1 homezone.	Rochdale MBC	None	None	

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
	No. of cyclists involved in road accidents	OLDHAM 61 in 2004		50 (2003) 40 (2002) 65 (2001)	Fluctuating but getting worse in the past 3 years	
		ROCHDALE TBC				
	No. of pedestrians involved in road accidents	OLDHAM: 208 in 2004		226 (2003) 206 (2002) 225 (2001)	Fluctuating but getting better	
		ROCHDALE: TBC				
	Extent of urban/rural footpaths in good condition	OLDHAM: 48% of urban footpaths meet or exceed BVPI 178		Not known		

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
		ROCHDALE: TBC				
To improve access to/of local services and facilities within and beyond the immediate neighbourhood	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: - a GP - hospital - primary school - secondary school	OLDHAM MBC: 2005/06: All development (16 in total) except for three not within 30 minutes of a hospital.	Oldham MBC AMR	2004/05: All developments (14 in total) except for four not within 30 minutes of a hospital	Constant	The SPD should show how design can facilitate the movement of people and create ease of access to services

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
	- areas of employment - a major retail centre	ROCHDALE MBC: 2005/06: 100% within 30 minutes of a GP, Primary School, Areas of Employment and major retail centre. 9.8% within 30 minutes of a hospital and 83.9% within 30 minutes of a secondary school.	Rochdale MBC			
	Number of travel plans secured as a condition of planning permission.	OLDHAM MBC: 2005/06: 8	Oldham MBC AMR	None		
		ROCHDALE MBC: 4	Rochdale MBC	None		
	Percentage of public buildings accessible to	OLDHAM: 56.6% 2003/4		Regional average: 44.6%	56% in 2002/3 – better than	

PROPOSED HEADLINE OBJECTIVE	INDICATOR	DATA	SOURCES	COMPARATORS/TARGETS	TREND	ISSUE IDENTIFIED
	accessible to people with physical disabilities	ROCHDALE: TBC			better than regional average and improving	

3.23 Collection of baseline data is ongoing. New information or issues may emerge with relevance to the appraisal.

? Questions to aid consultation ?

Do you agree that the baseline data collected is appropriate for the Urban Design SPD? Are there any inaccuracies in the data provided?

Is there any other data that you think is appropriate for the Urban Design SPD that is not included? Do you have appropriate sources to gain this information?

4. Stage 3 - Identifying Key Sustainability Issues (A3)



Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme 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

- 4.1 The Design Supplementary Planning Document clearly has an important role to play in achieving the objective of raising the quality threshold of development activity by private sector developers and public sector agencies. However the study of other policies, plans and programmes and the collection of baseline data has highlighted several key issues in the Borough and problems that could be addressed through the Supplementary Planning Document. The key issues and problems relating to urban design are highlighted below. The problems highlighted are areas that the document will need to provide guidance on. Other non problem issues are ones that the document should acknowledge and incorporate into its guidance e.g. Sites of Biological Importance and Listed Buildings.

Key Issues and Problems

Social

- Higher than regional crime statistics
- Crime and disorder a key issue
- Around half of public buildings accessible by the physically disabled

Environmental

- Lack of up to date information regarding both Borough's open space
- Need to maintain the quantity, range and accessibility of open space.
- Several listed buildings in both Borough's
- To conserve the Borough's historical assets.
- Need to encourage the effective and efficient use of land.
- Need to encourage high quality design and sustainable construction.
- Significant numbers of sites allocated for their biodiversity importance
- Increase tree coverage
- Streets identified falling below acceptable standard
- 1 Homezone implemented and significant number of pedestrians and cyclists involved in accidents with motor vehicles
- Evidence of rivers falling below good and fair standard
- Need to limit the effect of new development on air quality.
- Renewable technologies beginning to be implemented
- Lack of information regarding flood risk
- Significant areas of open space with accessibility issues
- Need for development to be located in sustainable and accessible locations.
- Distinctive town and landscapes

Economic

- Poor image in areas due to historical factors

? Questions to aid consultation ?

Are these the key sustainability issues relating to design in Oldham and Rochdale Boroughs?

Are there any other sustainability issues that you consider should be raised?

5. Stage 4 - Developing the SA Framework (A4)



The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation

- 5.1 The purpose of developing the SA framework is to provide a means by which the sustainability of the Supplementary Planning Document can be appraised. The process of developing the SA framework involves the development of sustainability objectives. These objectives should take into account the processes that have taken place through tasks A1 to A3 and aim to address the problems and issues raised in the previous section.
- 5.2 The Sustainability Appraisal paper produced by the Government states that plan objectives are objectives adopted for the plan, usually through a process of expert consideration, public consultation and political approval. The plan objectives for the Supplementary Planning Document have been developed through the requirements that we set out in the brief to the consultants for the Supplementary Planning Document. The brief was prepared using the objectives and aims of both Borough's Unitary Development Plans, to ensure the Supplementary Planning Document was consistent with the parent document. The plan objectives below therefore also reflect the objectives and aims of each Unitary Development Plan respectively.

Plan Objectives

Objective 1

To provide a framework to raise the quality threshold of development activity by private sector developers and public sector agencies.

Objective 2

Provide greater certainty to developers and their designers in understanding the aspirations of the Council regarding design.

Objective 3

Create good design principles in pursuit of sustainable development

- 5.3 The Sustainability Appraisal Objectives provide a methodological yardstick against which the social, environmental and economic effects of the plan can be tested. These objectives are distinct from the plan Objectives, though they will often overlap with them. Sustainability Objectives should also focus on outputs (or ends), not how the

outcomes will be achieved. In studying the stages A1 to A3 it would appear appropriate to have the sustainability objectives identified in table 3. Table 3 records the reasons for choosing the Sustainability Objectives.

Table 3. Sustainability objectives

Source of sustainability issue/wording		Other sources indicating importance of issue wording		
Regional SD Framework	SEA Directive	Other Plans and programmes	Sustainability issues and problems identified	Proposed SA Objectives
Social objectives				
Healthy Communities	Human health	PPS17	Neither authority has an up to date open space survey so a sustainability objective should be created in this uncertainty. There is also a need to maintain the quantity, range and accessibility of open space.	To increase and improve access to public open spaces and improve the liveability of communities
Social Equity	Population	PPG3 PPS3 Oldham Community Strategy Rochdale Community Strategy (PPG3 and draft PPS3 have now been superseded by PPS3 in November 2006).	Crime is higher than the regional average in both Boroughs and relatively high percentage of citizens who feel the Boroughs are safe	To reduce the fear and occurrence of crime and disorder
Sustainable	Population,	PP13	No	To reduce the

Transport and Access, Climate Change	Climatic Factors		homezones implemented and significant number of pedestrians and cyclists involved in accidents with motor vehicles	effect of traffic in the community
Sustainable Transport and Access, Social Equity, Healthy Communities	Population	PPS1 PPG13 PPG17	Both Boroughs have lower than half of urban/rural footpaths meeting or exceeding BVPI 178. There is also a need for development to be located in sustainable and accessible locations, and to ensure that buildings are fully accessible.	To improve access to/of local services and facilities within and beyond the immediate neighbourhood
Environmental objectives				
Cultural Distinctiveness	Cultural Heritage	PPG15	No significant issues however at the moment but as such resources are finite such a guidance will help to ensure their longevity.	To conserve and improve where appropriate the quality of the historic environment
Biodiversity and Landscape	Biodiversity	PPG9	Both Boroughs have significant areas allocated as SBI's and also areas allocated as	To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna

			SSSI, SAC and SPA. However the effect of development upon them is currently unclear. There is also a need to increase tree coverage.	
Healthy Communities	Human Health, water	PPS1, PPS23	A percentage of river quality falls below good standard	To improve water quality
Healthy Communities, Climate Change	Human Health, air	PPS1, PPS23	Both Borough's have air quality management areas so air quality poor air quality is an issue	To improve air quality
Sustainable Production and Consumption	Landscape, Climatic factors	PPS1, PPS22	Both areas have opportunities for incorporation of renewable technologies through HMR and upland areas. There is also the need to encourage effective and efficient use of land.	To ensure prudent use of natural resources
Climate Change	Climatic factors, Human Health	PPG25 Draft PPS25	Both Borough's have a lack of information regarding this issue so it should be highlighted as a precaution	To reduce vulnerability to climate change and reduce the potential impacts of flooding

Economic objectives				
Biodiversity and Landscape, Cultural Distinctiveness	Biodiversity, landscape	PPG2, PPS7, PPS9	Both Boroughs have distinctive urban and rural landscapes that should be maintained and enhanced, through encouraging high quality design and sustainable construction.	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes

Resultant Proposed Sustainability Objectives

Objective A

To conserve and improve where appropriate the quality of the historic environment

Objective B

To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna

Objective C

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes

Objective D

To improve water quality

Objective E

To improve air quality

Objective F

To ensure prudent use of natural resources

Objective G

To reduce vulnerability to climate change and reduce the potential impacts of flooding

Objective H

To increase and improve access to public open spaces and improve the liveability of communities

Objective I

To reduce the fear and occurrence of crime and disorder

Objective J

To reduce the effect of traffic in the community

Objective K

To improve access to/of local services and facilities within and beyond the immediate neighbourhood

? Questions to aid consultation ?

Do you agree with the sustainability objectives, targets and indicators that have been identified?

Are there any other sustainability objectives, targets and indicators that should be added? Should any of those identified be removed?

APPENDIX 2: COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE SCOPING REPORT AND THE COUNIL’S RESPONSES

Respondent	Issue	Council Response
United Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan may wish to acknowledge that statutory undertakers have 5 year investment programmes set by the regulator. This is currently AMP4 between 2005-10. • It is possible to obtain a “good” score on BREAM criteria without attention to potable water saving measures. Various measures are suggested. • Unmetered water usage figures cannot be provided for each district. UU and national averages/trends provided. 	<p>Noted. This is not appropriate detail for the SA Scoping Report.</p> <p>Noted. This indicator using BREAM may be changed/refined in the light of experience and subject to the availability of other practical indicators re: water usage/consumption.</p> <p>Noted. Background information about trends will be included in the SA Scoping Report.</p>
GMPTTE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LTP2 and the GM Accessibility Strategy needs to be referred to. • Accessibility to services by a choice of sustainable modes should be referred to as a sustainability issue. • Rewording of Objective K suggested. • The effect of traffic in the community could be broadened to include noise pollution and 	<p>Noted and SA Scoping Report will be updated.</p> <p>There is appropriate reference to accessibility and modal choice for an Urban Design document. The level of detail suggested may be more appropriate for transport and travel related guidance.</p> <p>Noted. The objective is broader than the proposed change and there is sufficient detail in the supporting document.</p> <p>Noted. Too detailed for the SPD proposed. More appropriate in specific traffic and travel documents.</p>

	noise pollution and congestion including the economic impact.	
GMP Architectural Liaison Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A high percentage of developments should be constructed to ODPM guideline standards in Safer Places and Secured by Design. • Proposals for new walkways, pedestrian and cycle routes should be approved only after consultation with GMP. • Suggests that all new development should be accredited the Safer by Design award/submitted to GMP for comment prior to approval. SBD should be included as a key target indicator. • Recognise crime and disorder as a key issue. 	<p>Agreed. Reference will be made to these documents/standards re: PPS1 and 3.</p> <p>Noted. Detail to be discussed for inclusion in SPD.</p> <p>Noted. Detail to be discussed for inclusion in SPD. Further indicators such as SBD will be considered as refinements to SA monitoring.</p> <p>Noted. The text can refer to this as an issue.</p>
Countryside Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generic advice provided for SA. • No reference is made to the Peak National Park 	<p>Noted. Much of this relates to the wider countryside and is not specific to urban design issues. This will be useful for the wider SA of the developing LDF. Many of the existing key issues and indicators express the Agency's concerns with a specific urban angle.</p> <p>Oldham Borough characterisation will be amended to make reference to the Park National Park.</p>
Environment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree with the document as written. • An indicator is required to measure the number and type of habitat lost to development. Ponds will not provide a 	<p>Noted.</p> <p>Noted. The indicators as listed will be expanded subject to the availability of monitoring data. The input of GMEU and Environment</p>

	<p>not provide a trend/position statement with all species and habitat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An indicator used for prudent use of natural resources should be land reclaimed to beneficial use for all land uses. • There is a lack of information regarding sustainability issues around climate change. SUDS had not been mentioned. 	<p>Agency to identifying further indicators and how they will be measured will be welcomed.</p> <p>Noted. This could be expanded subject to suitable data sources being available.</p> <p>Noted. Further climate change references will be considered as appropriate data sets are identified for the urban design focus of this SPD. SUDS is mentioned as an indicator.</p>
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APPENDIX 3: TESTING THE PLAN OBJECTIVES AGAINST THE SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

Plan Objectives	SA Objectives			
	Objective A: To conserve and improve where appropriate the quality of the historic environment.	Objective B: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.	Objective C: To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes.	Objective D: To improve water quality.
Objective 1: To provide a framework to raise the quality threshold of development activity by private sector developers and public sector agencies.	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution
Objective 2: Provide greater certainty to developers and their designers in understanding the aspirations of the Council regarding design.	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution
Objective 3: Create good design principles in pursuit of sustainable development.	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution

Plan Objectives	SA Objectives			
	Objective E: To improve air quality.	Objective F: To ensure prudent use of natural resources.	Objective G: To reduce vulnerability to climate change and reduce the potential impacts of flooding.	Objective H: To increase and improve access to public open spaces and improve the liveability of communities.
Objective 1: To provide a framework to raise the quality threshold of development activity by private sector developers and public sector agencies.	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution
Objective 2: Provide greater certainty to developers and their designers in understanding the aspirations of the Council regarding design.	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution
Objective 3: Create good design principles in pursuit of sustainable development.	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution

Plan Objectives	SA Objectives			
	Objective I: To reduce the fear and occurrence of crime and disorder.	Objective J: To reduce the effect of traffic in the community.	Objective K: To improve access to/of local services and facilities within and beyond the immediate neighbourhood.	
Objective 1: To provide a framework to raise the quality threshold of development activity by private sector developers and public sector agencies.	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	
Objective 2: Provide greater certainty to developers and their designers in understanding the aspirations of the Council regarding design.	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	
Objective 3: Create good design principles in pursuit of sustainable development.	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	Positive Contribution	

Comments and recommendations:

The plan objectives are in accordance with sustainability principles and work towards the aim of improving urban design.

APPENDIX 4: SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK TOOLKIT CHECKLIST

1. Will the initiative improve the competitiveness and productivity of business?
2. Will the initiative exploit the growth of potential business sectors?
3. Will the initiative develop and exploit the region's knowledge base?
4. Will the initiative deliver urban/rural renaissance?
5. Will the initiative secure economic inclusion?
6. Will the initiative develop and maintain a healthy labour market?
7. Will the initiative alleviate poverty?
8. Will the initiative reduce the need to travel and develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure?
9. Will the initiative or strategy develop and market the region's image?
10. Will the initiative improve health and reduce health inequalities?
11. Will the initiative improve access to good quality, affordable and resource efficient housing?
12. Will the initiative reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime?
13. Will the initiative involve all stakeholders in decision making?
14. Will the initiative value diversity, improve equity and equality of opportunity?

15. Will the initiative develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities?
16. Will the initiative improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities?
17. Will the initiative protect places, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological interest?
18. Will the initiative protect and improve local environmental quality?
19. Will the initiative protect and enhance biodiversity?
20. Will the initiative protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters?
21. Will the initiative protect and improve air quality?
22. Will the initiative protect and improve land quality?
23. Will the initiative address the need to limit and adapt to climate change?
24. Will the initiative ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources?
25. Will the initiative minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources?
26. Will the initiative ensure the sustainable management of waste, minimise its production and increase re-use, recycling and recovery rates?

APPENDIX 5: SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK FINDINGS

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective A: To conserve and improve where appropriate the quality of the historic environment														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary		
Will the initiative deliver urban/rural renaissance?	0/+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD(s) would support policies to add value/increase their benefit	Does “where appropriate” require greater clarity? SPD addresses provides greater clarity.
Will the initiative or strategy develop and market the region’s image?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.	Should the “suggested change” bit under option 1 look at what the existing policies do not do?	++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD(s) helps to define the image that we are seeking to achieve for the Borough’s	
Will the initiative protect places, landscapes and buildings of historic,	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓	Policies provide a framework for the basis of decision-making. The SPD(s)	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective A: To conserve and improve where appropriate the quality of the historic environment														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary		
cultural and archaeological interest?													provide examples of how this could be achieved/enhanced. Protection though is already afforded through the UDP policies.	
Will the initiative protect and improve local environmental quality?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD(s) emphasise importance of maintenance and the need for good quality improvements.	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective B: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary		
0-5	6- 15	16+			0-5	6- 15	16 +							
Will the initiative deliver urban/rural renaissance?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Have policies to “protect” but less detail on enhancement of biodiversity, flora and fauna. SPD(s) will help to provide this (e.g. introduction of native species/ development of green corridors).	
Will the initiative or strategy develop and market the region's image?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD provides more direction regarding image.	
Will the initiative improve health and reduce health inequalities?	O	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		O	++	++	✓	✓	It is considered that it may take longer for health benefits (mental and physical) to be felt.	
Will the initiative protect places,	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design		+	+	+	✓	✓	Protection already afforded through	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective B: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary		
0-5	6- 15	16+			0-5	6- 15	16 +							
landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological interest?						and others as appropriate.							policies. SPD(s) unable to afford any more. It is about enhancement of this protection.	
Will the initiative protect and improve local environmental quality?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Protection already afforded through policies. SPD(s) unable to afford any more. It is about enhancement of this protection.	
Will the initiative protect and enhance biodiversity?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Could have more in an SPD on biodiversity. However it is considered that more technical advice is better placed elsewhere.	
Will the initiative protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters?	?	?	?	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		?	?	?	✓	✓		

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective B: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary		
Will the initiative protect and improve air quality?	O	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+/?	+/?	+/?	✓	✓	Additional input afforded by SPD(s) then this may be positive/negative.	
Will the initiative protect and improve land quality?	O	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		O	+	+	✓	✓	Improvements beyond UDP would be negligible.	
Will the initiative address the need to limit and adapt to climate change?	O	?	?	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		O	?	?	✓	✓	SPD(s) can may encourage the introduction of habitats that can respond change in climate.	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective C: To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary		
0-5	5- 15	16+			0-5	5- 15	16 +							
Will the initiative deliver urban/rural renaissance?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD(s) would add value to these policies.	
Will the initiative or strategy develop and market the region's image?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD(s) would add value to these policies.	
Will the initiative reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD(s) would add value to these policies through the guidance providing practical solutions	
Will the initiative protect places, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological interest?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect and improve local environmental	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as		++	++	++	✓	✓		

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective C: To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscales														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary		
quality?						appropriate.								
Will the initiative protect and enhance biodiversity?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect and improve air quality?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD(s) would add value through encouraging rationalisation of traffic (prioritising pedestrians/cycles) and tree cover for example.	
Will the initiative protect and improve land quality?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+/?	+/?	+/?	✓	✓	Added value provided by SPD(s) is unclear.	
Will the initiative address the need to limit and adapt to climate change?	O	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	++	++	✓	✓	The SPD(s) could introduce ways of being able to adapt better (e.g. cooling urban environments, trees, glare of pavement/surfaces.	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective C: To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary		
	0-5	5- 15	16+					0-5	5- 15	16 +				Prioritisation of walking/cycling and CO ² .

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective D: To improve water quality														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary		
0-5	6- 15	16+			0-5	6- 15	16 +							
Will the initiative deliver urban/rural renaissance?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Regulatory at the moment through UDP policies. SPD could offer greater guidance regarding how quality may be improved e.g. SUDS.	Storm water
Will the initiative or strategy develop and market the region's image?	O	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		O	++	++	✓	✓	UDP – cumulative effect of policies bringing about improvements. SPD provide more guidance.	
Will the initiative improve health and reduce health inequalities?	O/?	+/?	+/?	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		O/?	+/?	+/?	✓	✓	Unclear how health would be improved by SPD.	
Will the initiative protect and improve local environmental quality?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Identified as an area that could be improved in an SPD. UDP focuses on	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective D: To improve water quality														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Geographical Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local (Borough)	Trans- boundary		
0-5	6- 15	16+			0-5	6- 15	16 +							
													protection/regulator y impacts.	
Will the initiative protect and enhance biodiversity?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect and improve land quality?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓		
Will the initiative address the need to limit and adapt to climate change?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+/?	+/?	+/?	✓	✓	Improved water quality – could be important for watering schemes of environment/adaptation.	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective E: To improve air quality.														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
Will the initiative protect places, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological interest?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD will help to further highlight the role of energy efficiency, renewables and good design in helping to reduce pollution.	
Will the initiative protect and improve local environmental quality?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD will help to further highlight and identify good design practices to do this.	
Will the initiative protect and improve air quality?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	++	++	✓	✓	SPD in itself will highlight key issues and promote more specific activity and design issues that should.	
Will the initiative address the need to limit and adapt to climate change?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Promotion of energy efficient design and renewables, urban greenspace and flood defence	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective E: To improve air quality.														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
	3	10	25							3			10	25
														measures will help to achieve this.
Will the initiative minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++		++	✓	✓		SPD encourages energy efficient design and construction, recycling and renewable energy.

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective F: To ensure prudent use of natural resources.														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
Will the initiative improve the competitiveness and productivity of business?	0	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		0	++	++	✓		SPD provides general advice to support environmental sustainability and the promotion of a positive environmental image for the Boroughs.	
Will the initiative deliver urban/rural renaissance?	?	?	?	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓			
Will the initiative or strategy develop and market the region's image?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓			
Will the initiative improve access to good quality, affordable and resource efficient	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD highlights good design and construction practice for energy efficiency ,	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective F: To ensure prudent use of natural resources.														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
housing?													sustainable construction and the use of renewable energy	
Will the initiative protect places, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological interest?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD encourages sustainable construction, recycling, energy efficiency, renewable energy and biodiversity. It also encourages design linked to local character.	
Will the initiative protect and improve local environmental quality?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD provides general support for this.	
Will the initiative protect and enhance biodiversity?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD provides general promotion for biodiversity and design but more detailed guidance is required.	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective F: To ensure prudent use of natural resources.														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L					S	M	L				
3	10	25	Local	Trans- boundary	3	10	25	Local	Trans- boundary					
Will the initiative protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect and improve air quality?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect and improve land quality?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓		
Will the initiative address the need to limit and adapt to climate change?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	The need to incorporate water conservation , flood defence, energy conservation and renewable energy provision into urban design is highlighted.	
Will the initiative ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD will provide general support and highlight key good practice for more	The guidance has been changed to incorporate

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective F: To ensure prudent use of natural resources.														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
sustainable management of existing resources?													detailed guidance to expand on.	more guidance on sustainable construction and design. This includes reference to resource/materials recycling.
Will the initiative minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD highlights good practice for energy efficiency, renewable energy, water conservation, sustainable construction and drainage, open space and biodiversity,	
Will the initiative ensure the sustainable management of waste, minimise its production and increase re-use, recycling and recovery	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD highlights key good practices only.	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective F: To ensure prudent use of natural resources.														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
rates?	3	10	25							3			10	25

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective G: To reduce vulnerability to climate change and reduce the potential impacts of flooding.														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
Will the initiative improve the competitiveness and productivity of business?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓	General promotion of good practices for a range of issues e.g. energy efficiency, renewable energy and flood risk management. More detailed specific guidance required.	More detailed specific guidance required.
Will the initiative deliver urban/rural renaissance?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓		
Will the initiative improve health and reduce health inequalities?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect places, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓		

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective G: To reduce vulnerability to climate change and reduce the potential impacts of flooding.														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
archaeological interest?														
Will the initiative protect and improve local environmental quality?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect and enhance biodiversity?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect and improve land quality?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓		
Will the initiative address the need to limit and adapt to climate change?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓	General promotion of good practices for a range of issues e.g. energy efficiency, renewable energy and flood risk	Further reference has been included for SUDS and managing flood risk.

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective G: To reduce vulnerability to climate change and reduce the potential impacts of flooding.														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
	3	10	25							3			10	25
														management. More detailed specific guidance required.
Will the initiative ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources?	+	+	+	✓	✓	UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓		

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective H: To increase and improve access to public open spaces and improve the liveability of communities														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S 0-5	M 6- 15	L 16+	Local	Trans- boundary			S 3	M 10	L 25	Local	Trans- boundary		
Will the initiative deliver urban/rural renaissance?	+/?	+/?	+/?	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD will help to increase and improve access to open space through encouraging high quality design solutions.	
Will the initiative alleviate poverty?	+/?	+/?	+/?	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD can help alleviate poverty contributing to improvements in health and well being, through encouraging improvement of the local environment.	
Will the initiative reduce the need to travel and develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure?	+/?	+/?	+/?	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD promotes improving access to open space in accordance with sustainable principles helping to reduce reliance on car and encourage	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective H: To increase and improve access to public open spaces and improve the liveability of communities														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
														walking/cycling.
Will the initiative or strategy develop and market the region's image?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		Promotion of high quality design will have positive effect on image.
Will the initiative improve health and reduce health inequalities?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative improve access to good quality, affordable and resource efficient housing?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		Whilst UDP can provide for open space the additional guidance in the SPD would ensure that this is of high quality improving the local environment.
Will the initiative reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		Improving access to areas of open space (through new lighting and better designed open spaces) will help to

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective H: To increase and improve access to public open spaces and improve the liveability of communities														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L					S	M	L				
0-5	6-15	16+	Local	Trans- boundary	3	10	25	Local	Trans- boundary					
													reduce level and fear of crime.	
Will the initiative value diversity, improve equity and equality of opportunity?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Improving access will help to contribute to equal opportunities	
Will the initiative develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect places, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological interest?	+/-	+/-	+/-	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Positive protection afforded. However improving access and management may lead to increase in use, with potential negative impacts.	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD

Objective H: To increase and improve access to public open spaces and improve the liveability of communities

Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD						Option 2 – Implement SPD							
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans-boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans-boundary		
Will the initiative protect and improve local environmental quality?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect and enhance biodiversity	+/-	+/-	+/-	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Similar issues as above. Improving access may equal increased footfall which could have a negative impact. SPD should ensure that management deals with this.	
Will the initiative protect and improve the quality of inland and coastal waters?	?	?	?	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		?	?	?	✓	✓	Potential secondary effect. If increased use then there is an expectation to improve the water quality.	
Will the initiative protect and improve land quality?	+/-	+/-	+/-	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective H: To increase and improve access to public open spaces and improve the liveability of communities														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
Will the initiative address the need to limit and adapt to climate change?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Through improving access locally it is reducing the need to travel.	
Will the initiative ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Having better access can only be more sustainable and reducing the need to travel will help to minimise the use of natural resources	
Will the initiative minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	This will help to minimise the use of fossil fuels and reduce the impact of emissions from energy generation.	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective I: To reduce the fear and occurrence of crime and disorder														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
0-5	6- 15	16+			0-5	6- 15	16 +							
Will the initiative improve the competitiveness and productivity of business?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Preventing displacement and loss of existing businesses e.g. if in area of crime then people may not use businesses which will reduce competitiveness. SPD will add value to policies which try to reduce this.	
Will the initiative deliver urban/rural renaissance?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative alleviate poverty?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative or strategy develop and market the region's	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as		++	++	++	✓	✓	Reducing crime can only have a positive impact on image	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD

Objective I: To reduce the fear and occurrence of crime and disorder

Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans-boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans-boundary		
image?						appropriate.								
Will the initiative improve health and reduce health inequalities?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	People will feel able to access more services which will improve quality of life etc. therefore reducing poverty. Perception/ fear of crime can affect health through people feeling unable to walk/use their local area.	May need additional indicators to help this or reference one regarding perception of crime.
Will the initiative reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	High quality design of buildings and places will help to improve local environment and image.	
Will the initiative value diversity, improve equity and equality of opportunity?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective I: To reduce the fear and occurrence of crime and disorder														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
Will the initiative develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect and improve local environmental quality?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective J: To reduce the effect of traffic in the community														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
Will the initiative deliver urban/rural renaissance?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Will help to improve the local environment of neighbourhoods	
Will the initiative or strategy develop and market the region's image?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD promotes use of well designed traffic measures helping to improve the image of the local area.	
Will the initiative improve health and reduce health inequalities?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD promotes use of well designed traffic measures encouraging people to use local area. May help to reduce local pollution and traffic related accidents.	
Will the initiative improve access to good quality, affordable and	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Reducing car levels and the impacts that will bring will help to improve the local	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective J: To reduce the effect of traffic in the community														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L		Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
resource efficient housing?													environment of neighbourhoods.	
Will the initiative reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD promotes use of well designed traffic measures that consider issues of crime helping to improve the image of the local area.	
Will the initiative improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	May improve mode of access that people feel able to use (i.e. walking)	
Will the initiative protect places, landscapes and buildings of historic, cultural and archaeological interest?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		+	+	+	✓	✓	SPD promotes use of well designed traffic measures helping to improve the local environment. Issue of pollution and the Potential deterioration of buildings.	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective J: To reduce the effect of traffic in the community														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
Will the initiative protect and improve local environmental quality?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Will help to improve the local environment of neighbourhoods and reduce pollution.	
Will the initiative protect and improve air quality?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		


Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective K: To improve access to/of local services and facilities within and beyond the immediate neighbourhood														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
0-5	6- 15	16+			0-5	6- 15	16 +							
Will the initiative improve the competitiveness and productivity of business?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative exploit the growth of potential business sectors?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative deliver urban/rural renaissance?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Will help to improve access to local facilities, local environment and image of the area.	
Will the initiative secure economic inclusion?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative develop and maintain a healthy labour market?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Will help to improve access to local facilities which in turn will help to improve skills base.	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective K: To improve access to/of local services and facilities within and beyond the immediate neighbourhood														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
0-5	6- 15	16+			0-5	6- 15	16 +							
Will the initiative alleviate poverty?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative reduce the need to travel and develop strategic transport, communication and economic infrastructure?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD promotes development in sustainable locations and will help to improve access to local facilities.	
Will the initiative or strategy develop and market the region's image?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD promotes development in sustainable locations and will help to improve image and will encourage investment.	
Will the initiative improve health and reduce health inequalities?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	SPD promotes development in sustainable locations and will help to improve access to local	

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective K: To improve access to/of local services and facilities within and beyond the immediate neighbourhood														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L					S	M	L				
0-5	6-15	16+	Local	Trans-boundary	0-5	6-15	16+	Local	Trans-boundary					
													facilities.	
Will the initiative reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓	Will help to improve safety and security	
Will the initiative value diversity, improve equity and equality of opportunity?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative develop strong and positive relationships between people from different backgrounds and communities?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative improve access to and use of basic goods, services and amenities?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative protect and improve air quality?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		

Improving Design Quality – Urban Design SPD														
Objective K: To improve access to/of local services and facilities within and beyond the immediate neighbourhood														
Criteria	Option 1 – No SPD							Option 2 – Implement SPD						
	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes	Impact + / - / ? / 0			Scale		Supporting Evidence – Any secondary or cumulative effects?	Suggested Changes
	S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary			S	M	L	Local	Trans- boundary		
Will the initiative address the need to limit and adapt to climate change?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative ensure the prudent use of natural resources and the sustainable management of existing resources?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		
Will the initiative minimise the requirement for energy use, promote efficient energy use and increase the use of energy from renewable sources?	+	+	+	✓		UDP policies relating to design and others as appropriate.		++	++	++	✓	✓		

APPENDIX 6: COMPLIANCE WITH THE SEA DIRECTIVE/REGULATIONS

Stage of the Sustainability Appraisal	 Signposted area of the SEA Directive
<p>Stage A:</p> <p>Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.</p>	<p>The Environmental Report should provide information on [inter alia]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the “relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans or programmes” (Annex I(a)) • “the environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or [national] level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (annex I (e)) • “relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme” and “the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I (b), (c)) • “any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC” (Annex I(d)) <p>“...the authorities ...which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes...shall be consulted when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report” (Article 5.4 and 6.3)</p>
<p>Stage B:</p> <p>Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p>	<p>“...an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated” (Article 5.1). Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes “an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with” (Annex I (h))</p>

<p>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Report</p>	<p>“The environmental report shall include information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, (and) its stage in the decision-making process” (Article 5.2).</p> <p>Information to be provided in the Environmental Report includes: “the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects” (Annex I (f) and footnote).</p> <p>“an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with” (Annex I (h))</p> <p>“the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme” (Annex I (g))</p>
<p>Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report</p>	<p>The authorities [with relevant environmental responsibilities] and the public... shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme</p> <p>The environmental report...the opinions expressed [in responses to consultation]...and the results of any transboundary consultations...shall be taken into account during the preparation of the plan or programme before its adoption...</p> <p>When a plan or programme is adopted, the [environmental] authorities [and] the public...are informed and the following items [shall be] made available to those so informed: (a) the plan or programme as adopted, (b) a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme ...[including] the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives dealt with, and (c) the measures decided concerning monitoring</p>

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD	Member States shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plans and programmes in order, <i>inter alia</i> , to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action” (Article 10.1) The Environmental Report shall include “a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring”
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